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4 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 25th November, 2014/4th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

The passing away of Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, President of the Republic of Zambia

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is with an utmost sense of grief that I refer to the sad demise of Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the 28th October, 2014. Mr. Sata had been appointed as the fifth President of Zambia on 23rd September, 2011.

President Sata was a great patriot and leader who had devoted his life to the welfare of the poor and the socio-economic development of Zambia. His death is an irreparable loss to the people of Zambia.

This House joins the Government and the friendly people of Zambia in mourning the passing away of President Sata and conveys its heartfelt condolences to the members of his family and the people of Zambia.

I request the 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.)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

The victims of floods in Jammu and Kashmir and other States and cyclone 'Hudhud' in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, in massive floods and landslides in Jammu and Kashmir in September, 2014, more than 280 persons lost their lives and over 2.5 lakh people were rendered homeless. The floods also caused extensive damage to roads, communication networks, bridges and other infrastructure, besides thousands of hectares of crop area.

Heavy rains and floods severely affected several other parts of the country also leading to loss of more than 800 lives and destruction of property, infrastructure and crops, particularly in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The cyclone 'Hudhud' and subsequent heavy rains and floods struck the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha on the 12th of October, 2014, in which 64 persons lost their lives and more than 40 others were injured. The cyclone reportedly affected more than 20 lakh families. Lakhs of hectares of agriculture crops were damaged and livestock killed, besides severe damage to property and infrastructure in the two States.

The loss of so many precious lives in these natural calamities is unfortunate and indeed sad. I request the whole House to join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones and pray for the speedy recovery and rehabilitation of the injured and displaced.

FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR

(i) Felicitations to Indian sports contingent for their performance at Asian Games (2014), Incheon, South Korea

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian sports contingent for its inspiring performance in various disciplines in the 17th Asian Games, 2014 held at Incheon, South Korea, with 11 Gold, 10 Silver and 36 Bronze Medals.

We wish that the participants will continue to strive hard and bring many more laurels to the country.

(ii) Felicitations to scientists and technicians of ISRO for the successful Mars Mission

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, India's *Mangalyaan*, spacecraft to Mars, launched from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh on the 5th November, 2013, was successfully placed in the orbit of Mars on the 24th of September. This accomplishment has placed India among the few select nations of Martian explorers and the first nation to achieve this feat in its maiden attempt.

This spectacular achievement by India will undoubtedly boost India's five-decade old space programme. The accolades for this achievement decidedly go to the scientists at the Indian Space Research Organization and others connected with the *Mangalyaan* mission. They have raised our stature in the comity of nations.

On behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists and engineers who were associated with this project. I hope that they continue to scale greater heights and win many more laurels for the country in the field of space exploration.

**(iii) Felicitations to Shri Kailash Satyarthi for winning
Nobel Peace Prize, 2014**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 2014 to Shri Kailash Satyarthi along with Ms. Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan, for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people, and, for the right of all children to education. Shri Satyarthi, an advocate of child rights, headed various forms of peaceful protests focussing on the exploitation of children for financial gain. He has been at the forefront of the global movement for children's rights for over three decades. His organization, *Bachpan Bachao Andolan*, has developed a successful model for the education and rehabilitation of the exploited children.

Shri Satyarthi is the eighth Indian to secure a Nobel Prize and the second after Mother Teresa to win the Peace Prize. This is indeed a matter of great pride for the entire nation.

I am sure the whole House will join me in congratulating Nobel laureate, Kailash Satyarthi, on his achievement. We wish him many more years of selfless service to the cause of the children and the society as a whole.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक पॉइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not show banners in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you come into the well, you will be mentioned in the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Ordinances promulgated by the President

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (1) The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 (No.5 of 2014), promulgated by the President on the 21st of October, 2014; and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 821/16/14]

- (2) The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2014 (No.6 of 2014), promulgated by the President on the 24th of October, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 822/16/14]

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I present a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT 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) First Report on 'Non-compliance by Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on the non-selected Audit Paragraphs of the C&AG of India';
- (ii) Second Report on 'IT Applications in Income Tax Department' relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- (iii) Third Report on 'Environment Management in Indian Railways - Stations, Trains and Tracks' relating to the Ministry of Railways;
- (iv) Fourth Report on 'Rail Link to Kashmir' relating to the Ministry of Railways;

- (v) Fifth Report on 'Civil Engineering Workshops in Indian Railways', delay in building the new rail bridge over River Sone and 'Signal and Telecommunication' relating to the Ministry of Railways; and
- (vi) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Service Tax on Banking and Other Financial Services' relating to the Ministry of Finance.

...(Interruptions)...

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I had received letters from Shri Birender Singh and Shri Ranbir Singh Prajapati, Members, representing the State of Haryana, resigning their seats in the Rajya Sabha. I had accepted their resignations with effect from 28th of August, 2014 and the 1st November, 2014, respectively.

...(Interruptions)...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 24th of November, 2014, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:—

Business	Time allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-	
(a) Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011.	Three Hours
(b) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Two Hours
(c) The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013.	(To be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours
3. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	One Hour
4. Consideration and adoption of the Motions regarding the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules.	One Hour

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA
SABHA ON THE INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN
JAITLEY): Sir, I move the following motion:

“That Shri V.P. Singh Badnore and Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Members, Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the Select Committee on Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, to fill the vacancies caused by resignations of Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda and Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi from the membership of the Select Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

**MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE
REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF RAJYA SABHA ON THE
INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008**

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:

“That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, be extended upto 12th December, 2014, to present its report to the House”.

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have an objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा ज़ीरो आवर एक्सेप्ट हुआ है, इसलिए मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have an objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have an objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): We need voting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): We want division then. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I have moved the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have an objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is objecting to the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will put it to vote after listening to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this motion seeks extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee. But the Select Committee is not aware of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Select Committee is not aware of it. It is relating to extension of time for report. It is given at page 737, *Rajya Sabha At Work*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajya Sabha at work, so what?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is about the procedure. Please let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me the Rule or the precedence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If the Rule is silent, then the House should follow the procedure, precedent ...*(Interruptions)*... *Rajya Sabha At Work* says, "The Committee takes a decision from time to time about the time that would be needed to complete its work and authorises the Committee Chairman to move a motion for extension.." The Committee did not authorise the Chairman to move a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am a Member of the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Member of the Committee, I am not aware of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please look at page 803, Kaul and Shakhder. It says that if a Committee anticipates (the Committee, not the Chairman) that it may not be possible for it to present its Report to the House by a stipulated time, the Committee authorises the Chairman to move a motion in the House for extension of time for the presentation of its Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... In 1951, for the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, there was a Select Committee. The Select Committee sought extension of time. At that time, there was a discussion and the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru also intervened in the discussion. Then the Chair ruled, "You call the Select Committee to meet and decide." This is the basic principle of democracy. This is the basic principle of parliamentary system. The Chairman of the Committee has no right, without the decision of the Committee, to move the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, can I make a point here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, be brief and complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri K.C. Tyagi, Shri Jesudasu Seelam and I are Members of the Committee. We all are not aware of this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is the basic principle of democracy. Sir, this is the basic principle of parliamentary system. So, I request the Chairman to protect this democratic

principle and ask the Chairman of the Select Committee to convene a meeting as early as possible and come back to the House with the consent of the Committee Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak before him? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I am making a point. Sir, the point here is, what is discussed in the Committee is not to be discussed here. If a decision has been taken there, it is not to be discussed here. If the Chairman is ...*(Interruptions)*..., that has to be done in the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to request all the hon. Members to keep quiet. I want to listen to Mr. Chandan Mitra, Chairman of the Committee, because I want to give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. A valid point has been raised. I want to give a ruling. Please allow me to listen to what Mr. Chandan Mitra has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chandan Mitra. Before that, the Leader of the House wants to speak.

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, this Bill has been before the Parliament for the last several years. The Standing Committee has conducted its proceedings at length. When the Bill came up before this hon. House, the hon. Members felt that a Select Committee must examine it. Now, the Select Committee has been functioning and I am sure it is functioning very effectively. The Select Committee now has to complete its proceedings and place before the House its recommendations which the House will then consider. In the meanwhile, two Members of the Select Committee were inducted into the Council of Ministers. Therefore, alternative Members have been appointed. Today, just now, the motion has been moved. The Select Committee has to submit its report within one week of the commencement of this House. Obviously, the Select Committee needs more time. Now, a Member of this House, with all due respect to his rights, and the procedures involved, either they want a Select Committee, or, they do not want a Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point because some people ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Leader of the House complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The proceedings of the Committee, whether the Committee authorises the Chairperson or the Committee authorises the *post-facto* action of the Chairperson, the reality is that the Committee will need some extension in order to finalise its report. Therefore, the Chairman anticipating that the time is over moves a motion and that motion is before the House. The House may now decide whether it wants to continue the Select Committee or it doesn't want to continue the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): There is a procedural lapse.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no procedural lapse. The Committee functions and it will decide. The House doesn't discuss the proceedings of the Committee till the report of the Committee comes. It has never happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I am talking about the extension of the time for the presentation of the report. I want to quote from the Practice and Procedure of Parliament, "Where it is not feasible, or, necessary to call a sitting of the Committee merely for authorising the Chairman to move for extension of time, the Chairman on his own, after informing the Speaker, moves a motion in the House for an extension of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... The date up to which the time for presentation of the report of the Committee is sought to be extended is specified in the motion on a reasonable presumption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please tell me where are you reading from?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: It is from the Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shukdher. It is from page 804. "... reasonable presumption that the House would be in session on that day."

SHRI P. RAJEEV: That is the House is not in session.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: No, no. It doesn't say that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandan Mitra please tell me which page and which line?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: It is page 804. It is Practice and Procedure of Parliament, Extension of time for Presentation of the Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes by Kaul and Shukdher. Please tell me which page, which line. Which para, first para or second para?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: This is Extension of time for Presentation of the Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You read it. Which paragraph is it?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: This is the third para, page 843.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Read it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: It says, “Where it is not feasible or necessary to call a sitting of the Committee merely for authorizing the Chairman to move for extension of time, the Chairman on his own, after informing the Speaker, moves the motion in the House for extension of time. The date up to which the time for presentation of the Report of the Committee is sought to be extended is specified in the motion on a reasonable presumption that the House would be in Session on that day”. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is page 843, first para, last sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. The sentence is, “Where it is not feasible or necessary to call a sitting of the Committee merely for authorizing the Chairman to move for the extension...” and so on. This is the continuation of the sentence. Actually, the meeting of the Committee was fixed on the last 18th.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Don’t give those details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The question is whether the Chairman is authorized to ask for extension. ‘Kaul and Shakdhar’ clearly says he is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Just a minute, Rajeeveji.

Sir, this is a Committee of this House. This House has made this Committee. Members of this House are members of this Committee. When the House is in Session, it is presumed that the Members are also here. What is being read out is that when the House is not in Session ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The question is: should the Committee be extended or should it be dissolved? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the Committee to be there or do you want it to be dissolved? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Hon. Leader of the House, please listen to me and please bear with me for a minute. We want the Committee; we want the Committee to

function properly. Members of the Committee and Members of this House are all here. The Chairman is here. What prevents the Committee from meeting and then recommending ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is exactly for that purpose that he is asking for an extension. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete. The hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*,.. before that very specifically stated that the Committee should authorize the Chairman. As per the motion adopted by the House for submission of the Report, it is the last day of the first week of this Session, that is, Friday. We have enough time. We are ready to sit tomorrow, if we cannot decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is clear.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is the only ruling in this regard in this House, that is, the 1951 ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your point?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is under question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is clear. It is clear here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in that ruling the Chair ruled that the Committee can convene a meeting the next day and come back to the House. Does the hon. Leader of the House respect it? That is the basic point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Is that the motive? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have explained it. You may take your seat.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Does the Leader of the House respect the values and democratic principles? That is the basic question, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is okay. Now leave it to me, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, जीरो ऑवर को एन्क्रोच करके यह हुआ है, इसलिए आप जीरो ऑवर का समय बढ़ाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it on this subject?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, आई.सी.यू. में पत्रकार मर रहे हैं, उन पर लाठीचार्ज हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक घंटा जीरो ऑवर को मिलना चाहिए। इसका समय बढ़ाना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give a ruling on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, take your seat.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You quoted from Lok Sabha Practices. I am quoting from 'Rajya Sabha At Work'. Have you found any sentence from 'Rajya Sabha At Work' on this? This is 'Lok Sabha'. I am quoting from 'Rajya Sabha At Work'. Can you find any sentence from this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to hear Mr. Anand Sharma also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before you give the ruling, let me make a point. I have heard both Shri P. Rajeeve, the hon. Leader of the House and the Chairman of the Committee. Though I agree that the proceedings of the Committee, until the Report is finalized, cannot be discussed, this is a Committee of the House. Now it is a situation, I must say, which is of Government's own creation. Two Members of the Committee have been inducted into the Council of Ministers, which led to the stalling of the work of the Committee. So, there has been a delay. Now there are established practices and procedures which we have to respect. The point of order or the objection that has been raised by Shri P. Rajeeve is this. All the Members are in Delhi. If that is the issue, nothing prevents the Chairman of the Committee to convene a meeting and then come to the House. I think if that is done, that will be in the right spirit. Let the Committee meet and then the Chairman can come here and seek extension of time. It is not going to take time. He can call the meeting even today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give the ruling. Please sit down. The problem is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want to say only one line on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this subject?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes, Sir. The hon. Member, Dr. Chandan Mitra, who is Chairman of the Committee, has quoted some procedures, which according to me, are part of the Lok Sabha procedures. Sir, I also want a ruling from the Chair. I would like to know whether the Lok Sabha procedures are *ipso facto* applicable in the case of Rajya Sabha also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me solve this problem. The problem is this. Shri P. Rajeeve has raised an issue saying that the Chairman of the Committee can come to the House only after being authorized by the Committee for asking extension of time. That is the point which he has raised. He has quoted from the 'Rajya Sabha At Work'.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, when you are on your legs, they must sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Chandan Mitra has stated that it is not necessary to call a meeting and that where it is not feasible or necessary, he can do it on his own. What he has quoted, as you said, is from the 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament' by Kaul and Shakhder of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. That is the point. However, I have to go by the rules only. I have heard both the Members. The fundamental question is simple. Firstly, what transpires in the Committee, we do not discuss here. So, I am not concerned about what transpired in the Committee. Shri P. Rajeeve has raised a technical question that the procedure which should have been followed has not been followed by the Chairman of the Committee. Now I have to see whether the lapse of observing a procedure by the Chairman in the Committee can be discussed here or not. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let me complete. It is to be taken up in the Committee and then decided. That is the first thing which I have to say. Secondly, after all, the House is supreme. Before I say something about what Shri P. Rajeeve has said, I would like to say that what Shri P. Rajeeve has said is a valid point regarding the technicality of getting permission from the Committee. The Chairman has come to the House, according to what Shri P. Rajeeve has said, without a sanction from the Committee, which Dr. Chandan Mitra has not refuted. Therefore, I take it that he has come to the House without taking permission of the Committee. But he is of the view that he has the right to come to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I have to point out one thing. I had the privilege to work under your Chairmanship in a Select Committee on the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill. At that time, we sought extension. As per the decision of the Committee,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I accept that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You, the hon. Deputy Chairman, came to this House with a Motion with the consent of the Committee. That is the precedent, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that. Usually, it is done like that, and it is being done. But here the question is this. Now I am not having the facts of the Committee. I have only heard what you have said here. I am not having the records nor is the office having the records now. Therefore, I am not privy to all these things. But my point is, after all, the House is supreme. We can decide, isn't it? What is the objection?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then it will become a precedent. If the Members are ready to take it up tomorrow or the day after, the Chairman can come to the House with the consent of the Committee. That is the point. I would request the Chairman to defer the matter and he should come before the Committee. That is the precedent and that should be the ruling, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It will then become a precedent that again on some other matter, any other Chairman may, unauthorisedly, come before us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please, I am not allowing. Please sit down. I have only two options with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Before I complete, you stand up. Then, what do I do? Now, I have only two options before me. I am stating those two options. No.1 is, since there is a technical flaw, the Chairman himself can come forward and postpone it for tomorrow or the day after. Otherwise, the second option is, the House is supreme and the House can decide. These are the two options. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no specific rule with regard to this in the Rules Book. It is a question of procedure of the Committee which, normally, we do not discuss here. So, I am not going into that. I am only saying that I have two options. The first option is for the Chairman to postpone it for tomorrow or the day after. Or, if that is not being done, then, I have to ask the House to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji wants to say something.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, there is a third option, that the Chairman has a right to waive any rule on a special consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have told my two options. I have no other option. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, either the House extends the Committee or the House dissolves the Committee. That is the only option. Please take a vote on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the benefit of the views of the Committee. Either extend the Committee or dissolve the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Kindly allow me to read it. This is a ruling. "I have not put the question to vote." As soon as Mr. Biswas, the Chairman of the Committee, moved his Motion, the first thing that was said was, "You better withdraw the Motion and reconsider the matter. You call the meeting of the Select Committee and come back to the House." This was the ruling. The ruling was to defer the voting on the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which ruling are you reading?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is on page 737, that is, ruling by the Chairman on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I make a suggestion?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Either the Committee stands dissolved or you allow the extension. There is no other option. The Committee will get dissolved on the 28th. If that is what the Members want, let it be dissolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, no more discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said that there are only two options. Dr. Chandan Mitra is free to postpone it for another day. I have no objection to it. If he is not doing that, the Motion is there and the House has to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Shri Rajeeve said is a valid point. I accept it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: The motion is moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... The motion has been moved.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you direct the Chairman to call for a meeting this afternoon, come out with a recommendation. Today evening itself we will pass it. Let the Chairman call for a meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you agree?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the motion is moved. Let the House decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let the Chairman call for a meeting this afternoon, come back to the House ...*(Interruptions)*... latest by evening with that ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: No, Sir.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : मोशन ऑलरेडी मूव्ड है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is the motion has already been moved and an objection has been raised. The Chairman can himself come forward and do. How can I ask him?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; I want to know what is the problem in that.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: What is your problem in that?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : इसमें इज्जत का सवाल क्या है? आप तो राजपूत की तलवार निकाले बैठे हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It should not be made a prestige issue. We should call for a meeting and come back with a motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sitaram Yechury, the problem is, the motion is already moved. If he is willing to withdraw it, I am happy because the point raised is a technical point. Otherwise, the House has to decide. The motion is already moved. You can take a decision keeping in mind all the points raised by Rajeeveji. I have no objection.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you permit me, kindly read Rule 90. I think the whole premise that there is no rule, is an incorrect premise. There is a rule. We did not go by precedent. Let us go by the rules. Turn to the second proviso of Rule 90. "Provided further that the Council may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion." The motion has already been moved. Any Member can move the motion. Therefore, the premise that there is no rule, is incorrect. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, it is before the House. Unless the Chairman postpones it of his own, which I cannot ask him to do, the motion is the property of the House. So the House has to decide. That is the thing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point is, we want the extension, we want the Select Committee to do its work. We want democratic procedures to be followed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We want the Select Committee to do its work. You extend it or don't extend it, that is your prerogative. If you don't extend it, let the Bill come up for discussion tomorrow.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please understand. I have no dispute with the Leader of the House's proposition that this Committee's time should be extended. The question here is only about the procedures. Have they been followed?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The procedure is stated in the second proviso of Rule 90. You did not go back to 1951.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is, forget the books, forget what has happened in the past. Common sense tells you that this is a Select Committee of this House. The House is in Session. The Members of the Committee are available. Have a meeting. Move a motion in the Committee and come.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the rule does not say what is necessary. The procedure is not necessary despite ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is no rule like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not being extended. I have no objection if Yechuryji's suggestion is accepted by the Leader of the House. But it is not accepted. Now what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there are two options. If the House extends it, we will wait for the Select Committee. If the House doesn't extend it then let's take up the Bill tomorrow for consideration ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. It's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Select Committee will stand disbanded on 28th. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you just give a ruling this will not be a precedent in future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You be careful about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have been asking you for time to raise an issue. The issue raised by hon. Members is a serious issue. The hon. Leader of the House is present here so also the hon. Civil Aviation Minister. This Government is functioning in an arbitrary manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : पहले एक मोशन को खत्म करिए, फिर आगे चलिए।
...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, do you want to give your ruling first? ...*(Interruptions)*... If that is so, I will resume my seat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am going to put the motion to vote. So, go to your seats ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I fully endorse what Sitaram has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, your ruling should be clear. It should not become a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

Mr. Yechury, now, the discussion on this is over. I am not allowing anybody else. So, please, all of you sit down. Shri Yechury has made a suggestion that the Committee can meet either today or tomorrow and after taking a decision on the resolution in the Committee the Chairman of the Committee can come to the House. That is your suggestion. That is only a suggestion. And that suggestion has not been accepted. If the Leader of the House accepts it, I have no problem. But, it has not been accepted. It is very clear.

The second issue is, as per Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I can put it to vote. But, as suggested -- since there is a precedent that Chairman has to come to the House after taking sanction from the Committee through a resolution -- I am now putting it to vote. But, this should not be taken as a precedent. The Chairman of the Committee, for extension of time, is expected to take the decision of the Committee first and then come to the House. What I am doing now is not going to be a precedent. So, now, I am putting the motion to vote.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am on a point of order. Now, you are putting the motion before the House for its approval or decision. Am I right? That is what you have announced. Now, any motion that is put to the House for approval or consideration, amendments to that motion can be moved by hon. Members. Do you agree with it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what is being done ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is objection, not an amendment. That is why I am on a point of order. If you are putting a motion for consideration of the House for its approval, I, as a Member, have a right to move an amendment. Am I right or wrong?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, don't take it to that extent. If it is done, I will have to tell you about the procedure. If you want to move amendments, you should have given notice of amendments early. It was in the List of Business and it was circulated well in advance. There is a rule for that also. The List of Business was circulated. So, you could have given your amendments a day before. So, don't go to that extent. I have already said that it is not going to be a precedent. Now, I am putting the motion to vote. I allowed you enough ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please, one minute. The underlying assumption is, if all of us are reasonable, there is no need for this entire discussion. Now, this Government wants to run this House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is another issue. Don't bring extraneous issues ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I am putting the motion to vote.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the Government wants to run this House for five years, it has to be ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a simple matter.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we want the benefit of the Select Committee Report ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, now, I am putting the motion to vote. Yechuryji, take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is no problem. It is only the procedure ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I request you to take your seat. See, what you said is whether a Member has a right to move amendments. Yes; but, it should be done one day early as per the rules. Therefore, the objection of...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It was circulated today only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have listened to the objection of Rajeeveji and allowed others also. I have ruled out, and explained the rationale also. Now, I am putting the motion to vote.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion is already moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is:

That the time appointed for presentation of Report of the Select Committee on the

Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, be extended up to 12th December, 2014 to present its report to the House.

The motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER
SECTION 31(1) OF THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 read with sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (No.59 of 1961), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Council established under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the said Act.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Zero Hour Submissions.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, the House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

The House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what? *...(Interruptions)...* On what?
...(Interruptions)... I allowed him on this. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, जीरो ऑवर का समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I must say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is Zero Hour time. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your subject?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I must say that it is a matter of deep anguish to us that when we had sought time to raise an issue, we were patiently waiting for the ruling to be given by the Chair on a point raised by Shri P. Rajeeve. After that, at least, it was our understanding that I will be called to raise the matter before another motion is moved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No other motion has been moved.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; it has been.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. The voting is over.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am just registering my...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I call you then? It is over.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I asked for time. Now, the issue is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You spoke on this subject.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No; I have not. I was on a different subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. You see the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a different issue. The issue which we are raising...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is over, you cannot discuss. I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please hear me. I am not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First you discipline your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, you do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't discipline your Members, and you ...*(Interruptions)*... You discipline your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... You discipline your Members, and ask them to go to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot discipline your Members and are trying to teach me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, tell me what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have to say something in this House in the presence of the Government, with the Leader of the House and the Civil Aviation Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what subject? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is regarding the arbitrary change of the name of Hyderabad Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you should give a notice for this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Telangana Assembly has passed a resolution that ...*(Interruptions)*... the Government of India has not consulted ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have to give a notice. Why don't you give a notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is something which is unacceptable. We want a reply from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you give a notice?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is not an issue ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... How has that been done? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MINISTERS INTRODUCED

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, with your permission, I, on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister would like to introduce the newly inducted Ministers in the Council of Ministers to you and, through you, to the respected House.

Shri Manohar Parrikar	-	Minister of Defence
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	-	Minister of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	-	Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment
Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Giriraj Singh	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Shri Y.S. Chowdary - Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences

Shri Jayant Sinha - Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Measures taken for higher revenue realization

*21. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reduction in fiscal deficit during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 has been achieved through reduction in planned expenditure rather than increase in revenue;
- (b) if so, the trends in this regard during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by Government for higher revenue realization?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Fiscal consolidation during F.Y. 2012-13 and 2013-14 was achieved through a mix of increase in revenue receipts along with reduction in planned expenditure as a % of GDP. In respect of Plan expenditure, while resources were provided wherever required, it was mandated that unspent balance lying with the implementing agencies be utilised prior to further releases to ensure that the implementation of programme was not impacted while avoiding unwarranted expenditure.

Fiscal deficit in 2011-12 increased to 5.8 per cent of GDP from 4.9 per cent in 2010-11. The major reasons for deterioration of fiscal balance in 2011-12 were slippage in direct tax revenues, increased expenditure on subsidies, lower-realization of disinvestment receipts against the budgeted level and shortfall in realization of auction of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) Spectrum.

However, Government adopted a revised roadmap for fiscal consolidation following amendment to the FRBM Act in 2012. This led to improvement in fiscal performance in the F.Y. 2012-13 and 2013-14, as seen from table below.

(Amount in ₹)

F.Y.	Total Planned Expenditure (Plan + Non-plan) B.E.	Total Planned Expenditure (Plan + Non-plan) Actual	Revenue receipts {Tax (Net) + Non-tax}
2011-12	12, 57,729 (14.0 %)	13,04,365 (14.6 %)	7, 51,158 (8.4 %)
2012-13	14,90,925 (14.7%)	14,10,371 (13.9 %)	8, 79,231 (8.7 %)
2013-14@	16,65,297 (14.7 %)	15,63,485 (13.8 %)	10,15,279 (8.9 %)

@ Provisional

Source: Accounts at a Glance available on website <http://cga.nic.in>

Figures in bracket are as a % of GDP

(c) In the revised roadmap for fiscal consolidation, fiscal consolidation over medium term has been designed with the judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. To mobilize higher amount of resources, Government has been taking administrative and legislative measures. Government is consistently taking the steps for rationalization of tax rates, broadening tax base, tax administration reforms through expansion of field units and increased use of technology.

In addition to that, several measures have been taken by the Government to improve the revenue collections such as risk management system, special audit, speedier adjudication, liquidation of arrears, speedy disposal of confiscated/ seized goods etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.21. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स ...*(व्यवधान)*... चाहे पावर हो, रेलवे हो या टोटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ऑफ डेवलपमेंट हो ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्हें पैसे की कमी क्यों महसूस होती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि कैपिटल सैक्शन में ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत बड़ी राशि खर्च नहीं हो रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और वह रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर की तरफ डायवर्ट की जा रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यह बैंड बजटिंग नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, प्लान्स में ...*(व्यवधान)*... कैपिटल सैक्शन में जो सरप्लस है, वह दिखाया नहीं जाता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या सरकार इसमें सुधार लाने के संबंध में कुछ करेगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at 2.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Spirit of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana**

*22. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the spirit behind the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY);
- (b) the benefit to be accrued to those poor people, who come under this scheme;
- (c) the number of accounts opened till now and the money deposited in those accounts; and
- (d) the number of account holders who have started taking advantage of their accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and b) The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been started to provide access to financial services to people at an affordable cost. The Yojana envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. The beneficiaries get a RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹one lac. In addition there is a life insurance cover of ₹30,000/- to those people who open their bank accounts for the first time between 15.08.2014 to 26.01.2015 and meet other eligibility conditions of the Yojana.

(c) and (d) Number of accounts opened under PMJDY till 15.11.2014 are 7.51 crore and an amount of ₹5903.94 crore has since been deposited in these accounts. A total of 4.33 crore RuPay Debit Cards have since been issued in these accounts and 1.72 crore Cards have been activated.

Free air travel by AI employee and their family members

†*23. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the loss incurred by Air India (AI) during the last three years;
- (b) whether the officers of Air India and their family members get the facility of free travel;
- (c) if so, the number of times an officer and his family members can travel free in one year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the expenditure on the domestic and the international travelling of the officers of Air India and their family members during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India suffered a loss of ₹7559.74 crore in 2011-12, ₹5490.16 crore in 2012-13 and ₹5,388.82 crore in 2013-14 (Provisional).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The officers of Air India and their family members are entitled to the facility of limited/concessional free travel. The passage entitlement is according to designation and length of service, as follows:

Designation	Above 1 year and upto 20 years of service	Above 20 years of service
Staff Level employees up to the level of officer	08	12
Asstt. Manager to Senior Assistant General Manager and equivalent	12	16
Dy. General Manager and above		20
Functional Directors/ Jt. Managing Director		24

(d) There is no expenditure incurred on account of this concession facility as it is subject to availability of vacant seats. Also the employees, who avail this facility, have to pay all applicable charges such as passenger service fee, staff travel fare and airport charges etc.

Bringing back of black money

†*24.DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to bring back black money; and
- (b) by when Government plans to bring back black money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The steps being taken by the Government to bring back black money include (i) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), with two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as Chairman and Vice-Chairman; (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership; (iii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; (iv) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency; (v) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters; (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention; (vii) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance and (viii) Conducting training and sensitization programmes for the officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners, *etc.*

(b) Sustained efforts as above made to obtain information about Indians having black money stashed abroad have already resulted in levy of taxes and penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases.

Presence of Chinese naval ships in Indian Ocean

†*25. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has deployed its navy in the Indian Ocean to prevent piracy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Chinese Navy is making contacts with ports of Seychelles for re-supply of essential commodities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of precautionary measures being taken by Government to safeguard and protect the interests of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (e) China has been deploying naval ships as part of their Anti-Piracy Escort Force in the Gulf of Aden since January, 2009. It is understood that 18 such deployments have been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

undertaken till date and that Chinese Navy ships deployed as part of Anti-Piracy Escort Force have visited Seychelles in April, 2011 and in June, 2013 during their Overseas Deployment. Several other Navies and multilateral groups are also deployed in the anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.

Indian Navy has deployed one naval ship since October, 2008 in the Gulf of Aden for anti-piracy purposes. A total of 3000 merchant vessels (344 Indian flagged and 2656 Foreign Flagged) have been escorted by Indian Navy during which 40 piracy attempts have been thwarted.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) to safeguard our national interests. Measures taken in this regard include surveillance and monitoring of maritime traffic, engagement with littoral States in IOR, modernization and upgradation of Indian Navy, etc.

Release of Central funds to States

*26. SHRI. PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central funds released during the last financial year to the different States of the country;

(b) whether Government has also received requests from the States for debt waiver of the loan taken by them; and

(c) if so, details of the moratorium given to different States during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Details of Central funds released during the financial year 2013-14 to the different States of the country under Central Assistance to State Plans, Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including direct transfers to implementing agencies, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Besides, details of Non-Plan Grants released to the States during 2013-14 under Demand No. 36 of the Ministry of Finance, in pursuance to the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The requests received from States for debt relief measures, including debt waiver and moratorium, are dealt within the ambit of recommendations of the Finance Commissions. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC, award period 2005-10) and Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII, award period 2010-15) have not recommended any

debt moratorium during last 5 years. However, in accordance with recommendations of TFC and FC-XIII, the following debt relief measures have been extended to the States, consequent upon the enactment of their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

- Central Loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted by the State up to 31st March, 2004 and outstanding as on 31st March, 2005 amounting to ₹1,22,348 crore were consolidated; debt waiver of ₹ 19,726 crore was provided to eligible States during TFC award period; and loans for Centrally Sponsored Schemes /Central Plan Schemes (CSS/CPS), other than MoF, were written off to the extent of ₹ 2334.62 crore as outstanding on 31.3.2010 had been written off, as per details given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Further, the 14th Finance Commission has been constituted and its terms of reference *inter-alia* require the Commission to have regard, among other considerations, to the resources of the State Government, including impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States, for five years commencing 1st April, 2015 on the basis of levels of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise release of Plan Funds during the financial year 2013-14

State/UT-wise release of Plan Funds	(₹ in crore)
States	2013-14*
Andhra Pradesh	19,832.23
Arunachal Pradesh	4,654.83
Assam	14,371.45
Bihar	20,331.35
Chhattisgarh	7,392.03
Goa	679.73
Gujarat	9,690.66
Haryana	5,238.68
Himachal Pradesh	5,904.42
Jammu and Kashmir	13,263.87
Jharkhand	5,627.25

States	2013-14*
Karnataka	15,078.91
Kerala	6,381.41
Madhya Pradesh	19,065.68
Maharashtra	18,831.12
Manipur	4,344.15
Meghalaya	3,750.13
Mizoram	3,159.49
Nagaland	3,816.96
Odisha	11,883.83
Punjab	4,495.38
Rajasthan	14,426.84
Sikkim	2,077.58
Tamil Nadu	20,434.58
Tripura	5,427.23
Uttar Pradesh	30,148.29
Uttarakhand	6,123.84
West Bengal	18,136.06
TOTAL	294,567.98

Source : CPSMS.

* Indicates gross releases, this does not include transfer entries, deduct recoveries and subsequent accounting adjustment carried out in accounts.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise release of Non-Plan Grants released to States during 2013-14

State-wise release of Non-Plan (FC-XII)	(₹ in crore)
Grants under Demand No. 36	
States	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	2,475.69
Arunachal Pradesh	760.90

States	2013-14
Assam	507.64
Bihar	3,113.11
Chhattisgarh	1,191.55
Goa	99.43
Gujarat	2,015.34
Haryana	990.55
Himachal Pradesh	1,883.47
Jammu and Kashmir	3,500.53
Jharkhand	1,245.67
Karnataka	3,202.74
Kerala	1,568.06
Madhya Pradesh	2,980.54
Maharashtra	3,079.80
Manipur	1,740.83
Meghalaya	883.00
Mizoram	1,082.97
Nagaland	1,994.27
Odisha	1,827.43
Punjab	910.79
Rajasthan	3,023.66
Sikkim	258.48
Tamil Nadu	2,379.65
Tripura	1,071.26
Uttar Pradesh	7,611.07
Uttarakhand	520.63
West Bengal	1,985.49
TOTAL	53,904.55

Statement-III*Debt consolidation, debt waiver and CSS/CPS loans written off*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Debt consolidation during TFC period	Debt waiver allowed from 2005-06 to 2009-10	CSS/CPS loans written off from 2011-12 to 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14061.62	2592.47	102.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.16	40.42	19.5
3.	Assam	2108.19	421.64	306.02
4.	Bihar	7698.69	769.86	28.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	1865.22	466.30	29.79
6.	Goa	404.13	40.41	6.63
7.	Gujarat	9437.33	1731.50	90.62
8.	Haryana	1933.31	290.01	41.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	905.79	117.78	44.44
10.	Jharkhand	2099.10	314.88	16.35
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1524.90	0.00	57.06
12.	Karnataka	7166.50	1433.28	167.68
13.	Kerala	4176.69	250.26	62.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7261.19	1815.30	109.51
15.	Maharashtra	6799.41	1359.88	212.14
16.	Manipur	750.81	150.16	23.56
17.	Meghalaya	298.07	44.70	15.71
18.	Mizoram	258.55	25.85	27.89
19.	Nagaland	317.39	31.74	26.38
20.	Odisha	7637.97	1909.50	139.43

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	3067.75	370.70	35.69
22.	Rajasthan	6174.06	926.10	163.96
23.	Sikkim *	113.45	0.00	18.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	5265.57	1316.38	124.1
25.	Tripura	444.96	89.00	30.57
26.	Uttarakhand	261.58	26.16	57.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21278.20	3191.53	253.63
28.	West Bengal *	8633.5	0.00	124.21
	TOTAL	122348.09	19725.81	2334.6

* Debt consolidated as per FC-XIII recommendation.

Aims and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

*27. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had announced Pradhan Mantri Jan- Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) from the ramparts of the Red Fort; if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives of the scheme;

(b) whether detailed contours of the scheme have been prepared and finalized; if so, the details thereof along with the benefits that are likely to accrue to the account holders;

(c) whether the scheme has been introduced/launched; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of individuals/families who have opened accounts in banks till date under the scheme, State-wise including Odisha ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Keeping in view “Financial Inclusion” as the national priority of the Government, Prime Minister had announced Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) from the ramparts of the Red Fort and it was formally launched on 28th August, 2014. The Yojana envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. The beneficiaries would get a RuPay Debit Card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹1.00 lakh. In addition there is a life insurance cover of ₹30000/- to those people who open their bank accounts for the first time between 15.08.2014 to 26.01.2015 and meet other eligibility conditions of the Yojana.

The Yojana also envisages channeling all Government benefits (from Centre/State /Local Body) to the beneficiaries accounts under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes of the Union Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Number of accounts opened under PMJDY till 15.11.2014 are 7.51 crore. 4.33 crore RuPay Debit Cards have since been issued in these accounts. State-wise data as on 12.11.2014 of number of accounts opened under the Yojana is given in the Statement

Statement

State-wise Data of Number of Accounts opened under PMJDY

Name of State	As on 12.11.2014
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24020
Andhra Pradesh	3459846
Arunachal Pradesh	38385
Assam	2270892
Bihar	4713660
Chandigarh	138223
Chhattisgarh	1830096
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19395
Daman and Diu	11670
Goa	79597
Gujarat	2829330
Haryana	2217625
Himachal Pradesh	469243
Jammu and Kashmir	398562
Jharkhand	1566044
Karnataka	4194135
Kerala	1174000
Lakshadweep	3732
Madhya Pradesh	5026411

Name of State	As on 12.11.2014
Maharashtra	4755620
Manipur	217617
Meghalaya	82979
Mizoram	50441
Nagaland	50662
National Capital Territory of Delhi	1514104
Odisha(Orissa)	2378277
Puducherry (Pondicherry)	70672
Punjab	2883336
Rajasthan	5099443
Sikkim	41293
Tamil Nadu	3687827
Telangana	3018773
Tripura	193387
Uttar Pradesh	12512531
Uttarakhand	867652
West Bengal	5413575
GRAND TOTAL	73303055

Source: Banks

Action taken against loan defaulters

*28. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in public and private sector banks in the country and, if so, the details thereof, during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken action against loan defaulters, so far and, if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the details of steps Government is going to take to control NPAs in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The bank-wise details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public and Private Sector banks in the country for the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) To improve the health of the financial sector, reduce the NPAs, improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy, loan recovery policy, put in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/*ad-hoc* loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts, taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. SARFAESI Act, 2002 *inter alia*, provides for enforcement of security interest for realisation of dues without the intervention of courts or tribunals. The Act further provides for setting up of asset reconstruction companies. RDDBFI Act 1993 provides setting up of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs) for expeditious and exclusive disposal of suit filed by banks/FIs for recovery of their dues in NPA accounts with outstanding amount of ₹ 10 lacs and above. Further, Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code provides resolution of disputes through ADR methods such as Arbitration, Conciliation, Lok Adalats and mediation.

RBI has issued instructions to the Banks to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹1 crore and above. Management Committee of the Board should review top 100 borrowal accounts of below ₹5 crore in each category of NPA *i.e.*, Sub-standard/Doubtful/Loss (75 in each quarter).

RBI has taken various steps in the recent past which include: (a) Management Information System - Banks were advised to put in place robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress and to use such early warning signal to put in place an effective preventive asset quality management framework; (b) Information Sharing among Banks -RBI advised banks to strengthen the information sharing mechanism among lenders by making it compulsory for banks to receive/share information on borrowers before sanctioning of loans; (c) Revisions to Guidelines on Restructuring - RBI amended guidelines on restructuring of advances based on the report by a Working Group (Chairman: Shri B. Mahapatra); (d) Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets - The Reserve Bank of India has recently released a comprehensive 'Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets in the Economy'. The Framework outlines a corrective action plan that will incentivise early identification of problem cases, timely restructuring of accounts

which are considered to be viable, and taking prompt steps by banks for recovery or sale of unviable accounts. The main features of the Framework are early formation of a lenders' committee with timelines to agree to a plan for resolution, incentives for lenders to agree collectively and quickly to a plan: better regulatory treatment of stressed assets if a resolution plan is underway, accelerated provisioning if no agreement can be reached, improvement in current restructuring process: Independent evaluation of large value restructurings mandated, with a focus on viable plans and a fair sharing of losses (and future possible upside) between promoters and creditors, more expensive future borrowing for borrowers who do not co-operate with lenders in resolution and more liberal regulatory treatment provided for asset sales: (i) lenders can spread loss on sale over two years provided loss is fully disclosed, (ii) take-out financing/refinancing possible over a longer period and will not be construed as restructuring (iii) leveraged buyouts will be allowed for specialised entities for acquisition of 'stressed companies' (iv) steps to enable better functioning of Asset Reconstruction Companies mooted (v) sector-specific Companies/Private equity encouraged to play active role in stressed assets market.

The Government has advised PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of NPAs and recovery, appointment of Nodal officers for recovery at the Head Office/Zonal Office/for each DRT, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, and has instructed PSBs that writes-offs should not be more than recovery. The Government on 26th June, 2014 has suggested banks to give more focussed monitoring in coordination with other members of consortium, assigning the responsibility at the Executive Director level, hiring best lawyers and monitoring their performance in defending bank's interest in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and High Courts. To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013.

Statement

Public and Private Sector - Bank-wise Gross NPAs for the last three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Gross NPAs			
		March 2012	March 2013	March 2014	Sept. 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,056	4,962	7,961	7,653
2.	Andhra Bank	1,798	3,714	5,858	6,884

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bank of Baroda	3,882	6,551	9,894	11,738
4.	Bank of India	5,170	7,152	10,274	10,546
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,297	1,138	2,860	4,456
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			0	
7.	Canara Bank	3,890	5,786	7,371	8,928
8.	Central Bank of India	7,273	8,456	11,500	11,669
9.	Corporation Bank	1,274	2,048	4,737	6,150
10.	Dena Bank	957	1,452	2,616	3,762
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	4,551	6,450	9,949	11,542
12.	Indian Bank	1,672	3,255	4,284	4,687
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,554	5,621	7,838	11,508
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,580	4,184	5,618	6,644
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	763	1,537	2,554	2,971
16.	Punjab National Bank	8,690	13,255	18,611	20,405
17.	Syndicate Bank	3,051	2,816	4,264	5,554
18.	UCO Bank	4,020	6,905	6,275	7,036
19.	Union Bank of India	5,422	6,143	9,142	10,927
20.	United Bank of India	2,176	2,964	7,118	7,075
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,718	1,533	1,986	2,423
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,651	2,119	2,733	2,782
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2,007	3,186	5,824	5,654
24.	State Bank of India	37,156	48,378	57,819	59,845
25.	State Bank of Mysore	1,503	2,081	2,819	2,519
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,888	2,453	3,758	4,507
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,489	1,750	3,077	3,544
	Public Sector Banks	1,12,489	1,55,890	2,16,739	2,41,409
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	183	211	334	357
29.	City Union Bank Ltd.	124	173	293	338

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	104	380	486	563
31.	Federal Bank Ltd.	1,301	1,554	1,087	1,031
32.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	150	121	263	270
33.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	517	644	783	2,152
34.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	685	639	836	1,092
35.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	321	286	279	481
36.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	308	460	546	511
37.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	31	67	61	74
38.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	33	26	78	95
39.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	267	434	433	553
40.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	177	214	428	387
41.	Axis Bank Ltd.	1,720	2,152	2,760	3,219
42.	DCB Bank Ltd	242	215	138	169
43.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1,815	2,048	2,738	3,140
44.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	9,293	9,051	9,339	10,097
45.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	347	458	621	655
46.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	614	758	1,059	1,165
47.	Yes Bank Ltd	84	94	175	222
Private Sector Banks		18,315	19,986	22,738	26,571

Source: RBI-Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations.

**Target of public sector banks under Pradhan Mantri
Jan-Dhan Yojana**

*29. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of public sector banks under the Pradhan Mantri Jan- Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), bank-wise;

(b) whether banks have been able to achieve the targets so far, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(c) if not, how long it will take to achieve the targets; and

(d) the details thereof, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), banks have been given target to carry out surveys in allocated Sub Service Areas (SSAs) and Wards and to open accounts of all uncovered households by 26.01.2015.

To implement PMJDY, the rural areas have been mapped into SSAs with each SSA comprising of 1000-1500 households with relaxations for hilly, remote and tribal areas. The urban areas have been allocated Wards-wise. The status of household surveys carried out by banks is given in the Statement.

Statement

Household Survey 8.11.2014 Bank-wise

Name of Bank	Total Number of SSA/Wards allotted	Number of SSA/wards where survey is completed	% Completed to Allotted
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	7468	7440	99.63
Andhara Bank	3499	2351	67.19
Axis Bank	1501	832	55.43
Bank of Baroda	15149	14884	98.25
Bank of India	14878	13333	89.62
Bank of Maharashtra	4688	4090	87.24
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	0	
Canara Bank	9573	8930	93.28
Central Bank of India	16873	16164	95.80
City Union Bank Ltd.	375	169	45.07
Corporation Bank	1829	1829	100.00
Dena Bank	3462	3251	93.91
Federal Bank	509	369	72.50

1	2	3	4
HDFC Bank	1716	1567	91.32
ICICI	2647	750	28.33
IDBI	881	582	66.06
Indian Bank	6676	6050	90.62
Indian Overseas Bank	8076	6220	77.02
IndusInd Bank	190	81	42.63
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0	0	
Karur Vaisya Bank	526	373	70.91
Kotak Mahindra Bank	102	1	0.98
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2947	2869	97.35
Punjab and Sind Bank	1512	1418	93.78
Punjab National Bank	16190	14898	92.02
Ratnakar Bank	77	0	0.00
South Indian Bank	432	167	38.66
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4596	2307	50.20
State Bank of Hyderabad	3334	1378	41.33
State Bank of India	51186	37615	73.49
State Bank of Mysore	2216	2216	100.00
State Bank of Patiala	1799	1790	99.50
State Bank of Travancore	1204	1171	97.26
Syndicate Bank	8680	5677	65.40
UCO Bank	7024	6711	95.54
Union Bank of India	9377	8986	95.83
United Bank of India	7869	6879	87.42
Vijaya Bank	1566	1365	87.16
Yes Bank	63	1	1.59
TOTAL	220690	184714	83.70

Source: Banks

Nation-wide strike by bank employees

*30. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main demands of nation-wide strike called by bank employees;
- (b) the efforts being made to resolve the contentious issues raised by the United Forum of Bank Unions;
- (c) whether negotiations would be initiated to call off relay strikes in the first week of December throughout the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the loss being incurred by the industry because of the one day strike; and
- (e) whether conciliatory measures would be undertaken to resolve the issues amicably along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The main demand for nation-wide strike called by United Forum of Bank Unions(UFBU) is immediate settlement of wage revision under 10th Bipartite Settlement.

(b) Indian Banks' Association(IBA) and UFBU have undertaken 14 rounds of meetings during the present settlement of wage revision. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) also called reconciliation meetings on 5.11.2014 and 10.11.2014 after receiving the strike notice from UFBU.

(c) IBA is open and flexible for discussions to carry the matter forward in order to arrive at an amicable resolution so that the relay strike in the first week of December could be avoided.

(d) It is not possible to quantify the loss being incurred. However, the inconvenience caused to public was minimized with the function of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), online Banking services and other alternative channels.

(e) As per (c) above.

Implementation of One Rank-One Pension policy

*31. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to grant pension to the retired personnel of the Defence Forces as per "One Rank-One Pension (OROP)" formula has since been implemented; if so, the details thereof;

- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The principle of One Rank One Pension for the Armed Forces has been accepted by the Government. The modalities for implementation were discussed with various stakeholders and are presently under consideration of the Government. It will be implemented once the modalities are approved by the Government.

Direct flight of AI to Toronto

*32. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the past there was a direct flight of Air India (AI) from New Delhi to Toronto;
- (b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the flight service; and
- (c) whether Government intends to start fresh flights from Ahmedabad or New Delhi to Toronto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India was operating one flight between India and Toronto till May, 2012, as per following details:

Routing	Aircraft	Frequency
Amritsar-Delhi-Toronto and VV	B777-300 ER	Daily

Air India had been incurring losses on its operations to Toronto and incurred a cash deficit of about ₹164 crores for the FY 2011-12 and ₹20 crores for the period April-May, 2012. In view of the losses suffered by Air India, the services to Toronto have been discontinued.

- (c) No, Sir.

Relief packages for weavers and artisans

*33. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any relief package for weavers of the country, including waiving off their loans; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether similar relief packages are also proposed for other artisans of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government had formulated a Scheme titled 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector' in the year 2011 which, *inter alia*, included:

- One time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% of interest) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31.3.2010.
- Recapitalization of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies.
- Provision of fresh subsidized credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee.
- Carrying out legal and institutional reforms for the cooperative societies; based on the audit of 2009-10, only viable and potentially viable Apex and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCs) were to be provided benefit.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was the implementing agency for the Package. The Package was to be implemented initially upto 31.12.2012. However, on the request of various State Governments, the implementation of the Package was extended upto 31.12.2013 and eligibility norms were also relaxed to certain extent in the modified Package. The modified Package was further extended and remained effective upto 28.2.2014.

Under the Package, 39 Apex Weavers Cooperatives (AWCs), 9752 PWCs, 52,975 individual weavers and 5462 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were benefitted. An amount of ₹ 894 crore as Government of India's share was released under the Package. However, there is no proposal to have similar relief package for artisans.

Foreign debt block of the country

*34. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's foreign debt block during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the current fiscal;

(b) the details of the quantum of foreign debt block during corresponding months in 2013; and

(c) the reasons for increase or decrease in India's foreign debt block during the period under reference, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) India's external debt statistics are disseminated on a quarterly basis with a lag of one quarter. Details of India's total external debt stock during 2nd and 3rd quarters of current fiscal are not available. India's external debt stock at end-September 2013 and end-December 2013 stood at US\$ 405.5 billion (22.3 per cent of GDP) and US\$ 427.6 billion (23.3 per cent of GDP), respectively.

India's external debt, as at end-June 2014, was placed at US\$ 450.1 billion (23.2 per cent of GDP) *vis-a-vis* US\$ 442.2 billion (23.4 per cent of GDP) at end-March 2014. The increase in absolute external debt was primarily on account of rise in commercial borrowings and NRI Deposits.

Long waiting period at Government hospitals in Delhi

*35. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the waiting period for surgeries at the premier Government-run hospitals in Delhi like AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital, is between six months to three years;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that this causes immense hardships to the patients and may even result in worsening of condition of the patient and also loss of life;

(c) whether Government recognises the fact that shortage of doctors and hospitals, to cater to the patient load in the city, besides inadequate infrastructure, contributes to this situation; and

(d) if so, the measures Government proposes to rectify the problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The waiting time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi varies from 0 to 5 years depending upon the condition of the patient. In Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, of the Central Government, there is a waiting list for indoor elective patients varying from 0 to 3 years. In Dr. Ram Manohar

Lohia Hospital, New Delhi of the Central Government, the waiting time varies from a couple of months to 2 years. In Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospital, New Delhi, of the Central Government, the waiting time varies from 3 to 4 months in non-emergencies surgeries.

(c) and (d) State of the art infrastructure and equipment are available in different patient care and supportive areas of AIIMS, New Delhi, to provide holistic care to the patients coming to the Institute. In fact, AIIMS New Delhi handles patient load much beyond its capacity. For reducing the waiting time, new AIIMS have been set up in Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Further, the number of doctors at different hospitals has increased and infrastructure facilities have also been enhanced.

Indians killed in cross-border firing

†*36. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens and soldiers killed in cross-border firing from Pakistan during the last three years till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Details of security forces personnel martyred in cross-border firing and other tactical incidents and civilians killed along the India-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year are as under:

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of security personnel martyred	5	5	12	5 (till 20th November)
Number of civilians killed	-	4	-	13 (till 31st October)

(b) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army / BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasized, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the bilateral talks held on 27th May, 2014 during the visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan to India for the swearing ceremony of the new Government, Prime Minister further emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility at the International Border and upholding the sanctity of the LC. Prime Minister underlined our concerns relating to terrorism and emphasized that Pakistan must abide by its commitment to prevent its territory and territory under its control from being used for terrorism against India.

Development of antibiotic resistance among bacteria

*37. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new variant of the antibiotic resistance superbug, NDM-4, has been detected in India and, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any detailed research to analyse the causes, effects and the level of development of antibiotic resistance among bacteria and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to address the increasing threat to public health due to development of antibiotic resistance among bacteria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Bacteria having NDM-4 gene variant, commonly referred to as superbugs, are naturally found in the environment across the globe including India. These are not usual pathogens and there is no published report from India of any infection caused by such bacteria having NDM-4 gene variant. However, these have been detected in sewage near the hospital of Jawaharlal Nehru College of Aligarh Muslim University.

(b) The resistance seen in multidrug resistant pathogens like NDM-4 is a naturally occurring phenomenon and is not related to rampant use of drugs. ICMR has funded many research studies which have led to better understanding of factors leading to causes and levels of development of antibiotic resistance among bacteria. Indian Council of Medical Research has been funding research studies to understand the extent of microbial, host, environmental and etiological factors leading to increase in drug resistance and on development of improved diagnostics and new treatment modalities. In a study funded by ICMR, the prevalence of NDM-1 among Enterobacteriaceae in Indian Medical Centers was found to be as low as 2% in 2008 (19/909) and 4.5 % in 2009 (43/940).

In order to strengthen the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in the country,

ICMR has set up National Anti Microbial Resistance Research and Surveillance Network (AMRRSN) to enable compilation of National Data of AMR at different levels of Health Care, carry out detailed molecular studies on understanding of underlying mechanisms of resistance and understand clonality and patterns of drug resistance. ICMR has also initiated Antimicrobial Stewardship Program to provide guidance on the standard treatment practices to be followed, infection control practices and prescription practices in communities.

(c) Various measures undertaken by the Ministry to address the issues includes the following:

- (i) A National Antibiotic Policy has been framed which provides regulatory framework around use of antibiotics in animals and humans.
- (ii) National Center for Disease Control (Directorate General of Health Services) has established a drug resistance surveillance network and is carrying out training and capacity building of professionals in relevant sectors and carrying out activities for dissemination of information about rational use of antibiotics.
- (iii) Government agencies including Indian Council of Medical Research are partnering with various scientific and professional bodies like Indian Academy of Pediatrics, Infectious Disease Society of India and Indian Association of Medical Microbiologists to initiate efforts to create awareness on drug resistance among doctors.
- (iv) In order to have focused regulation on manufacture and sale of antibiotics and habit forming drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 were amended *vide* Gazette Notification No GSR 588 (E) dated 30.8.2013, *w.e.f* 1.3.14, incorporating a new schedule II rd 1 containing 46 drugs which include 24 IIIrd and IVth generation, 11 Anti TB drugs and 11 habit forming drugs.
- (v) The National Programme for Containment of AMR has been initiated under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) with the following objectives and activities:
 - To establish a laboratory based surveillance system by strengthening laboratories for AMR in the country and to generate quality data on antimicrobial resistance for pathogens of public health importance.

- To generate awareness among healthcare providers and in the community regarding rationale use of antibiotics.
- To strengthen infection control guidelines and practices and promote rationale use of antibiotics.

Universal Health Mission

*38. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to launch a Universal Health Mission; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed Mission and by when it is expected to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government is examining a proposal to launch National Health Assurance Mission.

(b) The proposal is currently under examination. The proposed Mission envisages programmatic components of preventive and promotive healthcare, assured access to free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics, and assured access to comprehensive primary, secondary and select tertiary health care services. The objective of the proposed Mission is to provide a set of assured services through a continuum of care to improve healthcare, reduce mortality and morbidity related to diseases and bring down out-of-pocket expenditures on healthcare, particularly for the poor and vulnerable population.

Productive utilisation of gold

†*39. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Gold Council has suggested to India that the dependency on gold import should also be reduced along with productive utilisation of gold stored in homes and temples; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard in view of the suggestion of the World Gold Council; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No such suggestion is available on record.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Circulation of fake currency

*40. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of circulation of fake currency notes in the country through banking channels have come to light during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss suffered by the country's economy due to such counterfeit currency;

(c) whether Government has made any efforts to identify the sources of entry of counterfeit currency in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to prevent circulation of fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) detected by the banking system in the last three years are as follows:

Year	Total No. of pieces	Total value (₹)
April 2011-March 2012	521155	24,71,47,230
April 2012-March 2013	498252	25,04,09,580
April 2013-March 2014	488273	24,84,02,660
April 2014-September 2014	303372	14,69,38,010

(c) As per information received from central intelligence and investigating agencies, high quality FICN are sourced from neighbouring countries with the help of self-sustaining criminal networks operating in South Asian and South-East Asian Region.

(d) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. One special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the MHA to share the intelligence/ information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. It also coordinates with different security agencies to affect more seizures. CBI and NIA are the central agencies for investigation of FICN cases. The issue has also been raised in international multilateral fora constantly. The RBI has also initiated several measures for generating public awareness, conducting training programmes for employees / officers of banks and streamlining the process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Preservation of Kutki Jadi**

†156. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Kutki Jadi (*Picrorhiza Kurroa*), the main component of Arogya Vardhani Vati is found in the regions above 3500 to 4800 metres from sea level in Uttarakhand and which is effective in treatment of several diseases;
- (b) if so, whether tapping into it is legal;
- (c) if not, whether Government will consider to provide protection to this priceless heritage; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) The tapping of Kutki (*Picrorhiza Kurroa*) has been prohibited from the wild areas of Uttarakhand by the State. However, to promote this species, its cultivation by the farmers on their private lands has been permitted by the Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) and (d) As per information received from State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB), Uttarakhand, following steps have been taken for promoting Kutki in the State of Uttarakhand:

- (i) Cluster based cultivation of Kutki is promoted in villages near its natural habitat.
- (ii) Quality planting material distributed amongst farmers.
- (iii) Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA) has been established for *in-situ* conservation of Kutki in Bageshwar district, Uttarakhand.

Privatisation of Airports

157. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any memorandum against privatization of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various airports, built, modernized and run by the Airports Authority of India (AAI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received various communications, including references from Members of Parliament, State Governments, Airports Authority of India Employee Forums etc. and observations from Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture, regarding implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) at select airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI). Subsequently, the Request for Qualification (RFQ), which were earlier issued for PPP at 6 airports, have been cancelled.

Shortage of cabin crew in AI

158. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's flagship carrier Air India (AI) is facing a heavy rate of attrition with 33 pilots having quit the airline this year alone;

(b) whether there is also a shortage of airhostesses for more than 70 domestic and 16 international flights;

(c) whether the extant Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) guidelines mandate that there must be at least five cabin crew in narrow-body domestic planes with both the doors being operational; and

(d) if so, whether in violation of the DGCA guidelines, many AI flights are operating with the backdoor shown as inoperative due to shortage of cabin crew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In this year, 50 pilots have tendered resignation from the services of Air India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Air India has an acute shortage of cabin crew for both domestic and international routes.

(c) No, Sir. DGCA guideline provides for the following Cabin Crew strength in Narrow body aircraft:

- (i.) A321 - 4
- (ii.) A320 - 4
- (iii.) A319 - 3
- (d) No, Sir. No flight of Air India has been operated with a back door blocked.

Construction of new airports in Himachal Pradesh

159. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to undertake construction of new airports in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;
- (c) the details of the proposals received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for construction of new airports along with the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the time by when the construction of new airports are likely to be started in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Govt. of India has granted “in principle” approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airports along with estimated project cost are as under: Mopa in Goa (approx. ₹3000 cr), Navi Mumbai (app. ₹ 14500 cr for phase-I), Shirdi (appx. ₹ 275 cr) and Sindhudurg (appx. ₹ 350 cr) in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur (app. ₹ 1800 cr) and Aranmula (Appx ₹ 2000 cr) in Kerala, Durgapur (appx. ₹ 280 cr) in West Bengal, Dabra (appx. ₹ 200 cr) in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong (appx. ₹ 310 cr) in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry (appx. ₹ 280 cr) and Kushinagar (appx. ₹ 354 cr) in Uttar Pradesh.

- (c) No proposal has been received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield airport in the State.
- (d) Does not arise.

Abolition of 5/20 norms for International flights

160. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought comments on continuation of the 5/20 norms from various stakeholders to enable domestic airlines to fly abroad;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that if the above norms are abolished, it will help new airlines; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has received any such demand from the new airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. Government has not sought comments on continuation of the 5/20 norms.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes Sir. If it is abolished, new airlines can start international operations without waiting for 5 years and without having the minimum 20 aircrafts.
- (d) No Sir.

New airports in the country

161. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to construct new airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details and the present status thereof including estimated project cost; and
- (c) the time by which construction of these airports are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) has granted “in principle” approval for setting up of the 15 Greenfield airports in the country. The list of these airports along with estimated project cost and present status is given in Statement (See below). The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the respective promoter.

Statement

*Current Status of Greenfield Airports where 'In principle,
'approval has been accorded*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Date of Receipt of proposal	Name of the Promoters	Current Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Mopa Airport, Goa	State Government of Goa	Government of India (GoI) granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Goa for setting up of Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in March, 2000. The estimated project cost is ₹ 3000 crores. The project is at Request for Qualification (RFQ) stage.
2.	Navi Mumbai International Airport, Maharashtra	City and Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	GoI granted "in-principle" approval to Government of Maharashtra (GoM) for setting up of Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in May, 2007. The State Government appointed City and Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) as nodal agency for development of this Greenfield airport. The initial estimated Project cost is ₹ 14,500 crores. The project is at RFQ stage.
3.	Sindhudurg Airport, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	GoI granted 'In principle, approval to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), a State Govt. of Maharashtra entity for

1	2	3	4
			<p>setting up of a Greenfield domestic airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in Sept. 2008. A SPV, namely IRB Sindhudurg Pvt. Ltd. (ISAPL) has been created for the project development and operations. The estimated project cost is ₹ 350 crores. The construction work has already been commenced.</p>
4.	Bijapur Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	<p>GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of domestic Greenfield airport at Bijapur in June 2008. Project Development Agreement (PDA) entered into between the State Govt. and a Private Party was terminated due to unviability of the project. On the request of the State Govt. AAI undertook a Pre-feasibility study for the proposed Bijapur Airport and submitted the report to the State Government. GoK and AAI are in talks for implementation of the project through AAI and the project cost is to be finalized thereafter.</p>
5.	Gulbarga Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	<p>Govt. of India granted 'in-principal' approval to Govt. of Karnataka (GoK) for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Gulbarga in June, 2008. GoK signed the</p>

1	2	3	4
			<p>Project Development Agreement (PDA) with a private developer. However, the PDA went into rough weather and reached the stage of termination. The airport works have been held up due to dispute between the developers. GoK is in the process of finding alternate ways for completion of the project. Due to dispute between the airport developer and the State Govt., the project cost is to be reworked out.</p>
6.	Hassan Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	<p>GoI granted 'in-principle' approval to GoK for establishment of a Greenfield domestic airport at Hassan in June, 2008. PDA has been signed with the developer and the developer has prepared Detailed Project Report Estimated. The airport developer has revised the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Due to revision in the project report, the project cost is to be reworked out.</p>
7.	Shimoga Airport, Karnataka	State Government of Karnataka	<p>Govt. of India granted 'in-principle' approval to GoK in June, 2008. PDA has been signed with the developer by GoK. However, the developer has requested for an exit from the project citing reasons of economic non-feasibility. The airport works</p>

1	2	3	4
			have been held up due to dispute between the developers since Dec 2012. GoK is in the process of finding alternate means for completion of the project and the project cost is to be finalized thereafter.
8.	Kannur International Airport, Kerala	M/s KINFRA (A nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala)	GoI granted 'in principle' approval to Government of Kerala in January, 2008. M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), a State Govt. agency, is the nodal agency for development of the airport. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Ms Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) has been formed for the implementation of the project. Total estimated project cost is ₹ 1892 crores. Engineering procurement and construction (EPC-I) contract for the airside work has already been awarded. EPC-II contract costing ₹475 crores has been awarded to M/s L&T on 25.06.2014 for construction of terminal building, ATC Tower and other city side development.
9.	Durgapur International Airport, West Bengal	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited (BAPL)	GoI granted 'in-principal' approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. (BAPL) for setting up of a domestic Greenfield airport at

1	2	3	4
			Durgapur in Dec, 2008. The construction work is at final stage. The estimated project cost is ₹ 280 crore. The airport developer has applied to Ministry of Defence (MoD) for grant of permission for operating the airport under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) instead of Visual Flight Rules (VFR) which had earlier been granted by MoD.
10.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited	GoI granted 'in-principal' to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dabra/ Datia, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh in Dec, 2008. Estimated cost is ₹ 193.22 crore. After grant of 'in-principle' approval, there are litigation issues involved regarding land acquisition for the project. The matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court.
11.	Pakyong airport, Sikkim	Airports Authority of India	GoI granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. AAI has already started construction work. The initial estimated Project Cost is approx ₹ 310 crores. However, due to delay in project because of unforeseen circumstances, the

1	2	3	4
			project cost is likely to be re-assessed.
12.	Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	<p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Sept. 2010. The preliminary estimated total cost for developing the minimum specification of the proposed international airport development works out to ₹ 354 crores. Central Government has provided support of ₹ 70.93 crores (20% of the project cost) under Viability Gap Funding Scheme. The project is at RFQ stage.</p>
13.	Karaikal in Pudducherry	Karaikal Airport Private Limited.	<p>GoI granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of Greenfield International Airport at Karaikal region in Puducherry. Earlier the estimated project cost was ₹ 280 crores. Over the period of time, the team of M/s Karaikal Airport Private Limited has done intensive study and the total costing of the Karaikal airport has been brought down to ₹53 crores for a basic terminal with an apron and a 1.3 Km runway, supporting turbo prop aircraft operations.</p>

1	2	3	4
14.	Shirdi in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	GoI granted 'in principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC), a State Govt. of Maharashtra entity for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Shirdi in May 2011. The estimated project cost is ₹275 crores. Construction work has already been started by MADC.
15.	Aranmula in Kerala	M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd.	GoI granted 'in principle' approval to M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Limited for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Aranmula in September, 2012. The estimated project cost is ₹ 2000 crores. National Green Tribunal (NGT) has set aside the environment clearance granted to the project by Ministry of Environment & Forest in Nov. 2013 granted to the project.

Denial of seats on booked flights by AI

162. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three days prior to Diwali this year a large number of passengers having confirmed tickets at Mumbai-Delhi sectors were denied seats on their booked flights;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers booked seats in morning and afternoon flights were either accommodated in evening/night flights or completely denied seats on the same day;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry of this mess created by Air India (AI) officials were ordered; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) On account of Diwali festival, almost all flights were fully booked and some flights particularly operating to North India were overbooked. On 19.10.2014 all flights from Mumbai to Delhi were overbooked and hence, some passengers could not be accommodated and were denied boarding. The passengers who were denied boarding due to overbooking were accommodated on other flights. Also in some cases aircraft were altered and bigger capacity aircraft were deployed to accommodate such passengers. Overbooking is done by all airlines so as to minimize loss of revenue due to cancellations.

Development of airports in West Bengal

163. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports to be developed in West Bengal under the 2014 budget scheme meant for development of new airports in Tier-I and Tier-II cities;
- (b) the details of proposed deadlines for developing these airports;
- (c) whether Government intends that airports in West Bengal be developed on the low cost and energy-efficient model; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Private Limited (BAPL) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Durgapur in West Bengal. The project is at advance stage. Necessary action for project development is taken by the respective airport promoter. The timeline for construction of airport project depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, financing of the project availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc. by the airport promoter.

(c) GoI has not received any request for construction of small airports in West Bengal. However, to identify locations for construction of small airports in the country, certain broad criteria have been drawn such as, minimum population of 10 lakhs, tourism potential, commercially viability, details of the flight movements in the past, social obligations etc.

- (d) Does not arise.

PPP models for managing airports

164. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model as in the case of the Mumbai airport, for development, administration and management of other airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any tenders have been received from private companies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) intends to take up the development and modernization of Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Request For Qualification (RFQ) for implementation of PPP at these airports has not been issued.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Hiring of professionals by DGCA

165. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded approval to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to hire a large number of experienced professional and technical hands directly from the market instead of going through the UPSC recruitment route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has agreed to provide them salary at par with market rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) In order to address the findings of FAA audit conducted in September, 2013 with a follow up in December, 2013, Government has created 75

positions of Flight Operations Inspectors. The details of the posts along with salary are given in Statement (*See below*).

Department of Personnel and Training accorded approval to DGCA to directly hire the FOIs from the market instead of going through the UPSC route while Department of Expenditure approved the proposal for paying remuneration to the FOIs at par with the industry.

Statement

*Details of the post of flight operations inspector along
with vacancies and pay scale*

Sl. No.	Title of the post	No. of vacancy	Pay Scale
1.	Chief Flight Operations Inspector (CFOI)	1	PB-4 ₹37,400-67,000 + G.P. of ₹ 10,000/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹6000 per hour for 70 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 3,50,000/- (maximum limit)
2.	Deputy Chief Flight Operations Inspector (Dy.CFOI)	Aeroplane- 6	PB-4 ₹37,400-67,000 + G.P. of ₹8900/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹6000 per hour for 70 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 3,00,000/- (maximum limit)
		Helicopter- 1	PB-4 ₹37,400- 67,000 + G.P. of ₹8900/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹2000 per hour for 40 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 2,00,000/-(maximum limit)
3.	Senior Flight Operations Inspector (SFOI)	Aeroplane- 17	PB-4 ₹ 37,400-67,000 + G.P. of ₹ 8700/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹6000 per hour for 70 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 1,50,000/- (maximum limit)

Sl. No.	Title of the post	No. of vacancy	Pay Scale
		Helicopter- 3	PB-4 ₹37,400- 67,000 + G.P. of ₹8700/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹2000 per hour for 40 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 1,50,000/-(maximum limit)
4.	Flight Operations Inspector (FOI)	Aeroplane- 40	PB-3 ₹ 15,600-39,100 + G.P. of ₹7600/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹2000 per hour for 40 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 1,00,000/- (maximum limit)
		Helicopter- 7	PB-3 ₹ 15,600- 39,100 + G.P. of ₹7600/- + Non Flying Allowance ₹2000 per hour for 40 hours per month + Special Allowance ₹ 1,00,000/- (maximum limit)

Grounding of Dreamliners

166. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Dreamliner Aircrafts of Air India grounded in the recent past due to technical difficulties or discrepancies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government is going to introduce some of these Dreamliners to different sectors of the country particularly to Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Six B787 Dreamliners aircraft were grounded from 17th January, 2013 upto mid May, 2013 after a directive received from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) based on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), USA, Emergency Airworthiness Directive (EAD) dated 16th January, 2013 requiring all B787 operators to temporarily grounded the aircraft, subsequent to fire incident reported

on aircraft operated by JAL (Japan Airlines Ltd.) and ANA (AI Nippon Airways) caused by malfunctioning of Lithium-ion battery. After completion of modification work on these airplanes by Boeing Team, the commercial flight operations on the B787 aircraft resumed in mid May, 2013, after DGCA clearance.

(c) The deployment of any aircraft to different cities in the country depends upon the commercial judgement of the airlines. Air India currently has no plans to operate flights with B787 aircraft to Bhubaneswar.

Reduction of flights to Kerala

167. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has reduced a number of flights services to Kerala from New Delhi;

(b) whether it is due to lack of passengers or due to lack of availability of aircrafts;

(c) whether it has come to notice of Government that such cancellation of flights has put passengers to great difficulties; and

(d) whether the inconvenience to passenger will be remedied in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India reduced one flight out of the 3 flights it was operating on Delhi-Kochi sector effective 07.10.2014 due to shortage of A320 aircraft.

(c) and (d) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of different regions of the country. The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of RDG.

Uniform formats of air tickets

168. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air tickets issued by the airlines are in different formats and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government or the DGCA has asked the airlines, both domestic and international, to issue e-tickets in a uniform format;

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

(d) the reaction of various airlines thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government or DGCA to ensure that its instructions are complied with by all the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. The air tickets issued by all the domestic airlines have uniform ticket format.

(b) and (c) DGCA had issued instructions to all scheduled domestic airlines and Global Distribution System (GDS) players to implement the uniform e-ticket format. No such instructions were issued to foreign airlines. As per the instructions, the details on the uniform e-ticket must contain passenger name, date of journey, departure time, departure/arrival station, flight number, terminal and airline name along with space for agency logo and space for bar code. The reason to devise a common e-ticket format was due to issue raised by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) so that the security personnel at the airport entry gate do not have the difficulty in reading the essential parameters on the ticket.

(d) and (e) All the domestic airlines have since implemented single format.

Extension of services of Air India

169. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries and cities from where services of Air India are available at present;

(b) whether Government proposes to extend these services to more cities and towns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to start direct flight to the USA by Air India; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India operates to 34 international destinations in 24

countries and to 64 domestic destinations. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of different regions of the country. The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of RDG.

Further, the Indian carriers are eligible to operate to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air services agreements with concerned foreign countries. However, actual operations by any airline is always guided by its commercial judgement depending upon the traffic demand and economic viability of operations.

(d) and (e) Air India currently operates 3 daily non-stop flights to USA operated with B777ER aircraft as per details below:

- (i) Mumbai-Delhi-New York and v v.
- (ii) Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Newark and v v.
- (iii) Hyderabad-Delhi-Chicago and v v.

Statement

Details of International and Domestic destinations operated by AIR India

International Destinations		
Region	Country	Route
North America	USA	Newark
		New York
		Chicago
Europe	France	Paris
	Germany	Frankfurt
	Italy	Rome
		Milan
	UK	London Birmingham
Australia	Russia	Moscow
	Australia	Sydney
		Melbourne
FEA	Hongkong	Hongkong
	Japan	Tokyo, Osaka

Region	Country	Route	
SEA	Korea	Seoul	
	China	Shanghai	
	Thailand	Bangkok	
	Singapore	Singapore	
Middle East	Saudi Arabia	Dammam	
		Jeddah	
		Riyadh	
	UAE	Abu Dhabi	
South Asia		Dubai, Sharjah	
	Kuwait	Kuwait	
	Oman	Muscat	
	Bahrain	Bahrain	
	Afghanistan	Kabul	
	Bangladesh	Dhaka	
	Maldives	Male	
	Myanmar	Yangoon	
	Nepal	Kathmandu	
Sri Lanka	Colombo		
Domestic Destinations			
Northern region	Western Region	Souther Region	Eastern Region
Agra	Ahmedabad	Agatti island	Agartala
Allahabad	Aurangabad	Bangalore	Aizwal
Amritsar	Bhuj	Calicut	Bagdogra
Bhopal	Goa	Chennai	Bhubaneswar
Chandigarh	Indore	Coimbatore	Dibrugarh
Dehra Dun	Jamnagar	Hyderabad	Dimapur
Delhi	Mumbai	Kochi	Gaya
Dharamshala	Nagpur	Madurai	Guwahati
Gwalior	Pune	Mangalore	Imphal
Jabalpur	Rajkot	Tirupati	Kolkata

Northern Region	Western Region	Souther Region	Eastern Region
Jaipur	Surat	Trivandrum	Lilabari
Jammu	Vadodara	Vijayawada	Patna
Jodhpur		Vishakhapatnam	Port Blair
Khajuraho			Ranchi
Kullu			Shillong
Leh			Silchar
Lucknow			Tezpur
Pantnagar			
Raipur			
Srinagar			
Udaipur			
Varanasi			

SC/ST employees in Civil Aviation Sector

†170. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether there is under appointment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe employees in the Ministry;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of posts vacant in different categories in Uttar Pradesh and other States and the number of posts for which recruitment will be made and the actual number of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe employees in place under the Ministry;
- the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- by when all the vacancies in the Ministry are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no under appointment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In so far as Ministry of Civil Aviation (Main) is concerned, recruitments are made through Department of Personnel and Training who are maintaining the roster on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reservation. The representation of SC/ST employees in the present strength of Ministry (Main) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). There are two attached offices of the Ministry located in Lucknow, UP namely Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) and Regional Office of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

In Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, reservation is applicable only in entry level posts *i.e.* PA to Dy. CRS, LDC, Staff Car Driver & MTS in this organization. The posts of Commissioners of Railway Safety, Dy. Commissioners of Railway Safety, Assistant Director(OL) and Sr. PA are filled on transfer on deputation/absorption basis. Other posts *i.e.* Office Supdt., Safety Assistant, Technical Assistant and UDCs are filled from their respective feeder grades. The vacancy position in respect of CRS is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In DGCA, a Centralised List of vacancy position is maintained. A copy of the same is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Action has been initiated for filling of various vacancies by all the organizations under the control of this Ministry.

(e) The appointment to the various posts including SC/ST in Ministry and its various organizations is a continuous process and no time limit can be framed.

Statement-I

Vacancy position in Ministry of Civil Aviation (Main)

Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancy	Inposition	Number of SC	Number of ST
Under Secretary (Group-A)	11	0	11	-	-
Section Officer (Group-B Gazetted)	17	04	13	-	01
Assistants (Group -B Non-Gazetted)	58	18	40	06	02
UDC	19	03	16	03	-
LDC	15	10	05	01	-
Senior PPS	01	01	-	-	-
PPS	06	0	06	-	01
PS	07	02	05	01	-
Steno Grade "C"	13	02	11	01	-
Steno Grade "D"	04	0	04	02	-

Statement-II*Total incumbency position of Commission of Railway
Safety as on 01.11.2014*

Designation	Sanctioned Strength	in- position	Vacancy	No. of SC/ST employees in position		Remarks
				SC	ST	
Chief Commissioner Railway Safety	01	01	00	01		Reservation is not applicable as the posts are being filled through transfer on deputation/ absorption basis
Commissioner of Railway Safety	09	05	04			
Dy. Commissioner of Railway Safety (General)	01	01	00			
Dy. Commissioner of Railway Safety (Tech)	13	07	06	02		
Sr. Private Secy, to CRS Asstt. Director (Official Language)	09 01	06 01	03 00	01		
Jun. Hindi Translator	01	01	00			
Office Superintendent	09	03	06	01		Filled through promotion from respective feeder grade, hence reservation not applicable there being 01/02 posts in each Circle.
Safety Assistant	09	06	03	01		
Upper Divisional Clerk	11	11	00		01	
Tech. Assistant	02	02	00		01	
Lower Divisional Clerk	27	19	08	04		Reservation applicable
Multi Tasking Staff	45	39	06	11	03	
Staff Car Driver	03	03	00			
PA to Dy.CRS	02	01	01			
TOTAL	143	106	37	21	05	

Statement-III

Total incumbency position of Dte. General of Civil Aviation in respect of Group 'A' Officers as on 21.11.2014

Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacancy	No. of SC/ST employees in position	
				SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
Director General	01	01	00	0	0
Jt. Director General	06	05	01	0	0
Dy. Director General	10	03	07	0	01
Dir. of Operations	08	04	04	01	01
Dy. Dir. Operations	26	04	22	0	0
Asstt. Dir. Ops.	65	10	55	0	0
Operations Officer	05	02	03	0	0
Dir. of Flying Trg.	01	00	01	0	0
Dy. Dir. of Flying Trg.	02	00	02	0	0
Dir. Air Safety	06	01	05	0	0
Dy. Dir. Air Safety	10	06	04	01	01
Asstt. Dir. Air Safety	18	10	08	03	01
Air Safety Officer	43	39	04	04	02
Dir. Airworthiness	08	05	03	01	01
Dy. Dir. Airworthiness	39	29	10	07	01
Asstt. Dir. Airworthiness	75	27	48	08	01
AWO	130	104	26	16	07
Dir. Regulation & Information	01	00	01	0	0
Dy. Dir. Regulations and Information	03	00	03	0	0
Legal officer	02	00	02	0	0
Dir. AED	04	00	04	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dy. Dir. AED	13	08	04	01	0
Asstt. Dir. AED	22	10	12	02	0
Aeronautical officer	26	08	18	0	0
Administrative Officer	05	00	05	0	0
Dangerous Goods	05	00	05	0	0
Dy. Dir. (MSET)	01	00	01	0	0
Asstt. Dir. (MSET)	01	00	01	0	0
Accounts Officer	01	00	01	0	0
Medical Officer	02	02	00	0	0
Dy. Dir. Metrology	01	00	01	0	0
A. D. Metrology	01	00	01	0	0
Dy. Dir. AS & ATM	01	00	01	0	0
A. D. AS & ATM	03	00	03	0	0
Dy. Dir. (ANS)	01	00	01	0	0
A D (ANS)	02	00	02	0	0
Programme Coordinator	01	00	01	0	0
Sr. System Analyst	04	00	04	0	0
TOTAL	553	278	274	44	16

DGCA is an attached regulatory office under Ministry of Civil Aviation.

DoPT's guidelines are followed in case of reservations for SC/ST as per reservation roster.

On duty pilots under influence of liquor

171. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pilots in India were flying while under the influence of liquor;
- (b) the number of such incidents and the action taken against them; and
- (c) what is the difference of prevalent law in such cases in foreign countries and in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. No pilot in India has been detected to be flying under influence of liquor. To prevent such occurrences before the pilots take domestic flight or flight to neighbouring country, they are subjected to Breath Analyser test for detection of consumption of alcohol. If any pilot is detected Breath Analyser positive, the concerned pilot is not allowed to undertake the flight and the privileges of license are suspended as per proviso of Civil Aviation Requirements CAR Section 5, Series F, Part-III.

(c) Difference between Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) requirement *vis-a-vis* prevalent law in foreign countries for domestic operations is as under:

- In India permissible concentration of alcohol in blood/breath is 0.000 BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration). In United States of America (USA) it is 0.04 BAC as per CFR 91.17.
- In India the time before flight alcohol not to be consumed by pilot is 12 hours before the scheduled flight. In USA this is 08 hours.
- In India all pilots are subjected to Breath Analyser test before undertaking flight. In USA it is random check.
- In India on being detected Breath Analyser Positive, the privileges of licence are suspended for:
 - (i) three months in case of violation for the first time.
 - (ii) three years in case of violation for the second time.
 - (iii) Cancellation of pilot licence in case of violation for the third time. In USA, legal actions are taken.

Shifting of engineering base of AI

172. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Alliance Air is planning to shift its engineering main base from Kolkata to Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Debt on Air India

173. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Government's turnaround plan for Air India, the carrier needs to raise ₹ 5,000 crore through sale and leasing of assets which will be used for repayment of loans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has a debt of ₹ 40,000 crore with an annual interest payment outlay of ₹ 3,700 crore;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Air India to wipe out the debt by increasing the profit from flight operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The loan balance as on 31st October, 2014 is as follows:

(i.) Aircraft Loan of ₹ 23,358 cr.

(ii.) Working Capital Loan ₹ 28,879 cr. approx.

Interest on Loans (as per BE, 2014-15) is as follows:

(i.) Aircraft Loans ₹ 1,128 cr. per annum

(ii.) Interest on working capital loan ₹ 2,553.34 cr.

(d) Air India has taken a series of measures in order to improve its performance and to cut down its losses which, *inter alia*, include:

(i) Rationalisation of certain loss making routes

(ii) Return of leased aircraft

(iii) Grounding of ageing fleet

(iv) Introduction of brand new fleet on several domestic and international routes thereby increasing passenger appeal

(v) Critical analysis of fuel consumption on all flights

(vi) Implementation of the recommendations made by IATA Group of Fuel Efficiency Gap Analysis

- (vii) Increase in passenger, cargo, excess baggage revenue through aggressive sales and marketing efforts including a separate cell for attracting Government traffic.
- (viii) Establishment of integration, operation, common centre, up control centre and CMS (Crew Management Schedule).
- (ix) Upgradation of Frequent Flier and loyalty programme and introduction of several marketing initiatives including Companion Free Scheme, Apex fare, GoI packages, Preferred Agents Partnership, Promotion of web bookings and other promotional schemes like AI Holidays, *etc.*

Delay of domestic and international flights

174. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Air India domestic and international flights which were delayed during January, 2013 and October, 2014;
- (b) the details thereof and reasons therefor, month-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry took action against Private Airlines for delay of flights and other lapses, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether similar action was initiated against Air India the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of delays in Air India's domestic and international flights for the period January, 2013 to October, 2014, alongwith reasons are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Air Transport, Series M, Part-IV on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights". In accordance with the provisions of the above CAR, airlines are providing facilities/compensation to the affected passengers. However, Generally scheduled airlines operate their flights as approved schedule. Some times the flights are delayed/cancelled due to technical, operational, commercial, weather and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines.

Statement*Analytical details of delays along with reasons on monthly basis: January 2013 to October 2014*

Summary		Jan-13		Feb-13		Mar-13		Apr-13		May-13		Jun-13	
I. No. of Departures/ Take Offs		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
a.	Scheduled	8484	4375	7491	4021	8190	4451	7930	4276	8223	4329	8070	4294
b.	Cancelled	269	66	133	23	52	34	195	10	56	11	158	32
c.	Operated (a-b)	8215	4309	7358	3998	8138	4417	7735	4266	8167	4318	7912	4262
d.	Delays > 15 mins	2585	1799	1544	1278	1224	1142	803	877	1031	949	1485	1126
e.	On Time departures (c-d)	5630	2510	5814	2720	6914	3275	6932	3389	7136	3369	6427	3136
II. On time Percentage													
OTP % (e / c)*100		68.5%	58.3%	79.0%	68.0%	85.0%	74.1%	89.6%	79.4%	87.4%	78.0%	81.2%	73.6%
Summary		Jul-13		Aug-13		Sep-13		Oct-13		Nov-13		Dec-13	
I. No. of Departures/ Take Offs		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
a.	Scheduled	8097	4391	7872	4426	7692	4418	7993	4615	7675	4559	7947	7430
b.	Cancelled	138	23	145	7	123	21	98	26	50	23	100	30
c.	Operated (a-b)	7959	4368	7727	4419	7569	4397	7895	4589	7625	4536	7847	4700
d.	Delays > 15 mins	1459	880	1280	997	1041	801	1407	988	1745	1272	2032	1474
e.	On Time departures (c-d)	6500	3488	6447	3422	6528	3596	6488	3601	5880	3264	5815	3226
II. On time Percentage													
OTP % (e / c)*100		81.7%	79.9%	83.4%	77.4%	86.2%	81.8%	82.2%	78.5%	77.1%	72.0%	74.1%	68.6%
Summary		Jan-14		Feb-14		Mar-14		Apr-14		May-14			
I. No. of Departures/ Take Offs		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
a.	Scheduled	7984	4724	7239	4215	8093	4625	7999	4443	8352	4593		
b.	Cancelled	196	50	84	21	62	19	62	25	42	14		

6. Flight Operations and Crewing	26	72	31	39	27	32	18	32	28	36	49	52
7. Air Traffic Flow Management	134	21	112	24	62	43	43	53	68	59	102	43
8. Passenger and Baggage Handling	16	71	13	62	10	39	13	33	17	43	12	34
9. Aircraft & Ramp Handling	18	66	14	36	13	20	14	15	17	25	27	33
10. Damage to Aircraft	2	2	6	4	3	5	7	1	5	5	4	5
11. EDP Equipment failure	8	6	2	3	3	8	12	2	10	12	0	3
12. Cargo & Mail Handling	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	2	2
13. AI Specific Delays	5	13	0	6	0	8	0	8	2	4	2	4
Total No of Occurrences of Delays	2585	1799	1544	1278	1224	1142	803	877	1031	949	1485	1126

No.	IATA delay head	Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Reactionary	1110	506	994	563	781	473	1097	567	1331	818	1569	993
2.	Weather	37	6	23	12	32	6	48	7	39	14	113	49
3.	Miscellaneous	6	19	5	26	1	33	2	35	6	28	12	33
4.	Airport and Govt Authorities	11	140	16	144	16	75	16	112	36	115	21	102
5.	Technical	82	60	62	63	69	72	74	89	92	83	55	84
6.	Flight Operations and Crewing	45	32	37	33	31	45	38	53	37	89	43	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Air Traffic Flow Management	131	32	100	48	70	31	98	45	140	37	177	40
8.	Passenger and Baggage Handling	11	34	14	59	11	35	13	36	19	41	14	53
9.	Aircraft & Ramp Handling	19	27	21	32	20	21	12	26	29	34	14	29
10.	Damage to Aircraft	7	10	4	3	5	7	2	4	4	2	5	0
11.	EDP Equipment failure	0	5	1	4	0	2	2	2	12	4	7	14
12.	Cargo & Mail Handling	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0
13.	AI Specific Delays	0	6	3	7	5	0	5	8	0	6	1	7
Total No of Occurrences		1459	880	1280	997	1041	801	1407	988	1745	1272	2032	1474
No.	IATA delay head	Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1.	Reactionary	1877	1309	1329	944	944	1132	742	863	520	1013	569	
2.	Weather	165	114	69	33	33	29	17	11	4	40	11	
3.	Miscellaneous	6	30	5	15	15	6	22	1	16	8	17	
4.	Airport and Govt. Authorities	37	137	24	113	113	32	104	22	66	25	80	
5.	Technical	54	70	59	57	57	71	84	82	82	94	93	
6.	Flight Operations and Crewing	61	137	56	138	138	58	85	30	68	52	76	
7.	Air Traffic Flow Management	285	55	270	73	73	249	79	196	52	226	42	
8.	Passenger and Baggage Handling	18	82	32	65	65	23	46	13	27	24	30	

9.	Aircraft & Ramp Handling	20	31	22	38	19	25	18	19	33	27
10.	Damage to Aircraft	7	6	4	3	3	3	5	3	9	5
11.	EDP Equipment failure	6	10	6	3	8	13	1	8	3	3
12.	Cargo & Mail Handling	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
13.	AI Specific Delays	1	7	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	4
Total No. of Occurrences of Delays		2537	1990	1877	1483	1632	1234	1245	865	1527	960
No.	IATA delay head	Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts		Counts	
		DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT	DOM	INT
1.	Reactionary	1356	716	1370	581	1456	833	1385	598	2018	1010
2.	Weather	32	7	34	15	23	14	26	8	16	12
3.	Miscellaneous	4	16	1	19	2	17	11	31	9	15
4.	Airport and Govt. Authorities	38	115	25	123	25	103	29	72	53	101
5.	Technical	111	90	99	105	119	84	77	96	101	73
6.	Flight Operations and Crewing	55	113	39	67	50	118	40	44	65	132
7.	Air Traffic Flow Management	184	51	195	54	151	58	131	36	115	24
8.	Passenger and Baggage Handling	24	43	21	44	21	50	21	33	41	34
9.	Aircraft & Ramp Handling	34	47	18	32	23	43	17	36	25	47
10.	Damage to Aircraft	7	2	5	4	2	9	8	4	5	2
11.	EDP Equipment failure	32	22	1	7	2	2	1	1	2	18
12.	Cargo & Mail Handling	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
13.	AI Specific Delays	0	1	0	6	2	0	0	1	1	2
Total No. of Occurrences of Delays		1879	1225	1808	1063	1876	1331	1746	961	2452	1470

Flight services from airports without any connectivity

175. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of airports in the country that have recently been refurbished and made operational but flights still do not operate from them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the losses accumulated by these airports over the last three years; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps recently aimed at incentivising the private airline industry to operate services from these airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has made Akola, Bhatinda (Civil Enclave), Bikaner (Civil Enclave), Coochbehar, Jaisalmer (Civil Enclave), Jalgaon, Kadapa, Ludhiana, Pathankot (Civil Enclave) and Puducherry airports operational. However, it is up to the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

- (c) The losses incurred by these airports over last three years are as given below:

(₹ in lakhs)			
Airport	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Anticipated)
Akola	119.83	280.48	279.89
Bikaner	137.99	137.78	257.32
Cooch Behar	428.75	536.04	558.92
Jaisalmer	222.08	81.05	317.78
Cuddapah	370.75	409.44	380.03
Ludhiana	411.37	519.12	494.73
Puducherry	482.27	507.86	259.85
Pathankot	331.79	284.98	397.55

- (d) To improve air connectivity, AAI is providing the following incentives to domestic scheduled operators:

- (i) No landing charges is levied by AAI to domestic schedule operators who are operating with aircraft with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats and helicopters of all type.

- (ii) Landing and parking charges at all airports in North-East Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands & Lakshadweep (other than Defence airports) is reduced by 25% of the current rates for domestic scheduled operators.
- (iii) Night parking charges for aircraft of domestic operators is waived off for making night halt at airports where State Government has brought the rate of tax to 5% on ATF *w.e.f.* the date of implementing this rate by the respective State Govt. This relief is applicable initially for a period of 5 years.
- (iv) When an existing airline plans a new flight to connect new stations in Tier-II/Tier-III cities from Tier-I city and *vice versa* or in between 2 or more Tier-II cities, then the same is given priority over other airlines for allocations of slots, as per Slot Allocation Guidelines issued by this Ministry.

Lease basis aircrafts with Air India

176. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircrafts that are on lease basis in the fleet of aircrafts with AI, the national carrier; and
- (b) the number of aircrafts that were returned on the maturity of lease period or pre-maturely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India has taken 15 aircraft on lease basis.

(b) 27 lease aircraft have been returned back during the period January, 2009 to February, 2014.

Financial restructuring of Air India

177. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Turn Around Plan or Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India is yielding desired results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government approved Turn around Plan (TAP) and

a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) to improve the operation and financial performance of Air India. Under TAP/FRP, infusion of equity of ₹30231 crores upto 2021, has been approved subject to the achievement of certain laid down milestones by Air India. The performance of Air India has been improving consistently. A comparison of some operational and financial parameters for 2013-14 *vis-a-vis* 2010-11 is as follows:

- (i.) Network OTP improved to 77.9%
- (ii.) Passenger Load Factor has improved to 73.6% from 66.1%.
- (iii.) Network Yield improved to 4.31/RPKM from 3.46/RPKM.
- (iv.) Operating Loss is estimated to reduce by 47% *i.e.* by ₹ 1898 crores in 2013- 14.
- (v.) The Company is expected to be EBIDTA positive by ₹ 771 cores as against the negative EBIDTA of ₹ 1659 crores.
- (vi.) Total Revenue increased by ₹ 4975 crores *i.e.* 35%.
- (vii.) Utilisation of Pilots has increased from 52 hours to 64 hours per month.
- (viii.) Complete International peace in the Company. No man days lost during the last 24 months.

Development of Utkala Airstrip

178. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many air fields in the country have been developed in the backward regions as Greenfield airport; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop Utkala airstrip in Kalahandi District as Greenfield airport in Public Private Participation (PPP) mode in KBK regions in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. However, Government of India (GoI) has granted “in principle” approval for setting up of 15 Greenfield airports in the country namely, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

Income and expenditure of Air India

†179. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of countries wherein Air India the main aviation service provider of India, provides its services, country-wise;
- (b) the details of annual income of Air India world-wide, country-wise; and
- (c) the details of annual expenditure of Air India, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Air India serves 34 international destinations in 24 countries. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Total Revenue of Air India for the year 2013-14 is ₹19,661.78 crores (provisional). The country-wise details of revenue are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Total Expenditure for the year 2013-14 is ₹25,050.60 crores (Provisional). The details are as follows:

	(₹ in crore)
Staff costs	2377.00
Insurance	136.09
Fuel and Oil	9,140.57
Material consumed/outside repair	1,723.00
Booking agency commission	471.00
Hire of aircraft	602.13
Passenger amenities	520.00
Landing/parking /navigation	1215.00
Handling charges	1199.00
Depreciation and obsolescence	2016.87
Commission	717.50
Travel Exp.	265.00
Other Expenses	911.00
Interest- Aircraft loan	1128.28
Interest-working capital	2628.16
TOTAL	25050.60

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*International Destinations*

Region	Country	Route
North America	USA	Newark
		New York
		Chicago
Europe	France	Paris
	Germany	Frankfurt
	Italy	Rome
	UK	Milan
		London
		Birmingham
Australia	Russia	Moscow
	Australia	Sydney
	Melbourne	
FEA	Hongkong	Hongkong
	Japan	Tokyo
		Osaka
SEA	Korea	Seoul
	China	Shanghai
	Thailand	Bangkok
	Singapore	Singapore
	Saudi Arabia	Dammam
		Jeddah
		Riyadh
	UAE	Abu Dhabi
		Dubai
		Sharjah
	Kuwait	Kuwait
	Oman	Muscat
Bahrain	Bahrain	
South Asia	Sri Lanka	Colombo
	Afghanistan	Kabul
	Nepal	Kathmandu
	Maldives	Male
	Myanmar	Yangoon

Statement-II*Country-wise and other revenue - 2013-14*

Country name	Number of passengers	(INR in crores.)			
		Pax Revenue including YQ	Pax Revenue including YQ	Pax Revenue including YQ	Pax Revenue including YQ
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afganistan	32,012	32.13	0.09	1.16	33.37
Australia	66,563	137.37	0.16	0.00	137.54
Austria	14,174	24.65	0.01	-	24.67
Bahrain	42,930	31.24	0.26	0.59	32.10
Bangladesh	81,171	51.72	0.02	0.03	51.77
Belgium	3,415	5.87	0.00	-	5.87
Canada	54,419	92.11	0.10	-	92.21
China	55,642	83.84	0.67	37.86	122.37
Cyprus	107	0.22	-	-	0.22
Denmark	2,825	3.44	0.03	-	3.46
Doha	6,003	4.57	-	-	4.57
Egypt	442	0.59	-	-	0.59
Fiji	25	0.06	-	-	0.06
Finland	5,653	5.60	0.00	-	5.61
France	165,248	244.82	0.10	14.99	259.91
Germany	139,186	197.43	0.16	24.32	221.91
Greece	2,389	4.12	-	-	4.12
Hongkong	57,513	57.81	0.05	46.23	104.09
Indonesia	6,147	13.33	-	-	13.33
Iran	866	1.37	0.00	-	1.38
Ireland	1,214	1.59	0.00	-	1.59
Israel	9,084	7.57	0.00	-	7.57
Italy	45,379	52.98	0.02	-	53.00
Japan	66,304	119.39	0.36	17.03	136.78
Jordan	227	0.34	-	-	0.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kampala	185	0.19	-	-	0.19
Keneya	3,294	3.30	0.00	-	3.30
Korea	54,352	80.02	0.50	9.80	90.32
KSA	790,664	851.07	16.03	17.89	884.99
Kuwait	60,319	79.60	4.86	0.44	84.89
Lebanon	220	0.42	-	-	0.42
Malaysia	3,264	3.84	0.02	-	3.86
Malta	163	0.21	-	-	0.21
Mauritius	1,486	1.03	-	-	1.03
Myanmar	19,650	24.92	0.02	0.09	25.03
Nepal	97,638	69.66	0.37	1.31	71.33
Netherlands	15,578	18.92	0.00	-	18.93
New Zealand	4,046	6.81	0.00	-	6.81
Nigeria	595	0.84	-	-	0.84
Norway	3,052	4.40	0.00	-	4.41
Oman	315,735	245.52	1.62	0.17	247.31
Pakistan	524	0.50	-	-	0.50
Philipines	365	0.55	-	-	0.55
Russia	4,223	7.57	0.01	-	7.58
South Africa	4,794	4.78	0.01	-	4.80
Seychelles	86	0.23	-	-	0.23
Singapore	49,512	55.54	0.37	12.59	68.50
Spain	15,157	16.09	0.05	-	16.14
Sri Lanka	80,134	31.92	0.05	0.89	32.85
Sweden	6,021	6.46	0.00	-	6.46
Switzerland	9,901	18.15	0.01	-	18.16
Taiwan	11,126	10.99	0.01	-	11.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tanzania	227	0.23	-	-	0.23
Thailand	42,689	44.85	0.97	4.64	50.46
Turkey	1,101	1.19	-	-	1.19
UAE	613,836	572.70	8.41	11.22	592.32
UK	553,432	741.41	2.61	63.21	807.23
USA	622,720	1,588.37	1.92	48.56	1,638.86
Vietnam	369	0.37	-	-	0.37
Yemen	225	0.20	-	-	0.20
India	9,751,505	7,330.71	14.97	766.36	8,112.04
Web Sales	1,828,102	1,416.85	-	-	1,416.85
Call Centre	5,826	2.96	-	-	2.96
	15,831,554	14,417.54	54.86	1,079.38	15,551.79
Mail Revenue					75.00
Charters and Code Sharing Revenue					1,103.00
Revenue Sharing-AICL					280.00
Handling Receipts					460.00
Cancellation Charges					275.00
Sale and Lease Back of B787					706.84
SFIS Credit Provision					300.00
Other Revenue					910.15
					19,661.78

Flying of aircrafts by unlicensed pilots

180. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilots of Air India have been flying without getting their licenses renewed;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the action taken along with the details of defaulting pilots;

(c) whether Government is planning to put on website the details of the pilots licenses where due etc., if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps Government is taking so that this mistake may not be committed again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. All pilots of Air India have been flying with valid licences.

(b) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. As the validity of pilot license is mentioned on the license itself, it is the responsibility of the license holder and of the concerned Airline/Operator not to exercise the privileges of the license beyond its validity.

Slowdown of domestic air traffic

181. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has observed a slowdown in domestic air traffic during the last six months;

(b) if so, the passenger traffic registered during that period, month-wise and airline wise; and

(c) a comparative study of Air India with respect to domestic sector during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Passenger traffic data from January - October 2014 indicating the growth and airlines wise market share is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

Statement-I

Total domestic passengers carried by scheduled domestic airlines (Year 2014)

Months and Year	Air India (Domestic)	Private Carriers	Total Domestic	Percentage Share	
				Private Carriers	Air India
January	10.19	41.28	51.47	80.2	19.8
February	9.62	39.84	49.46	80.5	19.5
March	10.81	42.07	52.88	79.6	20.4
1st Quarter	30.62	123.19	153.81	83.1	19.9
April	9.74	43.44	53.18	81.7	18.3
May	11.22	49.00	60.22	81.4	18.6
June	10.55	46.34	56.89	81.5	18.5
2nd Quarter	31.51	138.79	170.30	81.5	18.5
Jul	9.40	42.76	52.16	82.0	18.0
August	9.24	47.73	56.97	83.8	16.2
September	9.66	48.53	58.19	83.4	16.6
3rd Quarter	28.30	139.02	167.22	83.1	16.9
October	11.56	47.69	59.25	80.5	19.5
November					
December					
4th Quarter					
TOTAL	101.98	448.70	550.68	81.5	18.5
Data of 2013	Air India (Domestic)	Private Carrier	Total Domestic	Percentage Share	
				Private Carrier	Air India
1st Qtr.	30.19	121.94	152.13	80.2	19.8
2nd Qtr.	30.14	127.87	158.01	80.9	19.1
3rd Qtr.	29.08	117.73	146.81	80.2	19.8
4th Qtr.	9.19	40.89	50.08	81.6	18.4
TOTAL	98.60	408.43	507.03	80.6	19.4
Growth (%) =	+3.44	+9.86	+8.61		

Statement-II*Market share of scheduled domestic airlines (Year 2014)*

Month and Year	Percentage carried in lakh Percentage carried										Market Share %																								
	Air India					Jet Airways					Spice Jet					Go Air					IndiGo					Air Coasta					Air Asia				
	Air India	Jet Airways	Jet Lite	Spice Jet	Go Air	IndiGo	Air Coasta	Air Asia	Total	Air India	Jet Airways	Jet Lite	Spice Jet	Go Air	IndiGo	Air Coasta	Air Asia																		
Jan	10.19	10.23	2.75	9.57	4.30	14.27	0.16		51.47	19.8	19.9	5.3	18.6	8.4	27.7	0.3																			
Feb	9.62	9.58	2.34	8.85	4.27	14.64	0.16		49.46	19.5	19.4	4.7	17.9	8.6	29.6	0.3																			
Mar	10.81	9.64	2.28	9.41	4.53	16.01	0.20		52.88	20.4	18.2	4.3	17.8	8.6	30.3	0.4																			
1st Qtr	30.62	29.45	7.37	27.83	13.10	44.92	0.52		153.81	19.9	19.1	4.8	18.1	8.5	29.2	0.3																			
Apr	9.74	9.32	2.30	9.50	5.07	16.80	0.45		53.18	18.3	17.5	4.3	17.9	9.5	31.6	0.8																			
May	11.22	10.29	2.32	10.80	5.91	19.08	0.60		60.22	18.6	17.1	3.9	17.9	9.8	31.7	1.0																			
Jun	10.55	8.73	2.44	10.80	5.76	17.97	0.53	0.12	56.90	18.5	15.3	4.3	19.0	10.1	31.6	0.9	0.2																		
2nd Qtr	31.51	28.34	7.06	31.10	16.74	53.85	1.58	0.12	170.30	18.5	16.6	4.1	18.3	9.8	31.6	0.9	0.1																		
Jul	9.40	8.17	2.04	10.92	4.80	16.00	0.58	0.25	52.16	18.0	15.7	3.9	20.9	9.2	30.7	1.1	0.5																		
Aug	9.24	9.16	2.26	11.09	5.67	18.59	0.60	0.36	56.97	16.2	16.1	4.0	19.5	10.0	32.6	1.1	0.6																		
Sep	9.66	9.72	2.40	10.81	5.37	19.07	0.62	0.54	58.19	16.6	16.7	4.1	18.6	9.2	32.8	1.1	0.9																		
3rd Qtr	28.30	27.05	6.70	32.82	15.84	53.66	1.50	1.15	167.32	16.9	16.2	4.0	19.6	9.5	32.1	1.1	0.7																		
Oct	11.56	9.73	2.42	10.27	5.04	18.90	0.67	0.66	59.25	19.5	16.4	4.1	17.3	8.5	31.9	1.1	1.1																		
Nov																																			
Dec																																			
4th Qtr																																			
TOTAL	101.99	94.57	23.55	102.02	50.72	171.33	4.57	1.93	550.68	18.5	17.2	4.3	18.5	9.2	31.1	0.8	0.4																		

Alliance Air Operations

182. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Alliance Air operations have been suspended for a period of two months during June-July, 2014;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of sectors in which Alliance Air is now operating; and
- (d) whether Government has any plans to increase the sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, effective 1st June, 2014, Alliance Air operations were suspended in the Eastern Region for a period of two months due to withdrawal of Viability Gap Funding by North Eastern Council.

- (c) Alliance Air operates to 25 stations and on 20 routes with 4 ATR42 and on 4 CRJ700 aircraft.
- (d) Alliance Air is in the process of inducting 5 ATR72-600 aircraft to replace the old aircraft ATR and CRJ aircraft. More stations will be added to its network in a phased manner subject to economic viability and enhancement in fleet size.

Aviation Safety Training Programme

183. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Directorate General of Civil Aviation's (DGCA's) safety oversight may not be enough to properly monitor safety performance of Indian carriers;
- (b) whether Government has decided to fill up several senior positions including those of full time Flight Operations Inspectors;
- (c) whether Government has also decided to beef up the aviation safety training programmes and prepare manuals and documentation on certain safety issues; and
- (d) whether an estimated ₹ 40 crore would be needed annually for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) On 31st January, 2014, Federal Aviation Administration informed DGCA that India has been placed in Category 2. The downgrade to Category 2 means that the country's safety oversight system is lacking and does not meet minimum standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

(b) Government has approved 75 positions of regular FOIs in DGCA. The process to fill up these posts has been initiated.

(c) The training programme for the inspectors has been improved as per requirements and the processes/procedures for approval and surveillance of air operators have been revised. The newly appointed FOIs have been given improved indoctrination training and have been given On-the-Job training in accordance with improved procedure manuals.

(d) Yes, Sir. An estimated ₹ 40 crores would be needed annually for the newly created positions of inspectors.

Development of international airports in Gujarat

184. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has been requesting to Central Government for development of international airports in Gujarat apart from this existing Ahmedabad international airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the updated status of action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government has again received representation from the State Government during the last six months for development of various airports in Gujarat and to start new flight services to and from the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government intends to accede to the request from Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had requested for development of Surat and Vadodara airports.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) is constructing a New Integrated Terminal Building (NITB) at Vadodara airport and has plans for extension of runway at Surat airport.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. AAI has received requests for upgradation of Vadodara and Surat airports as International Airports and for transfer of Deesa airport to the State Government for operation and maintenance. AAI has informed its willingness to lease the airport to the State Government on the condition that requisite land for development of Ahmedabad and Porbandar airports are transferred to AAI.

However, it is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Drunken passengers on flights

185. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a drunk and abusive man was tied to his seat on a flight from Australia to Delhi recently by crew members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many such hullabaloo incidents occurred due to drunken passengers in Air India (AI); and

(d) if so, whether Government's response thereto and directions issued to AI staff to tackle such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One passenger seated on 11B of AI-302/ Delhi-Sydney flight of 14.10.14 was shouting and insisted on upgrade to club class. The passenger was inebriated, and displayed abusive language and aggressive behaviour with the crew. The passenger created inconvenience for the other passengers of the flight. Later he was handed over to Sydney police.

(c) 5 such instances have occurred in AI flights since September, 2014.

(d) Section 23 of Aircraft Rules 1937 empowers the Commander of an aircraft to take action against any person for assault and other acts which may endanger safety of the aircraft or person on board or jeopardize good order and discipline on board. DGCA has

also issued CAR Section 3, Series M, Part VI on “handling of unruly passengers” to deal with such situations.

Development of airports in the country

186. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop/construct airports in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat and Jharkhand;
- (c) the number of airports out of these proposed to be developed to international standards;
- (d) whether various States have requested for enhanced aviation facilities in their States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) has granted “in principle” approval to 15 projects and ‘site clearance’ to 5 projects including Dholera in Gujarat and Jamshedpur in Jharkhand for setting up of Greenfield airports. The list of these airports along with their categorization is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has received requests from various State Governments for development, upgradation and expansion of airports in the respective States. State-wise details of requests received from State Governments during the last three years which have been favorably responded are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Development of these airports is subject to availability of land by the respective State Government free of cost and free from all encumbrances, regulatory clearances etc.

Statement-I*Current status of Greenfield Airports where 'In principle' approval has been accorded*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Date of Receipt of proposal	Year of approval	Name of the Promoters	Category
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mopa Airport, Goa	2000	State Government of Goa	International
2.	Navi Mumbai International Airport, Maharashtra	2007	City and Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	International
3.	Sindhudurg Airport, Maharashtra	2008	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	Domestic
4.	Bijapur Airport, Karnataka	2008	State Government of Karnataka	Domestic
5.	Gulbarga Airport, Karnataka	2008	State Government of Karnataka	Domestic
6.	Hassan Airport, Karnataka	2008	State Government of Karnataka	Domestic
7.	Simoga Airport, Karnataka	2008	State Government of Karnataka	Domestic
8.	Kannur International Airport, Kerala	2008	M/s KINFRA (A nodal agency of Govt. of Kerala)	International
9.	Durgapur International Airport, West Bengal	2008	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited (BAPL)	Domestic
10.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	2008	M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Limited	Domestic
11.	Pakyong Airport, Sikkim	2008	Airports Authority of India	Domestic

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh	2010	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	International
13.	Karaikal in Puducherry		Karaikal Airport Private Limited.	International
14.	Shirdi in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	2011	Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (State Govt. of Maharashtra)	International
15.	Aranmula in Kerala	2012	M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd.	International
Projects where 'site clearance' has been granted				
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of the Promoter		
1.	Machiwara, Ludhiana Airport, Punjab	M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Projects limited (BAPL)		
2.	Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh	Airports Authority of India		
3.	Ongole, Prakasham District Andhra Pradesh	M/s Prakasham Airport Pvt. Ltd.		
4.	Jamshedpur in Jharkhand	M/s TATA Steel Limited		
5.	Dholera International Airport in Gujarat	M/s Dholera International Airport Corporation Limited		

Statement-II

State-wise list details of requests received from State Govt. for development, expansion, up-gradation of airports during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Airports
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kadapa
		2. Tirupati
2.	Chhattisgarh	3. Raigarh
3.	Haryana	4. Hissar
		5. Karnal
4.	Himachal Pradesh	6. Kullu
		7. Shimla
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	8. Jammu (Civil Enclave)
		9. Leh
6.	Jharkhand	10. Deoghar
7.	Karnataka	11. Belgaum
		12. Hubli
8.	Odisha	13. Jharsuguda
9.	Punjab	14. Bhatinda (Civil Enclave)
		15. Ludhiana
		16. Chandigarh (Civil Enclave)
10.	Rajasthan	17. Kishangarh
		18. Jodhpur (Civil Enclave)
11.	Tamil Nadu	19. Coimbatore
		20. Tuticorin
12.	Tripura	21. Kailashar
		22. Kamalpur
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	23. Tezu
14.	Meghalaya	24. Tura
15.	Union Territory	25. Agatti
		26. Puducherry

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Airports
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27. Gorakhpur (Civil Enclave)
		28. Kanpur (Chakeri) Civil Enclave
		29. Agra (Civil Enclave)
		30. Allahabad (Civil Enclave)
		31. Bareilly (Civil Enclave)
		32. Meerut
		33. Moradabad
		34. Faizabad

Promotion of regional air connectivity

187. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 50 locations to promote regional air connectivity in the Tier-II and Tier-III cities across the country;
- (b) if so, whether any location in Andhra Pradesh has also been identified;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Government of India has identified 5 locations for the commencement of work during 2014-15. These five locations are: Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. Construction work at these locations has already commenced.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Airport in small cities in Bihar

†188. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan for setting up airports in small cities of the country for convenience of air travellers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cities of Bihar for which there is a proposal to set up new airports under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has identified 5 locations for the commencement of work during 2014-15. These five locations are: Hubli and Belgaum in Karnataka, Kishangarh in Rajasthan, Jharsuguda in Odisha and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. Construction work at these locations has already commenced.

(c) GoI has not received any request for construction of small airports in Bihar. However, to identify locations for construction of small airports in the country, certain broad criteria have been drawn such as, minimum population of 10 lakhs, tourism potential, commercially viability, details of the flight movements in the past, social obligations etc.

Monetization of properties by Air India

189. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is considering or studying three models for monetization of its property for leasing and sale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Air India was able to rent out its floors in Air India building in Mumbai;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether flats and land parcels in Hong Kong, Nairobi, Mauritius, Mumbai, New Delhi, Gurgaon, Chennai, Kolkata and Coimbatore are yet to be sold or leased; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air India is considering for the development of its land parcels on Joint Venture basis on various models. The project specific development agreement/model shall be decided mutually on case to case basis based on the credentials of the specific property.

(c) and (d) Lease and Licence Agreement has been signed with the following organisations:

- (i) Four floors having total builtup area of 53,452 sq.ft. in Air India Building, Mumbai have been leased out to SBI on lease rental of ₹44 lakhs per month.
- (ii) Ground floor having total builtup area of 4932 sq.ft. has been leased out to Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. on lease rental ₹ 17.50 lakhs per month.

(e) and (f) Air India has not been able to sell/lease these properties due to various reasons like dispute in title of some properties, poor response received in e-auction bids.

Glitches in dreamliners acquired by AI

190. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 370 glitches were reported in Air India's dream liners during the last few months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and how they have affected the on-time performance, safety, etc.;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a meeting took place between Prime Minister of India and CEO of Boeing recently in US; and
- (d) if so, the details of issues discussed by PM with the CEO, Boeing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There have been 181 glitches in AI's Dreamliners leading to delays in the last few months *i.e.* from April 2014 to November 2014.

Nevertheless, the Dispatch Reliability (On Time Performance) of the aircraft has been maintained between 95 to 98 per cent despite technical snags.

Also the technical snags, have not affected, the safety of the Dreamliner aircraft due to its system design and in-build system redundancy.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of India met the CEO of Boeing on 29th September, 2014 in New York, wherein discussions were held on issues relating to possibilities for further cooperation in the such sectors where Boeing could strengthen its engagement in India.

Malpractices by private airlines

191. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the malpractices done by the private airlines;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken during each of the last three years, airline-wise;
- (c) the number of penalties imposed on them; and
- (d) the steps being taken to bring more transparency while regulating the airfares by the private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Some complaints have been received regarding excessive fares being charged by the airlines. Air fares are not regulated by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels which are in line with the practice followed globally. Usually, the lower levels of the fare in the fare bucket are assigned to advance purchase (popularly known as appex Fares) bookings (e.g. up to 90,60,30,14 and 07 days before departure). As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer (from 07 days to date of departure), the fare in higher side of fare bucket are available for purchase. Airlines remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule -135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(d) In order to prevent excessive charging and sudden surges in airfares and to promote transparency by scheduled domestic airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular 02 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective websites the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on their respective website.

New Aviation Policy

192. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in a new aviation policy to develop infrastructure and attract investments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether out of 125 airports in the country only 75 are in use; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of these unused airports are fast becoming liability to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation has unveiled a Draft Civil Aviation Policy on 10th November, 2014 to address various issues related to the sector. This policy covers all the aspects of Civil Aviation Sector in the country. The Ministry has invited comments/ suggestions of the public/stakeholders as well as all State Governments/UTs on the draft policy, so as to facilitate its finalization.

(c) and (d) India has at present 132 airports, of which the Airports Authority of India (AAI) runs 46 domestic airports and 15 international airports. There are 4 Joint Venture airports in Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad developed under the PPP mode with private sector companies. Of the remaining, 31 are not operational and the rest are Civil Enclaves in Defence airports or Customs airports. There are also 6 airports run by the State Governments/ Union Territories or the private sector. The viability/ profitability of airports is dependent on traffic. Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines on the basis of traffic demand, commercial viability and Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Flying of aircrafts by banned pilots

193. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that some pilots whose flying licenses have already been cancelled/not renewed by the competent authority are found to have been continuing flying aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such pilots, airline-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against these pilots and their airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such instances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) There are no such cases, where pilots flying licenses have been cancelled/not renewed, were found to have been continuing flying aircraft.

However, during DGCA audit of training facilities of Airlines, it was found that some pilots have flown the aircraft in past with lapsed Pilot Proficiency Check (PPC). A total of 320 such cases have come to the notice of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The number of pilots who exceeded the validity of mandatory test in Air India, Spicejet, Indigo, Air India Express and Jet Airways was 101, 10, 9, 70 and 130 respectively.

For the above violations, enforcement actions have been taken by DGCA including suspension of privileges of the licences and issue of warning letters. However, no airline pilot at present is flying with lapsed PPC.

(e) Regular audit of training facilities of Airlines, surprise ramp check and annual surveillance are carried out by DGCA.

Functioning of NBFCs in the country

194. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered in the country as on 31 October, 2014;

(b) the number of NBFCs which are filing returns regularly and how many are non-existing;

(c) whether Government has any comprehensive monitoring system for the NBFC and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of complaints received against NBFCs for perpetuating irregularities and illegalities during 2010- October 2014, year-wise; and

(e) the details of punitive action taken against the erring NBFCs, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Though registered as companies under the Companies Act, the affairs of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the provisions of Chapter III-B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The requisite information is being collected from the Reserve Bank.

Review of e-forms

195. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Departmental committee to review e-forms and other overall filing process, in order to simplify procedures for stakeholders under the Companies Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time-limit by which the whole process would be reviewed and would be ready for notification;

(d) whether it would strive to remove difficulties faced by stakeholders in filing various e-forms, at present, through MCA 21 portal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee has been constituted by this Ministry recently to (a) review the 'e-forms' notified under the Companies Act, 2013, (b) suggest changes aimed at simplification of such forms and (c) removal of difficulties faced by stakeholders. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

Merger of FTIL and NSEL

†196. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued direction for merger of Financial Technology (FTIL) and National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry has issued only a Draft Order of merger/amalgamation of NSEL with FTIL in essential public interest under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 21.10.2014. The final Order, if required, will be issued after the consideration of objections/suggestions to be submitted by the stakeholders on the Draft Order for which they have been given two months' time.

Concealing of identity by Directors of blacklisted companies

197. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from MPs during August, 2014 regarding concealing the identity of blacklisted companies from Rajkot and undertaking business activity in the name of other companies by same Directors;

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

(c) the details of inquiry undertaken and findings thereof, representation-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of penal action taken against the Directors of companies who have committed corporate frauds by concealing their blacklisted identity and by undertaking business activity after being blacklisted; and

(e) the reasons for not filing FIR against the guilty Directors and blacklisting their Directors' Identification Number (DIN)?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Implementation of New Accounting Standards

198. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised the roadmap soon for implementing the new Indian Accounting Standards, later to be converged with the International Financial Reporting Standards;

(b) whether the new accounting norms will apply to all listed and unlisted companies with a net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more; and

(c) whether banks, financial institutions and insurance companies are expected to have a separate roadmap, to be unveiled by their sectoral regulations in due course?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) In accordance with the announcement in the Budget Speech 2014-15, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS), based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), will be notified for voluntary adoption from the financial year 2015-16 and mandatorily from financial year 2016-17. Banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies may be brought under the purview of the standards at a later date. The class of companies to which these standards will apply are being finalised and would be notified alongwith the Ind-AS.

Military hotline between India and China

†199. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is being seriously considered to establish hotline connection between the military headquarters of India and China;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. This is as per the provisions of the Border Defence Cooperation Agreement (BDCA) 2013 between India and China.

(b) and (c) The establishment of a hotline between military headquarters of India and China has been discussed at various forums with China, including during the visit of Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee to China in July 2014 and 7th meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) held in New Delhi on 16-17 October, 2014.

Co-opting private sector in production of defence equipments

†200. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector can play an important role in the indigenous production of defence equipments; and

(b) if so, the policy measures being taken by Government to include and promote the participation of private sector in the production of defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Defence Production Policy, 2011 aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment/ weapon systems/ platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible; creating conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in this endeavor; enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenization and broadening the defence R and D base of the country.

(b) In pursuance of the Defence Production Policy 2011, the Government has taken the following major steps to promote the participation of private sector in the indigenous production of Defence equipments:

- (i) Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR), which gives out the details of the equipment and technologies required by our Armed Forces, has been put in public domain to provide the industry an overview of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

direction in which the Armed Forces intend to head in terms of capability in future.

- (ii) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category, thereby giving preference to Indian industry in procurement.
- (iii) The procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category, has been further simplified in order to make the category more attractive for Indian Defence Industry.
- (iv) A clear definition of indigenous content has been provided which would not only bring more clarity on the indigenous content required for difference categorization, but also enhance the indigenization in defence products in India.
- (v) Indian private sector industry has also been allowed to receive Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MTotT) in 'Buy (Global)' cases.
- (vi) FDI Policy in Defence sector has been reviewed and as per the new policy, composite foreign investment up to 49% has been allowed through FIPB route and beyond 49% with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
- (vii) Defence Products List for the purpose of industrial licensing has been revised and in the revised list most of the components/parts/raw materials have been taken out of the purview of industrial licensing.
- (viii) Defence Exports Strategy has been formulated and put in public domain. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issuing NOC for export of military stores has been simplified and made online.

Construction status of Pithoragarh-Tavaghat

†201. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction of Pithoragarh-Tavaghat roadway in Uttarakhand has been completed;
- (b) if not, the time when the Border Road Organisation (BRO) was entrusted for construction of this road; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) by when this road-way is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) The Pithoragarh-Tawaghat road was taken over by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) from U.P. State PWD in 1963. The improvement and construction to single lane specifications has been completed. The upgradation work to National Highway Double Lane specification commenced in 2008. Improvement work for double laning between km 0.00 to 16.00 has been completed. The probable date of completion of improvement work for double laning for the entire road (upto 107.60 km) is March 2020.

Deployment of marine commandos for checking infiltration

†202. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken to combat the threats of infiltration and drug trafficking through sea-routes and make the security of the seas foolproof or it has been beefed up;
- (b) whether Government proposes to depute marine commandos in the seas for their security;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the cases of infiltration through sea-routes and drug trafficking have increased during the last two years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Surveillance and patrolling along the coasts is carried in accordance with threat perception and security needs. Further, the coastal security apparatus in the country is reviewed from time to time.

(b) and (c) Marine Commandos remain in a high state of readiness for immediate deployment to counter infiltration through sea routes. Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) are maintained round the clock for emergency and anti-infiltration operations.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Nil infiltration has been reported and no seizure of drugs made by Indian Coast Guard during last two years *i.e.* since November 2012.

Indigenisation of defence equipment production

203. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is one of the largest defence equipment importers in the world;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government will encourage creating indigenous defence manufacturing infrastructure in the form of DRDO labs, Defence PSUs, ordnance factories, some highly reputed educational institutions and a few industries in the private sector;

(c) whether Government will set a timeline to Indianize all defence production and become exporter of defence equipments instead of importer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign vendors to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness. Procurements from indigenous vendors accounts for a significant share in Capital acquisition.

Defence Production Policy focuses on greater self-reliance in design, development and production of equipment / weapon systems / platforms required for defence in as early a time frame as possible. There has been a thrust on indigenous manufacture of defence equipment through the collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and the Indian Private Sector.

Delay in LCA project

204. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious project of developing Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details of the project's current status and funds spent so far on this project;

(c) whether any extension of time has been given to complete this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Current status is as follows:

- Initial Operational Clearance-II (IOC-II) for Tejas Aircraft Air Force version has been obtained on 20th December, 2013.

- More than 2700 flights test have been completed utilizing 13 Tejas.
- All trials are progressing well towards Final Operational Clearance (FOC) of LCA Tejas.
- Aircraft build Standard documents have been released for Series Production (SP) Aircraft.
- On 31st March 2006, Indian Air Force (IAF) has executed a contract with HAL for production of 20 Tejas aircraft (Series Production) powered by GE-F404-IN20 engines in IOC configuration and production activities are in progress. Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has cleared for 20 more aircraft in FOC configuration.

The expenditure incurred for Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) (Air Force Mk-I) Programme *i.e.* Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) Phase-I and Phase-II till 31st October 2014 is ₹7399.69 Crores.

(c) and (d) FSED Phase-II was sanctioned with original Probable Date of Completion (PDC) as December 2008 which has now been extended upto March 2015.

Resolution to Border Issues

205. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing problems along the Line of Control (LoC) and Actual Line of Control (ALoC), which seems to be perennial in nature; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to permanently resolve the issues along these two lines?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The ceasefire along India-Pakistan border in Jammu and Kashmir along the LoC and International Border (IB) came into effect from the intervening night of 25/26 November, 2003. This agreement has been violated by Pakistan from time to time. Appropriate retaliation, as required, to ceasefire violations is carried out by Indian Army along the Line of Control.

There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perceptions of the LAC. Transgressions occur on account of both sides undertaking patrolling up to their respective perceptions of the LAC.

(b) Government has repeatedly emphasized, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control and abide by the ceasefire agreement of 2003 along the International Border and Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

In addition, all ceasefire violations are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings and weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations.

Government regularly takes up any incident of transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms like flag meetings, Border Personnel Meetings (BPM's) and Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC). The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for continued expansion of India-China relations.

Crashes of Airforce Aircrafts

†206. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of aircrafts of Airforce crashed during last three years, till date, year-wise;
- (b) the loss of Government as a result in rupees;
- (c) whether the investigations in connection with these plane crashes were made by Government; and
- (d) if so, the main reasons behind plane crashes as per the investigation reports?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft crashed during the last three years till date, year-wise is given in Statement.

(b) The loss to the Government assessed so far is estimated at ₹ 1161.50 crore in terms of value of crashed aircraft.

(c) and (d) Every IAF aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Main reasons for these accidents were Human Error and Technical Defect.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of IAF aircraft crashed during the last three years*

Type of Aircraft crashed	No. of aircraft crashed			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 19.11.2014)
SU-30	01	01	-	01
Mirage-2000	02	-	-	-
Jaguar	01	01	01	01
MiG-29	01	-	02	-
MiG-27	-	01	-	-
MiG-21	04	01	02	01
C-130J	-	-	1	-
AN-32	-	-	-	01
Hawk	01	-	-	-
Kiran	02	-	-	-
M-17*	-	02	-	-
ALH	01	-	-	01
TOTAL	13	06	06	05

* Apart from the above accidents, 02 Mi-17 helicopters of IAF were destroyed during relief operations, one during 2011-12 and another during 2013-14. IAF aircraft accidents during such operations in aid to civil agencies are not included in the statistics maintained for aircraft accidents.

Defence Procurement Policy

†207. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of items procured in the defence sector during the last 14 years and whether this procurement was enough;
- (b) if not, the factors responsible for this; and
- (c) the future plans of Government regarding defence procurement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment/platforms. Acquisition of weapons and equipment for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

defence forces during the last 14 years was carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), as revised from time to time and as per Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plans (AAP). Capital Procurements for Defence are currently being progressed as per the current LTIPP (2012-27).

Amendment of Defence Procurement Procedure

208. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to amend the Defence Procurement Procedure in view of its decision to raise the FDI ceiling limit in the defence sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Sir, there is no proposal to amend the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP 2013) in view of the decision on FDI limit for defence.

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan

209. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that of late Pakistan Army has targeted Indian villages along the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir by resorting to firing, violating ceasefire;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action Government has taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) There have been instances of ceasefire violation by Pakistan Army wherein small arms and mortar rounds have been fired on the villages close to the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries.

Registering of ex-Servicemen for re-employment

210. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen registered for employment and re-employment in Government service during the last three years;

(b) whether the reservation policy for ex-servicemen for jobs in the Central Government and Government Undertakings is being implemented strictly;

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

(d) whether Government is contemplating to set up National Ex-servicemen Commission to monitor the implementation of Welfare Schemes for ex-servicemen in the Departments of Government/Public Sector Undertakings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to facilitate their re-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ex-Servicemen (ESM) register for employment/re-employment with Zila Sainik Boards (ZSB), Rajya Sainik Boards (RSB) and Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR). Number of Ex-Servicemen registered for employment/re-employment for all types of jobs including Government Service in the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of ESM registered with ZSB/RSB/DGR
2011	22184
2012	28398
2013	37247

(b) and (c) The reservation policy for ex-servicemen is implemented by the concerned Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and Banks. It is the responsibility of concerned organization to fill the vacant posts as per the reservation policy. Cabinet Secretariat has recently entrusted the work of collection and compilation of the data / information in respect of implementation of reservation policy for Ex-servicemen in Central Government Ministries / Departments / Banks / Public Sector Undertakings / Central Para Military Forces etc. to Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence. The Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) has been designated as the nodal agency for this purpose.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In order to address the growing aspirations of the ex-servicemen community and to redress their grievances with a greater element of objectivity a proposal has been initiated in the Ministry of Defence for constitution of National Ex-Servicemen Commission. Welfare and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen is a continuous process and the Government endeavours to explore every possible avenue for increasing employment opportunities for the Ex-Servicemen through various initiatives including pre and post retirement trainings and awareness programmes.

Investigations into Submarines' Accidents

†211. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there occurred a number of mysterious accidents involving submarines in Indian Navy since July 2013 to March, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the investigation reports related to the accidents have been submitted to the Naval Headquarters;

(d) if so, the action taken so far on the basis of those reports; and

(e) if not, by when the investigation reports are likely to be submitted to the Naval Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Two accidents occurred onboard Indian Navy Submarines during July 2013 to March, 2014. On 14.8.2013 an explosion occurred onboard INS Sindhurakshak resulting in her submergence and loss of life of 18 service personnel. On 26.2.2014 there was fire onboard INS Sindhuratna resulting in loss of life of 02 officers.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Board of Inquiry (BoI) report on both incidents have been submitted to the Naval Headquarters. The BoI report in case of INS Sindhuratna has found seven officers culpable of various acts of omissions and commissions. Disciplinary action against these officers has been initiated at the Western Naval Command Headquarters. Examination of BoI report in case of INS Sindhurakshak has not been completed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fall in Profit of SBI

212. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has recently reported steep fall in its net profit for the year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reasons for deteriorations of its Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in comparison to previous year; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to stress assets recovery branches so as to have better focus and outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) registered a Net Profit of ₹ 10891.17 crores in FY 2013-14 against a Net Profit of ₹14014.98 crores in FY 2012-13.

(b) The fall in profit is mainly on account of provision of ₹1820 crore made for wage revision *w.e.f.* November, 2012 and one time provision of ₹2400 crore on account of change in mortality table used for actuarial calculation.

SBI has informed that the stress on the assets of Indian banking sector has continued unabated for some time due to various reasons, namely, Continued recessionary trends, Stalled/Delayed Infrastructure projects, Mining related issues, availability of coal, Stress in sectors like power, iron and steel, exports etc., Textile sector reeling under pressure due to a combination of factors like increase in prices of cotton, slow down / cancellation of exports, poor price realisation etc., Stress in Aviation Sector, Delay in realisation of receivables and Delays in resolution of NPAs through legal proceedings.

(c) With a view to recover long pending Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), SBI has set up the Stressed Assets Management Group (SAMG) which is headed by a Deputy Managing Director and supported by a team of 2 Chief General Managers, 6 General Managers and other senior officials. Stressed Asset Management Group has been set up as a dedicated and specialized vertical to efficiently resolve high value NPAs which are transferred to the Group by other Business Groups. SBI has formed various committees for review of stressed accounts at various hierarchy levels.

Countering Chinese strategies along India's borders

†213. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been mentioned in the annual report of the Ministry that China is increasing its military strength and developing basic infrastructure along the border areas;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether China has constructed roads up to Sikkim and other Indian border States;

(c) whether it is a fact that China is trying to provoke India by violating Indian border again and again;

(d) whether it is also a fact that China has created tension in Asia Pacific area also; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop wrongful activities of China?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) China is carrying out infrastructure development including upgradation and construction of roads upto and along Line of Actual Control (LAC).

(c) There is no commonly delineated LAC between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Transgressions occur on account of both sides undertaking patrolling upto their respective perception of the LAC.

(d) and (e) Government has seen reports of incidents involving China and other countries in South China Sea and East China Sea. India has, on several occasions, reiterated its position that it supports the freedom of navigation in international waters including the South China Sea, the rights of passage and unimpeded commerce in accordance with accepted principles of international law and peaceful settlement of maritime disputes.

Ordinance Factory Project at Nalanda, Bihar

214. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stalled the work of setting up of the Ordinance Factory at Nalanda, Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up of the project;

(c) the present status of work of the project along with its completion schedule; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for time bound commissioning of all the major plants of the Ordinance Factory Project, Nalanda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The project was originally sanctioned by the Government in 2001 to create the production facilities for Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS) for 155mm Artillery Gun at Ordnance Factory, Nalanda.

The contract for Transfer of Technology (ToT) of BMCS was signed with M/s Denel (Pty) South Africa by the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Kolkata on 15th March, 2002. The contract became effective from 15th March, 2003 after successful trial by Army. The ToT documents were received in March, 2003 and subsequently the updated documents were received in April, 2004. However, dealing with M/s Denel was put 'on hold' by OFB, because of its debarment in April, 2005 on account of its alleged indulgence in illegal gratification.

Despite tendering twice, OFB's efforts to get the BMCS plant in place could not materialise since foreign firm M/s IMI, Israel, on whom the contract was placed to supply, erect and commission BMCS Plant as per ToT documents provided by M/s Denel, got debarred, in March, 2012, for a period often years due to breach of Integrity Pact.

After cancelling the contract with M/s IMI, Israel for main BMCS plant, OFB has initiated the procurement action for five individual plants through indigenous sources for manufacture of BMCS.

(c) and (d) Nitroglycerine (NG) Plant, Nitrocellulose (NC) Plant and Sulphuric Acid Concentration / Nitric Acid Concentration (Acid Concentration) Plant have been erected.

BMCS Plant: Consequent to cancellation of contract with M/s IMI, Israel for main BMCS plant, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) initiated the procurement action for five individual plants (NC-NG Paste, Single Base Propellant, Triple Base Propellant, Combustible Cartridge Case and Charge Assembly) through indigenous sources for manufacture of BMCS.

Meetings of Project Management Board (PMB) at the level of the Ministry of Defence and the Steering Committee at the level of OFB are being held at regular intervals to monitor the progress of the project.

As on date, no timeline has been fixed by the Government for completion of construction of this factory because of uncertainties in procurement / fabrication of BMCS plants through indigenous route.

Reducing dependence on weapon imports

215. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is the largest buyer of defence equipment in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of outflow of foreign exchange on account of import of defence equipments during last five years; and
- (d) the details of efforts being made by Government to reduce dependence on foreign countries for imports of defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign vendors to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness. Procurement from indigenous vendors accounts for a significant share in Capital acquisition.

The total expenditure on direct payments to foreign vendors for Capital Acquisitions for the Army, Navy and Air Force during the last five years was ₹ 103535.52 crore.

Defence Production Policy focuses on greater self-reliance in defence production. Government has also raised the FDI limit in defence production from 26% to 49% and liberalized the licensing regime. The Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 lays emphasis on providing the desired boost to indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorization in Capital Procurement.

Violations of India's borders by neighbouring countries

†216.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the places where the armies of India's neighbouring countries have made unauthorized entry into the Indian borders during the last three months and the respective dates of such incidents and the action taken against the trespassers;
- (b) the salient features of India's defence policy and the measures taken to make Indian territory free from trespassing by such foreign countries in future; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the current details of the geographic position of trespassing by each country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) There have been no incidents of unauthorized entry of the armies of India's neighbouring countries into Indian territory during the last three months. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perceptions of the LAC. Transgressions occur on account of both sides patrolling up to their respective perceptions of the LAC.

Government regularly takes up any transgressions along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on Indo-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain/upgrade the country's defence preparedness along the borders to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Uncollected taxes

217. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of uncollected taxes in the country during the last three years and the reasons for not collecting these taxes;
- (b) the quantum of undisputed tax in the uncollected taxes; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the outstanding demand pending collection/recovery at the end of the last three financial years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Total Outstanding demand (as on 31st March of the FY)
2011-12	408418
2012-13	486180
2013-14	575340

Total quantum of uncollected indirect tax arrears for the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Total arrears as on 31st March
2011-12	68741.02
2012-13	109681.47
2013-14	149128.56

So far as direct taxes are concerned, raising of demand and collection/recovery of outstanding dues is a continuous process. However, the outstanding demand may not be collected/recovered due to various reasons *viz.* assessee-in-default is not traceable or has no assets/inadequate assets from which recovery could be made; demand has been stayed by Courts or ITAT or Income-tax authorities; assessee-in default is a Company which is in liquidation or its case has been admitted before BIFR; case is before Settlement Commission; demand raised is due to protective assessment and is not enforceable; assessee-in-default is a person notified under the Special Court (Trial of Offences relating to Securities) Act 1992; matter may have been referred under Mutual Agreement Procedure in terms of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and decision is pending; rectification petition is pending, etc.

With regard to indirect taxes, the reasons for not collecting these taxes, amongst other, are as under:

- (i) The assessees have moved Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), debt recovery tribunal, or the official liquidator and the matter is pending with these agencies.
- (ii) These are cases where assets are not available or individuals are not traceable. In Customs, there are many cases where unscrupulous importers/exporters, after availing of benefits which are subject to fulfilment of post-importation/exportation conditions, just disappear. In the event of non-fulfilment of such conditions, it becomes extremely difficult to trace such firms/persons and recover the amounts.
- (iii) There are many assessees who operate from rented premises or use machinery and capital goods which are on loan or lease basis. In the event of a demand, recovery cannot be made from a property, which does not belong to the assessee.
- (iv) Some of the assessees are unable to pay the arrears on account of

financial difficulties or lack of resources. In some cases, even after the properties of the defaulters have been auctioned, the full amount due to the Government cannot be recovered.

- (v) In some cases, especially those where the defaulters are absconding, it becomes difficult to identify their assets.
- (vi) In cases where action has been initiated under Section 142 of Customs Act, 1962, references have to be made to the District Land Revenue authorities and the responses are generally very slow.

(b) The quantum-wise details of the undisputed tax in the uncollected taxes are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	Direct Taxes	*Indirect Taxes
2011-12	122771	10077.22
2012-13	106610	12992.38
2013-14	132055	25512.28

*These includes the non-recoverable arrears (fit for write-off).

(c) Besides action for collection/recovery, as stipulated under the statutes relating to Direct Taxes (including attachment of movable or attachment and sale of immovable properties), the Income-tax Department has also devised a scheme towards focused action by field formations which *inter alia* includes setting targets for recovery of arrears as well as current demand raised, regular monitoring of the actions of the assessing officer by the hierarchical superior authorities, utilizing information from various data bases like Individual Transaction Statement and 360-degree profile generated by the Department and data bases of other agencies like FIU-IND, etc. about tax-defaulters, taking assistance of the Investigation Wing in important cases for identification of assets, guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers for focused efforts towards recovery, adherence to guidelines for dealing with stay petitions and early disposal of appeals especially in high demand cases, etc.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the steps taken by the Government to address this issue are as under:

- (i) Wherever substantial amount of arrears has been locked up in various courts/appellate fora, early hearing petitions are filed, efforts are made to vacate stay

orders by pursuing the cases vigorously. Cases of similar nature are being bunched for expeditious disposal by the appellate authorities.

- (ii) Active follow up of the matters pending before Board of Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR)/Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)/ Official Liquidator (OL) is undertaken.
- (iii) Wherever revenue arrears are free from all legal encumbrances, action for speedy implementation of favourable decisions passed by courts and wherever no stay has been granted or where stay granted has lapsed, quick action for realisation of arrears by attachment of movable/immovable assets or recovery from sums due to the defaulting assessee elsewhere are implemented. The provisions of Section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962; Section 11 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; and Section 87 of the Finance Act, 1994 are being invoked.
- (iv) Creation of computerized data base of arrears of revenue, regular updation and review of the same is being done.
- (v) Regular inspection of the case of arrears of revenue of the field formations is being undertaken.
- (vi) Dedicated team of officers for recovery of arrears has been created. Expeditious action for disposal of cases fit for write-off is being undertaken.
- (vii) Legislative amendment has been introduced in the relevant Acts in the Finance (No.2) Bill 2014 to increase pre-deposit amount in the Ist and 2nd stage of appeals. This will result in the increase of revenue to the Government.
- (viii) For the guidance of the field formations, a "Hand Book on Recovery of Arrears of Revenue of Customs, Excise and Service Tax" has been compiled, published and circulated among all the zones."

Impact of cancellation of coal block allotment on PSBs

218. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of power sector exposure of loan by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
and
- (b) the impact of the cancellation of coal block allotment on the PSBs due to the likely stoppage of production by power plants and default on loans to the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the information collected from Public Sector Banks, the exposure of all PSBs to power sector is ₹ 5,82,469 crore.

(b) The impact of cancellation of coal block allotment on Public Sector Banks due to likely stoppage of production of power plants is estimated at ₹ 96484 crore.

Penalty for advance repayment of loans

219. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that Private Sector Banks in India are charging penalty for advance repayment of personal loans;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines, RBI has given to Private Sector Banks regarding foreclosure of personal loans; and

(c) what steps the Ministry would take to regulate the private sector banks on such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that many Private Sector Banks such as Axis Bank, HDFC, ICICI, Kotak Mahindra, Yes Bank, IndusInd Bank etc. are charging penalty on pre-payment of Personal Loans extended on fixed rate of interest at the rate depending on the price agreements agreed with the customers which are not in the nature of term loan.

(b) and (c) As per RBI circular dated May 7, 2014 on 'Levy of Foreclosure Charges/ Pre-payment Penalty on Floating Rate Term Loans', all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) have been advised not to charge foreclosure charges/pre-payment penalty on all floating rate term loans sanctioned to individual borrowers with immediate effect from the date of said circular.

Covering bank employees under Seventh Pay Commission

220. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to bring about 800,000 employees under Seventh Pay Commission;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the bank trade unions to this proposal and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Loans given to marginal and small farmers

221. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loan given to farmers during the last two years;
- (b) the percentage of loan given to marginal and small farmers;
- (c) the reasons for giving less amount of loans to marginal and small farmers; and
- (d) whether Government would make any arrangement to ensure more loans to marginal and small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of agricultural loans disbursed by banks, including loans to small and marginal farmers(SF/MF), during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

(Accounts in lakhs and amount in ₹ crore)

Years	Total No. of accounts	Total amount of agriculture loans disbursed	Of which, accounts pertaining to SF/MF	Of which, agriculture loan amounts disbursed to SF/MF	% share to total number of accounts	% share to total amount of agriculture loans disbursed
2012-13	703.57	6,07,375.62	415.61	2,57,223.64	59.07	42.35
2013-14*	799.68	7,30,765.61	507.19	3,22,007.31	63.42	44.06

*Data for 2013-14 is provisional.

Source: NABARD/PSBs/IBA.

- (c) NABARD has reported that during 2012-13, average loan amount for SF/MF was lower at ₹61,891/- as against overall average of ₹86,328/-. Similarly, for 2013-14,

average loan amount for SF/MF was lower at ₹63,488/- as against ₹88,988/- for overall average per farmer. Crop loan to farmers are sanctioned on the basis of scale of finance and investment loan for agriculture and allied activities are sanctioned on the basis of unit costs. The scale of finance for crop loan is decided, *inter alia*, on the basis of the size of land cultivated and crops grown. Similarly, the unit cost for investment credit for agriculture and allied activities (agricultural term loan) is decided based on the scale of investment activity etc.

(d) In order to ensure easy and hassle-free loan to farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, the Government of India has taken a number of steps which, *inter alia*, include the following major steps:-

- Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by the Government. As many as 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted from the Scheme to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.
- The Government provides interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto ₹3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.
- In order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to SF/MF having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also eligible at 7% for a period of upto six months.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, *etc.* and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs.
- The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, *etc.*, which eliminates the need for disbursement through camps and mitigates the vulnerability of farmers to middlemen.

- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. As on 31.3.2014, 6.96 lakh JLGs have been provided credit to the tune of ₹ 6,158.05 crores (provisional) by banks.

**Evasion of central excise and service taxes by
pharmaceutical companies**

222. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the evasion of central excise and service taxes on pharmaceutical products by pharmaceutical companies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of evasion by such pharmaceutical companies during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for recovery of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

Non-compliance of RBI guidelines by foreign banks

223. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some foreign banks operating in India are not following RBI guidelines but they follow their own country's law;
- (b) if so, the details of foreign banks that are not following RBI guidelines; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to bring all such foreign banks under the purview of RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Foreign banks operating in India are governed by the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as well as other instructions issued by Reserve Bank from time to time.

Census of companies undertaken by SEBI

224. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has undertaken

a census study of 15,000 corporate entities and about ₹ 73,000 crore worth of paid-up capital are locked up in and ordered for the collated data within 45 days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of vanished companies as on date and the amount, both paid up capital and public money locked up in these companies;

(d) whether the Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) on vanishing companies filed report on these companies and its impact on Indian Market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not undertaken such a census study.

(c) A list of vanishing companies as on date, alongwith amount aised by these companies and the paid up capital is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India has set up a Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC), a joint mechanism of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and SEBI for vanishing companies. The CMC monitors the action taken against these vanishing companies.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that FIRs have been lodged against the directors of all 78 vanished companies and to trace their whereabouts, as well as to take action against them under provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC). Prosecutions have been filed against these companies and their Promoters/Directors under sections 162 and 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 for non-filing of Statutory Returns, and under sections 62/63, 68 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 for misstatement in prospectus/fraudulently inducing persons to invest money/false statements made in the offer documents etc.

Statement*Vanishing Companies identified By CMC as on April 25, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the companies	Region	City	State	Amount raised (in ₹ crore)	Paid up capital/listed capital (in ₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aashi Industries Ltd. (Formerly Aashi Pharmachem Ltd.)	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5.52	11.16
2.	Aditya Alkaloids Ltd. #	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3.55	N.A.
3.	Ambuja Zinc Ltd.	East	Patna	Bihar	2.14	3.96
4.	Amigo Exports Ltd. ***	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3.3	4.05
5.	Asian Vegpro Industries Ltd.	East	Kolkata	West Bengal	7.09	11.23
6.	AVR Securities Ltd.	South	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2.47	3.75
7.	Bhavna Steel Cast Ltd	North West	Baroda	Gujarat	2.1	0.33
8.	Bodh Gaya Ceramics Ltd.	East	Patna	Bihar	0.49	0.42
9.	Caldyn Aircon Ltd. #	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	4.45	N.A.
10.	Canara Credits Ltd. #	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2.49	N.A.
11.	Carewell Hygiene Ltd.	North	Chandigarh	Union Territory	2.49	3.00
12.	Cilson Organics Ltd.	East	Patna	Bihar	8	10.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Crestworld Marine Ltd. **	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4.38	6.26
14.	Daisy Systems Ltd	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2.625	5.25
15.	Deccan Petroleum Ltd. **	South	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4.57	5.56
16.	Flora Wall Coverings Ltd. ***	South	Bengaluru	Karnataka	5.82	7.91
17.	Genuine Commodities Development Co. Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2.68	3.36
18.	Global Blooms India Ltd.	South	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.44
19.	Global Exhibitions Ltd.#	West	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4.45	N.A.
20.	Grivs Hotels Ltd.(Name Changed to Kedia Infotech Ltd.)	North	New Delhi	National Capital Territory	4.98	5.48
21.	Growth Agro Industries Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5.4	3.28
22.	Hallmark Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	North	Mohali	Punjab	7	9.79
23.	Hi-Tech Drugs Ltd.	North West	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	3.23	3.98
24.	Hitesh Textile Mills Ltd. ***	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	7.48	4.02
25.	Hoffland Investment Ltd. (Formerly Vadra Investments Ltd.)	North	New Delhi	National Capital Territory	2.9	3.00
26.	Ichalkaranji Soya Ltd.	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2	6.53
27.	Imap Technologies Ltd.	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.14
28.	Kamakshi Housing Finance Ltd. (Presently Known as Kisha Impex Ltd.)***	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5.71	5.76
29.	Kesar Greenfield International Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5.69	9.67

30.	Kiev Finance Ltd.	East	Kolkata	West Bengal	12	11.05
31.	Lyons Industrial Enterprises Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6.37	10.60
32.	Ma Capital Market Services Ltd. #	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1.44	N.A.
33.	Madhya Varat Exxoils Ltd.	North West	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.19
34.	Manav Pharma Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5.3	5.45
35.	Marine Cargo Company Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3.41	4.50
36.	Nagarjuna Industries Ltd. (Nagarjuna Jiyo Marines Ltd.)**	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2.73	3.73
37.	Naturo-Pest Ltd.	North West	Vadodara	Gujarat	4.84	3.94
38.	Nishu Fincap Ltd. **	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	4.25	5.00
39.	Nuline Glassware Ltd. (Subsequently change to Pur Opale Creation Ltd.)	North West	Vadodara	Gujarat	6.78	11.80
40.	Ocean Knits Ltd. ***	South	Bengaluru	Karnataka	2.61	4.00
41.	Oriental Remedies and Herbals Ltd. **	East	Kolkata	West Bengal	1.88	3.12
42.	Orpine Systems Ltd.	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2.71	10.21
43.	P K Vaduvammal Finance Ltd. (Novel Finance Ltd.) ***	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1.5	2.97
44.	Panggo Exports Ltd.	South	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2.47	0.77
45.	Pashupati Cables Ltd.	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11.95	6.71
46.	Protech Circuit Breakers Ltd.	North West	Vadodara	Gujarat	2	3.45
47.	Protech Switch Gears Ltd.	North West	Vadodara	Gujarat	2	3.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Rajadhiraj Industries Ltd.	North West	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	2.5	0.36
49.	Realtime Finlease Ltd.	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3.75	5.00
50.	Raam Tyres Ltd.	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	9.59	14.39
51.	Rizvi Exports Ltd.	North	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3.65	4.75
52.	Rusoday & Company Ltd. ***	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	0.94	6.94
53.	SSK Fiscal Services Ltd.	East	Kolkata	West Bengal	2	0.20
54.	Sai Gruha Finances Engineering Ltd. #	South	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	N.A.
55.	Saket Extrusions Ltd. #	East	Kolkata	West Bengal	2.13	N.A.
56.	Sequelsoft India Ltd.**	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	6	10.12
57.	Shefali Papers Ltd.	North	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2.57	1.61
58.	Shree Vaishnavi Dyeing & Printing Ltd.	East	Patna	Bihar	3.24	4.91
59.	Shree Yaax Pharma Cosmetics Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6.06	24.41
60.	Shyam Prints & Publishers Ltd. #	South	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2.25	N.A.
61.	Sibar Media & Entertainment Ltd.	South	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	5.5	39.001
62.	Sibar Software Services (India) Ltd.	South	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	16.01
63.	Siddhartha Pharmachem Ltd.	North	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	12	0.25
64.	Simplex Holding Ltd. #	North	New Delhi	National Capital Territory	2.27	N.A.
65.	South Asian Mushrooms Ltd. **	North West	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6.1	7.16
66.	Sparkle Foods Ltd.	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5	1.14
67.	Spil Finance Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5.7	1.30

68.	Star Electronics Ltd.	North	New Delhi	National Capital Territory	2.47	0.37
69.	Sterling Kalks and Bricks Ltd. ***	North West	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	4.44	1.18
70.	Sukhchain Cements Ltd.	North	Chandigarh	Union Territory	3.65	4.16
71.	SushilPackaging(India) Ltd.	North West	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	4.52	0.51
72.	Swal Computers Ltd.	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2.6	5.05
73.	Topline Shoes Ltd.	North West	Vadodara	Gujarat	7.8	0.25
74.	Universal Vita Alimentare Ltd.	East	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1.8	3.31
75.	Vidiani Agrotech Ltd.	North	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	39.95	0.03
76.	Vipul Securities Ltd. #	West	Mumbai	Maharashtra	3	N.A.
77.	Visie Cybertech Ltd.	South	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1.4	4.57
78.	Zed Investment Ltd.	North	New Delhi	National Capital Territory	2.8	0.05
TOTAL					356.68	

Note: 1. These companies accessed capital market more than 13 years back. Details of paid up capital of some of the companies are not available. However, in few cases, in the absence of the details of paid up capital, the listed capital as available with the Stock Exchange is provided.

2. The details of paid up capital of companies are as per data available on MCA website. In cases where such data is not available on MCA website, the data has been provided as follows:

*** As per Capital Line database

** Listed capital of the companies as per Bombay Stock Exchange Data.

Data not available on MCA website or Bombay Stock Exchange

N.A.—Not Available

Cost of Insurance Premium under PMJDY

225. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bank accounts so far opened in Maharashtra under PMJDY, bank-wise; and

(d) the authority which will bear the cost of insurance premiums under the PMJDY in Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been started to provide access to financial services to people at an affordable cost. The Yojana envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. The beneficiaries get a RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹one lac. In addition there is a life insurance cover of ₹30,000/- to those people who open their bank accounts for the first time between 15.08.2014 to 26.01.2015 and meet other eligibility conditions of the Yojana.

(c) The number of bank accounts opened under PMJDY as on 19.11.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Cost of accidental insurance premium and life insurance premium shall be borne by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and Government of India respectively.

Statement***State-wise data PMJDY data as on 19.11.2014***

Name of State	Rural	Urban	Total Accounts
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19253	6947	26200
Andhra Pradesh	2024131	1595163	3619294
Arunachal Pradesh	33306	8272	41578
Assam	1807458	601654	2409112

Name of State	Rural	Urban	Total Accounts
Bihar	3592290	1445276	5037566
Chandigarh	19416	121265	140681
Chhattisgarh	1226068	775270	2001338
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15579	4962	20541
Daman and Diu	9549	2686	12235
Goa	61864	21079	82943
Gujarat	1625962	1348877	2974839
Haryana	1254080	1061887	2315967
Himachal Pradesh	428211	56446	484657
Jammu and Kashmir	312113	101846	413959
Jharkhand	1072288	569062	1641350
Karnataka	2811068	1633363	4444431
Kerala	669436	573861	1243297
Lakshadweep	3701	143	3844
Madhya Pradesh	2648939	2753097	5402036
Maharashtra	2442752	2609703	5052455
Manipur	99923	97825	197748
Meghalaya	57841	31989	89830
Mizoram	18482	33169	51651
Nagaland	28979	26181	55160
National Capital Territory of Delhi	180345	1433347	1613692
Odisha (Orissa)	1768039	742790	2510829
Puducherry (Pondicherry)	37432	34967	72399
Punjab	1763105	1190677	2953782
Rajasthan	3184817	2283926	5468743
Sikkim	36239	6189	42428
Tamil Nadu	2212636	1630853	3843489

Name of State	Rural	Urban	Total Accounts
Telangana	1656175	1460869	3117044
Tripura	142970	66004	208974
Uttar Pradesh	8178894	4928296	13107190
Uttarakhand	597801	302475	900276
West Bengal	3837054	1870609	5707663
GRAND TOTAL	45878196	31431025	77309221

Source: Banks

New direction of Supreme Court regarding black money

226. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to bring black money stashed in foreign banks;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures taken so far by Government;
- (c) whether it is a fact that SIT had been going into this issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction to Government in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken so far by the Government to bring back black money stashed in foreign banks include (i) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT), Chaired and Vice-Chaired by two former judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, to unearth black money stashed abroad (ii) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information, on a fully reciprocal basis, to address the problem of taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres and tax havens through multilayered entities with

non-transparent ownership (iii) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country (iv) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency (v) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (vi) Proactively engaging with foreign Governments for exchange of information under the provisions of DTAAAs/TIEAs/Multilateral Convention (vii) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance (viii) Conducting training and sensitization programmes for the officers of the tax department for making requests in appropriate cases to our treaty partners, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The terms of references of the S.I.T. is as per the order dated 04.07.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court and includes as under:

- (i) The Special Investigation Team shall function under the guidance and direction of Chairman and Vice Chairman.
- (ii) The said Special Investigation Team shall be charged with the responsibilities and duties of investigation, initiation of proceedings, and prosecution, whether in the context of appropriate criminal or civil proceedings of:
 - (a) all issues relating to the matters concerning and arising from unaccounted monies of Hassan Ali Khan and the Tapurias;
 - (b) all other investigations already commenced and are pending, or awaiting to be initiated, with respect to any other known instances of the stashing of unaccounted monies in foreign bank accounts by Indians or other entities operating in India; and
 - (c) all other matters with respect to unaccounted monies being stashed in foreign banks by Indians or other entities operating in India that may arise in the course of such investigations and proceedings.

The S.I.T. has submitted its first report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13.08.2014 and is likely to submit its second report on 30.11.2014.

(e) to (g) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 29.10.2014 has not given any specific direction to the Government. However, the Court has permitted both sides to express their difficulties, grievances and other procedure which is to be adopted before the S.I.T. The Government is providing all necessary assistance to S.I.T. in this regard.

Disbursal of Education Cess

227. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the education cess collected alongwith tax is kept separately;
- (b) if so, the amount collected so far as education cess;
- (c) whether the money has been disbursed for improving education; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The proceeds of Education Cess are credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) to be spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) of Government. Though there is a separation of funds at the central level, however, while releasing the funds to the States, no separation is maintained between Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and PSK fund.

(b) The education cess collected during each of the last three years under direct and indirect taxes is as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Nature of Taxes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Direct Taxes	14464	15812	18056
Indirect Taxes	12729	14760	15223

*Provisional.

(c) and (d) The proceeds of Education Cess has helped in strengthening of various components of SSA such as provisions of school building, drinking water, toilets, especially for girls as well as appointment of teachers. As a result of these efforts there has been considerable enhancement in enrolment of children in schools *i.e.* 13,24,28,440 children in primary schools and 6,64,71,219 children in upper primary schools in more than 1.2 million Government and Government aided schools in the country. Under Mid Day Meal (MDM) 10.81 crore children in over 11.58 lakh Schools are being provided with hot cooked meals. State-wise data is not maintained.

Claimants of IT exemption for agricultural income

228. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of agricultural income declared by taxpayers for exemption in 2012-13;
- (b) the number of taxpayers claiming exemption for agricultural income; and
- (c) the details of the top 10 claimants for tax exemption of agricultural income in 2012-13 name-wise, company-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total amount of agricultural income declared by taxpayers for exemption for Financial Year 2012-13 corresponding to Assessment Year 2013-14 is ₹ 18759.63 Cr.

(b) The number of taxpayers claiming exemption for agricultural income for Financial Year 2012-13 corresponding to Assessment Year 2013-14 is 9,04,400.

(c) The details of the top 10 claimants for tax exemption of agricultural income for Financial Year 2012-13 corresponding to Assessment Year 2013-14 name-wise, company-wise and amount-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the top 10 claimants for tax exemption of agricultural income for
Financial Year 2012-13 corresponding to Assessment Year 2013-14
name-wise, company-wise and amount-wise*

Sl. No.	Assessment Year	Name	Agricultural Income Claimed as Exempt (in ₹ crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	2013-14	PHI Seeds Private Limited	124.594
2.	2013-14	Kaveri Seed Company Limited	108.204
3.	2013-14	Renaissance Cultivation LP.	86.420
4.	2013-14	MCLEOD Russel India Limited	71.957
5.	2013-14	GCA Marketing Private Limited	65.708

1	2	3	4
6.	2013-14	Prabhat Agri Biotech Limited	40.739
7.	2013-14	Monsanto India Limited	39.490
8.	2013-14	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam	33.744
9.	2013-14	Tamilnadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited	29.694
10.	2013-14	Ankur Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	267.187

Austerity measures

229. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to introduce austerity measures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any ban on recruitment is in place in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government has issued instructions on austerity measures to be adopted with a view to containing non-developmental expenditure and releasing of additional resources for priority schemes. A copy of the relevant Office Memorandum No. 7(1)/E.Coord./2014 dated 29.10.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no ban on recruitment to existing posts in the Government.

Statement

No. 7(1)/E.Coord./2014

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

North Block, New Delhi,

29th October, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Expenditure Management - Economy Measures and Rationalisation of Expenditure.

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has been issuing austerity instructions from time to time with a view to containing non-developmental expenditure

and releasing of additional resources for priority schemes. The last set of instructions was issued on 18 September 2013 after passing of the Union Budget. Such measures are intended at promoting fiscal discipline, without restricting the operational efficiency of the Government. In the context of the current fiscal situation, there is a need to continue to rationalise expenditure and optimize available resources. With this objective, the following measures for fiscal prudence and economy will come into immediate effect:-

- 2.1 **Cut in Non-Plan expenditure:** For the year 2014-15, every Ministry/Department shall effect a mandatory 10% cut in non-Plan expenditure excluding interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and Finance Commission grants to the States. No re-appropriation of funds to augment the Non-Plan heads of expenditure on which cuts have been imposed shall be allowed during the current fiscal year.
- 2.2 **Seminars and Conferences:** (i) Utmost economy shall be observed in organizing conferences/ Seminars/workshops. Only such conferences, workshops, seminars, etc. which are absolutely essential, should be held wherein also a 10% cut on budgetary allocations (whether Plan or Non-Plan) shall be effected.
- (ii) Holding of exhibitions/fairs/seminars/conferences abroad is strongly discouraged except in the case of exhibitions for trade promotion.
- (iii) There will be a ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels except in case of bilateral/multilateral official engagements to be held at the level of Minister-in-Charge or Administrative Secretary, with foreign Governments or international bodies of which India is a Member. The Administrative Secretaries are advised to exercise utmost discretion in holding such meetings in 5-Star hotels keeping in mind the need to observe utmost economy in expenditure.
- 2.3 **Purchase of vehicles:** Purchase of new vehicles to meet the operational requirement of Defence Forces, Central Paramilitary Forces & security related organizations are permitted. Ban on purchase of other vehicles (including staff cars) will continue except against condemnation.
- 2.4 **Domestic and International Travel:** (i) Travel expenditure {both Domestic Travel Expenses (DTE) and Foreign Travel Expenses(FTE)} should be regulated so as to ensure that each Ministry remains within the allocated budget for the same after

taking into account the mandatory 10% cut under DTE/FTE (Plan as well as Non-Plan). Re-appropriation/augmentation proposals on this account would not be approved.

- (ii) While officers are entitled to various classes of air travel depending on seniority, utmost economy would need to be observed while exercising the choice keeping the limitations of budget in mind. However, there would be no bookings in First Class.”
- (iii) Facility of Video Conferencing may be used effectively. All extant instructions on foreign travel may be scrupulously followed.
- (iv) In all cases of air travel the lowest air fare tickets available for entitled class are to be purchased/ procured. No companion free ticket on domestic/ international travel is to be availed of.

2.5 Creation of Posts (i) There will be a ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts.

- (ii) Posts that have remained vacant for more than a year are not to be revived except under very rare and unavoidable circumstances and after seeking clearance of Department of Expenditure.

3. Observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies at Central/ State/Local level:

- 3.1 Release of Grant-in-aid shall be strictly as per provisions contained in GFRs and in Department of Expenditure's OM No.7(l)/E.Coord/2012 dated 14.11.2012.
- 3.2 Ministries/Departments shall not transfer funds under any Plan schemes in relaxation of conditions attached to such transfers (such as matching funding).
- 3.3 The State Governments are required to furnish monthly returns of Plan expenditure - Central, Centrally Sponsored or State Plan - to respective Ministries/Departments along with a report on amounts outstanding in their Public Account in respect of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This requirement may be scrupulously enforced.
- 3.4 The Chief Controller of Accounts must ensure compliance with the above as part of pre-payment scrutiny.

4. Balanced Pace of Expenditure:

- 4.1 As per extant instructions, not more than one-third (33%) of the Budget Estimates may be spent in the last quarter of the financial year. Besides, the stipulation that during the month of March the expenditure should be limited to 15% of the Budget Estimates is reiterated. It may be emphasized here that the restriction of 33% and 15% expenditure ceiling is to be enforced both scheme-wise as well as for the Demands for Grant as a whole, subject to RE ceilings. Ministries/ Departments which are covered by the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) may ensure that the MEP is followed strictly.
- 4.2 It is also considered desirable that in the last month of the year payments may be made only for the goods and services actually procured and for reimbursement of expenditure already incurred. Hence, no amount should be released in advance (in the last month) with the exception of the following:
- (i) Advance payments to contractors under terms of duly executed contracts so that Government would not renege on its legal or contractual obligations.
 - (ii) Any loans or advances to Government servants etc. or private individuals as a measure of relief and rehabilitation as per service conditions or on compassionate grounds.
 - (iii) Any other exceptional case with the approval of the Financial Advisor. However, a list of such cases may be sent by the FA to the Department of Expenditure by 30th April of the following year for information.
- 4.3 Rush of expenditure on procurement should be avoided during the last quarter of the fiscal year and in particular the last month of the year so as to ensure that all procedures are complied with and there is no infructuous or wasteful expenditure. FAs are advised to specially monitor this aspect during their reviews.
5. No fresh financial commitments should be made on items which are not provided for in the budget approved by the Parliament.
6. These instructions would also be applicable to autonomous bodies funded by Government of India.
7. **Compliance** Secretaries of the Ministries / Departments, being the Chief Accounting Authorities as per Rule 64 of GFR, shall be fully charged with the responsibility of

ensuring compliance of the measures outlined above. Financial Advisors shall assist the respective Departments in securing compliance with these measures and also submit an overall report to the Minister-in-Charge and to the Ministry of Finance on a quarterly basis regarding various actions taken on these measures/guidelines.

Sd/-

(Ratan P. Watal)

Secretary (Expenditure)

All Secretaries to the Government of India

Copy to:

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
3. Secretary, Planning Commission
4. All the Financial Advisors

7th Pay Commission

230. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of meetings, the 7th Pay Commission has taken so far and the items/issues discussed till date;
- (b) the States, visited, by the Commission if any till date and the States which the Commission proposes to visit;
- (c) whether the Commission proposes to take the views of the State Governments as regards their pay-scales since invariably, most of the States adopt the Central Pay Commission reports;
- (d) whether Commission proposes to submit any interim report;
- (e) whether the Commission proposes to make any recommendations to bring in financial transparency; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The 7th Central Pay Commission is required to make its recommendations on its Terms of Reference. Also, the Commission is to devise its own procedure. The Commission's Terms of Reference do not enjoin upon it to keep the Government updated on its functioning and the procedure being followed by it during the course of its deliberations.

(c) The Terms of Reference of the Commission provide that the Commission will make its recommendations, keeping in view, *inter alia*, the likely impact of the recommendations on the finances of the State Governments, which usually adopt the recommendations with some modifications.

(d) to (f) The Commission is required to submit its report on its Terms of Reference. However, no Report, including any interim one, has so far been submitted by the Commission.

Problems faced by senior citizens in UCO Bank

231. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UCO Bank Branch at No.5-Parliament Street, New Delhi-1 is surrounded by Central Government offices/residential complex;

(b) whether both serving and retired Government officials are operating their bank accounts in this bank;

(c) whether such account holders, especially old-aged/handicapped pensioners face difficulty in obtaining their cheque-books, as and when they visit this bank;

(d) whether the difficulties so faced by them have been brought to the notice of concerned officials and are yet to be addressed; and

(e) whether Government will help address the problem of elderly persons on humanitarian grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The bank has opened senior citizen lounge equipped with all the facility to help senior citizens, old-aged handicapped for smooth operation of their account and rendering specialized services for them as and when they visit the branch. Whenever any complaints are brought to the notice of the bank, the same are redressed immediately and there is no complaint pending with the bank at present.

Steps taken for allowing hassle free business

232. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the report on ranking of countries in terms of protecting minority shareholders, credit availability etc., by the World Bank Group released in Washington recently;

- (b) if so, the comments thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government for facilitating business without red tape and hassles;
- (d) whether any target has been fixed by Government for bringing India among the top 50 nations for ease of doing business; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank Group's publication, 'Doing Business Report 2015', released in 2014, is based on ten parameters, *viz.* starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency, as of 1st June 2014.

(c) to (e) As informed by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, some of the initiatives taken for bringing India among the top 50 nations for ease of doing business *inter alia* include:

1. The application for Industrial License and submission of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum has been made on-line;
2. The application for Environment and Forest clearances have been made on-line;
3. The registration process with Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Employees' Provident Fund Organization has been made online and real-time;
4. The validity of Industrial License has been extended to three years;
5. A number of defense components and dual use products have been taken off the requirement of Industrial License;
6. The validity of security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been extended up to three years for other than explosives and Foreign Investment Promotion Board cases provided there is no change in management and shareholding;
7. A unique portal for inspection reports and filing returns has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Impact of PMJDY on Domestic Savings

233. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current rate of domestic savings in the country;
- (b) the impact of Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on the volume and composition of domestic savings in India; and
- (c) the percentage of domestic savings in the total savings of the country for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) As per Economic Survey 2013-14, the Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) in the year 2012-13 was 30.1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The three year GDS for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 33.7 %, 33.7 % and 31.3 % respectively. It is expected that Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana will bring the domestic savings into formal financial system. As on 15.11.2014, ₹5903.94 crore has been collected in the accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana.

Non-Plan Expenditure

†234. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to bring down non-plan expenditure by 10 per cent in order to reduce fiscal deficit; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken various measures to bring down non-plan expenditure and adhere to the fiscal targets set in Budget. Government has issued orders on 29.10.2014 for enforcing 10% cut on budgetary allocations in Non-Plan expenditure excluding interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and Finance Commission grants to the States. Government has discouraged holding seminars and conferences abroad except, in case for trade promotion. Government has imposed ban on purchase of vehicles except for the operational requirements of Defence Forces, Central Paramilitary Forces and security related organisations. Government has also stipulated restrictions on foreign travel, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Saradha Chit Fund Scam

235. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Saradha multi-crore chit fund scam case;
- (b) whether charge-sheets were framed and filed against the culprits;
- (c) whether compensation or money is being returned to the depositors whose cheques have dishonoured due to scam;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, by when relief would be provided to the innocent depositors who have lost money in the chit fund scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) as defined under section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992.

Based on the complaints received from EOIC, West Bengal SEBI has examined the activities of Saradha Realty India Ltd. (SRIL) and found that the activities of SRIL are in the nature of Collective Investment Schemes. Accordingly, SEBI has passed an order dated April 23, 2013 in the matter of SRIL, *inter alia*, directing the company and its Managing Director, to wind up its existing collective investment schemes and refund the money collected by it under the schemes with returns which are due to the investors within a period of three months.

SEBI has launched Prosecution proceedings by filing a Complaint Case No. C/43120/2013 (SEBI Vs. Saradha Realty India Limited) in the matter.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered five cases against Saradha Group of Companies. Out of 5 cases, the following four cases related to West Bengal:-

RC4(S)/2014-Kol, RC5(S)/2014-Kol. RC6(S)/2014-Kol. (All registered on 04.06.2014) and RC51(S)/2014-Kol (registered on 2.08.2014).

Another case RC31 (S)/2014-Kol related to Odisha on 05.06.2014.

Before filing charge sheet, CBI had arrested 4 persons, apart from the six accused persons who were arrested by the State Police, and were shown arrested in CBI cases.

In RC 06/S/2014-(SIT)-Kol. charge sheet was filed on 22.10.2014 in the court of Ld. Metropolitan Magistrate 21st Court Bank Shall, Kolkata against 3 accused persons and 5 companies.

On 03.11.2014, cognizance was taken against the charge sheeted accused persons and companies.

In another case RC 04/S/2014-(SIT)-Kol. Charge sheet was filed on 17.11.2014 in the court of Ld. Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Alipore, Kolkata against 7 accused persons and 4 companies. On 18.11.2014 cognizance was taken against the charge sheeted accused persons and companies. On 21.11.2014, another accused person was arrested.

The Serious Fraud Investigation Office has given its inspection report in the Saradha Group of cases to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). Based on the report, prosecution for violations of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, has been sanctioned by MCA.

Illegal Money Laundering

236. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has noticed illegal money laundering taking place from Hong Kong based units by way of imports and exports with duplicate documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Special Investigation Team (SIT) is enquiring into the matter to evaluate the facts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, please.

(b) (i) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has initiated an investigation and discovered that one individual based at Ghaziabad along with his brother remitted about ₹ 480 crores to Hong Kong showing it as payment for import of computer parts and accessories through Foreign Post Office (FPO). The documents submitted to the Authorized Dealer to show such import having taken place were found to be forged; (ii) In another case, DRI investigation revealed that one importer based at Chennai had fabricated bill of entry for transfer of money of ₹ 240 crores abroad through banking channel; (iii) In another similar case, investigated by Customs (Preventive), Mumbai revealed that a syndicate having group of companies had misused import documents to show as legitimate imports and remitted ₹ 935 crores of foreign exchange outside India.

(c) and (d) SIT is monitoring a number of cases. It shall be submitting its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time.

Restriction on third party ATM withdrawal

237. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked banks to restrict number of free withdrawals from third party ATMs to two from the existing five transactions in cities;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to increase the transaction fee of ₹20 for every transaction at non-home ATM banking machines;

(c) the reasons for taking these measures which are detrimental to the account holders; and

(d) the details of ATM network of nationalized and private banks in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directives to Banks under Section 10(2) read with Section 18 of Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (Act 51 of 2007), that the number of mandatory free transactions for savings bank account customers at other banks' ATMs is reduced from the present five to three transactions per month (inclusive of both financial and non-financial transactions) for transactions done at the ATMs located in the six metro centres, viz. Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. The banks can offer more than three free transactions at other bank ATMs to their account-holders.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The decision was taken by Reserve Bank of India in view of the Indian Banks' Association's plea for removal of free transactions at other banks ATMs at metro centres and other large townships in the country in view of the growing cost of ATM deployment and maintenance incurred by banks on the one hand as well as the rising interchange out-go due to these free transactions.

(d) The details of ATM network of nationalized and private banks in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the ATM network of Public and Private Sector
Banks at the end of September 2014.*

	Number of ATMs
PSB Allahabad Bank	1121
PSB Andhra Bank	2020
PSB Bank of Baroda	7025
PSB Bank of India	5505
PSB Bank of Maharashtra	1839
PSB Canara Bank	7095
PSB Central Bank of India	4095
PSB Corporation Bank	2746
PSB Dena Bank	1432
PSB IDBI Ltd.	2727
PSB Indian Bank	2186
PSB Indian Overseas Bank	3282
PSB Oriental Bank of Commerce	2449
PSB Punjab and Sind Bank	1163
PSB Punjab National Bank	7954
PSB Syndicate Bank	2916
PSB UCO Bank	2151
PSB Union Bank of India	6628
PSB United Bank of India	1759
PSB Vijaya Bank	1554
TOTAL	67647
SBI State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1681
SBI State Bank of Hyderabad	2385
SBI State Bank of India	45391
SBI State Bank of Mysore	1209

		Number of ATMs
SBI	State Bank of Patiala	1319
SBI	State Bank of Travancore	1440
	TOTAL	53425
PSB	TOTAL	121072
Pvt.	Axis Bank Ltd.	13146
Pvt.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	233
Pvt.	City Union Bank	995
Pvt.	Development Credit Bank	252
Pvt.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	396
Pvt.	Federal Bank Ltd.	1435
Pvt.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	11515
Pvt.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	11739
Pvt.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	1277
Pvt.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	635
Pvt.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	851
Pvt.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	758
Pvt.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1637
Pvt.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1159
Pvt.	Ratnakar Bank Limited	378
Pvt.	South Indian Bank	1063
Pvt.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	749
Pvt.	The Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	638
Pvt.	Yes Bank Ltd.	1149
	TOTAL	50005
For	American Express	0
For	Bank of America	0
For	Barclays Bank PLC	0
For	Citi Bank	577

		Number of ATMs
For	DBS Bank	31
For	Deutsche Bank Ltd.	39
For	Firststrand Bank	12
For	Hongkong and Shanghai Bkg. Corpn.	143
For	Royal Bank of Scotland N V	60
For	Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.	279
	TOTAL	1141
	GRAND TOTAL	172218

Source: RBI

Recovery of loan from defaulters

238. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Non-performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks has increased over the years;
- (b) if so, the details of NPAs during the last three years, bank-wise;
- (c) the amount of money recovered during the last one year from the defaulters;
- (d) whether any bank has been found violating norms of financing industrial houses and providing loans without guarantee; and
- (e) if so, the details of such banks and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Bank-wise details on NPAs during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per data received from Reserve Bank of India, Actual Recoveries to the tune of ₹ 33486 crore have been made during the financial year 2013-14.

(d) and (e) No such case has come to the notice of Government. The exposure of banks to borrowers is governed by RBI Master Circular on Exposure norms, dated 1st July, 2014, which provides, a bank's exposure to a single borrower can go up to 25 per cent of the bank's total capital while its group exposure limit can go up to 55 per of its total capital. Financial Stability Report (FSR), December, 2013, of RBI has stated that

these are on higher side by international standards and suggests review of the same to enhance stability of the banking sector.

The issue of taking security including guarantee is governed by RBI Master Circular updated on July 1, 2014 on Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions which provides a framework of the rules/regulations/instructions issued to Scheduled Commercial Banks on statutory and other restrictions on loans and advances. Banks have to implement these instructions and adopt adequate safeguards in order to ensure that the banking activities undertaken by them are run on sound, prudent and profitable lines.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan policy for sanction of loans. The bank's loan policy covers all aspects of due diligence.

Statement

Public Sector Bank-wise data on Non-Performing Assets

(Amt. in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	March 2012	March 2013	March 2014
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,059	5,137	8,068
2.	Andhra Bank	1,798	3,714	5,858
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,465	7,983	11,876
4.	Bank of India	5,894	8,765	11,869
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,297	1,138	2,860
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.			0
7.	Canara Bank	4,032	6,260	7,570
8.	Central Bank of India	7,273	8,456	11,500
9.	Corporation Bank	1,274	2,048	4,737
10.	Dena Bank	957	1,452	2,616
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	4,551	6,450	9,960
12.	Indian Bank	1,851	3,565	4,562
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,920	6,608	9,020
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,580	4,184	5,618
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	763	1,537	2,554

Sl. No.	Bank Name	March 2012	March 2013	March 2014
16.	Punjab National Bank	8,720	13,466	18,880
17.	Syndicate Bank	3,183	2,979	4,611
18.	UCO Bank	4,086	7,130	6,621
19.	Union Bank of India	5,450	6,314	9,564
20.	United Bank of India	2,176	2,964	7,118
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,718	1,533	1,986
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,651	2,119	2,733
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2,007	3,186	5,824
24.	State Bank of India	39,676	51,189	61,605
25.	State Bank of Mysore	1,503	2,081	2,819
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,888	2,453	3,758
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,489	1,750	3,077
Public Sector Banks		1,17,262	1,64,462	2,27,264

Source: RBI, Off-site Balance Sheet returns as reported by banks, global operations.

Financial inclusion programme in NE states

239. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that progress of financial inclusion programme is enormously slow in North Eastern (NE) States in comparison to the national average;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- whether it is also a fact that Credit Deposit (CD) ratio in the NE States is also much lower and far below the national average; and
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that the penetration of banking in the North Eastern Region particularly in the rural areas has traditionally been low. As on 30th September, 2014, against total of 1,20,057 branches in the entire country, 3137 branches are in North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura). The main factors that impede banking and financial development are topography of the region, sparse settlements of population, infrastructure bottlenecks such as transport, telecom connectivity, power, etc.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that the Credit Deposit (CD) Ratio in the North East for March 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 33.8 %, 34.4 % and 33.1 % respectively as compared to All India CD Ratio of 75.6 %, 79.0 % and 78.1 % for the same period. The reasons / impediments that constrain the smooth flow of credit in the NE Region are as under:

- (i.) Lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, telecom connectivity, transport facilities, power etc.
- (ii.) Under developed industrial sector,
- (iii.) Topography of the region, and
- (iv.) Underdeveloped agriculture.

Framework for execution of PPP projects

240. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact any legislation to govern Public Private Participation (PPP) since crores of Government funds are proposed to be channelized through this route;
- (b) the framework which governs execution of projects through PPP model at present;
- (c) the merits and demerits of the present framework; and
- (d) the provisions incorporated in the present framework and agreements executed to safeguard the interest of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The implementation of PPP projects is through grant of a concession wherein the authority grants permission like the right of way/right of use of the land or public asset belonging to it to the successful bidder for carrying out the designated public services on the terms and conditions as enshrined in the concession agreement. Model concession agreements on Highways, Ports, *etc.*, have been developed by the Government and, *inter alia*, aim at optimal balancing of risks between private and Government partners. Concession agreements also lay down the standards and specifications for the provision of the service under the concession with penalties defined for non-compliance. Such model agreements have been modified from time to time when required after due consultations with all stakeholders. Standardised documents for procurement (such as model Request for Qualification and Request for Proposal) have also been developed.

Government of India has also notified guidelines for formulation, appraisal and approval of central sector PPP projects to ensure speedy appraisal of projects, adopting of international best practices and have uniformity in appraisal mechanism and guidelines. The Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC), has been set-up with the objective to fast track the appraisal and approval of PPP projects of all sectors.

Disinvestment of loss making PSUs

†241. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Sector Units (PSUs) are in losses;
- (b) if so the company-wise details of PSUs which are in losses and the amount of relief package that has to be given by Government to compensate the losses, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government is considering on disinvestment of these loss making PSUs to minimise the losses; and
- (d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), Government has approved revival through disinvestment/joint venture in case of 7 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely (i) HMT Bearings Ltd., (ii) Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., (iii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., (iv) HMT Machine Tools Ltd., (v) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., (vi) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., and (vii) Hoogly Docks and Port Engineers Ltd.

The Department of Disinvestment is presently engaged in disinvestment of only one loss-making CPSE, namely Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

Statement

Table 1: Company-wise Details of Loss-making CPSEs

		(Losses in 2012-13 in ₹ lakh)
Sl. No.	CPSEs	Losses
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-129
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-29960

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No. CPSEs	Losses
3. Air India Ltd.	-519855
4. Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18145
5. Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-3571
6. Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-22
7. BEML Ltd.	-7987
8. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1794
9. Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-38264
10. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-2791
11. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-788444
12. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-759
13. BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-55
14. Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	-1195
15. Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-865
16. Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1814
17. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-3264
18. British India Corporation Ltd.	-7505
19. Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-788
20. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-1966
21. Central Electronics Ltd.	-241
22. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-2393
23. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-176684
24. Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-310
25. Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-35396
26. Food Corpn. of India	-435
27. Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-948
28. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-6937
29. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-88505
30. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38053
31. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-1809

Sl. No. CPSEs	Losses
32. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-13799
33. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-15187
34. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-156059
35. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-370
36. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-5517
37. Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-1981
38. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-1146
39. HMT Bearings Ltd.	-207
40. HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-5116
41. HMT Ltd.	-14537
42. HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4365
43. HMT Watches Ltd.	-24248
44. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-3984
45. Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-3562
46. HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-14722
47. ITI Ltd.	-18206
48. IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-341
49. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-23958
50. Instrumentation Ltd.	-5409
51. J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-96
52. Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-1291
53. Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	-23541
54. MMTC Ltd.	-7062
55. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-532112
56. Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-75691
57. Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20
58. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1458
59. National Fertilizers Ltd.	-17073
60. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-1600

Sl. No. CPSEs	Losses
61. National Research Development Corpn.	-172
62. Nepa Ltd.	-8408
63. North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-150
64. North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-282
65. NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	-2459
66. NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	-3484
67. PFC Green Energy Ltd.	-40
68. Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-30
69. Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-126
70. Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-95
71. Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-2949
72. Scooters India Ltd.	-600
73. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-11431
74. STCL Ltd.	-29612
75. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-7587
76. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-3115
77. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1636
78. Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-61
79. Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-271
TOTAL	-2826050

Table 2: Cash and non-cash assistance approved by the Government/ holding companies in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Assistance (₹ in crore)		
		Cash #	Non-Cash @	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A Approved for Revival				
Department of Heavy Industries				
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.28	73.30	77.58
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	60.00	42.92	102.92
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	-	54.61	54.61

1	2	3	4	5
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	7.40	43.97	51.37
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71	214.71
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	102.00	1116.30	1218.30
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	-	-	-
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	-	-
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	859.04	196.38	1055.42
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	34.00	665.61	699.61
13.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	87.06	458.14	545.20
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-	815.59	815.59
16.	Nepa Ltd.	234.18	634.94	869.12
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	90.38	111.58	201.96
18.	HMT Ltd.	447.92	635.56	1083.48
Ministry of Mines				
19.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	612.94	612.94
20.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	-	104.64	104.64
Ministry of Shipping				
21.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	73.60	280.00	353.60
22.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	286.81	631.30	918.11
Department of Defence Production				
23.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	452.68	372.22	824.90
Ministry of Steel				
24.	MECON Ltd.	93.00*	23.08	116.08
25.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	-	479.16	479.16
Ministry of Textiles				
26.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	39.23	-	39.23
27.	British India Corporation Ltd.	338.04	108.93	446.97

1	2	3	4	5
28.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
	Department of Pharmaceuticals			
29.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	137.59	267.57	405.16
30.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207.19	233.41	440.60
	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals			
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	250.00	110.46	360.46
32.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	-	267.29	267.29
	Department of Fertilizers			
33.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-	670.37	670.37
	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research			
34.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-	16.28	16.28
	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation			
35.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.21	124.42	145.63
	Ministry of Railways			
36.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
37.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	59.45	136.08	195.53
38.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	4.00	280.21	284.21
39.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	75.43	1139.16	1214.59
	Ministry of Water Resources			
40.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	-	646.89	646.89
	Ministry of Housing & urban Poverty Alleviation			
41.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-	128.00	128.00
	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting			
42.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	28.40	31.40
	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas			
43.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-	59.60	59.60
	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region			
44.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	8.50	83.06	91.56

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Telecommunications				
45.	ITI Ltd.	3986	170.79	4156.79
	TOTAL	9577.39	24040.85	33618.24
B Implemented by Holding Companies				
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals				
46.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	12.53	56.52	69.05
Ministry of Coal				
47.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	-	2470.77	2470.77
48.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1350.00	3428.55	4778.55
	TOTAL	1362.53	5955.84	7318.37
	TOTAL for revival (A+B)	10939.92	29996.69	40936.61
C Approved for closure				
Department of Heavy Industries				
1.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	9.80	-	9.80
2.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	3.82	7.55	11.37
3.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	181.54	-	181.54
Department of Commerce				
4.	STCL Ltd.	-	-	-
	SUB TOTAL	195.16	7.55	202.71
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	11135.08	30004.24	41139.32

Cash Assistance involves budgetary support through equity/loan/grants.

@ Non-cash Assistance involves waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures *etc.*

\$ In addition, ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of ₹ 150 crore and ₹ 20 crore respectively.

* Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding ₹6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans.

\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of ₹30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of ₹ 25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.

Credit delivery by RRBs

242. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the follow-up action taken after such assessment;
- (c) whether the credit delivery to rural masses through RRBs has improved; and
- (d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes. The National Review meeting of RRBs was conducted on 25th February, 2014 in which performance of RRBs was reviewed.

(b) Yes. Follow-up action is taken in the form of Action taken Report (ATR) from all the Banks.

(c) Yes.

(d) The total loan outstanding increased from ₹ 137077.59 crores in 2012-13 to ₹159306.59 crores in 2013-14, constituting a growth of 16.21%. Similarly, the total loan issued has reached ₹ 120202.90 crores in 2013-14 from ₹ 102382.24 crores in 2012-13, showing a growth of 17.40%.

Financial approval for CGHS dispensary in Shimla

243. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for financial approval for opening a new CGHS dispensary at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Department of Expenditure has not received any proposal from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for financial approval for opening a new CGHS dispensary at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh.

Introduction of currency notes with Braille signs

244. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any country-wide study to assess the efficacy of currency notes in Braille;

(b) if so, the outcome of such a study; and

(c) the time period by which the budget proposal regarding the introduction of currency notes with Braille signs is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Subsequent to the announcement in the Union Budget to print currency notes with Braille-like signs, the Government has consulted concerned stakeholders. Steps are being taken to introduce Braille-like signs on currency notes within the current financial year.

Privatisation of loss making PSUs

245. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to privatize the loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to sell the shares of PSUs like Coal India Ltd., NHPC and ONGC to add revenue to central exchequer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total revenue expected from the sale of shares in each PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), Government has approved revival through disinvestment/ joint venture in case of 7 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) namely (i) HMT Bearings Ltd., (ii) Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., (iii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., (iv) HMT Machine Tools Ltd., (v) Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., (vi) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., and (vii) Hoogly Docks and Port Engineers Ltd.

The Department of Disinvestment is presently engaged in disinvestment of only one loss-making CPSE, namely Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

(c) and (d) The Government has, on 10 September, 2014, approved disinvestment in the following CPSEs:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Current Government shareholding (%)	Disinvestment percentage approved (%)	Expected realization* (₹ crore)
1.	ONGC	68.94	5	11,477
2.	Coal India Ltd	89.65	10	15,740
3.	NHPC	85.96	11.36	1,976

* As per Action Plan of Disinvestment (2014-15). Actual realization may differ owing to market conditions and investor interest prevailing at the time of actual disinvestment.

Foreign debt

246. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details about the total foreign debt of the country;
- (b) the estimated per-capita foreign debt burden of the country; and
- (c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to alleviate this burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) India's external debt was USD 450.1 billion (23.2 per cent of GDP) at end-June 2014 as against USD 442.2 billion (23.4 per cent of GDP) at end-March 2014.

(b) The per capita foreign debt was estimated at ₹ 21,560 in 2013-14.

(c) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long term maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on NRI deposits. As a result, external debt has remained within manageable levels.

Improvement in tax collection

247. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the tax collection have improved this year; and
- (b) if so, the details of the tax collected and the percentage of tax collection to the tax revenue estimated in the Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Details of revenue collected through direct and indirect taxes and the percentage of tax collection to the tax revenue estimated in the Budget 2014-15 (April-October-2014) are as under:

(₹ in crore)					
Nature of Taxes	Budget Estimates 2014-15	Actual collections 2013-14 (April-October)	Actual collections 2014-15 (April-October)	Growth in 2014-15 (April-October)	B.E. achieved upto October-2014)
Direct Taxes	736221	285293	300626	5.37%	40.83%
Indirect Taxes	624902	269909	285126	5.6%	45.6%

IT cases selected for scrutiny assessment

248. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of Income Tax (IT) Department are not courteous to tax-payers whose cases are selected for scrutiny assessment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that officials and I.T. Department take more than 3 months in finalizing the scrutiny of assessment cases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) to ensure that the officials are courteous and polite besides settling of scrutiny cases within 15 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The officers of the Income Tax Department are generally courteous to the tax-payers. In addition, we have provided tax-payers with several mechanisms to bring up any complaints they might have of harassment or poor service.

(b) and (c) The time-limit for completing scrutiny assessments as prescribed under the Income Tax Act is two years from the end of the relevant Assessment Year. Assessment in each case is distinct and presents different challenges in terms of complexity of accounts, issues involved and investigation required etc. Therefore, the time taken in scrutinizing the cases is generally more than 3 months and hence it may not be feasible to ensure that the scrutiny of cases is completed within 15 days.

CBDT has been sensitizing the field authorities to ensure that the process of scrutiny assessment is not unduly prolonged and to avoid roving enquiries during assessment

proceedings. Recently, CBDT has come out with an instruction dated 07.11.2014, whereby consolidated guidelines have been issued for achieving non-adversarial tax regime specially aiming at the level where public interaction is high. Separate instructions have also been issued for maintaining discipline, punctuality and decorum in the office for achieving cordial relationships with taxpayers.

Status of Ebola disease in the country

249. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Ebola disease in the country;
- (b) the number of cases that have since been registered for treatment;
- (c) the source of this disease;
- (d) how far it has been controlled;
- (e) whether the people of the country have since been advised about precautionary measures and action plan to control this menace;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the number of deaths reported due to this disease and the details of hospitals earmarked for providing treatment in the various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (g) No, case of Ebola Virus Disease has been reported in India so far.

List of hospitals earmarked by the State/Union Territories for treatment of Ebola Virus Disease is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Nodal officers and identified hospitals nominated by State & U.T Health Authority for Ebola Virus Disease

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Hospitals Identified for EVD
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T)	G.B Pant Hospital, Port Blair, Andman and Nicobar
2.	Andhra Pradesh	King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
4.	Assam	Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Assam
5.	Bihar	PMCH, Patna
6.	Chandigarh (U.T)	1. General Hospital, Sec-16, Chandigarh 2. PGIMER, Sec-12, Chandigarh 3. GMCH, Sec-32, Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Dr. B.R Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur
8.	Delhi (National Capital Territory of India) (U.T)	1. Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi 2. Lok Nayak Hospital, New Delhi
9.	Daman and Diu (U.T)	1. Government Hospital, Daman 2. Government Hospital, Diu
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli (U.T)	Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa
11.	Goa	Cottage Hospital, Goa
12.	Gujarat	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad
13.	Haryana	General Hospital, Gurgaon
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 2. Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Tanda Hospital Road
15.	Jharkhand	RIMS, Ranchi
16.	Jaamu and Kashmir	Rajiv Gandhi General Hospital, Jammu
17.	Karnataka	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases, Bengaluru
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T)	Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti Island, Lakshadweep
19.	Kerala	1. General Hospital, Kozhikode(Calicut) 2. Govt. Medical College Hospitals, Kozhikode (Calicut) 3. General Hospital Trivandrum 4. Govt Medical College Hospitals, Trivandrum 5. General Hospital Ernakulam, Cochin 6. Govt Medical College Hospitals, Ernakulam (Cochin)

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior 2. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal 3. MGM Medical College, Indore 4. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur
21.	Maharashtra	1. Trauma Care Centre Jogeshwari, Mumbai 2. Kastrba Hospital-Mumbai 3. Naidu Hospital, Pune 4. B.J Medical College, Pune 5. District Hospital, Pune 6. GMC, Nagpur 7. GMC, Aurangabad
22.	Manipur	Jawaharlal Nehru Insitute of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Porompat, Imphal East, Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Shilong
24.	Mizoram	State Referral Hospital, Falkawn, Aizwal District, Mizoram
25.	Nagaland	Dimapur Civil Hospital, District - Dimapur
26.	Odisha	S.C.B Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack
27.	Puducherry (U.T)	1. Govt. Hospital for Chest Disease, Gorimedu, Puducherry 2. JIPMER Hospital, Puducherry
28.	Punjab	Guru Nanak Dev Hospital, Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	S.M.S Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur
30.	Sikkim	1. STNM Hospital, Gangtok 2. Central Referral Hospital, Tadong
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madras Medical College and Govt. Rajiv Gandhi General Hospital, Chennai 2. Trichy KAP Viswanatham Medical College and Mahathma Gandhi Memorial Govt. Hospital, Trichy 3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Hospital Identified for EVD
		4. Madurai Medical College and Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai
32.	Telangana	Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad
33.	Tripura	Agartala Government Medical College & GBP Hospital, Agartala, Tripura.
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow 2. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Varanasi.
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Base Hospital, Haldwani, Nainital 2. Doon Hospital, Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	1. D.B.G. Hospital

New medical and dental colleges in Andhra Pradesh

250. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up new medical and dental colleges during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The requisite information in respect of proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Medical and Dental College during the last three academic years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under:-

Medical College

Sl. No.	Academic year	Total number of proposals received	Approved	Disapproved
1.	2012-2013	0	0	0
2.	2013-2014	2	1	1
3.	2014-2015	3	2	1

Dental College

Sl. No.	Academic year	Total number of proposals received	Approved	Disapproved
1.	2012-2013	0	0	0
2.	2013-2014	0	0	0
3.	2014-2015	0	0	0

Mandatory medical care for victims of road accidents and pregnant women

251. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make it mandatory for all the hospitals and the doctors to provide primary medical treatment to road accident victims and women in labour without any delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the action taken by Government to consult all stakeholders;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has opposed the proposal of Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) 'Health' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to issue any directive in this regard. However, this Ministry has circulated guidelines for referral of patients in emergency *vide* this Ministry's letter C. 18018/12/2- 14-H dated 31.7.2014 to All States/UTs and various Central Government Hospitals.

In addition, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and the sub-section (2) of Section 12 of this Act stipulates that the clinical establishments shall undertake to provide within the staff and facilities available, such medical examination and treatment as required to stabilize the "emergency medical condition" of any individual who comes or is brought to such clinical establishments. "Emergency medical condition" has been stipulated in the Act as

a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) of such a nature that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in:-

- (i) Placing the health of the individual or, with respect to a pregnant women, the health of the women or her unborn child, in serious jeopardy; or
- (ii) Serious impairment to bodily function; or
- (iii) Serious dysfunction of any organ or part of a body;

This Act is applicable in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and all Union Territories (except Delhi).

The Medical Council of India (MCI) has informed that it has always supported the Government proposal for providing primary medical treatment to Road accidents victims and women in labour without delay.

Review of preparedness to handle Ebola outbreak

252. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed its preparedness to screen passengers at airports and ports in view of rise in the incidents of Ebola transmission and contain the deadly disease in case of an outbreak;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any specific training exercise on surveillance and response measures have been conducted in the States where international ports of entry are located;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether infrastructure like laboratories for sample collection and analysis, disinfection procedures, and personal protective gears have been strengthened to meet the crisis and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has set up screening at airports and ports. As on 17.11.2014, 33961 passengers have been screened.

(c) and (d) Training Workshops were conducted for Rapid Response Teams of all States / UTs on surveillance and response measures for Ebola Virus Disease. In addition workshops on Preparedness and Response for Master Trainers were conducted for 25 States. Mock drill exercises were also conducted for the Master Trainers of these 25 States.

(e) Two laboratories namely National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi have been strengthened and are testing clinical samples. Guidelines on disinfection procedures have been provided to all States/ UTs. Personal Protective Equipments have been provided to the States/ UTs, Ports and Airport Health Organizations.

Rise in cancer cases

253. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cancer cases in India is going up every year and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of State of implementation of Government's plan to set up one cancer detection centre each in 100 selected districts of the country;

(c) whether Government has estimated the number of cancer specialists needed for tackling such a wide-spread disease; and

(d) whether the country has enough cancer specialists to look after its needs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. As per data provided by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the cases of various types of cancer are on the rise in the country. The increase in the number of cases may be attributed to higher life expectancy, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

(b) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (Tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State Share for SCI is ₹120 crores and for TCCC is ₹45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

(c) and (d) There is no central data available to ascertain the quantum of shortage of cancer specialists in the country. However, to increase the number of seats in Super speciality courses in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata also have a mandate for capacity building. The mandate of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) supported under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) includes enhancing of trained manpower for cancer.

Corruption in admission to Private Medical Colleges

254. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether privately run medical colleges and institutions follow their own admission procedures and the Medical Council of India (MCI) has no authority to scrutinize or oversee such procedures;

(b) if so, whether there is any truth in the largely held belief that there is widespread corruption and extortion in admissions to these institutions; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent such practices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Every State Government is required to have an Admission and Fee Regulatory Committee which governs the fee structure of the medical colleges in the concerned State.

The Central Government decided to conduct single entrance tests by the name National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Undergraduate and Postgraduate Medical Courses from the academic year 2013-14 without disturbing the reservation policy of individual States. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 18.07.2013 in NEET related cases quashed the implementation of NEET. The Central Government has filed a petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court to review its decision.

Setting up of Virology Labs

255. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to set up virology labs in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of districts that have been identified in Telangana to set up virology labs; and
- (c) by when they would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. Government has launched a scheme on "Establishment of a Network of Laboratories for Managing Epidemics and Natural Calamities".

(b) In the State of Telangana, following Medical Colleges have been identified for setting up of virology labs as per targets of the scheme:

1. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
2. Medical College, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.
3. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.
4. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad.

(c) Virology lab has already been sanctioned at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad in December 2013. Proposal has been received in respect of Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal and the State Government has been requested to sign the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as per the scheme. No proposal has been received so far from the State Government in respect of the remaining two medical colleges.

Impacts of shift in treatment policy of CGHS

†256. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the marked difference in the present and earlier policy for medicines to be supplied and treatment to be rendered to the beneficiaries under the CGHS of Central Government; and
- (b) the measures taken to overcome the inconveniences being caused due to shift in policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) With a view to plug the loopholes in the system, the Government decided on 25.8.2014 that only CGHS formulary medicines and those approved by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) in India would be provided to beneficiaries under CGHS. The maximum period of issued medicines was also curtailed to one month instead of three months. It was decided *ibid* that only listed investigations/treatments at prescribed CGHS rates would be allowed.

(b) The following measures have since been taken to overcome the inconvenience caused to the beneficiaries due to this shift in policy:

- (i) The Government decided to adopt formularies of Ex- Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) also in addition to the existing CGHS formulary.
- (ii) A technical committee under Chairmanship of Special DG has been constituted to consider inclusion/exclusion of medicines/ investigation/ treatment/procedures/implant etc.
- (iii) A Group of experts has been constituted on 25.9.2014 to review CGHS formulary to avoid denial of essential medicines to CGHS beneficiaries and revising the formulary.
- (iv) Instructions have also been issued to CMOs In-charge *vide* Office Memorandum No. 2-2/2014/CGHS/PPT/CGHS-P dated 1.10.2014 to use their discretion to supply essential medicines to CGHS beneficiaries even though they do not figure in the formularies of CGHS/ECHS/ ESIC.
- (v) The Government also extended further relaxation to the beneficiaries

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by switching back to the previous arrangement regarding time period of issued medicines *i.e.* 3 months for chronic disease and 6 months in case of visit abroad.

Easy availability of prescription drugs

257. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the fact that prescription drugs continue to be easily available over the counter in pharmacies across the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to address the easy access to antibiotics, in light of the increasing bacterial resistance to drugs; and

(c) whether any campaigns have been initiated to advise patients against self medication and over use of antibiotics?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, drugs included in Schedule H, Schedule HI and Schedule X of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules are required to be sold in retail on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) only. In case of violation, State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action under the Act. In order to curb easy access to antibiotics and habit forming drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 were amended *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 588(E) dated 30.08.2013 incorporating a new Schedule H1 in the Rules to restrict indiscriminate sale of certain antibiotics, Anti TB drugs and habit forming drugs.

(c) The National Programme on containment of Anti-Microbial Resistance is being implemented to propogate rational use of antibiotics in hospitals and training and capacity building of professionals in relevant sectors.

Waiving of clinical trials for anti-cancer drugs

258. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advisory panel on medicines has recommended to Government for waiving of clinical trials in India for two new cancer drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The cases relating to clinical trials for new drug approval, as per the existing instructions, are placed before the New Drug Advisory Committee (since renamed as Subject Expert Committee); Technical Committee; and Apex Committee. From 31.03.2011 onwards, when the New Drug Advisory Committee (NDAC) was constituted, 12 anti-cancer drugs have been granted permission/approval for marketing in the country. Out of these, local clinical trials have been waived in 10 cases. Further, the NDAC has recommended waiver of local clinical trials in respect of the following nine anti-cancer drugs subject to certain conditions:

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug
1.	Clofarabine
2.	Nelarabine
3.	Vorinostat
4.	Enzalutamide
5.	Afatinib
6.	Obinutuzumab
7.	Pertuzumab
8.	Aflibercept
9.	Trastuzumab Emtansine

Regulation of commercial surrogacy

259. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains any reliable data regarding the number of Assistive Reproductive Technology clinics and number of women who engage in commercial surrogacy across the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to regulate commercial surrogacy in the country in order to safeguard the rights and interests of these women?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has data of 269 enrolled Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics in India and the information about its State-wise distribution is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, data regarding number of women engaged in commercial surrogacy is not maintained.

(b) ICMR has issued National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics in India. Further, Government is working on comprehensive legislation to regulate ART clinics and surrogacy in the country.

Statement

Status of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Clinics and Banks in India

under

National Registry of ART Clinics and Banks in India

Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi -110029 (India)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Enrolled ART Clinics in India
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Chandigarh	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Delhi	34
7.	Goa	-
8.	Gujarat	16
9.	Haryana	17
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	18
14.	Kerala	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	66
17.	Meghalaya	-
18.	Nagaland	-
19.	Odisha	1
20.	Puducherry	-
21.	Punjab	16
22.	Rajasthan	4

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Enrolled ART Clinics in India
23.	Tamil Nadu	28
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14
25.	Uttarakhand	2
26.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		269

Census report on IMR and MMR

260. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: .

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recent survey put out by the Census Office, the 8 most poorest States accounted for 71 per cent of total infant deaths, 72 per cent of deaths of children under 5 years of age and 62 per cent of maternal deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons behind this alarming revelations; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to address this problem and bring them to acceptable level?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The medical reasons of child mortality are: Neonatal causes (53%), Pneumonia (15%), Diarrhoeal disease (12%), Measles (3%), Injuries (3%) and Others (14%). The various causes of maternal mortality are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%).

The underlying causes for child and maternal mortality are:

Early age of marriage and pregnancy, inadequate spacing between children and repeated pregnancies, home delivery by unskilled persons, poor child care practices and health seeking behaviour, lack of early detection of sick newborn, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick newborn, and poor hygiene and sanitary condition with inadequate availability of safe drinking water.

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates:

1. To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes. Among these, 89 HPDs are in these States.
2. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
3. Operationalization of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
4. Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
5. Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
6. Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
7. Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
8. Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
9. Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) - Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.
10. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
11. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

12. Strengthening facility based Newborn Care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
13. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies
14. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
15. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) has been launched to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
16. Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality- Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin for possible serious bacillary infection.
17. Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
18. Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD) launched in four States with highest infant mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).

Ban on import of animal tested cosmetics

261. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to ban the sale of imported cosmetics whose ingredients have been tested on animals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prohibit import of cosmetics tested on animals and also ban the testing of cosmetics and their ingredients on animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 718 (E) dated 13.10.2014 prohibited the import of cosmetics that has been tested on animals. The prohibition has come into effect from 13.11.2014

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In addition to prohibiting the import of cosmetics tested on animals as detailed in reply for part (a) and (b) above, the testing of cosmetics on animals in the country had already been banned *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 346 (E) dated 21.05.2014.

Eligibility criteria for conducting clinical Trials

262. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters that have to be fulfilled before filing application for clinical trials;

(b) the total number of applications requesting clinical trials that were received in the last two years; and

(c) the safety measures that have been prescribed and laid down by the Ministry and whether these measures compare with the regulations established by the United States Food and Drug Administration?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Rule-122DA, 122DAA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 specify the requirements for conducting clinical trials in India. These, *inter alia*, specify that clinical trials can be conducted only under and in accordance with the written permission of the Licensing Authority after payment of requisite fee and submission of the requisite details to the Licensing Authority. The requirements include providing information relating to chemical and pharmaceutical, animal pharmacology/toxicology, human clinical pharmacology, regulatory status elsewhere and the testing protocols, etc.

(b) The number of applications received by CDSCO for grant of conduct of clinical trials were 480 and 207 in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

(c) Clinical trials are required to be conducted as per the approved protocol and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines published by CDSCO, DGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945

prescribes the responsibilities of the Sponsor, Investigator and Ethics Committee to protect the rights, safety and well-being of clinical trial subjects. A series of measures have been taken in the recent past to strengthen the regulation of clinical trials in the country. These include evaluation of the New Drugs Advisory Committees (NDACs) [renamed as Subject Expert Committees-SECs]/ Investigational New Drugs (IND) Committee, review of the recommendations by the Technical Committee and, thereafter, approval by the Apex Committee.

Amendments have been made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for safeguarding the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects. The procedures to analyze the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials have also been laid down. Compensation is required to be paid in case of trial related injury or death within the prescribed timelines. Conditions have been specified for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and action in case of non-compliance.

It has also been decided that with effect from 30.11.2013, in all clinical trials, in addition to the requirement of obtaining written informed consent, audio-visual informed consent will be recorded in respect of each trial subject. This will include the procedure to be adopted for providing information to the subject, and recording his/her understanding on such consent while adhering to the principles of confidentiality.

While comparison of the regulatory measures for conducting clinical trials in India with the ones prescribed in USA has not been carried out, the measures put in place by the Government adequately safeguard the interest of clinical trial subjects.

Shortage of specialists and consultants in CGHS

263. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of specialists and consultants in CGHS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken to ensure adequate availability of specialists and consultants in CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The recruitment of specialists is done at the level of Union Public Service Commission and Posting is done by Central Health Service. It has been noted that after appointment, very few specialists actually join the CGHS. Cases of taking voluntary retirement to join private institutions are also increasing. Some of the specialists also opt for joining other Government Institutions in the Teaching Cadre. These factors render the vacancy position more acute.

(c) In order to meet the requirement against the vacancies, the posts of Specialists/consultants are filled on contract basis. Keeping in view the acute shortage, a proposal to engage private specialists on part-time basis at dispensary level has also been approved.

Statement

*Incumbency position of Non-Teaching Specialist Sub-cadre of
CGHS at various CGHS Units as on 19.11.2014*

Sl. No.	CGHS Unit	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	CGHS, Delhi	114	105	09
2.	CGHS, Lucknow	08	07	01
3.	CGHS, Kanpur	07	03	04
4.	CGHS, Nagpur	08	03	05
5.	CGHS, Kolkata	08	03	05
6.	CGHS, Chennai	13	07	06
7.	CGHS, Allahabad	09	03	06
8.	CGHS, Hyderabad	16	04	12
9.	CGHS, Jaipur	08	05	03
10.	CGHS, Bangalore	06	05	01
11.	CGHS, Patna	06	00	06
12.	CGHS, Pune	06	04	02
13.	CGHS, Ahmedabad	02	01	01
14.	CGHS, Meerut	01	00	01
15.	CGHS Mumbai	13	05	08

Cancer Hospitals in Odisha

264. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of demand to have a Regional Cancer Institute at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi District in Odisha; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A proposal for strengthening of District Hospital, Bhawanipatna as Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) has been received from Government of Odisha on 12.11.2014.

Acute shortage of nephrologists

265. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of nephrologists in the country;

(b) if so, the present ratio of nephrologists to patients suffering from kidney diseases in the country and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of immediate steps being taken by Government to overcome the shortage of nephrologists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that there is shortage of doctors, particularly specialists in the country. The data relating to number of nephrologists in the country is not maintained centrally. However, as per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), the total number of seats in nephrology in India at various Medical Colleges/Institutes is 93.

(c) In order to meet the shortage of doctors/specialists in the country, the Government has already taken a large number of steps which include:

- (i.) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (ii.) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iii.) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (iv.) Financial support to State Medical Colleges, under the scheme of “Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges”, to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- (v.) Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.

Introduction of three years medical degree courses

266. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce three years medical degree course for healthcare in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for introducing this course and its benefits;
- (c) the difference between the existing MBBS course and proposed new course; and
- (d) the details thereof which proposed to introduce the new course, State-wise and college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) No. However, the Central Government has approved introduction of a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health). The main reason and objective of the proposed course is to create mid-level health professionals who would possess the necessary public health and ambulatory care competencies to serve the rural population.

(d) The Central Government, till now, has received willingness from the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Assam to introduce the course.

Treatment of Ebola cases in private hospitals

267. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of patient load in India is handled by the private healthcare system;

(b) whether Government needs to ensure that private hospitals besides asking them to refer patients with symptoms of Ebola to public hospitals are adequately equipped and participate fully in the country's preparedness against Ebola;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that private hospitals participate fully in the country's preparedness; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) There is no reported case of Ebola Virus Disease in India. Government has instituted a number of preventive steps including screening of passengers at ports and airports and their tracking wherever necessary through Integrated Disease Surveillance System to prevent entry of disease into India and early detection of cases.

For compliance on the isolation, infection control and bio medical waste management, States/UTs have identified Government hospitals.

TB patients in the country

†268.SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has stated in the Global TB Report, 2014 that out of the existing 90 lakh TB patients in the world approximately 24 per cent are in India;

(b) whether 13 per cent of the TB patients of the world are in India and out of these 5 per cent patients are less than 15 years of age;

(c) whether it is a fact that medicines are getting ineffective on 2.2 per cent TB patients every year; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve this condition and provide medicines to the patients by identifying them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. According to the WHO Global TB Report 2014, there were an estimated 9.0 million incident cases of TB globally (range 8.6 million-9.4 million) in the year 2013. India had the largest number of TB cases (24 per cent of the global total). Among 1243905 new and relapse cases registered, 64726 (5 per cent) cases were aged under 15 years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) According to the WHO Global TB Report 2014, the estimated proportion of multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases among new cases in India is 2.2 per cent (range 1.9 to 2.6 per cent). Analysis of trends focusing on the years 2008-2013 shows that, at the global level, the proportion of MDR-TB among new cases remains unchanged.

(d) Nationwide coverage of services for programmatic management of drug resistant TB has been achieved in March 2013. Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is conducted through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 58 Culture & drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 49 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. Treatment and diagnosis for both drug sensitive and drug resistant TB, under RNTCP, is free of cost.

Regulation of private healthcare sector

269. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by the Central Government in consultation with State Governments to regulate the private healthcare sector;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to lack of proper regulatory mechanism for private healthcare sector, our health insurance sector is not expanding properly and the general public is not able to avail benefits of health insurance at large;

(c) whether Government intends to establish a regulatory authority in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. Regulation of health including in the private sector accordingly falls in the domain of the State Governments. The Government of India keeping in view the provisions of Article 252 of the Constitution and after a resolution to that effect by the legislatures in four States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim have enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010. This Act has, thereafter, been adopted by five more States *viz.* Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This Act is now applicable to 9 States and all Union Territories except Delhi. The Clinical Establishments

(Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010 is however not applicable to clinical establishments belonging to the Armed forces. The Government of India continues to impress upon all other States/UTs the need for early adoption of the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010.

(c) and (d) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for establishing any new regulatory authority.

Removal of CVO of AIIMS

†270.SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arbitrary methods were adopted in removing the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of AIIMS from his post a few months ago, as a result of which the initiative to bring about transparency in AIIMS has been hindered;

(b) the facts in the light of which the CVO of AIIMS was removed and the stage at which anomaly was found by the Ministry in his appointment;

(c) whether default/mischief in the process of removal of the CVO of AIIMS from his post is coming to the fore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) There is no independent post of Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The Central Vigilance Commission in a meeting held in 2009 observed that Secretary Health should ensure that an independent CVO was posted in AIIMS. Accordingly, Standing Finance Committee (SFC) of the Institute considered the matter on 20.07.2010 and decided that a full time CVO was not needed. Instead, an additional post at Deputy Secretary/ Director level should be created and the work of CVO could be assigned to such an officer.

The Institute was requested to furnish a proposal for creation of a stand alone post of CVO in AIIMS with the approval of Institute Body /Governing Body, However, the same has not been received so far.

Meanwhile, a post at the level of Director/Deputy Secretary was created with following job description under intimation to the Institute:

(i) To exercise management and control of the Institute.

(ii.) To coordinate with multi-disciplinary experts.

(iii.) To coordinate and manage infrastructure projects and ensure their timely completion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shri Sanjiv Chaturvedi was appointed against that position 2012. Director AIIMS assigned the charge of CVO, AIIMS along with some other work to him till further order. vide letter dated 20/07/2012. Taking cognizance of the same CVC vide letter dated 3.9.2012 observed that Shri Sanjiv Chaturvedi, Deputy Secretary, has been appointed as CVO in AIIMS without the approval of the Commission which is required to be obtained before such appointments as laid down in vigilance manual. CVC also desired to know as to why approval was not taken for such appointment and a panel of officers of appropriately senior level for consideration. Accordingly, a panel was sent to CVC for their consideration which also included the name of Shri Sanjiv Chaturvedi.

CVC did not approve the panel and vide letter dated 13.2.2013 desired another panel arranged in order of preference, along with their bio-data and complete ACR dossiers for consideration. CVC also observed that no person whose appointment in that capacity is objected to by the Commission may be so appointed.

The internal decision of the Institute to assign the charge of CVO to Shri Sanjiv Chaturvedi, Deputy Secretary, AIIMS, New Delhi, is not in accordance with the CVC guidelines and express communication in the matter. This long standing anomaly has been corrected.

Only additional charge of CVO has been taken away from Shri Sanjiv Chaturvedi and given to Joint Secretary & CVO, MoHFW. He is still working as Deputy Secretary in AIIMS, New Delhi.

Blueprint for providing healthcare facilities to the poor

†271. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to provide health facilities to poorest of the poor of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has prepared any blueprint so far in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented; and
- (d) if not, the manner in which Government intends to extend health services to people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Public health being a State subject, under the National

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare delivery system to provide equitable, accessible, affordable and quality health care with focus on addressing health needs of the poor and vulnerable groups based on the requirements projected by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

The Government is examining a proposal to launch National Health Assurance Mission. The proposed Mission envisages programmatic components of preventive and promotive healthcare, assured access to free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics, and assured access to comprehensive primary, secondary and select tertiary health care services. The objective of the proposed Mission is to provide a set of assured services through a continuum of care to improve healthcare, reduce mortality and morbidity related to diseases and bring down out-of-pocket expenditures on healthcare, particularly for the poor and vulnerable population.

Initiatives to contain TB spread

272. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tuberculosis patients reported, cured and died during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by Government to contain the increasing number of tuberculosis patients in the country; and
- (c) the new strategies proposed to be launched to reduce the number of TB patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of number of tuberculosis patients reported, cured and died during the last two years under RNTCP is provided in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of India is implementing the Revised. National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in the country. According to RNTCP data, Tuberculosis Prevalence per lakh population has reduced from 465 in year 1990 to 211 in 2013; similarly, Tuberculosis incidence has reduced from 216 in year 1990 to 171 in 2013. Under RNTCP, diagnosis and treatment facilities, including anti-TB drugs, are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country.

Treatment Centres (DOT Centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres

(CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), sub Centres are DOT centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, community volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services, for the management of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and TB-HIV collaborative activities for TB-HIV co-infection, are being implemented throughout the country among the urban as well as rural people.

(c) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has envisaged following strategies during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period:

- Strengthening and improving the quality of basic Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) services and aligning with health system under NRHM.
- Expanding efforts to engage all care providers
- Strengthening and provision of quality care to the vulnerable groups including slum dwellers, tribal population etc.
- Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB
- Improving communication, outreach, and social mobilization
- Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies

Statement

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

Year	Number of TB patients reported under RNTCP	Number cured*	Number Died**
2012	1467585 (including 816422 Smear Positive Cases)	528273 (out of 628897 New Smear Positive patients registered) 116265 (out of 187525 Smear Positive Retreatment cases, excluding 'others')	57515
2013	1416014	Data not yet available as treatment outcomes under RNTCP are reported 13-15 months after treatment initiation	

* Treatment outcome 'cured' under RNTCP is calculated amongst registered Smear Positive Patients.

** Treatment outcome 'Died' excluding "others".

Improvement in medical services

†273. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether medical services have not improved as per our expectations due to the shortage of doctors and less number of seats in medical colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to get rid of these problems?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) The Central Government has taken various measures to strengthen the human resource in the health sector which inter alia include the following:
 - (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
 - (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
 - (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
 - (iv) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of “Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges”, to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
 - (v) Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.
 - (vi) In order to meet the shortage of ANM and GNM, the Government is establishing 132 ANM and 137 GNM schools in the country.

Data collection on diseases

274. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government collects information/data on various diseases from the States/UTs through periodic reports;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the information is disseminated; and
- (d) the assistance provided to the State Governments for filling up vacancies in Government hospitals including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, States report outbreak prone diseases to the central surveillance unit.

- (c) • Under IDSP data is collected on epidemic prone diseases on weekly basis (Monday-Sunday).
- The information is collected on three specified reporting formats, namely “S” (suspected cases), “P” (presumptive cases) and “L” (laboratory confirmed cases) filled by Health Workers, Clinicians and Laboratory staff respectively.
- The relevant IDSP information and weekly outbreak reports are available in public domain at the link: www.idsp.nic.in

(d) Health is a State subject. However, financial support is given to the States (including Andhra Pradesh) for health systems strengthening including engagement of contractual Human Resource in the Government Hospitals as proposed by the States in their Program Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Dangers pose by Ebola

†275. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a danger of spread of Ebola in India as well;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any case of Ebola infection has come to light in India, so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the status of the patients;
- (e) whether Government is taking precautionary measures in view of the possible danger of Ebola; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (f) if so, the details thereof and how it is detected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) There is a risk of Ebola Virus Disease coming to India through travelers from affected countries in West Africa. No case of Ebola Virus Disease has been reported in India so far.

(e) and (f) Government has taken a series of measures to prevent entry of Ebola Virus Disease into the country and to contain it rapidly, if a case is reported in India.

There is screening of passengers coming from affected countries at international airports and major ports. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is tracking such passengers arriving from affected countries or having history of contact with a suspect or confirmed Ebola Case. Two laboratories namely National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi are testing clinical samples of high risk passengers. State Governments have identified isolation facilities. Training for Master Trainers and Rapid Response teams of the States/ Union Territories have been accomplished. Personal Protective Equipments have been provided to the States/ Union Territories.

Ebola Virus Disease is detected through laboratory tests namely Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Health insurance cover for every citizen

†276.SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large section of population in the country is out of health insurance cover even now;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to introduce any new scheme to bring every citizen of the country under the health insurance cover; and
- (d) if so, the details of progress so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) In terms of lives, in the year 2013-14, the coverage of health insurance was 21.62 Crore and it registered a growth of 13.21% over 2012-13.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal finalized at this stage.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rise in dengue cases

277. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of cases of dengue patients were on a rise during this year during the period from June to October, in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard to prevent the increase of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No. During this year (till October), 22584 dengue cases have been reported against 60040 dengue cases reported during corresponding period of last year (2013) from different parts of our country.

(c) GOI has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue in the Country:

Technical assistance:

1. Guidelines
 - Developed a long Term Action Plan for implementation by State in January, 2007.
 - In view of upsurge and geographical spread of dengue to newer areas, a Mid Term Plan developed for State prevention and control of Dengue approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26.05.2011.
 - National guidelines for clinical management of cases at hospitals level.
2. Periodic reviews are carried out at higher level.
 - Union Minister of Health and FW reviewed the dengue and malaria situation in National Capital Region on 2nd July, 2014.
 - Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Spl. DGHS (PH) reviewed the action plan and preparedness of the States including National Capital Territory Delhi for prevention and control of dengue on 17th July, 2014.
3. Advisories are issued from time to time. During 2014, advisories issued from
 - Dte. General of Health Services, Government of India to all Director Health Services (5.5.2014).

- Director, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme to all Director Health Services (28.1.2014) and State Programme Officers (17.4.2014).
- 4. Regular field visits are being carried out to assess the preparedness and provide technical guidance to the States.
- 5. Training to clinicians on case management and other health care functionaries on programme activities.
- 6. Focused information Education Communication/ Behaviour Change Communication activities are carried out for awareness generation of the community at national and State level.

Diagnostic Facilities:

- 7. For augmenting diagnostic facilities, 439 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been identified and linked with 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support for Dengue across the country.
- 8. Test kits are provided to these institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pure free of cost.
- 9. Introduced ELISA based NS1 test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease in addition to IgM test which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease.

Budget:

- 10. Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of Vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities.

Ban on sale of loose cigarettes

278. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel set up by the Ministry has recommended ban on sale of loose cigarettes as well as raising the age limit for consumption and increasing the fine for smoking in public spaces to 20,000/- from 200/- apart from making this a cognizable offence;

(b) whether Government has accepted the report and recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The expert panel constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has *inter alia*, recommended prohibition on sale of loose or single stick of cigarette increasing the minimum legal age for sale of tobacco products, increasing the fine or penalty amounts for violation of certain provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA), as well as making such offences cognizable.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has accepted the recommendations of the committee and a draft Note for Cabinet has been circulated for Inter-Ministerial Consultations.

Dengue cases

279. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual number of Dengue cases in the country is many times more than officially reported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per report published recently in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the actual number is almost 300 times higher than officially reported;

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

(d) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme reports the laboratory confirmed Dengue cases by ELISA tests through its Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals spread across the country as reported by the States.

(b) and (c) No. The article published recently in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene refers to clinically diagnosed dengue cases. The clinically diagnosed cases may not reflect the true disease burden as the authors agreed to certain important methodological limitations in the article.

The reporting of Dengue cases under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme includes the laboratory confirmed Dengue cases based on ELISA Tests.

(d) The Government has already taken initiative in this regard. There is a steady increase in number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals with ELISA facility from 110 in

2007 to 439 during 2014 to strengthen reporting of laboratory confirmed Dengue cases. Besides, 15 Apex Referral Laboratories are also providing advanced diagnostic support to the system.

Death during clinical trials

280. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that between 2005 and 2012, over 2600 people died during clinical trials; and

(b) if so, the names of the pharmaceutical companies which conducted the clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per available information, there were 2868 Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) in which deaths were reported during 2005 to 2012. Out of these, the number of deaths related to clinical trials were 89.

(b) The names of the pharmaceutical companies in which 2868 SAEs leading to deaths were reported during clinical trials are given in Statement.

Statement

*Names of pharmaceutical companies reported by
involved in SEA deaths*

Sl. No.	Company Name
1.	Abbott
2.	Acetelion
3.	Acunova
4.	Allergan
5.	Allmed International
6.	Amgen
7.	Apothecaries
8.	Astellas Pharma India Pvt Ltd.
9.	Astra Zeneca
10.	B.I. Pharmaceuticals

Sl. No.	Company Name
11.	Bayer Healthcare
12.	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd., Mumbai-400021
13.	Biocon
14.	BJ Medical College Clinical Trial Unit
15.	BMS
16.	Boehrtinger Ingelheim
17.	Cadila Pharmaceutical
18.	Catalyst Clinical Services Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
19.	CD Pharma India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-110016
20.	Chiltern
21.	Clinigene
22.	Clinirx
23.	Criterium
24.	Diagnosearch
25.	Dr. Reddys
26.	Eli Lilly
27.	Excel Life Science, Noida
28.	Fresenius Kabi
29.	George Institute for Global Health, Hyderabad
30.	Gleneagles Pharmaceuticals (India) Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
32.	GSK
33.	GVK Bio
34.	Human Genome Sciences
35.	13 Research
36.	Icon Clinical Research
37.	INC GVK Bio Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
38.	INC Research
39.	Intas Pharmaceuticals

Sl. No.	Company Name
40.	Inventiv International Pharma Services
41.	Invida
42.	IPCA Laboratories Ltd. Mumbai
43.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
44.	Jubilant Clinsys Ltd., Noida
45.	Kemin India
46.	Kendle
47.	Lambda Therapeutic
48.	LG Life Sciences India Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Eli Lilly
50.	Manipal Acunova
51.	Max Neeman
52.	Maya Clinicals
53.	Medpace Clinical Research India Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Merck
55.	MSD Pharma
56.	Natco Pharma
57.	National Aids Research Institute
58.	National Institute of Malaria Research, New Delhi
59.	Novartis
60.	Novo Nordisk
61.	Oncorx Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Panacea Biotec Ltd., New Delhi
63.	Parexel
64.	Pat Pharma Consultants India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi-110088
65.	Pfizer
66.	Pharmaleaf India Private. Limited
67.	Pharm-Olam
68.	Piramal Life Sciences

Sl. No.	Company Name
69.	PPD Pharmaceutical
70.	PRA International
71.	Quintiles
72.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
73.	Reliance
74.	Roche
75.	Sandoz Private Ltd., Mumbai
76.	Sanofi-Aventis
77.	Serdia Pharmaceuticals
78.	Siro Clinpharm Pvt. Ltd.
79.	Spectrum Clinical Reserch
80.	Sristek, Hyderabad-500019
81.	St. John's National Academy of Heath Sciences, Bangalore
82.	Sun Pharma
83.	Takeda
84.	The George Institute India, Hyderabad
85.	The Global Institute for Global Health, Hyderabad
86.	Theorem Clinical Research
87.	Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.
88.	Trident Clinical Research India Pvt .Ltd., Thane(W)
89.	UCB
90.	United Therapeutics Corporation
91.	Veeda Clinical Research Pvt. Ltd.
92.	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
93.	Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

Acute shortage of Oncologists

281. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing an acute shortage of oncologists, surgical oncologists and radio-therapists, which affects the expansion plans of cancer hospitals in the country;

- (b) if so, the present ratio of oncologists to cancer patients in the country; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome the shortage of oncologists in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) There is no central data available to ascertain the quantum of shortage of cancer specialists in the country. However, to increase the number of seats in Super speciality courses in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata also have a mandate for capacity building. The mandate of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) supported under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) includes enhancing of trained manpower for cancer.

Rolling back of drug price control order

282. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry have noticed about the decision to roll back the drug price control in India;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry is aware about the probable effect on health sector due to the lifting of drug price control, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry was consulted before taking the decision to roll back drug price control; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Prices of drugs are fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals. That Department has informed that since notification of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013, no prices have been rolled back except in case of two drugs which were inadvertently fixed by NPPA.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Measure for controlling TB

283. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to control Tuberculosis (TB) in the country;
- (b) the amount incurred by Government during the last three years for controlling TB;
- (c) whether there is any specific plan for total eradication of TB in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether recent reports of the experts indicated that the availability of TB drugs in the open market is leading to other health problems; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Government of India is implementing the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country. Under this programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti-TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated microscopy centres have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centres (DOT Centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), sub centres are DOT Centres. In addition NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, community volunteers, Anganwadi workers, women self-help groups etc. also function as DOT providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services, for the management of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and TB-HIV collaborative activities for TB-HIV co-infection are being implemented throughout the country.

(b) the amount incurred by Government of India during the last three years for controlling TB is as detailed below:

1. 2011-12 – ₹ 391.16 crore
2. 2012-13 – ₹ 467.00 crore
3. 2013-14 – ₹ 500.00 crore

(c) and (d) As of now, because of the epidemiological pattern of the disease, the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) targets Tuberculosis control and not eradication.

(e) Yes. Use of irrational treatment regimen is one of the major reasons for development of resistance to anti-TB drugs.

(f) Anti-TB Drugs have been moved from Schedule H to H1, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which lays down certain conditions on the usage of these drugs.

Government of India has released Standards for TB Care in India (STCI), an initiative to introduce uniform standards for TB care in all sectors. This is the first time such standards have been defined in India and is an important step to standardize diagnosis, treatment, public health action and social support systems for all TB patients in the country.

RNTCP is collaborating with the Indian Medical Association in the form of a project for involvement of Private Medical Practitioners.

The Central TB Division has entered into a MoU with Indian Pharmacist Association and All India Organization of Chemists & Druggists, SEARP har Forum & Pharmacy Council of India for inclusion of pharmacies in RNTCP.

Measures to reduce MMR

284. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is unlikely to achieve the fifth U.N. Millennium Development Goal of reducing maternal mortality to 109 per 100,000 live births by 2015;

(b) if so, the present rate of maternal mortality rate (MMR); and

(c) the measures being taken to drastically reduce the MMR?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013", the target for MMR is estimated to be 140 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 560 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 178 per 100,000 live births in the period 2010-12.

If the MMR declines at the same pace, India will achieve an MMR of 141 per 100,000 live births which is almost equal to the estimated target of 140 per 100,000 live births under MDG -5 for the MDG.

(c) The key steps taken to accelerate the pace of reduction for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) under the National Health Mission (NHM) for achieving MDG goals are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Comprehensive plan for tackling diabetes

285. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is home to around 63 million diabetic patients, second only to China;
- (b) whether Government has prepared any comprehensive plan to tackle this;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) According to International Diabetes Federation, India has 63 million people living with diabetes in the year 2012 and is only second to China.

(b) to (d) Government of India launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 with the aim to prevent and control these diseases thorough awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors. During the Eleventh Five year Plan, the focus was on 100 districts in 21 States for prevention and control of Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes and Stroke. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the programme has been expanded to all the States in the country.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare. Facilities including those for testing

and treatment for Diabetes are provided in various Government Institutions. In addition, under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

ICMR is supporting Research for development of low cost diabetes diagnostic tools.

Poor treatment facilities for economically weaker Sections people

286. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that private hospitals are not treating the patients belonging to economically weaker sections and they are not looked after properly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that inspection of the identified private hospitals have not been done regularly which is the cause to this problem; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that 34,725 indoor and 10,50,886 outdoor patients belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) were provided free treatment at private hospitals during 2013-14. In the first half of the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15, 17,374 indoor and 4,91,523 outdoor patients have been provided free treatment.

Inspections of private hospitals are done regularly. During 2014, 36 inspections have been conducted by the Monitoring Committee constituted by Government of NCT of Delhi. Further, a meeting was held on 07.06.14 by the Government, of NCT of Delhi with the private hospitals to improve the coverage of poor patients. An on-line facility for booking of beds for poor patients in private hospitals has been launched on 07.06.2014 and nodal officers have been sensitized to refer patients in EWS category to private hospitals.

National organ and tissue transplantation organisation

287. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up the country's first National Organ and Tissue Transplantation Organisation (NOTTO);

- (b) if so, the details thereof and its location along with the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the general public as a result thereof;
- (c) the time by which NOTTO is likely to start functioning;
- (d) whether Government proposes to set up NOTTO-like institutions in all State capitals particularly in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) has been set up in New Delhi. It has become partially functional. It will result in ensuring increased availability of organs/tissues retrieved from deceased donors and help save lives of many persons suffering from end stage organ failure.

(d) and (e) Since health is a State subject, the Government of India will provide support to States under the National Organ Transplant Programme to set up Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations/State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations. It is envisaged that all new AIIMS like institutions including the one at Bhubaneswar would eventually have such a facility.

Widespread prevalence of Sickle Cell Anaemia in Maharashtra

288. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Sickle Cell Anaemia is widely prevalent amongst the tribal children of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of children who died due to this disease during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take to prevent this disease in tribal inhabited areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the information furnished by Government of Maharashtra, Sickle Cell Disease Control Program is being implemented in 20 districts of Maharashtra in phases since 2007-08. Out of the 20 districts, 10 districts are having significant tribal population. From 2007-08 to Oct. 2014, a total of 75, 46,046 screening

tests were performed. Out of these, 9,782 were found to be Sickie Cell sufferer and 1, 10,525 were to be found having Sickie Cell trait.

Details of number of children who died due to Sickie Cell Anemia disease are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under the Sickie Cell Disease Control Programme being implemented by Government of Maharashtra, the screening of all tribal population is being conducted through health camps, OPDs at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and special health camps for attendees of Ashram Schools and Hostels under Department of Tribal Development. After screening test, the samples found positive are sent for confirmation at Electrophoresis and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) centres. Free prophylactic and symptomatic treatment is being provided to all sufferers. If required, sufferers and carriers are referred to tertiary care centres/experts through telemedicine facility.

A prenatal diagnosis centre is proposed at Nagpur to screen Antenatal Care (ANC) mothers during pregnancy. ₹ 21.52 crores have been provided to State of Maharashtra in 2014-15 for prevention of Sickie Cell Disease.

Statement

*Number of who Children died from Sickie Cell Disease in 10 Districts
of Maharashtra with significant tribal population.*

Sl. No.	District	Child death (due to Sickie Cell Anemia) Age Group 0 to 18 Yrs.	Years			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (up to October, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thane	4	4	0	0	0
2.	Nasik	4	1	2	0	1
3.	Nandurbar	10	4	3	2	1
4.	Amravati	6	4	1	1	0
5.	Gadchiroli	6	4	1	1	0
6.	Chandrapur	15	4	2	4	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Yavatmal	9	3	3	2	1
8.	Dhule	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Nanded	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL		56	26	12	10	8

Condition of mortuaries in Delhi

289. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the working conditions of mortuaries in Delhi region has become very worse, and in some cases dead bodies or parts thereof have been found missing;
- (b) whether Government has appointed certain officials to ascertain such facts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action plan of Government to modernize the system to give it a dignified status?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, condition of mortuaries in these hospitals is satisfactory and no complaint regarding missing of dead bodies or parts thereof have been reported.

Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) prepared a document named "Advisory to the Mortuaries" which included instructions regarding Standards to be observed, Staffing Pattern, Infrastructure, Equipment, Storage of Dead Bodies, Standard Operating Procedures for handling and storage of Dead Bodies and guidelines for monitoring of Mortuaries, in connection with Criminal Application No. 1545.2013 of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in the matter of Raj Kumar v/s State. This advisory was also circulated to all the State and Union Territories with a request to facilitate the implementation of the same in all the mortuaries in the hospitals under their purview. Modernization of a Hospital is a continuous process and taken up as per requirement and availability of funds.

Vacant posts of doctors at AIIMS

†290. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of post of doctors lying vacant in AIIMS at present and the number of vacant posts of specialists out of it;
- (b) whether the large number of vacancies of doctors and specialists does not affect adversely the treatment of patients;
- (c) the details of steps taken to fill the vacancies of doctors and specialists; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that recruitment of any kind has been withheld for one year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The present sanctioned strength of Doctors/Specialists in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is 806, out of which 231 posts of Doctors/Specialists are vacant. Sufficient number of Senior Residents and Junior Residents are engaged in patient care and every effort is made to provide best possible treatment to all the patients coming to the AIIMS.

(c) and (d) 96 vacant posts of Assistant Professors in various departments/centres were filled up in 2012 and 110 posts of Assistant Professors have also been filled up recently in the year 2014. 138 vacant posts of Assistant Professors for various disciplines were advertised with the last date of online submission of applications as 31.01.2013 and selections were made in May, 2014. In addition to this, advertisement has been issued on 25.06.2014 to fill up 96 vacant posts of Assistant Professor. Recruitment of any kind is not withheld at present.

Reduction of infant and material mortality rates

†291. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates:

1. Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
2. Operationalization of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
3. Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
4. Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
5. Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
6. Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
7. Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
8. Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) -Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.
9. Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
10. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

11. **Trengthening Facility based newborn care:** Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set Up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
12. **Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC):** Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
13. **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
14. **India Newborn Action Plan (INAP)** has been launched to reduce neonatal mortality and stillbirths.
15. **Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality-**Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour, kangaroo mother care and injection gentamicin for possible serious bacillary infection.
16. **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight** was observed in August 2014 focusing on ORS and Zinc distribution for management of diarrhoea and feeding practices.
17. **Integrated Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD)** launched in four states with highest infant mortality (UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan).

Free generic medicines in hospitals

†292. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether generic medicines are being provided free of cost in all Government hospitals;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up medicine shops in all big and small cities to make generic medicines available at cheap rates to the patients in all regions of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the cost of producing generic medicines is considerably less;
- (d) whether efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments to make cheap generic medicines accessible to the patients; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of State Government to provide medicines to the patients in accordance with requirement and available resources. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, all medicines are provided free of cost to indoor patients. Medicines, which are not available in the Hospitals, are procured from authorized local chemist by the Hospital authority on emergency basis. In OPD also, medicines are dispensed free of cost to the patients on the prescription of the doctor of these Hospitals as per hospital formulary.

For making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, Department of Pharmaceuticals launched Jan Aushadhi Campaign in November, 2008 by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Drug Stores. Since November, 2008, 170 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in various parts of the country, out of which 99 are functional. A New Business Plan has been approved particularly to address the shortcomings and challenges identified in scaling up the activities.

Creation of central cadre of doctors

293. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the fact that only 33 per cent of Government doctors work in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the availability of doctors in rural areas;
- (c) whether Government is considering the creation of a central cadre of doctors in the form of an Indian Medical Service or otherwise; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics, 2014, there is a shortage of doctors in rural areas.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission, the Central Government provides financial support to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including for engaging doctors on contractual basis based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Support is also provided for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, mainstreaming of AYUSH etc. Other steps taken by the Central Government to encourage doctors to work in rural areas include:

- (i) Provision of financial support to State/UTs for providing additional incentives and higher remuneration to doctors/specialists to serve in such areas and improved accommodation arrangements so that they find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas.
- (ii) To improve supply of doctors,
 - (a) norms have been relaxed for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
 - (b) maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
- (iii) To encourage doctors to serve in rural areas, Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 have been amended to provide-
 - (a) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
 - (b) incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (c) and (d) The Ministry has not initiated any proposal for creation of Indian Medical Service and as such no specific steps have been taken in this regard.

Safety of female health workers at workplace

294. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the workplace conditions of female health care workers in the country

is very poor and they are also reportedly subjected to discrimination and violence at their workplace;

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

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to alleviate the problems of nurses and female health workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) Public health being a State subject, administrative matters including working conditions of female health workers lie within the domain of the State Government. However, States have been asked to take necessary measures for enacting comprehensive legislation for improvement of their service conditions. States have also been requested to provide and ensure separate designated area/rest rooms for Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) at all the designated delivery points with basic provisions for their safety, privacy and comfort and support is being provided to States under the National Health Mission for this purpose.

Treatment by CGHS empanelled hospitals in emergency cases

295. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that empanelled hospitals provide cashless services to pensioners only for the diseases for which they are empanelled, even during the emergencies;

(b) if so, the extant Rules and Regulations in this regard;

(c) whether Government plans to instruct all empanelled hospitals to provide cashless facilities to pensioners and other CGHS beneficiaries, irrespective of diseases for which they are empanelled during emergencies and shift the patients to other authorized hospital after first aid;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to check exploitation/looting of patients in emergencies by empanelled hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Recently, the Government has amended the terms and conditions for empanelment of private hospital under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Now, the hospitals are empanelled as a whole, meaning that all facilities

available in the hospital would be provided to CGHS beneficiaries. Disease - specific empanelment has now been stopped.

(e) To ensure that the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement are followed scrupulously by the empanelled hospitals, a monitoring cell under the aegis of a senior officer of CGHS has been established to check irregularities including exploitation of patients. There are provisions in the MoA including issue of Show Cause Notice, issue of warning, recovery of amount charged illegally from the beneficiaries, also confiscation of part or whole of PBG (Performance Bank Guarantee), and ultimately removal from the CGHS list, that can be resorted to in appropriate cases.

Public-private partnership in health care sector

296. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual financial support provided to the State of West Bengal over the past three years under the National Health Mission;

(b) whether any proposals have been made in the Health Care Sector with regard to Public Private Partnership in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of financial support provided to the State of West Bengal over the past three years under the National Health Mission Programme is as under:

Years	Amount Released* (in crore)
2011-12	931.34
2012-13	937.53
2013-14	948.51

* Excludes kind grants under Immunisation.

(b) and (c) During the F.Y. 2014-15, under the activity head of Public Private Partnership (PPP), the State made a proposal of ₹ 377.10 lakhs and the same has been approved. The approval comprises of ₹ 49.76 lakhs for Training on First Aid to School Students of Howrah District, ₹ 167.67 lakhs for providing Comprehensive Eye Care Services in LWE affected districts and ₹ 159.67 lakhs for awareness of PNDT among community and service providers.

Review of functioning of MCI

297. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has made any review of the functioning of the Medical Council of India (MCI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any irregularities in the functioning of MCI has been found; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry to bring in transparency in the functioning of MCI?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) A Group of Experts has been constituted to study the existing Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and to look at the proposed amendments to the Act and also to make recommendations to the Government to make the Medical Council of India (MCI) modern and suited to the prevailing conditions.

Vacant seats at AIIMS, Patna and Raipur

298. SHRI H. K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacancies of students at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Patna and Raipur which are lying vacant;
- (b) the reasons for reluctance of students aspiring to be doctors from joining these institutions;
- (c) whether these institutions do not have enough teachers, and suitable facilities for training doctors; and
- (d) if so, the remedial steps Government is taking in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of number of vacant seats out of 100 MBBS seats and 60 seats of B.Sc (Nursing) each at AIIMS, Patna and AIIMS, Raipur, are given below:-

Seats lying vacant	AIIMS, Patna	AIIMS, Raipur
MBBS	33	11
B.Sc. (Nursing)	Nil	Nil

(b) The seats remaining vacant do not indicate reluctance among students to join these institutions. The entrance examination for admission to MBBS 2014 course was conducted by AIIMS, New Delhi for all the seven AIIMS. Over 2 lakh candidates appeared in the entrance examination. Based on several rounds of transparent counselling process conducted centrally by AIIMS New Delhi for all AIIMS, the qualified candidates join these institutions and it is their prerogative.

(c) and (d) Adequate facilities exist in AIIMS Raipur and AIIMS Patna for teaching purposes in terms of functional hospital space, infrastructure, faculty and clinical material. For each new AIIMS, 4089 posts of various categories including faculty posts have been created and released. Recruitment of faculty in the AIIMS is a continuous process.

Vulgarity in Advertisements

†299. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advertising Standards Council of India has failed in checking the display of vulgarity in advertisements of products on TV channels by various companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has informed that they have a Code for Self-Regulation in Advertising, Chapter II of which requires that advertisements are not offensive to generally accepted standards of public decency. The code requires that advertisements should contain nothing indecent, vulgar, especially in depiction of women, or nothing repulsive which is likely, in the generally prevailing standards of decency and propriety, to cause grave or widespread offence. Also, the Advertising Code prescribed under The Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 specifically States under Rule 7 Sub-rule (9) that “No advertisement which violates the Code for self-regulation in advertising, as adopted by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), Mumbai, for public exhibition in India, from time to time, shall be carried in the cable service.”

(b) Since April 2011 till Oct 2014, a total number of 126 complaints were received by ASCI on advertisements from general public considered to be indecent and/or vulgar. Of this, 28 complaints were upheld by the Consumer Complaints Council of ASCI. All 28 objectionable TV advertisements were either modified or withdrawn as per the compliance tracking mechanism of ASCI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gyanvani educational FM radio channels

300. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Radio has taken off air all Gyanvani educational FM radio channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for early restoration of the channels for benefit of lakhs of students pursuing education through non-formal channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prasar Bharati (Directorate General: All India Radio) has informed that on 1.8.2001 IGNOU signed infrastructure sharing and consultancy agreement with Prasar Bharati (DG: AIR) for 37 stations of IGNOU's Gyanvani FM Radio channels. As per the agreement, IGNOU has to pay licence fee etc. to Prasar Bharati (DG: AIR). IGNOU has discontinued the payment of licence fee *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013 resulting in accumulation of outstanding dues of the tune of ₹ 21,64,12,770/- as on 30.09.2014. Prasar Bharati, DG: AIR issued repeated reminders for remittance of the outstanding dues and Joint Coordination Committee meeting was held at Electronic Media Production Centre, IGNOU on 29.10.2013. Notice for discontinuation was issued to IGNOU on 12.9.2014 and thereafter the operation of Gyanvani FM channels was discontinued *w.e.f.* 1.10.2014.

(c) AIR has pursued the matter for early deposition of outstanding dues by IGNOU.

License for new FM channels

301. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to grant license for new FM channels; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of FM channels that have been registered under the Ministry; and
- (c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir. The

policy on expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III), was approved by the Cabinet on 7th July, 2011. Under the policy 839 FM channels are permitted in 294 cities through e-auction, on the lines followed by Department of Telecommunication (DoT) in the auction for 3G & BWA spectrum. At present, State-wise details of proposed private FM Radio channels under Phase-III are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Presently, 243 Private FM radio channels are operational under existing Phase-II Policy. The State-wise details of existing FM radio channels in Phase-II are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposed private FM radio channels under Phase-III

State	Name of Cities/ Towns	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	3
	Anantpur	3
	Bheemavaram	3
	Chirala	3
	Chittoor	3
	Cuddapah	3
	Dharamavaram	3
	Eluru	3
	Guntakal	3
	Hindupur	3
	Kakinada	4
	Kurnool	4
	Machilipatnam	3
	Madanapalle	3
	Nandyal	3
	Nellore	4

1	2	3
	Ongole	3
	Proddatur	3
	Rajamundry	3
	Tirupati	2
	Vijayawada	2
	Vizianagaram	3
TOTAL		67
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	3
TOTAL		3
Arunchal Pradesh	Itanagar	2
TOTAL		2
Assam	Dibrugarh	3
	Jorhat	3
	Nagaon (Nowgang)	3
	Silchar	3
	Tinsukia	3
TOTAL		15
Bihar	Arrah	3
	Begusarai	3
	Bettiah	3
	Bhagalpur	4
	Bihar Shareef	3
	Chapra	3
	Darbhangha	3
	Gaya	4
	Motihari	3
	Munger	3
	Muzzaffarpur	3
	Patna	3

1	2	3
	Purnia	3
	Saharsa	3
	Sasaram	3
	Siwan	3
TOTAL		50
Chandigarh/UT	Chandigarh	2
TOTAL		2
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3
	Durg-Bhillainagar	3
	Jagdalpur	3
	Korba	3
	Rajgarh	3
TOTAL		15
Daman and Diu	Daman	3
TOTAL		3
Delhi	Delhi	1
TOTAL		1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1
	Bharuch	3
	Bhavnagar	4
	Botad	3
	Dohad	3
	Godhra	3
	Jamnagar	4
	Jetpur Navagadh	3
	Junagadh	3
	Mahesana	3
	Palanpur	3
	Patan	3

1	2	3
	Porbandar	3
	Rajkot	1
	Surat	2
	Surendranagar Dudhrej	3
	Veraval	3
	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	3
TOTAL		51
Haryana	Ambala	3
	Bhadurgarh	3
	Bhiwani	3
	Hissar	1
	Jind	3
	Kaithal	3
	Karnal	1
	Panipat	3
	Rewari	3
	Rohtak	3
	Sirsa	3
	Thanesar	3
TOTAL		32
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3
	Jammu	3
TOTAL		6
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel City	3
	Deoghar	3
	Dhanbad	4
	Giridih	3
	Hazaribag	3
	Jamshedpur	1
TOTAL		17

1	2	3
Karnataka	Bengaluru	1
	Belgaum	4
	Bellary	4
	Bidar	3
	Bijapur	3
	Chikmagalur	3
	Chitradurga	3
	Devengeri	4
	Gadag Betigeri	3
	Gulbarga	3
	Hassan	3
	Hospet	3
	Hubli-Dharwad	4
	Kolar	3
	Mangalor	1
	Mysore	2
	Raichur	3
	Shimoga	3
	Tumkur	3
	Udupi	3
TOTAL		59
Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	4
	Cochin	1
	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	3
	Kozhikod	2
	Palakkad	3
TOTAL		13
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	3
TOTAL		3

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanapur	3
	Chhattarpur	3
	Chhindwara	3
	Damoh	3
	Guna	3
	Itarsi	3
	Khandwa	3
	Khargone	3
	Mandsaur	3
	Murwara (Katni)	3
	Neemuch	3
	Ratlam	3
	Rewa	3
	Sagar	4
	Satna	3
	Shivpuri	3
	Singrauli	3
	Ujjain	4
	Vidisha	3
TOTAL		59
Maharashtra	Akola	3
	Jalgaon	2
	Mumbai	2
	Nagpur	2
	Nanded	3
	Achalpur	3
	Ahmednagar	2
	Amravati	4
	Aurangabad	2

1	2	3
	Barshi	3
	Dhule	3
	Gondiya	3
	Kolhapur	2
	Latur	3
	Malegaon	4
	Nasik	2
	Pune	2
	Sangli	2
	Sholapur	2
	Wardha	3
	Yavatmal	3
TOTAL		55
Manipur	Imphal	3
TOTAL		3
Meghalaya	Shilong	1
TOTAL		1
Mizoram	Aizwal	2
TOTAL		2
Nagaland	Dimapur	3
	Kohima	3
TOTAL		6
Odisha	Baleshwar	3
	Baripada	3
	Bhubaneshwar	1
	Brahmapur	3
	Puri	3
	Rourkela	2
	Sambalpur	3
TOTAL		18

1	2	3
Puducherry	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		1
Punjab	Abohar	3
	Amristar	1
	Bhatinda	3
	Hoshiarpur	3
	Ludhiana	4
	Moga	3
	Pathankot	3
	Patiala	1
TOTAL		21
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
	Alwar	3
	Beawar	3
	Bharatpur	3
	Bhilwara	3
	Bikaner	3
	Churu	3
	Ganganagar	3
	Hanumangarh	3
	Jaipur	1
	Jodhpur	1
	Jhunjhunun	3
	Kota	1
	Pali	3
	Sawai Madhopur	3
	Sikar	3
	Tonk	3
	Udaipur	1
TOTAL		45

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
	Coonoor	3
	Dingdigul	3
	Erode	4
	Karaikkudi	3
	Karur	3
	Madurai	1
	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	3
	Neyveli	3
	Pudukkottai	3
	Rajapalayam	3
	Salem	4
	Thanjavur	3
	Tiruchy	2
	Tirunelveli	2
	Tiruvannamalai	3
	Tuticorin	2
	Vaniyambadi	3
	Vellore	4
TOTAL		53
Telangana	Adilabad	3
	Alwal	3
	Hyderabad	4
	Karimnagar	3
	Khammam	3
	Kothagudem	3
	Mahbubnagar	3
	Mancherial	3
	Nalgonda	3

1	2	3
	Nizamabad	3
	Ramagundam	3
	Warangal	3
TOTAL		37
Tripura	Agartala	2
TOTAL		2
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
	Aligarh	3
	Allahabad	2
	Azamgarh	3
	Bah Raich	3
	Ballia	3
	Bands	3
	Bareilly	2
	Basti	3
	Budaun	3
	Deoria	3
	Etah	3
	Etawah	3
	Faizabad/Ayodhya	3
	Farrukhabad Cum Fatehgarh	3
	Fatehpur	3
	Ghazipur	3
	Gonda	3
	Gorakhpur	3
	Hardoi	3
	Jaunpur	3
	Jhansi	3
	Kanpur	3

1	2	3
	Lakhimpur	3
	Lalitpur	3
	Lucknow	3
	Mainpuri	3
	Mathura	3
	Maunath Bhajan (Ditt. Mau)	3
	Mirzapur Cum Vindhyachal	3
	Moradabad	4
	Muzaffarnagar	4
	Orai	3
	Rae Bareli	3
	Saharanpur	4
	Shahjahanpur	4
	Sitapur	3
	Sultanpur	3
	Varanasi	1
TOTAL		116
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4
	Haldwani Cum Kathgodam	3
	Haridwar	3
TOTAL		10
West Bengal	Alipurduar	3
	Asansol	2
	Baharampur	3
	Balurghat	3
	Bangaon	3
	Bankura	3
	Barddhaman	3
	Darjiling	3
	English Bazar (Maldah)	3

1	2	3
	Kharagpur	3
	Krishnanagar	3
	Puruliya	3
	Raoganj	3
TOTAL		38
<i>Cities/Towns in border areas of Jammu and kashmir and NE States</i>		
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
Assam	Dubhari	3
Assam	Haflong	3
Meghalaya	Jowai	3
Mizoram	Lung-Lei	3
Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33
GRAND TOTAL		839

Statement-II*State-wise details of existing FM radio channels in Phase-II*

State	City	No. of channels
Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	1
	Tirupati	2
	Vijaywada	2
	Vishakhapatnam	4
TOTAL		9
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
TOTAL		1

State	City	No. of channels
Assam	Guwahati	3
TOTAL		3
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
	Patna	1
TOTAL		2
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
TOTAL		2
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
	Raipur	4
TOTAL		5
Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
TOTAL		8
Goa	Panaji	3
TOTAL		3
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
	Rajkot	3
	Surat	4
	Vadodara	4
TOTAL		16
Haryana	Hissar	3
	Karnal	2
TOTAL		5
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
TOTAL		3
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
	Sri Nagar	1
TOTAL		2
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
	Ranchi	4
TOTAL		7

State	City	No. of channels
Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
	Gulberga	1
	Mangalore	3
	Mysore	2
TOTAL		13
Kerala	Cochin	3
	Kannur	4
	Kozikode	2
	Thiruvananthapuram	4
	Thrissur	4
TOTAL		17
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
	Gwalior	4
	Indore	4
	Jabalpur	4
TOTAL		16
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
	Akola	1
	Aurangabad	2
	Dhule	1
	Jalgaon	2
	Kolhapur	2
	Mumbai	7
	Nagpur	4
	Nanded	1
	Nasik	2
	Pune	4
	Sangli	2
	Sholapur	2
TOTAL		32

State	City	No. of channels
Meghalaya	Shilong	1
TOTAL		1
Mizoram	Aizawl	1
TOTAL		1
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttak	3
	Rourkela	2
TOTAL		5
Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
TOTAL		3
Punjab	Amritsar	3
	Jalandhar	4
	Patiala	3
TOTAL		10
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
	Bikaner	1
	Jaipur	5
	Jodhpur	3
	Kota	3
	Udaipur	3
TOTAL		17
Sikkim	Gangtok	3
TOTAL		3
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
	Coimbatore	4
	Madurai	3
	Tiruchi	2
	Tirunelveli	2
	Tuticorin	2
TOTAL		21

State	City	No. of channels
Telangana	Hyderabad	4
	Warangal	1
TOTAL		5
Tripura	Agartala	1
TOTAL		1
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
	Aligarh	1
	Allahabad	2
	Bareilly	2
	Gorakhpur	1
	Jhansi	1
	Kanpur	3
	Lucknow	3
	Varanasi	3
TOTAL		18
West Bengal	Asansol	2
	Kolkata	9
	Siliguri	3
TOTAL		14
GRAND TOTAL		243

Autonomy for DD and AIR

302. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Ministry is contributing in ensuring the autonomy of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR);
- (b) whether there are any specific areas of decision making where DD and AIR seek, or have sought advice or instruction from the Ministry;
- (c) whether there are matters relating to personnel or finance of DD and AIR which need the approval or concurrence of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and whether they influence in any way the functional and policy making autonomy of DD and AIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati was established as an autonomous corporation on 23.11.1997 under the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990. Prasar Bharati has full functional autonomy. The general superintendence, direction and management of Prasar Bharati is vested in the Prasar Bharati Board which exercises all powers and does all acts and things on behalf of the Corporation, as enshrined in the Act.

(b) to (d) In pursuance of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, the Government has framed Rules for defining service conditions of the Board Members of Prasar Bharati and its certain accounting matters. Prasar Bharati also seeks approval of the Government while framing Regulations for methods of recruitment and conditions of service of its employees. Ministry releases funds to Prasar Bharati as allocated by Ministry of Finance from time to time. Government Plan and Non-plan grants are the main sources of funding of Prasar Bharati. The Corporation is required to adhere to the guidelines of the Government on financial and personnel matters. As per the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, the Government has given full functional autonomy to Prasar Bharati to run DD and AIR.

Registered channels

303. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of channels that have been registered under the Ministry; and
- (b) the language-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting gives permission to Private satellite TV channels for the following:

- (i) Uplinking
- (ii) Downlinking
- (iii) Uplinking and Downlinking

These permissions are given under the Policy Guidelines of Uplinking/Downlinking

of Television Channels in India, 2011. As on date, permissions have been given to 35 channels for Uplinking only, 93 channels for Downlinking only and 690 channels for Uplinking and Downlinking.

The channels can transmit in any language/ dialect of their choice as indicated in the permission letter of this Ministry. However, language permission specifically is not a mandatory requirement under the Guidelines.

Licenses granted to cable TV operators

304. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted by Government for granting license to Cable TV operators/ DTH operators in the country;
- (b) the total number of licenses granted by the Centre during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise; and
- (c) whether the Center has received any complaints regarding non-grant of such licenses from any one, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) As per Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995, Cable Operators are required to get registrations from Post Offices. However, as per amendment in Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 2011, the Multi System Operators are required to get registration from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for operation in Digitization Addressable Systems (DAS) notified areas. DTH licenses are granted under "DTH guidelines issued on 15.3.2001". These are available at the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

(b) This Ministry has so far granted 129 permanent MSO registrations for operating in DAS notified areas. The details are available on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in. No licenses have been granted in respect of DTH services during the last three years.

(c) This Ministry has received a letter dated 3.6.2014 from the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for grant of Multi System Operator (MSO) registration to M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited for operating in the Digital Addressable System (DAS) notified areas of Tamil Nadu. The application of M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Limited is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding entry of Government entities in the broadcasting and distribution activities.

Funds allocation to DD and AIR

305. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any role in the allocation of funds to Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR);
- (b) if so, whether these allocations have been sufficient in the past and during this current financial year;
- (c) whether the level of allocations in particular have affected decisions relating to the welfare of personnel in DD and AIR and the maintenance and upgradation of equipment in these organizations; and
- (d) if so, how many employees in both these organizations have had their promotions delayed, and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Funds are allocated by the Government to Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan and All India Radio) on the basis of Budget proposals sent by this Ministry in consultation with Prasar Bharati.

(b) and (c) The budget proposals are finalized after due consultations with Prasar Bharati before being sent to the Government for allocation. A total allocation of ₹ 2495.03 Crore has been made to Prasar Bharati for the current financial year at the Budget Estimates stage for Plan schemes and for Salary and Salary related expenses of Prasar Bharati.

(d) The delay in promotions is not attributable to allocation of funds by the Government to Prasar Bharati.

Revision in criteria for determining minority Status

306. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised the criteria to determine the minority status in each State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard; and
- (c) the demands of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Revision of criteria to determine the

minority status in each State is a State Subject as each State Government takes a decision on its own. In so far as the Central Government is concerned, six communities have been declared as minority communities viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians(Parsis) and Jains under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

Minority rights to Christian minorities homes

307. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Christian minorities homes for the destitutes be given the Minority rights for governing the institution and bringing out various welfare measures like establishing Vocational Training Institutions for providing self employment opportunities to empower disabled and rural poor minority people; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for providing easy educational loans for rural minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) This Ministry does not grant minority rights to institutions. Further, no such scheme of Vocational Training is implemented by this Ministry. However, a scheme for skill development of minorities “Seekho aur Kamao” is being implemented since 2013-14, which aims at upgrading the skills of the minority youths in various Modular Employable Skills (MES) recognized by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The scheme is implemented by selected expert Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which guarantee placement of minimum 75% trained candidates and out of them 50% in the organized sector.

(b) There is no exclusive scheme for providing easy educational loans for rural minorities. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Minority Affairs, extends educational loans to eligible minorities with an objective to facilitating job oriented education. Under the Scheme, a maximum amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh is provided at the rate of ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum for professional and job oriented Degree courses with a maximum duration of five years. An amount of ₹3.00 lakh is provided for short term high skill development courses having duration of upto one year. Further, for courses abroad, a maximum amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh is given @ ₹4.00 lakh per annum for a course duration of maximum 5 years. Funds for this purpose are made available to the beneficiaries at 3% interest per annum. The Scheme is implemented by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments.

Working of NCM, NMDFC and MAEF

308. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some organizations have criticized the working of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and Maulana Azad Educational Foundation (MAEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of actions being taken to improve the working of these bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) It has been ascertained from NCM, NMDFC and MAEF that no complaints have been received against their functioning from organizations.

(c) Improvement of the functioning of NCM, NMDFC and MAEF is a continuous process by bringing in greater efficiency and transparency.

Casualties among Minorities in communal violence

309. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to minority communities died in incidents of communal violence in the country since the year 2000; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Since “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence and maintaining of relevant data in this regard vests with the State Governments.

Implementation of recommendations of the Amitabh Kundu Committee

310. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the welfare measures started by the UPA Government for Muslims have not had any noticeable impact;

- (b) whether these are the findings of Amitabh Kundu Committee;
- (c) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (d) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India, has constituted a Committee on 05.08.2013 under the Chairmanship of Professor Amitabh Kundu (from Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) with the following term of references in brief:

- (i) To evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by Government of India on the recommendations of Sachar Committee.
- (ii) To assess the schemes/programmes implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (iii) To assess the efficacy of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.
- (iv) To evaluate the outcome indicators in the areas of focus as identified by this Committee, based on latest secondary data.
- (v) To recommend interventions and corrective measures in policies and programmes.

The Committee has submitted its Report on 09.10.2014, which is under examination.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 2014***

Written Answers to Starred Questions

Model Schools under PPP mode

†*1. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to set up model schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in all the educationally forward development blocks in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 24th November, 2014 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri B.K.S. Iyengar, Renowned Yoga Exponent, Shri Lekhraj Bachani, Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Shri S. S. Rajendran (ex-Members) and Shri Murli Deora sitting Member and answer to questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 25th November, 2014.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some institutions have been identified for the purpose;
- (d) if so, whether all such institutions would be granted approval to set up model schools; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and whether any time-frame has been set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Model School Scheme envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The scheme has two modes of implementation, *viz.* (i) setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward (Non-EBBs).

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to undertake a review of the PPP component of the Model School Scheme. Future course of action would depend upon the outcome of the review.

Advertisements issued by PGCIL

*2. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of federations/organizations to whom advertisements were issued by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for their brochures/souvenirs during the last six months with the purpose of bringing such publications and the amount paid to each publication;
- (b) whether PGCIL has favoured brochures/souvenirs over regular monthly/bi-monthly magazines;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of request letters received from monthly/bi-monthly magazines during the last six months and the names of those which have been released advertisements along with the details of selection process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The names of federations/organizations to whom advertisements were issued by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for their brochures/souvenirs during the last six months along with amount paid to each publication is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The purpose of releasing these advertisements was to build goodwill and establish corporate image in various segments of society.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of request letters received from monthly/bi-monthly magazines during the last six months and the names of these who have been released advertisements is given in Statement-II (See below).

As regards the selection process for the magazines, PGCIL releases advertisements depending on budget availability and publicity requirement.

Statement-I

The names of federations/organizations to whom advertisements were issued by the Powergrid for their brochures/souvenirs during the last six months

Sl. No.	Name of federation/organisation	Amount paid (in Rupees)
1.	St. Xavier College, Ranchi	10000
2.	Sree Swaminatha Swami Seva Samaj	15000
3.	All India Management Association	25000
4.	Ex-ONGC Employee's Association	25000
5.	Moti Bagh Nanakpura Puja Samity	20000
6.	Sarbojanin Durgotsav Samiti	20000
7.	Public Relation Society of India (PRSI)	10000
8.	IWPC (Indian Women's Press Corps)	50000
9.	Vaishali Cultural Association	2000
10.	Sushant Lok Cultural Society	6000
11.	Prachi Sarbojanin Matribandana Welfare Society	10000
12.	Indraprastha Matri Mandir Nirman Society	4000
13.	Delhi Durga Charitable and Cultural Samiti	5000
14.	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity	3000
15.	Co-operative Ground Durga Puja Samity	8000
16.	Aikotaan Kalibari Sewa Samiti	4000
17.	Chittaranjan Park Kali Mandir Society	5000
18.	M.B. Road Durga Puja Samity	5000
19.	Efforts Group, Elder day Celebration, Delhi, Magazines	20000
20.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan	30000

Statement-II

The details of request letters received from monthly/bi-monthly magazines during the last six months and the names of these who have been released advertisements

Sl. No.	Name of the Magazines from which request received	Released/Not Released
1.	Mottos India, Yearly Souvenirs	Released
2.	Indian Infrastructure	Released
3.	Lafz (Mehfil-e-Adab Ras-Rang)	Released
4.	Bureaucracy Today	Released
5.	Abhinav Meemansa	Released
6.	Business Today	Released
7.	Economic and Political Weekly	Released
8.	Kaumudi	Released
9.	Shilpa Bichitra	Released
10.	Centre of Indian Trade Unions (Nandan)	Released
11.	Sanmarg Pvt. Ltd.	Released
12.	Bhartiya Bhasha Evam Kender	Released
13.	Naya Path	Released
14.	Loknayak Jayaprakash Studies Development (Jai Prabha)	Released
15.	India Foundation for Rural Development Studies (SOPAN Step)	Released
16.	Mahila Adhikar Abhiyaan	Released
17.	CRPF, Half Marathon, Delhi	Released
18.	Press Club of India	Released
19.	IWPC (Indian Women's Press Corps)	Released
20.	Power Line (India Infrastructure Publishing Pvt. Ltd.)	Not Released
21.	New Media (CSR Mandate)	Not Released
22.	Forbes	Not Released
23.	Shubh Yatra (Flight Magazine)	Not Released
24.	Jan Jan Tak	Not Released
25.	Voice Society	Not Released

Sl. No.	Name of the Magazines from which request received	Released/Not Released
26.	Nai Sadi	Not Released
27.	Focus	Not Released
28.	AAHE Mahabahu	Not Released
29.	Arogya Sanghita	Not Released
30.	Shilpayan	Not Released
31.	Media Today	Not Released
32.	Agriculture Today	Not Released
33.	BPN Today	Not Released
34.	Peoples Victory	Not Released
35.	Maharaja Agrasen Samachar	Not Released
36.	Seasonal Magazine	Not Released
37.	Rail Bandhu	Not Released
38.	Flair Talk	Not Released
39.	Indian Dream	Not Released
40.	Tikhi Mirchi	Not Released
41.	Scope	Not Released
42.	Delhi Siasat	Not Released
43.	Fortune India	Not Released
44.	The Trade Fair	Not Released
45.	Life Positive	Not Released
46.	Press News of India	Not Released
47.	Jhanavi	Not Released
48.	Value Research	Not Released
49.	Business at Zero Hour	Not Released
50.	Dalit Awaj	Not Released
51.	India Telling	Not Released
52.	Uday India	Not Released
53.	National Techonolgy Institute	Released

Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project

*3. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) has submitted a report on the retention of the Ram Sethu structure for construction of the Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) has submitted a pre-feasibility Report in November, 2014 to explore the possibility of an alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project through Pamban Pass without affecting the Ram Sethu/Adam's Bridge. Key findings of the Report are given in Statement.

Statement

Key findings of the pre-feasibility Report of Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) on the alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project through Pamban Pass

- (i) The major constraint in the Pamban channel is the narrow and shallow channel between the two Coral Reef Islands of Pullivasal and Krusadai. This narrow channel is silted up due to trap of long shore sediment transport between Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait. The channel width at this location is about 125 meter and the depths are 2.13 meter below Chart Datum (CD). Only during high tide this critical channel can be negotiated.
- (ii) The bathymetric surveys carried out have revealed that the depths available under the Pamban Bridge are 5.5 to 5.6 meter. Without dredging in the proximity of the Pamban bridge the draft of the vessel can be increased to 4.5 meter with a depth of 5.5 meter by deepening and widening the narrow approach channel to Pamban between the Coral Islands.
- (iii) The manually operated lift span in the Railway bridge can be replaced by a Swivel type mechanism which would open the bridge horizontally and would allow passage of vessels. Since the opening is horizontal, there would be no restriction of air draft as far as Railway bridge is concerned. However, the air draft would be restricted to 21 meter due to road over-bridge across the Pamban Pass.

- (iv) If the channel is dredged for 12 meter (*i.e.* about 36 million cum of dredging quantity), vessels of about 30,000 Dead Weight Tons (DWT) size can navigate the Pamban channel.
- (v) The Pamban Channel alignment will have navigational length of 136 Kms out of which 54 Kms fall in Palk Strait. This 54 Kms channel has already been dredged substantially under the original Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project (SSCP) and would require around 1 meter additional dredging at present. The alignment includes 43 kms in Pamban Channel which require substantial dredging to achieve 12 meter depth. The balance length of the channel would not require dredging as natural depth is available for navigation of 30,000 DWT vessels.
- (vi) The replacement and increase of the Railway bridge span will require stoppage of Rail movement for a period of 24 months.
- (vii) The estimated expenditure for providing a navigable channel for 30,000 DWT vessels through the Pamban alignment is around ₹2350 crores, which includes the cost of replacement of the lift span of the Railway bridge, dredging cost of 36 million Cum, cost of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) and other shore based support to the project.
- (viii) To facilitate navigation of vessels more than 30,000 DWT size such as Capesize Vessels (80,001 to 2.0 Lakh DWT) the restriction of air draft of 21 meter due to the road bridge needs to be removed apart from additional dredging cost. One option which can be explored is an undersea tunnel through which road and rail movement to Rameswaram island can be maintained. The undersea tunnel would obviate the requirement of the rail and road bridge. The estimated cost of tunnel construction is about ₹15,000 Crores. The dredging cost would be additional and would increase progressively as the draft requirement increases.
- (ix) The Cost Estimates are only rough estimates and firm estimates would be available after the detailed Techno-Economical Feasibility studies.
- (x) The alternate route for Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project through Pamban Pass as suggested by the RITES is subject to environment clearance and concurrence of Government of Tamil Nadu, under whose jurisdiction Pamban channel falls.

Exploitation of solar and wind energy in Maharashtra

*4. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assessment has been made to exploit the potential of solar and wind energy in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the districts identified for development of solar and wind energy;
- (c) the details of progress made in putting up of an action plan in this regard; and
- (d) how long it would take to implement this plans in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Resource assessment is done for both solar and wind energy by National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) [erstwhile Centre for Wind Energy and Technology(C-WET)] located in Chennai.

(b) Based on data of 338 sites in Maharashtra, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has assessed that 49 sites have wind power density of over 200 W/m² and are suitable for development of wind power. These sites are located in following 16 districts.

Sl. No.	District	Sl. No.	District
1.	Ahmadnagar	9.	Nashik
2.	Amravati	10.	Osmanabad
3.	Beed	11.	Pune
4.	Buldhana	12.	Sangli
5.	Jalna	13.	Satara
6.	Kolhapur	14.	Sindhudurg
7.	Latur	15.	Solapur
8.	Nandurbar	16.	Yavatmal

Solar radiation in Maharashtra is about 5 kWh/m²/day. Therefore good sites for setting up solar power plants are available in all the districts of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) has fixed the following year-wise targets for developing solar and wind energy:

Sl. No.	Renewable Energy Source	2014-15 (MW)	2015-16 (MW)	2016-17 (MW)	2017-18 (MW)	2018-19 (MW)	2019-20 (MW)	Total (MW)
1.	Solar Power Project	125	75	75	125	110	115	625
2.	Wind Power Project	300	400	400	420	425	425	2370

Both Solar and Wind policies are under formulation in Maharashtra.

Aquifer mapping for supply of drinking water

*5. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aquifer Mapping as proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, has been initiated for obtaining information on aquifer-wise ground water quality, its monitoring, extent of contamination and available safe aquifers for supplying drinking water and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and by when the proposed plan would be put in action;

(c) the number of additional ground water observation wells, if any, proposed to be drilled for this purpose; and

(d) the expenditure expected to be incurred for the aquifer mapping and who would bear it and in what ratio?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Aquifer mapping has been initiated in an area of 8.89 lakh sq.km during the Twelfth Plan to delineate aquifer characteristics such as properties of the aquifers, dimension and disposition of aquifers, water quantity, quality etc. Further, an inventory of wells is also envisaged to help in determining the extent of aquifers. In addition, technological interventions like heliborne geophysical surveys have been visualized which will speed up the process of identification of aquifers.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Drilling of 10505 exploratory wells has been envisaged for determination of various aquifer parameters including ground water quality under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the Twelfth Plan. Out of which, 1558 wells have been drilled during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(d) The Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation is a Central Sector Plan Scheme of this Ministry. Outlay for Aquifer Mapping, a component of the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹2051 crore. The entire expenditure would be borne by Central Government.

Infrastructure in deemed universities

*6. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that seven out of forty four deemed universities lack infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the parameters for the infrastructure, *etc*; and
- (d) the action being taken against those universities lacking in infrastructure?

THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In the latest hearing on 26th September, 2014 in the case of *Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others* [WP (C) No. 142 of 2006], the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed the UGC to physically inspect the seven institutions Deemed to be Universities within 12 weeks.

Accordingly, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the following members namely; (i) Prof. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu, Secretary, UGC (Chairman), (ii) Sh. S. P. Goyal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD (Member), (iii) Prof. Dr. O. P. Kalra, Principal, University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi (Member), (iv) Prof. Dr. M. P. Poonia, Principal, National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh (Member), (v) Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi (Member), and (vi) Deputy Secretary (Deemed to be Universities), UGC, New Delhi (Coordinating Officer) to physically inspect seven Institutions Deemed to be Universities within the stipulated time frame.

The inspection of these seven institutions Deemed to be Universities is at present going on. Any comment about the infrastructure in these universities can be made only after the receipt of the report of the above committee from UGC.

(c) Under the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, the requirement of infrastructure are as below:-

1. It shall have the necessary financial and infrastructural viability for administering and maintaining the institution as an institution deemed to be

university and the management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions and enhancing the quality of teaching, research and extension activities.

2. Land and Buildings - Not less than five acres of land at its main Campus if it is located in metropolitan area, seven acres of land at its main Campus, if it is located in non-metropolitan urban area, or ten acres of land at its main Campus, if it is located in non-urban areas or as per the norms of the Statutory/Regulatory body concerned, whichever is higher. In case of multidisciplinary Institution, the aggregate land requirement shall be the sum of the land area prescribed by various Statutory Councils for all courses.
3. Administrative Building of at least 1,000 sq. meters.
4. Academic Building, including library, lecture theatres and laboratories, of at least 10,000 sq. meters, of which the central library alone being of about 2000 sq. meters.
5. Some residential accommodation for teachers, guest house and hostel accommodation for students shall be in existence at the time of applying for declaration as an institution deemed to be university. Hostel accommodation shall be gradually increased to at least 25% of the students within 3 years of existence of institution deemed to be university.
6. In case the institution is engaged in conducting professional programmes of study, the prevailing norms and standards of the respective Statutory Body shall be applicable, in addition to the above.
7. Equipment, Books, Journals and other infrastructural facilities: Equipment, Books and Journals of the institution shall be commensurate with the size and activities of the institution and shall satisfy the requirements of the Statutory/Regulatory body concerned. The institution shall also have Broadband Connectivity of appropriate level in order to cater to the needs of self learning/virtual experiments/hands on techniques as well as provide electronic access to journals, books and other learning materials.

(d) It is only after the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court upon submission of the report as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court above, that any further action would be possible.

Relaxation of norms for e-rickshaws

*7. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to relax certain regulatory norms for already existing battery operated e-rickshaws in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when the new regulations would be made effective to bring relief to people depending on e-rickshaws for their livelihood; and
- (d) by when the services of e-rickshaws would be resumed after getting clearance from the Delhi High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Ministry has notified GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014 and S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 for amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include e-rickshaws and its specifications under the ambit of CMVRs to bring relief to people depending on e-rickshaws for their livelihood.

(c) and (d) GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014 and S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 has come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Scheme for providing toilets

†*8. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households in the country not having toilets, as on date;
- (b) the details of Government's scheme for providing toilets; and
- (c) by when all the households in the country would have toilets?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As per Baseline Survey 2013, 9.72 crore rural households do not have toilets as on 1.4.2014.

(b) Under the new Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) launched on 2nd October, 2014, financial incentive of ₹ 12000/- is permissible for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households namely

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households.

(c) The goal of SBM(G) is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2.10.2019.

Reforms in Education Policy

*9. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring reforms in the Education Policy, 1986 as amended in 1991;

(b) if so, whether Government has constituted any committee for the purpose;

(c) if so, the names of the members of the committee including its Chairperson, along with the terms of reference specified, if any; and

(d) whether reforms would include changes in political history of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen substantive changes with many new challenges. The Government, therefore, proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the existing and emerging challenges.

(b) No such committee has been constituted so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) These will have to await the New Education Policy, to begin with.

Supply of drinking water in rural habitations of Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 25,139 rural habitations in Telangana, only 13,000 are fully covered with drinking water and the remaining are either partially covered or not covered or water quality is affected;

(b) if so, how the Ministry looks at it and what supplementary efforts the Ministry

is making to help the State Government to provide drinking water to all the rural habitations; and

(c) to what extent the strategic plan for 2011 to 2022 helps in providing piped drinking water to all rural households?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) Yes. However, 13,212 habitations are fully covered, remaining are either partially covered or quality affected.

(b) Drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country under the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), powers to plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes which *inter-alia* includes, selection of suitable treatment technologies rests with the States. The State of Telangana is being provided assistance under different components of NRDWP to address the challenges for providing safe drinking water to their rural population in the country.

(c) As per the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

Four laning of National Highways

*11. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade National Highways to four-lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof, highway-wise during each of the last three years and the current year along with the contracts signed and executed, and the funds spent, so far; and

(c) the upgradation works still pending, highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. National Highways are being four/six laned mainly under various phases of National Highways Development

Project (NHDP). During the last three years and the current year 75 number of projects have been awarded for up gradation of National Highways to 4/6 lanes. So far, ₹ 15433 crore has been incurred on these projects and are under different stages of implementation.

Guidelines for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

*12. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the guidelines for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) have been issued;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the goal of NBA with regard to sanitation; and
- (d) what is the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Guidelines of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) were issued on 17-8-2012 and also placed on the website of the Ministry. The guidelines envisage sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with “Nirmal Grams” as outcomes.

(c) The goal of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

(d) As per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Report 2012, 40.60% rural households have toilets.

Back-filling of mined-out areas of coalfields

*13. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the developed countries where back-filling of mined-out areas of coal fields by fly ash from thermal power plants is prevalent;
- (b) whether instances of pollution of underground water as a result thereof in any such country have been found and if so, what remedial action has been taken by such countries; and
- (c) the details of lessons, if any learnt by India from such countries and application of measures, if any, in the approach to back-filling of such coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Based on the information available in public domain, in some countries like United States of America, Australia and some countries of Europe, back filling of mined-out areas of coal mines by fly ash/coal ash from thermal power plants is prevalent.

(b) As per the literature available in the public domain there are reports indicating some impact of filling up of voids by fly ash/coal ash, such as coal mine reclamation, structural support for subsidence abatement in underground mines, and mitigation of acid mine drainage. It is reported that some measures are taken for making fly ash/coal ash grout using limestone/calcium carbonate/cement so that the mixture is more alkaline in nature before filling the mine voids and thus reducing impact of filling of fly ash on ground water.

(c) Keeping in view the large volumes of fly ash generation, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change has issued a notification on 3rd November 2009 indicating the segments where fly ash has to be utilised and includes use of fly ash in mines by atleast 25% by volume. Earlier, technical support was provided by United States Department of Energy (US-DoE) and United States Agency for International Development (US-AID) for planning ash filling in mines based on which National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has taken up studies for filling up Gorby mines in Singrauli area. Ash filling in South Balanda mines of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) by NTPC has already been taken up since 2006. Further, NTPC has taken up studies for filling mine voids at Jagannath OCP of MCL.

Progress of rural sanitation

*14. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in rural sanitation after the enhancement of financial assistance by the Ministry, State-wise; and

(b) whether any time-schedule has been fixed for 100 per cent sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The State-wise number of Individual household latrines constructed after the enhancement of financial assistance (from 2nd October, 2014) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims at attaining a 100% Open Defecation Free India by 2nd Oct. 2019.

Statement

State-wise no. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed after the enhancement of financial assistance from 2.10.2014

Sl. No.	State	No. of IHHLs constructed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212
3.	Assam	4120
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1358
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	19092
9.	Haryana	3692
10.	Himachal Pradesh	551
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	3597
13.	Karnataka	235233
14.	Kerala	3676
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25627
16.	Maharashtra	23543
17.	Manipur	4211
18.	Meghalaya	1721
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	4228
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	0
24.	Rajasthan	30237
25.	Sikkim	0

Sl. No.	State	No. of IHHLs constructed
26.	Tamil Nadu	13000
27.	Telangana	10506
28.	Tripura	2175
29.	Uttar Pradesh	32874
30.	Uttarakhand	3521
31.	West Bengal	57699
TOTAL		488115

Reforms in Education Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to bring some reforms in education policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been discussed with the Central Advisory Board of Education or suggestions have been sought in this regard from other institutions/experts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether some special persons and institutions have been accorded priority for bringing changes in the draft of education policy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen substantive changes with many new challenges. The Government, therefore, proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the existing and emerging challenges.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. It is in a preparatory stage.

Amendment in MGNREGA

*16. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the amendments likely to be incorporated therein;
- (c) whether the proposed changes are likely to cause significant reduction in rural employment and adversely affect the people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) *Vide* the Notification dated 21.07.2014, amendments have been made by the Government in paragraph 4 and 20 of Schedule -I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) providing for at least 60% of the works in a district in terms of cost for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. To ensure quality, productivity and durability of assets created under MGNREGA, cost of material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled works shall not exceed 40% at the Gram Panchayat level for all the works taken up by the Gram Panchayats. For works taken up by the implementing agencies other than Gram Panchayats, the overall material component shall not exceed 40% at the district level.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Accidents on National Highways

17. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents reported on National Highways (NHs) along with the number of persons killed in road accidents during each of the last two years, State/UT/ NH-wise;
- (b) whether Government has analysed the causes and conducted any survey for such a large number of road accidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to prevent road accidents on NHs in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The State-wise/UT details of number of persons killed on National Highways in India during the years 2012 and 2013 (the latest available data) is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Road accident data is compiled

in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). These data are analyzed and an annual publication titled “Road Accidents in India” is released every year by the Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways’. The report contains data on road accidents and related parameters, including factors causing road accidents, for all States/UTs. The details of causes of road accidents for the calendar year 2012 and 2013 including National Highways are given in Statement II and III (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents on the National Highways:-

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E’s of Road Safety *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care .
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

Statement-I

*Total number of Road Accidents and Persons killed on
National Highways*: 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Road Accident		Persons killed	
		2012	2013	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,725	12,131	4,911	4,709
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112	116	58	58
3.	Assam	3,393	3,718	1,412	1,463
4.	Bihar	3,517	3,471	1,855	1,890
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,948	3,968	956	1,124
6.	Goa	1,538	1,694	121	104
7.	Gujarat	5,823	5,600	1,939	1,920
8.	Haryana	3,650	3,863	1,748	1,807
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,186	1,227	374	346
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,214	2,161	498	432
11.	Jharkhand	1,896	1,800	1,090	1,153
12.	Karnataka	13,898	13,678	3,330	3,353
13.	Kerala	9,377	8,921	1,445	1,336
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12,917	13,328	2,408	2,479
15.	Maharashtra	11,805	11,289	3,821	3,698
16.	Manipur	516	382	90	89
17.	Meghalaya	308	199	121	52
18.	Mizoram	62	34	44	29
19.	Nagaland	23	30	26	14
20.	Odisha	4,043	3,791	1,730	1,706
21.	Punjab	1,994	1,815	1,552	1,360
22.	Rajasthan	6,916	6,707	3,502	3,391
23.	Sikkim	72	122	31	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	21,262	20,686	5,671	5,710

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	314	273	109	83
26.	Uttarakhand	828	681	524	395
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12,028	8,652	6,657	4,390
28.	West Bengal	4,904	4,718	2,331	2,037
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	95	10	15
30.	Chandigarh	87	32	35	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	890	898	300	301
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	342	706	69	124
TOTAL		142,694	136,786	48,768	45,612

* Includes expressways.

Statement-II

*Total no. of Road Accidents in India classified
according to Cause of Accidents: 2012*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Fault of Driver	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Defect in Condition of Motor Vehicle	Defect in Road Condition	Weather Condition	All Other Causes*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,222	378	876	504	1,339	392	5,813
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	23	10	24	23	15	77
3.	Assam	6,184	85	213	0	0	0	53
4.	Bihar	6,225	159	143	368	283	457	2,685
5.	Chhattisgarh	9,178	158	93	682	316	243	2,841
6.	Goa	3,954	65	116	6	1	4	166
7.	Gujarat	23,980	605	2,648	69	32	37	578
8.	Haryana	7,890	118	306	146	142	131	1,332

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,662	4	15	15	34	0	169
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,350	6	335	69	28	6	1,915
11.	Jharkhand	3,374	120	182	266	239	252	1,278
12.	Karnataka	36,545	259	837	477	241	263	5,826
13.	Kerala	36,142	7	21	0	0	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40,975	425	847	1,112	818	365	6,668
15.	Maharashtra	56,418	447	1,991	442	315	21	6,682
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	211	102	18	440
17.	Meghalaya	23	0	22	117	32	37	252
18.	Mizoram	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	5	0	0	6	0	0	31
20.	Odisha	8,781	143	90	33	19	10	209
21.	Punjab	3,804	125	82	163	92	162	1,913
22.	Rajasthan	21,939	12	21	28	209	30	730
23.	Sikkim	11	0	0	0	0	16	131
24.	Tamil Nadu	57,507	735	1,495	107	1,072	291	6,550
25.	Tripura	705	5	42	20	0	37	79
26.	Uttarakhand	1,013	3	9	21	43	0	383
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12,759	1,803	1,313	1,482	756	824	11,035
28.	West Bengal	6,191	179	478	669	660	919	3,194
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	236	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	419	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	40	0	0	0	0	0	10
33.	Delhi**	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,937
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1,125	0	0	0	0	0	56
TOTAL		385,934	5,864	12,185	7,037	6,796	4,530	68,037

*: Includes Fault of Driver of other vehicles, Fault of Passengers, Poor light condition, Falling of boulders, Neglect of civic bodies, Stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

** : Data pertaining to Delhi is clubbed with All Other Causes due to non-submission of break-up of causes of accidents.

Statement-III

*Total number of road accidents in India classified according
to cause of accidents: 2013*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Fault of Driver	Fault of Cyclist	Fault of Pedestrian	Defect in Condition of Motor	Defect in Road Condition	Weather Condition	All Other Causes*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34,101	61	386	553	1,405	523	6,453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102	52	16	18	20	25	75
3.	Assam	7,010	47	0	0	0	0	154
4.	Bihar	6,106	258	191	398	316	290	2,641
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,318	154	212	545	315	219	3,894
6.	Goa	3,930	64	153	17	3	7	120
7.	Gujarat	20,342	536	2,870	122	110	132	1,279
8.	Haryana	8,040	142	334	165	155	145	1,501
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,873	4	17	38	44	5	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,251	0	325	56	37	6	1,782
11.	Jharkhand	3,762	75	312	217	255	220	728
12.	Karnataka	29,333	118	730	1,777	354	218	11,490
13.	Kerala	35,206	4	3	0	0	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40,406	294	82	1,569	1,434	524	7,501
15.	Maharashtra	54,878	377	1,626	369	282	17	5,470
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	159	88	22	402
17.	Meghalaya	26	0	22	87	34	33	323
18.	Mizoram	111	0	0	1	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	10	0	0	8	0	0	53
20.	Odisha	9,244	104	106	28	0	14	173
21.	Punjab	3,764	188	223	131	95	183	1,739
22.	Rajasthan	22,115	1	4	72	203	76	1,121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23. Sikkim		29	0	0	0	13	10	192
24. Tamil Nadu		63,658	73	1,004	206	140	5	1,152
25. Tripura		660	1	29	23	0	4	101
26. Uttarakhand		997	3	6	26	20	13	232
27. Uttar Pradesh		12,431	847	797	1,824	792	1,019	12,905
28. West Bengal		5,733	413	348	1,027	813	1,078	3,002
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		200	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		410	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		91	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		59	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi **		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7,566
34. Lakshadweep		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		1,448	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		379,645	3,819	9,796	9,436	6,940	4,788	72,052

*: Includes Fault of Driver of other vehicles, Fault of Passengers, Poor light condition, Falling of boulders, Neglect of civic bodies Stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

**: Data pertaining to Delhi is clubbed with All Other Causes due to non-submission of break-up of causes of accidents.

Poor state of power transmission system

*18. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power transmission system in the country is in a poor state and needs to be overhauled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to rectify the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The country has got a very large and robust transmission network. Upto October 2014, it comprised about 3,03,051 circuit kilometer (Ckm.) of transmission lines of 220 kV and above level and about 5,65,905 MVA (Megavolt

Ampere) of transformation capacity. All the regional grids, namely, Northern Region, Western Region, Eastern Region, Northern-Eastern Region and Southern Region have been interconnected and are operating in a synchronous mode.

(c) Strengthening and extension of the grid is a continuous activity in tune with increase in demand and generation capacity of electricity. During the 12th Plan, it is targeted to construct 1,07,440 Ckm. of transmission lines and build 2,82,750 MVA of transformation capacity. As against this target, 46,593 Ckm. of transmission lines and 1,59,847 MVA of transformation capacity has already been commissioned.

Steps to meet power shortage

*19. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to improve the country's power situation, the Central Government has asked the State Governments to take steps to meet the gap in demand and supply during the next few months;

(b) if so, the State Government's response thereto;

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to extend help to the State Governments to meet the target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

The Central Government is taking the following steps to mitigate the shortcomings in supply of power:

(i) Generation capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been targeted for the 12th Plan from conventional sources. As against this, 48,026 MW has already been achieved.

(ii) Transmission lines of 1,07,440 ckm and 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity have been targeted for the 12th Plan. As against this, 45,570 ckm of

transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity has been achieved.

- (iii) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government, namely Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders.
- (iv) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
- (v) Renovation and Modernization (RM) of old power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of power stations.
- (vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
- (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.
- (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
- (ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances.

Educational programmes/courses for rural development

†*20. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether higher educational institutes of the country are running any programme or course for development of rural India;
- (b) whether Government would take any steps for linking educational institutes and technical institutes with villages and for running country's development programmes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether high quality rural development centres in IITs would be encouraged to begin such programmes in centrally funded institutes or whether any efforts are being made in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITIZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a scheme titled “Establishment of Centre for fostering social responsibility and Community engagement in Universities” during the XII Plan with the objective of strengthening University-Community, including rural community, engagement. The guidelines are available at www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4750386_Guidelines-for-Establishment-of-CFSRC.pdf. Under this scheme, the Universities are encouraged, to work in partnership with community based organization in the planning and execution of projects.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched a programme called Unnat Bharat Abhiyan on Education Day (11th November, 2014) with an aim to connect institutions of higher education, including IITs, with local communities to address the development challenges through appropriate technologies.

The objectives of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are broadly two-fold:

- (i) Building institutional capacity in Institutes of higher education in research and training relevant to the needs of rural India.
- (ii) Provide rural India with professional resource support from institutes of higher education, specially those have acquired academic excellence in the field of Science, Engineering and Technology and Management.

Under this programme, rural technology action groups (RuTAG] and centres for rural development in IITs will engage with rural issues. 132 villages have been identified for intervention by the following 16 institutes of higher education so far.

1. IIT Bombay	9. IIT Kharagpur
2. IIT Bhubaneswar	10. IIT Madras
3. IIT Delhi	11. IIT Mandi
4. IIT Guwahati	12. IIT Patna
5. IIT Hyderabad	13. IIT Roorkee
6. IIT Indore	14. IIT Ropar
7. IIT Jodhpur	15. IISER Bhopal
8. IIT Kanpur	16. MNIT Jaipur

The details of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan programme are available at <http://unnat.iitd.ac.in>

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

Cancellation of coal blocks

1. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has cancelled some coal blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years and so far this year State-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken so far against the violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has periodically monitored and reviewed the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies by way of inter-ministerial committees. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Group now, the Government had de-allocated a total of 80 coal blocks due to unsatisfactory progress. The State-wise break up of de-allocated coal blocks is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State where coal block is located	No. of coal blocks cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana)	03
2.	Chhattisgarh	15
3.	Jharkhand	23
4.	Madhya Pradesh	07
5.	Maharashtra	15
6.	Odisha	12
7.	West Bengal	05
TOTAL		80

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P.(Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except, Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case

of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 ready to produce), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015. The State-wise details of 204 cancelled coal blocks are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of State where coal block is located	No. of coal blocks cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana)	04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
3.	Chhattisgarh	42
4.	Jharkhand	57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	22
6.	Maharashtra	28
7.	Odisha	29
8.	West Bengal	21
TOTAL		204

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. In view of the various observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (Criminal) No.120 of 2012, it would not be possible for the Ministry of Coal to obtain any details from CBI in this regard.

Supply of coal to power generation company

2. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cancellation of allocated coal blocks by the Supreme Court is adversely affecting production of coal in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the supply of coal to power generation companies has also been reduced due to this;

(c) if so, whether Government has conceived any contingent plan to tide over the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) In view of the cancellation of allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks allocated since 1993, it was expedient in public interest for the Central Government to take immediate action in the light of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to allocate coal mines to new allocattees keeping in view of the energy security of the country and to minimize any impact on core sectors such as steel, cement and power utilities, which are vital for the development of the nation. Accordingly, for the management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014. Allocation of cancelled coal blocks shall now be made in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and Rules made thereunder in a transparent and time bound manner so as ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to end use plants.

Supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants

3. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of inconsistency in dispatched coal to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs);

(b) the details of the recurring undue excess dispatch of coal to 20 TPPs during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons behind some TPPs getting special attention by dispatching excess coal, over and above FSA and MOU quantity, whereas others haven't received even the specified MoU quantity and face acute shortage of supply;

(d) the basis of allocation of coal to each TPP and in what manner TPPs meet the deficit; and

(e) the quantity available which wasn't dispatched despite the shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As per extant policy/directives of Government, coal is supplied to Power Utility sector under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) having a tenure of 20 years and occasionally through short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) under best-effort basis. FSA is concluded in line with Long-term Linkage/Letter of Assurance granted on the basis of normative coal requirement in respect of TPPs commissioned

after 31.3.2009. In respect of TPPs commissioned up to 31.3.2009, plant-wise ACQ was decided by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

While efforts of Coal India Limited (CIL) sources are to supply as per agreed FSA/ MOU, the actual level of supply to individual TPPs is dependent on various operational factors including wagon availability, proximity, law and order issues hampering coal transportation, payment constraints of TPPs etc. Further, supply to TPPs having FSA gets precedence over supply to TPPs having MOU under best-effort basis.

Occasionally, coal supply is also enhanced for various TPPs to iron out their critical coal stock position as per decisions of the inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat for monitoring coal supplies to power utility sector.

Moreover, in order to improve the overall coal availability for increased power generation and also to liquidate huge stock lying at the collieries, offer was made to all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under FSA to lift the coal which is held in the stocks on “as is where is” basis with the stipulation that the Power Stations will make their own evacuation arrangement. This scheme of supply under “as is where is” basis was implemented by the coal companies from June’2012 and has been extended for 2013-14 and also to 2014-15. All TPPs having FSA from CIL sources are informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. Despatch materialisation will be higher for those TPPs which are lifting coal under this scheme as compared to those TPPs not making use of this offer.

Delay in railway logistics infrastructure like Jharsuguda-Barpalli rail link in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) command area and Tori-Shivpur rail link in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) command area have resulted in evacuation constraints for movement of coal from Basundhara Group of mines in MCL and Amrapali mines of CCL.

Appointment of CMD of CIL

4. SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of COAL be placed to state:

(a) the duration for which the Coal India Limited has not had a full time Chairman and Managing Director (CMD);

(b) whether it is a fact that the position has been lying vacant since May, 2014;

- (c) the steps taken by Government towards filling up of the vacancy; and
- (d) the reasons due to which a full time CMD has not been appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The post of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), Coal India Limited (CIL) has been vacant since 26.06.2014. In order to have a wider field of selection, Government approved constitution the Search-Cum-Selection Committee in the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). Accordingly, the vacancy was advertised on 23.9.2014 and the last date for receipt of application was 29.10.2014. On the basis of the interview held on 18.11.2014, the committee has recommended Shri S. Bhattacharya, IAS, (AP:85) for appointment as CMD, CIL.

Allocation of coal blocks

†5. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the guidelines issued by Supreme Court regarding allocation of coal blocks and the details of the measures taken for implementation thereof?

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

For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014. The Government has also drafted the rules under the Ordinance and has sought public consultation on the same.

Demand of coal workers

6. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the workers in coal sector, have decided to go for one day's strike on 24th November, 2014;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, what are their demands; and
- (c) what is Government's response thereto?

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

(b) and (c) They had certain demands which have been discussed and suitable addressed for the present.

Proposal to go global for mining of coal

7. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to go global for mining of coal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would not impact the coal production units in the country;
- (d) whether to overcome this, it is proposed to work out some mechanism to help the indigenous sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) With a view to improve production, productivity and safety of mining operations technology development and modernization is a continuous process. To adopt state of the art technology and best global mining practices Coal India Limited (CIL) has engaged consultants for taking up the study for technology up-gradation and modernization of mines in its different subsidiary companies. Technology up-gradation would also help Indian industry for manufacturing of equipment for mining in a significant manner.

Outsourcing of work in coal companies

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

- (a) whether a number of activities/work in the public sector coal companies have been outsourced;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of work outsourced in various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd., subsidiary-wise and the reaction of Government thereto;

- (c) the number of workers who lost their livelihood due to the outsourcing; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to do away with or reduce outsourcing and rehabilitate the workers who lost their job on account of outsourcing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The activities outsourced by Coal India Limited (CIL) mainly include coal production and overburden (OB) removal and transportation in some mines of its subsidiaries. Subsidiary-wise details of OC coal production and OB removal in CIL by hiring of machinery and equipments *vis-a-vis* by departmental means and the percentage thereof during the year 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In view of rapidly increasing demand for coal particularly for power sector and to enhance the production in a shortest possible time, CIL has undertaken some of its activities in some of its mines through outsourcing mainly to build up additional capacity of coal production, without sacrificing departmental capacities. As such there is no reduction of manpower due to outsourcing and losing any livelihood. It rather increases employment opportunities indirectly through outsourcing agencies.

Statement

Subsidiary-wise details of OC Coal Production and OB removal in CIL

Company	By Equipment	OC Coal		OBR	
		Actual (In Mill Te)	Percentage	Actual (In Mill CUM)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
ECL	Departmental	20.286	69.5	32.466	37.9
	Hired	8.897	30.5	53.290	62.1
	TOTAL	29.183	100.0	85.756	100.0
BCCL	Departmental	12.109	40.5	30.726	36.0
	Hired	17.801	59.5	54.693	64.0
	TOTAL	29.910	100.0	85.419	100.0
CCL	Departmental	31.227	63.6	35.942	60.9
	Hired	17.839	36.4	23.080	39.1
	TOTAL	49.066	100.0	59.022	100.0
NCL	Departmental	68.639	100.0	79.472	38.1
	Hired	0.000	0.0	129.315	61.9
	TOTAL	68.639	100.0	208.787	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
WCL	Departmental	26.703	83.4	59.298	49.4
	Hired	5.296	16.6	60.778	50.6
	TOTAL	31.999	100.0	120.076	100.0
SECL	Departmental	12.908	12.0	68.588	47.3
	Hired	94.937	88.0	76.287	52.7
	TOTAL	107.845	100.0	144.875	100.0
MCL	Departmental	23.981	22.0	40.442	42.1
	Hired	85.025	78.0	55.586	57.9
	TOTAL	109.006	100.0	96.028	100.0
NEC	Departmental	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
	Hired	0.661	100.0	6.581	100.0
	TOTAL	0.661	100.0	6.581	100.0
CIL	Departmental	195.853	45.9	346.934	43.0
	Hired	230.456	54.1	459.610	57.0
	TOTAL	426.309	100.0	806.544	100.0

Supply of coal to power plants

†9. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure impediment free supply of coal to the coal based power plants following the cancellation of 214 coal blocks allocations by the ruling of the Supreme Court;

(b) whether it is a fact that power generation has been affected due to disrupted supply of coal to the power plants and some power plants had coal stock only for two to three days since last six months;

(c) if so, the extent of improvement made in this condition; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy allocation of coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Coal production from coal producing coal blocks has been permitted till 31 March, 2015, therefore, coal supply and power generation has not been disrupted due to cancellation of coal blocks by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

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

(d) For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 on 21.10.2014. Allocation of cancelled coal blocks shall now be made in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and Rules made thereunder.

Confiscation of bank guarantees of coal companies

†10. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to confiscate the bank guarantee, recover penalty and annul the mining lease of the companies whose coal block allocations has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether Government intends to return the investment made by the companies on these blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the procedure being followed by Government to reallocate these cancelled coal blocks?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (f) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 passed in W.P.(Criminal) No.120 of 2012 and other connected matters has declared all allocations of the coal blocks made through Screening Committee and through Government Dispensation route since 1993 as illegal and has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks (*i.e.* except, Tasra coal block allocated to Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Pakri Barwadih coal block allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation and 12 coal blocks allocated for Ultra Mega Power Projects). In case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 05 likely to come under production), cancellation shall take effect from 31.03.2015. The Hon'ble Court has also imposed an additional levy of Rs.295/- per tonne on the total coal extracted since the commencement of production from the coal mine to be deposited with the Government within the prescribed time period. The Hon'ble Court has not made any order with regard to bank guarantee.

For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014. Allocation of cancelled coal blocks shall now be made in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance and Rules made thereunder. The Ordinance provides for payment of compensation to prior allottee for the land and mine infrastructure; however the proceeds arising out of land and mine infrastructure shall be disbursed maintaining, *inter-alia*, the priority of payments in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

Introducing commercial mining

11. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to put up coal mines for bidding by private steel, power and cement companies and introduce changes in the existing laws to enable commercial mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has any plans to restructure the Coal India Ltd. to address the new changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 25.08.2014 and order dated 24.09.2014 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No.120 of 2012 (Manoharlal Sharma

Vs. Principal Secretary and Ors.) and Writ Petition (Civil) No.463 of 2012 (Common Cause *Vs.* UOI and Ors.) as well as other connected PILs, has cancelled the allocation of 204 coal blocks out of 218 coal blocks allocated since 1993.

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

(c) and (d) T.L. Shanker Committee had recommended restructuring of Coal India Limited (CIL) keeping in view the rapidly increasing demand for coal and the need for enhancing coal production and to make the coal industry competitive in the rapidly changing economic scenario. Accordingly, Ministry of Coal had floated an Expression of Interest (EOI) for engaging consultants for restructuring CIL to strengthen coal development in the country. Out of 17 applications received in response to the EOI, 9 companies were shortlisted and after final evaluation, the study on restructuring has been assigned to the lowest bidder on 25/9/2013. The consultant has submitted its draft report.

Theft and illegal mining of coal

12. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the losses incurred by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries due to theft and illegal mining of coal;
- (b) whether Government is taking any preventive measures to check theft and illegal mining of coal; and
- (c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Theft and illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely in old and abandoned mines, small and isolated patches, outcrop areas and areas which are not in the lease hold areas of public sector coal companies. As such, it is not possible to

specify the losses incurred by Coal India Limited due to theft and illegal mining of coal. However during the raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the authorities dealing with law and order of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and its approximate value during 2013-14 are as under:

	Theft of Coal			Illegal Mining of Coal		
	No. of Cases/ Incidents	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)	No. of Cases/ Incidents	Qty. Recovered (Te)	Approx. Value (₹ Lakh)
2013-14	4449	16840.82	599.82	1123	1342.57	55.599

(b) and (c) Law and Order is a State subject, hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft of coal. However, following preventive measures have been taken by the Coal companies to prevent theft and illegal mining which include:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to control access and to prevent illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.
- (ix) Engaging of lady security guards for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal.

- (x) Strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.
- (xi) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.
- (xii) Installation of check-post at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (xiii) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (xiv) Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.
- (xv) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including over burden (OB) dumps.
- (xvi) Joint patrolling with local police is also being carried out in areas.
- (xvii) Surprise checks/raids are conducted by flying squads of CISF/security department.
- (xviii) Surprise re-weighment of coal laden trucks is done, at weighbridges.
- (xix) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF, etc.

Cancellation of coal block allocations

13. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has cancelled all but four of the 218 coal block allocations declaring these allocations arbitrary and illegal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal to bring all coal block allocations under the Coal India Ltd.; and

(d) if not, the alternate proposal being considered to increase the coal production to ensure the availability of coal for the power plants?

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

(c) and (d) For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014. Allocation of cancelled coal blocks shall now be made in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and Rules made thereunder.

Allocation of coal mines to private sector

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

(a) whether Coal India Ltd., the coal mining Public Sector Undertaking, is proposing to allocate some mines to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actual position of public sector's coal companies, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No.

(c) As per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014, coal blocks are allotted/auctioned to eligible public and private sector companies respectively by the Government.

Construction of individual household latrines

15. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is provided for the construction of individual household latrines (IHHLs);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the amount provided to Andhra Pradesh for the purpose; and
- (c) the number of households covered?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Total central share released to Andhra Pradesh since inception of Total Sanitation Campaign/(TSC) in 1999 to till 31.10.2014 is Rs. 529.7 crore.

(c) The total individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Andhra Pradesh since inception of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999 to till 31.10.2014, is 5248407.

Use of natural energy for water purification system

16. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to use natural energy for water purification systems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of water quality testing laboratories set up to enhance availability of more purified drinking water to the public along with their current operational status in the country;
- (d) whether Government has taken measures to ensure regular maintenance of water purification system; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP), the Ministry has issued operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants or provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes latest by March' 2017, in approx. 20,000 arsenic, fluoride, heavy/toxic elements, pesticides/fertilizer affected rural habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as reported by the States on 1/4/2014. For meeting the capital costs of the treatment plant and its shed, the States can utilize the 25% earmarked Water Quality funds under the NRDWP. Under this scheme, as per the operational guidelines issued to

all States, use of solar based water treatment plants will be prioritized wherever situation demands.

(c) The details of water quality testing laboratories set up at the State, district and sub-division/block levels along with laboratories at various levels that have reported testing of drinking water sources during the current financial year till 18/11/2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) As per the operational guidelines for setting up community water purification plants, Operation and Maintenance of water purification plants is the responsibility of the private developer/supplier for a period of 10 years from the first day of commissioning of the same.

Statement

Number of Water Quality testing laboratories set up in the country and laboratories that have reported water quality testing during 2014-15 till 18.11.2014

Sl. No.	State	State Level		District Level		Block/Sub-Div. Level	
		Total Labs	Labs where Testing reported	Total Labs	Labs where Testing reported	Total Labs	Labs where Testing reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	32	73	69
2.	Bihar	1	1	41	38	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	31	31	18	5
4.	Goa	1	0	0	0	10	0
5.	Gujarat	1	1	31	30	24	16
6.	Haryana	0	0	21	21	21	20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	14	14	19	19
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	22	22	56	44
9.	Jharkhand	1	1	27	26	3	0
10.	Karnataka	1	1	42	27	71	0
11.	Kerala	1	0	14	14	30	29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	50	50	109	100
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	43	39	489	179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Odisha	0	0	32	32	44	38
15.	Punjab	3	3	22	22	12	9
16.	Rajasthan	1	0	33	32	83	59
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	34	34	48	48
18.	Telangana	0	0	19	19	56	49
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	73	48	1	0
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0	28	13	15	12
21.	West Bengal	1	0	18	17	201	89
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	17	15	30	13
23.	Assam	2	2	41	37	51	46
24.	Manipur	1	1	9	9	2	2
25.	Meghalaya	1	1	7	7	23	0
26.	Mizoram	1	0	8	7	18	15
27.	Nagaland	1	0	11	7	1	0
28.	Sikkim	2	0	4	4	0	0
29.	Tripura	1	0	8	8	13	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	9	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	2	1	0	0
TOTAL		28	16	743	656	1523	872

Quality of drinking water

17. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 10 million service points are available to monitor the quality of drinking water for people in rural areas;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that a UNICEF study reveals that inadequate water supply and poor sanitation are the major reasons why 45 per cent Indian children are stunted and 6,00,000 children under 5 die each year;

(c) whether Government is aiding the development of any low cost technology that could be used on a large scale to empower the rural citizen of India to check the quality of their drinking water themselves; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As published in the *Down to Earth* Magazine published by Centre for Science and Environment, A research group has introduced a crowdsourcing technique to measure the quality of drinking water. They claim that this technique can prove to be a boon for a country like India where only 10 million service points monitor the quality of drinking water for people in rural areas. However, as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, the total number of water supply scheme sources in the rural areas are 6.62 million and the total delivery points are 1.519 million while 30.9 lakh drinking water samples have been tested in laboratories set up at various levels (State/District/Sub-division/Block).

(b) The Government is aware that UNICEF in its report “Water in India: Situation and Prospects” mentioned that inadequate water supply and poor sanitation are the major reasons why 45 per cent Indian children are stunted and 6,00,000 children under 5 die each year.

(c) and (d) Under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 3% of funds allocated to States could be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities which *inter alia* include provision of low cost simple to use field test kits/chemical refills and bacterial vials/strips to all Gram Panchayats and 5 grass root people have to be trained to test drinking water quality by themselves. This programme was started in the year 2005-06 and till date (18/11/2014), as reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, 23.37 lakh grass root workers in Gram Panchayats have been imparted training on using these simple field testing kits. Since inception of the programme and till 18/11/2014, 4.21 lakh chemical test kits and 11.38 crore bacterial vials have been purchased and reported by the State Governments. The States have also reported testing of 36.37 lakh rural drinking water sources during the above-mentioned period.

Progress report on sanitation

18. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to WHO and UNICEF, Progress Report on sanitation combined with National Family Welfare Survey indicates that roughly 600 million Indians defecate in the open, making its rural population vulnerable to diarrhea and encephalitis;

(b) whether lack of sanitation is costing India 6.4% of GDP because of income lost to medical expenses and low productivity;

(c) whether the recently launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan would focus on building rural household latrines along with more toilets in schools and public places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining a 100% Open Defecation Free India by 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all. Assistance for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes, will also be provided to Gram Panchayats which demands the same, on the condition that assured operation and maintenance arrangements shall be made. After the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission, on 2nd October, 2014, School toilets will be provided by Department of School Education and Literacy under SSA and other schemes.

Shortage of drinking water

19. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of drinking water across the country;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken so far to overcome this problem;

(c) whether Government has mapped the areas suffering from water crisis; and

(d) if so, the details of areas, State-wise and the details of financial and technical assistance provided to such States?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 86% of rural drinking water supply schemes are based on groundwater. The groundwater development has exceeded 100% causing over-exploitation in some blocks in certain States such as Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh etc.

In order to provide safe drinking water in adequate quantity, piped water supply schemes are planned either through surface water sources or if groundwater is to be used, States have been suggested to use Hydro-Geomorphological Maps which have been got prepared by the Ministry using the services of National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to pin point the exact location of source.

(c) and (d) So far as mapping of crisis area is concerned, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has surveyed the areas. As per the data of CGWB, out of 6607 assessed units; nos. of over exploited, critical and semi-critical units are 1071, 200 and 697 units respectively while 4503 units are safe. State-wise detail is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Drinking Water is a State Subject. The Ministry, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme supplements the efforts of States and UTs with financial and technical assistance to implement drinking water supply schemes in all rural habitations. State-wise allocation and release during last two years and current financial year is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Categorization of Blocks, Mandals/Talukas in India (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe		Semi-critical		Critical		Over-exploited		Saline	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1110	877	79	97	9	15	1	83	7	38	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Assam	27	27	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	533	522	98	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	125	86	18	12	2	1	1	1	0	0
6.	Delhi	27	2	7	5	19	2	7	18	67	0	0
7.	Goa	20	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	171	77	13	6	5	2	24	11	10	4
9.	Haryana	116	23	20	7	6	15	13	71	61	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	5	63	0	0	2	25	1	13	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	210	199	95	5	2	0	0	6	3	0	0
13.	Karnataka	270	152	56	34	13	21	8	63	23	0	0
14.	Kerala	152	126	83	23	15	2	1	1	1	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	216	70	67	21	4	1	24	8	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	353	326	92	16	5	2	1	10	3	0	0
17.	Manipur	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	308	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
22.	Punjab	138	52	16	2	1	4	3	110	80	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	243	25	10	20	8	24	10	172	71	2	1
24.	Sikkim	4	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1129	437	39	235	21	48	4	374	33	35	3
26.	Tripura	39	39	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	820	559	68	82	10	68	8	111	14	0	0
28.	Uttaranchal	18	11	61	5	28	2	11	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	271	217	80	53	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		6564	4484	68	693	11	217	3	1069	16	91	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Union Territories												
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	36	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25
TOTAL UTs		53	46	87	4	8	0	0	2	4	1	2
GRAND TOTAL		6607	4530	69	697	11	217	3	1071	16	92	1

Note:

Blocks - Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal

Taluks - Command/Non-Command) - Karnataka

Mandal - Andhra Pradesh

Taluks - Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra

Districts (Valley) - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura

Islands - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Firka - Tamil Nadu

Region - Puducherry

UT - Chandigarh, Dadara and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu

Tehsil - NCT of Delhi

Statement-II

Details of Financial Allocation and Releases under NRDWP during last two years and current year

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 19.11.2014)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	563.39	485.14	635.44	631.52	334.03	163.77
2.	Bihar	484.24	224.3	432.38	338.95	483.81	187.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.89	148.64	136.13	135.2	163.83	88.66
4.	Goa	6.07	0.03	5.5	0	5.31	0
5.	Gujarat	578.29	717.47	533.73	515.07	532.40	261.34
6.	Haryana	250.24	313.41	229.46	229.52	239.28	166.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	153.59	129.9	138.51	130.81	150.93	69.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76	474.5	462.43	414.82	508.01	226.63
9.	Jharkhand	191.86	243.43	172.85	243.29	195.11	90.46
10.	Karnataka	922.67	869.24	868.75	897.29	588.28	440.67
11.	Kerala	193.59	249.04	155.58	212.04	129.73	115.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	447.33	539.56	404.80	474.95	446.55	209.85
13.	Maharashtra	897.96	846.48	788.47	690.27	778.15	139.21
14.	Odisha	243.91	210.58	227.35	317.07	227.80	190.13
15.	Punjab	101.9	144.27	96.89	147.95	87.03	42.85
16.	Rajasthan	1352.54	1411.36	1231.05	1332.49	1357.17	1236.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	394.82	570.17	273.63	387.11	351.39	293.37
18.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	198.93	97.12
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.87	980.06	923.19	794.93	896.14	340.24
20.	Uttarakhand	159.74	74.28	145.58	87.61	154.95	42.06
21.	West Bengal	523.53	502.36	490.63	485.83	442.32	210.76
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.32	223.22	201.23	237.32	78.63	71.81
23.	Assam	525.71	659.21	470.00	514.98	554.96	478.85
24.	Manipur	69.99	66.21	58.76	55.3	73.95	40.9
25.	Meghalaya	73.96	97.61	92.18	103.4	55.02	48.74
26.	Mizoram	48.35	47.92	38.42	44.89	45.51	15.73
27.	Nagaland	110.25	110.2	56.66	61.07	80.81	52.97
28.	Sikkim	36.69	32.36	16.88	26.56	25.75	24.85
29.	Tripura	70.66	100.59	59.29	89.93	66.67	61.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.15	0.78	1.04	0.09	0.99	0.44
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1.75	0.88	1.59	0.06	1.86	0
TOTAL		10290.02	10473.2	9348.40	9600.32	9255.30	5407.93

Arsenic contamination of ground water

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is huge contamination in the ground water including arsenic content, beyond the permissible levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that arsenic content in ground water is detected even in the southern parts of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard and to supply potable drinking water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, a total of 78,506 rural habitations are contaminated with Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate in ground water and the people at risk is approx. 4.77 crore. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Karnataka is the only State in the Southern parts of the country where arsenic contamination in ground water has been reported and as on 1/4/2014, safe drinking water is yet to be provided in 12 arsenic affected habitations and the population at risk is 17,626.

(e) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

Statement

List of Water Quality affected habitations which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as reported by States as on 1/4/2014

Sl.No.	State	Contamination Wise Number of Habitations and Population													
		Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate			
		Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1554	2132016	745	1091394	0	0	74	87774	610	762740	125	190108		
2.	Bihar	6599	4187710	893	491923	357	329617	5348	3365688	0	0	1	482		
3.	Chhattisgarh	4095	1152746	132	34720	0	0	3858	1036485	105	81541	0	0		
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5.	Gujarat	255	476307	62	96026	0	0	0	0	52	57369	141	322912		
6.	Haryana	15	53455	15	53455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	22618	2	7911	0	0	8	14707	0	0	0	0		
9.	Jharkhand	27	7784	12	5260	0	0	15	2524	0	0	0	0		
10.	Karnataka	2373	2448800	1122	1329602	12	17626	473	323926	308	284637	458	493009		
11.	Kerala	828	1859055	102	275557	0	0	538	1191656	143	280510	45	111332		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1737	722707	1055	454054	0	0	629	223546	53	45107	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	949	1999338	307	672939	0	0	114	240414	215	363144	313	722841
14.	Odisha	6720	1867455	279	55269	0	0	5774	1605586	656	199424	11	7176
15.	Punjab	19	12338	1	568	1	152	16	9948	1	1670	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	23956	9919410	7670	4884613	0	0	10	9332	14722	3621297	1554	1404168
17.	Tamil Nadu	415	192286	0	0	0	0	333	158113	81	33881	1	292
11.	Telangana	1619	2658399	1174	1922783	0	0	51	66145	232	420373	162	249098
19.	Uttar Pradesh	498	430406	180	143967	73	83743	38	90845	205	108086	2	3765
20.	Uttarakhand	34	128617	2	10889	0	0	28	101494	0	0	4	16234
21.	West Bengal	11614	11198970	251	178205	1124	2374610	10150	8542785	88	102627	1	743
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	87	26120	0	0	0	0	87	26120	0	0	0	0
23.	Assam	10684	3974935	128	58780	424	139343	10132	3776812	0	0	0	0
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	52	22124	0	0	0	0	52	22124	0	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Nagaland	38	29431	0	0	0	0	38	29431	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

Status of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

21. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country and its coverage;
- (b) the States that fall short of 100 per cent coverage of rural schools and anganwadis with toilets; and
- (c) whether any difficulties/hurdles are being faced in the implementation of NBA?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) State/UT-wise cumulative achievement upto September, 2014 against Project Objectives sanctioned under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is given in Statement.

(b) With respect to coverage of schools with toilets, the NBA programme provided for construction of toilets in Government schools that were built prior to 2007. Schools set up thereafter are also provided toilets under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2007. States of Goa, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamilnadu, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Assam have not fully achieved the targets set under NBA for building school toilets.

After the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014, School toilets will be provided by Department of School Education and Literacy under SSA and other schemes.

The NBA programme provides for construction of toilets in Anganwadis in Government buildings. States of Goa, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Odisha have not fully achieved the targets set under NBA for building Anganwadi toilets.

After the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014, Anganwadi toilets will be provided by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

- (c) The major difficulty coming in the way of its implementation was problem of convergence with MGNREGS.

Statement

State/UT-wise cumulative achievement upto September, 2014 against project objectives sanctioned under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

Physical Report upto 30.9.2014

Sl. No.	State	Individual household latrines			Sanitary Complex			School Toilets			Toilets for Anganwadi		
		Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age	Appr.	Ach.	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6838831	5241165	76.64	522	954	100.00	71448	73140	100.00	8814	6273	71.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	106587	79.63	318	191	60.06	3944	4002	100.00	1866	1935	100.00
3.	Assam	3381037	2355579	69.67	211	65	30.81	34772	34400	98.93	16819	11208	66.64
4.	Bihar	11171314	4772605	42.72	2362	1033	43.73	102268	96115	93.98	16444	9116	55.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	4299847	2053237	47.75	822	307	37.35	54008	51969	96.22	11985	10595	88.40
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49	12	1	8.33	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Goa	45323	34553	76.24	150	0	0.00	731	446	61.01	547	58	10.60
8.	Gujarat	5378487	4814782	89.52	1671	1775	100.00	40439	37552	92.86	30516	25912	84.91
9.	Haryana	2158916	2247941	100.00	1335	1295	97.00	9160	11453	100.00	7599	9578	100.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	850750	1063156	100.00	1229	1027	83.56	20738	18858	90.93	10308	95511	92.66
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1470803	567620	38.59	1080	1088	100.00	27277	20512	75.20	1070	309	28.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	3729495	1745661	46.81	1203	327	27.18	42687	40208	94.19	11472	7782	67.83
13.	Karnataka	5870915	4941613	84.17	1305	1064	81.53	39267	45200	100.00	26353	30210	100.00
14.	Kerala	1073742	1179336	100.00	1090	1102	100.00	3600	4392	100.00	4957	5134	100.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8467193	7881595	93.08	1602	1222	76.28	137730	142479	100.00	27595	25102	90.97
16.	Maharashtra	9728343	7879602	81.00	8210	7074	86.16	87452	88375	100.00	60076	64670	100.00
17.	Manipur	263254	212921	80.88	386	320	82.90	3919	3919	100.00	1201	1201	100.00
18.	Meghalaya	301833	271501	89.95	290	232	80.00	10331	13080	100.00	1851	2028	100.00
19.	Mizoram	108878	103729	95.27	560	567	100.00	5905	4050	68.59	1630	1453	89.14
20.	Nagaland	211346	170206	80.53	275	232	84.36	2972	2831	95.26	1302	1288	98.92
21.	Odisha	7056648	3996122	56.63	818	145	17.73	70663	70709	100.00	25160	24978	99.28
22.	Puducherry	18000	2268	12.60	0	30	0.00	26	0	0.00	16	16	100.00
23.	Punjab	1167568	830255	71.11	411	100	24.33	7464	8131	100.00	3274	4961	100.00
24.	Rajasthan	6984333	4770673	68.31	1544	677	43.85	85662	87975	100.00	32269	22960	71.15
25.	Sikkim	87014	100798	100.00	789	1132	100.00	1604	2247	100.00	340	550	100.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	8667088	7634272	88.08	1438	1829	100.00	53678	50745	94.54	27970	28399	100.00
27.	Telangana	3427086	3505378	100.00	53	39	73.58	44460	47905	100.00	6176	5527	89.49
28.	Tripura	702356	615471	87.63	630	295	46.83	7664	6650	86.77	7659	7527	98.28
29.	Uttar Pradesh	21534823	18128683	84.18	2474	2420	97.82	269860	243573	90.26	107302	101642	94.73
30.	Uttarakhand	886301	916020	100.00	470	109	23.19	3925	3374	85.96	1601	371	23.17
31.	West Bengal	11616656	9368674	80.65	1140	1275	100.00	134081	131461	98.05	84168	52500	62.38
TOTAL		127634521	97512040	76.40	34400	27927	81.18	1377735	1345751	97.68	538340	472834	87.83

Toilet facility under NBA

†22. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families which have been provided with toilet facility at present under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that people in rural areas feel at ease defecating in open despite having toilet at home;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Ministry is working on any scheme to bring changes in this mentality so that people may be motivated to use toilets?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The State/UT wise no. of individual household latrines (IHHLs) under Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) since 1999 to till September, 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Some studies have suggested that one of the reasons cited for defecating in the open despite having a toilet at home is that they 'feel at ease defecating in the open'.

(d) Triggering of communities for behaviour change and usage of toilets is to be given top priority. 8% of the resources under SBM(G) are earmarked for carrying out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities like use of mass media, print media, posters, banners, bulk SMS, interpersonal communication etc.

Statement

No. of IHHLs constructed under TSC/NBA since 1999 to till September, 2014

Sl. No.	State	Individual household latrines
1	Andhra Pradesh	5241165
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106587
3	Assam	2355579
4	Bihar	4772605
5	Chhattisgarh	2053237
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	Individual household latrines
7	Goa	34553
8	Gujarat	4814782
9	Haryana	2247941
10	Himachal Pradesh	1063156
11	Jammu and Kashmir	567620
12	Jharkhand	1745661
13	Karnataka	4941613
14	Kerala	1179336
15	Madhya Pradesh	7881595
16	Maharashtra	7879602
17	Manipur	212921
18	Meghalaya	271501
19	Mizoram	103729
20	Nagaland	170206
21	Odisha	3996122
22	Puducherry	2268
23	Punjab	830255
24	Rajasthan	4770673
25	Sikkim	100798
26	Tamil Nadu	7634272
27	Telangana	3505378
28	Tripura	615471
29	Uttar Pradesh	18128683
30	Uttarakhand	916020
31	West Bengal	9368674
TOTAL		97512040

Supply of drinking water in Nandla

23. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 12 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th July, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an estimate providing drinking water supply from

Bingule to village Nandla amounting to ₹ 14.02 lakh have been prepared for which ₹ 5.00 lakh have been sanctioned by Deputy Commissioner, Shimla;

(b) whether Government will ask Himachal Pradesh Government to release balance amount of ₹ 9.02 lakh at the earliest so that project may be completed in one go; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Himachal Pradesh Government has been asked in this respect and they have clarified that census village is Nandla and Bingule is its habitation. The work for providing water supply to the said habitation is in progress and likely to be completed by the end of June 2015.

Shortage of drinking water in backward and tribal areas

24. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the backward and tribal dominated rural areas of the country including various parts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such areas, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry maintains the data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations only. Data in this respect on the basis of backwardness is not being maintained. As a whole, there is a shortage of drinking water. Shortage of drinking water to a rural habitation can be defined as a habitation where all the population is not being provided with the potable drinking water of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Such habitations are called partially covered habitations. Similarly habitations where water is contaminated through chemical contaminants or bacteriological contaminants are categorized as quality effected

habitations. The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. The position of fully covered habitations, partially covered habitations and quality effected habitations for Kerala state is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As far as Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations is concerned, as reported by the State in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State of Kerala has 40 Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations. The State/UT-wise details in this respect are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the 12th Five Year Plan period under the NRDWP.

Funds allocated/released for the purpose during the 12th Five Year Plan Period, year and State/UT-wise is given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*Details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected
of Kerala State as on 19.11.2014*

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered No. of Habitation	Partially Covered No. of Habitation	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alappuzha	808	441	264	103
2.	Ernakulam	875	659	202	14
3.	Idukki	617	76	518	23
4.	Kannur	625	130	426	69
5.	Kasaragod	476	18	386	72

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Kollam	1023	226	737	60
7.	Kottayam	888	201	685	2
8.	Kozhikode	883	118	675	90
9.	Malappuram	1438	242	1141	55
10.	Palakkad	1136	125	816	195
11.	Pathanamthitta	640	97	531	12
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	1038	426	591	21
13.	Thrissur	1077	563	457	57
14.	Wayanad	359	100	236	23
TOTAL		11883	3422	7665	796

Statement-II

Status of Rural Habitation (ST dominated) As on (01.04.14)

Sl. No.	District	Total No of Habitation	Fully Covered No of Habitation	Partially Covered No of Habitation	Quality Affected No of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7603	3620	3889	94
2.	Bihar	1766	811	788	167
3.	Chhattisgarh	49978	41186	5620	3172
4.	Goa	50	50	0	0
5.	Gujarat	14633	13417	1139	77
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3242	2572	670	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2930	1420	1509	1
9.	Jharkhand	55352	53041	2302	9
10.	Karnataka	2516	1237	1155	124
11.	Kerala	40	1	36	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55771	54238	307	1226
13.	Maharashtra	17505	15973	1439	93

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Odisha	57600	37167	18276	2157
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	21697	16314	3967	1416
17.	Tamil Nadu	2706	2578	127	1
18.	Telangana	7560	4106	3140	314
19.	Uttar Pradesh	808	806	0	2
20.	Uttarakhand	1230	1208	22	0
21.	West Bengal	9175	4731	3769	675
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7005	2240	4699	66
23.	Assam	17507	7636	7702	2169
24.	Manipur	2257	1712	545	0
25.	Meghalaya	9007	1867	7097	43
26.	Mizoram	769	333	436	0
27.	Nagaland	1504	490	977	37
28.	Sikkim	816	363	453	0
29.	Tripura	4750	1663	328	2759
30.	Andman and Nicobar	91	41	50	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	66	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	6	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		355949	270821	70523	14605

Statement-III*State-wise status of Rural Habitation (ST dominated)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Tribe (No. of habitations)		
		As on 1.04.2014	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7603	381	164
2.	Bihar	1766	152	68

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	49978	7018	2953
4.	Goa	50	0	0
5.	Gujarat	14633	1192	203
6.	Haryana	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3242	85	44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2930	130	50
9.	Jharkhand	55352	6454	1890
10.	Karnataka	2516	515	305
11.	Kerala	40	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55771	5037	2928
13.	Maharashtra	17505	676	166
14.	Odisha	57600	7550	2245
15.	Punjab	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	21697	442	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	2706	56	25
18.	Telangana	7560	552	289
19.	Uttar Pradesh	808	3	2
20.	Uttarakhand	1230	28	6
21.	West Bengal	9175	421	212
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7005	232	104
23.	Assam	17507	1934	184
24.	Manipur	2257	141	88
25.	Meghalaya	9007	404	52
26.	Mizoram	769	80	9
27.	Nagaland	1504	117	120
28.	Sikkim	816	58	27
29.	Tripura	4750	810	454
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
	TOTAL	355949	34468	12638

Statement-IV*Details of Financial Allocation and Releases under NRDWP
during 12th Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crores)							
Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (As on 19.11.2014)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	563.39	485.14	635.44	631.52	334.03	163.77
2.	Bihar	484.24	224.3	432.38	338.95	483.81	187.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.89	148.64	136.13	135.2	163.83	88.66
4.	Goa	6.07	0.03	5.5	0	5.31	0
5.	Gujarat	578.29	717.47	533.73	515.07	532.40	261.34
6.	Haryana	250.24	313.41	229.46	229.52	239.28	166.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	153.59	129.9	138.51	130.81	150.93	69.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	510.76	474.5	462.43	414.82	508.01	226.63
9.	Jharkhand	191.86	243.43	172.85	243.29	195.11	90.46
10.	Karnataka	922.67	869.24	868.75	897.29	588.28	440.67
11.	Kerala	193.59	249.04	155.58	212.04	129.73	115.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	447.33	539.56	404.80	474.95	446.55	209.85
13.	Maharashtra	897.96	846.48	788.47	690.27	778.15	139.21
14.	Odisha	243.91	210.58	227.35	317.07	227.80	190.13
15.	Punjab	101.9	144.27	96.89	147.95	87.03	42.85
16.	Rajasthan	1352.54	1411.36	1231.05	1332.49	1357.17	1236.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	394.82	570.17	273.63	387.11	351.39	293.37
18.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	198.93	97.12
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1060.87	980.06	923.19	794.93	896.14	340.24
20.	Uttarakhand	159.74	74.28	145.58	87.61	154.95	42.06
21.	West Bengal	523.53	502.36	490.63	485.83	442.32	210.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.32	223.22	201.23	237.32	78.63	71.81
23.	Assam	525.71	659.21	470.00	514.98	554.96	478.85
24.	Manipur	69.99	66.21	58.76	55.3	73.95	40.9
25.	Meghalaya	73.96	97.61	92.18	103.4	55.02	48.74
26.	Mizoram	48.35	47.92	38.42	44.89	45.51	15.73
27.	Nagaland	110.25	110.2	56.66	61.07	80.81	52.97
28.	Sikkim	36.69	32.36	16.88	26.56	25.75	24.85
29.	Tripura	70.66	100.59	59.29	89.93	66.67	61.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.15	0.78	1.04	0.09	0.99	0.44
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	1.75	0.88	1.59	0.06	1.86	0
TOTAL		10290.02	10473.2	9348.40	9600.32	9255.30	5407.93

Construction of toilets in schools of Andhra Pradesh

25. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NBA provides for construction of toilets in Government schools in the rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of schools covered under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh and the amount sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) With respect to coverage of schools with toilets, the NBA programme provided for construction of toilets in Government

schools in rural area that were built prior to 2007. Schools set up thereafter are also provided toilets under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2007.

(c) Total 73140 school toilet units have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh and the amount of ₹ 110.53 crore as Central share have been sanctioned till date.

Cent-percent toilets in rural areas

†26. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) the percentage of households without toilets in rural areas of the country and by when the target of rural India with cent-percent toilets would be achieved; and

(b) whether adequate resources are being provided to achieve the target of rural and urban India with cent-percent toilets and whether the assistance of private sector is also being taken for this?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As per Baseline Survey 2013, 59.65 % households are without toilets in rural areas of the country. The goal of SBM(G) is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2019.

(b) Yes Sir. The resources are proposed to be made available through-

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

Scarcity of potable water

27. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of scarcity of potable water in most of the villages in the country covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to review NRDWP as to their outcome in terms of physical and financial targets during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry maintain the data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. Shortage of drinking water to a rural habitation can be defined as a habitation where all the population is not being provided with the potable drinking water to the extent of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Such habitations are called partially covered habitations. Similarly habitations where water is contaminated through chemical contaminants or bacteriological contaminants are categorized as quality effected habitations. The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. The State/UT-wise status as on 01.04.14 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

To achieve this, the Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the States through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Focus is on following areas:

- Coverage of Water Quality affected habitations to provide safe drinking water.
- Coverage of Partially Covered habitations to provide at least 40 LPCD.
- Focus on providing drinking water to rural population through piped water supply from perennial surface water sources.
- Motivating rural population to take tap connections to their households by paying security/connection charges to the Panchayats.

The Ministry also conducts meetings of the State Secretaries/Engineer in Chiefs in

charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing etc. at regular intervals through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored.

Physical and Financial targets and achievement under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during last three years is given in Statement-II and III (See below).

There is no proposal to review the programme by the Ministry for the present.

Statement-I

Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on (01.04.14)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered No. of Habitation	Partially Covered No. of Habitation	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	32726	1567	255
6.	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125145	677	1737
13.	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	85946	13657	415

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696664	1249695	368463	78506

Statement-II

*Details of Physical Targets and Achievements (No. of habitations)
under NRDWP during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5700	6183	5477	5699	5772	6378
2.	Bihar	16600	11243	15015	10960	14100	12787
3.	Chhattisgarh	11454	7977	12641	9111	10700	11832

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1126	1165	1150	1856	2125	4085
6.	Haryana	943	859	955	895	861	702
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2557	2558	2532	2650	2505	2587
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1451	536	1279	1153	963	901
9.	Jharkhand	19559	17425	16583	17335	9468	12546
10.	Karnataka	9695	8757	10403	13284	15475	17522
11.	Kerala	824	419	696	668	839	356
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16744	15644	17074	17483	13120	13858
13.	Maharashtra	6502	6364	5940	4637	5066	40b4
14.	Odisha	8642	6782	12209	19484	11812	18447
15.	Punjab	1630	643	1473	617	1545	1227
16.	Rajasthan	14262	7885	9137	3943	4835	4244
17.	Tamil Nadu	6000	6000	7000	7203	6000	5742
18.	Uttar Pradesh	23300	23134	24000	23727	24612	22666
19.	Uttarakhand	1359	1102	1085	983	1083	988
20.	West Bengal	6096	4619	4152	4236	3221	3347
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	308	415	292	358	304	369
22.	Assam	7304	6601	7230	7110	7174	6552
23.	Manipur	330	234	250	197	249	.260
24.	Meghalaya	781	510	628	510	755	549
25.	Mizoram	128	122	57	5	46	57
26.	Nagaland	109	116	175	178	85	155
27.	Sikkim	200	50	280	101	200	87
28.	Tripura	982	1024	1052	1323	1115	1120
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	30	0	0	0
TOTAL		164586	138367	158795	155706	144030	153428

Statement-III

*Details of Financial Allocation and Releases under NRDWP
during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.32	462.47	563.39	485.14	635.44	631.52
2.	Bihar	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.3	432.38	338.95
3.	Chhattisgarh	143.57	139.06	168.89	148.64	136.13	135.2
4.	Goa	5.20	5.01	6.07	0.03	5.5	0
5.	Gujarat	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47	533.73	515.07
6.	Haryana	210.51	237.74	250.24	313.41	229.46	229.52
7.	Himachal Pradesh	131.47	146.03	153.59	129.9	138.51	130.81
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	436.21	420.42	510.76	474.5	462.43	414.82
9.	Jharkhand	162.52	148.17	191.86	243.43	172.85	243.29
10.	Karnataka	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24	868.75	897.29
11.	Kerala	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04	155.58	212.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56	404.80	474.95
13.	Maharashtra	728.35	718.35	897.96	846.48	788.47	690.27
14.	Odisha	206.55	171.05	243.91	210.58	227.35	317.07
15.	Punjab	88.02	123.44	101.9	144.27	96.89	147.95
16.	Rajasthan	1083.57	1153.76	1352.54	1411.36	1231.05	1332.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	330.04	429.55	394.82	570.17	273.63	387.11
18.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06	923.19	794.93
20.	Uttarakhand	136.54	75.57	159.74	74.28	145.58	87.61
21.	West Bengal	343.60	342.51	523.53	502.36	490.63	485.83
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.56	184.83	145.32	223.22	201.23	237.32
23.	Assam	435.58	522.44	525.71	659.21	470.00	514.98
24.	Manipur	53.39	47.60	69.99	66.21	58.76	55.3
25.	Meghalaya	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61	92.18	103.4
26.	Mizoram	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92	38.42	44.89
27.	Nagaland	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2	56.66	61.07
28.	Sikkim	28.10	69.19	36.69	32.36	16.88	26.56
29.	Tripura	56.20	83.86	70.66	100.59	59.29	89.93
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78	1.04	0.09
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
36.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	1.59	0.06
TOTAL		8330.00	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2	9348.40	9600.32

Safe drinking water

28. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to entitle every citizen of the country to have access to quality drinking water through an Act of Parliament, viz., the Right to Safe Drinking Water;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, in view of recent unprecedented scarcity of rainfall during monsoon, Government in consultation with State Governments is working on creating compulsory water reserves for drinking purposes in various States; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the updated status of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposals being considered by the Ministry. However, this Ministry under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has adopted the following goals and vision and Strategic Plan in respect of coverage of Rural habitations with safe water supply.

- Goal: To provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.
- Vision: Safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural India.
- Strategic Plan:

By 2017:

- Ensure at least 50% of rural households with Piped Water Supply with at least 35% with household connections and remaining by hand pumps or others.

By 2022:

- Ensure at least 90% of rural households with Piped Water Supply with at least 80% with household connections and remaining by hand pumps or others.

For this, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the States.

(c) and (d) Water is a State Subject. They have been vested with the powers to plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes. For sustainability of sources to tackle the situation of unprecedented scarcity of rainfall during monsoon, there is provision of 10% of funds under the NRDWP component, which is given to the States to enhance/maintain the water sources. Moreover, under the National Water Policy 2012 of the Ministry of Water Resources, the first priority has been accorded to use water for drinking purposes from all water bodies in the country.

Preparations of activity maps for devolution of functions

29. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether action initiated by the previous Government regarding the preparation of Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry is progressing; and

- (b) if so, the progress since made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry has prepared a model Activity Mapping for both the schemes operated by the Ministry *i.e.* National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM (G)) erstwhile Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The Model Activity Mapping for both the programmes has been circulated to all the States for its implementation.

Safe drinking water to people of fluorosis affected areas

30. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fluorosis affected areas in Odisha;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide safe drinking water to the people of the affected areas; and
- (c) what special schemes for Nuapada and part of Kalahandi and Bolangir districts have been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware of the fluorosis affected habitations in the country including in Odisha.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further up to

10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Government of Odisha has also informed that a total of 1658 fluoride affected habitations exist in the State, of which 916 habitations have already been addressed with piped water supply schemes from safe sources. While 224 more habitations were addressed through Sanitary Wells, 93 habitations were addressed through nearby tube-wells where fluoride free water is available.

(c) Government of Odisha has informed that Nuapada District is most affected with 905 Fluoride affected habitations out of a total of 2355 habitations in the district. Out of these, 305 fluoride affected habitations have already been addressed with safe drinking water through 101 piped water supply schemes. 36 more piped water supply schemes are also sanctioned and are under various stages of completion to cover 95 fluoride affected habitations. Action has been initiated for commissioning different mega piped water supply projects to cover the remaining 505 fluoride affected habitations in the District at an estimated cost of ₹747 crore. As these mega schemes take large gestation periods for completion, the State Government has contemplated to install 600 hand pump based de-fluoridation units for providing fluoride-free drinking water so that rural people are not put to risk.

In Kalahandi district, the State Government has stated that 53 fluoride affected habitations exist, of which 20 habitations are already covered through piped water supply schemes and remaining 33 habitations have been addressed through tube wells/sanitary wells.

In Bolangir District, Odisha Government has informed that the district has 6 fluoride affected habitations. Of this, in 2 habitations piped water supply schemes are under various stages of completion and piped water supply schemes have also been sanctioned in 2014-15 to address the remaining 4 fluoride affected habitations in the district.

Toilets in schools

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

- (a) the number of schools in the country having sufficient number of toilets;
- (b) the number of toilets required in other schools;

(c) whether schools are having less toilet facilities for girls; and

(d) the number of toilets needed in girls' schools and girls' toilets in co-educational schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Education System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 81.5% Government schools in the country have toilets for both boys and girls and 2.66 lakh toilets are still required to be constructed.

(c) and (d) As per U-DISE 2013-14, 1.07 lakh schools do not have girls' toilets of which 727 are girls' only schools and 1.06 lakh are co-educational schools.

School-drop out rate

32. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any substantial improvement has been achieved by Government in curbing school drop-out rate at primary level; and

(b) if so, the details of school drop-out rate at primary level during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the annual average drop-out rates for primary school have come down from 9.11% in 2009-10 to 4.67% in the year 2013-14. The State-wise details of school drop-out rate at primary level during the last five years is given in Statement.

Statement

State wise details of school drop-out rate at primary level as per U-DISE.

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.54	3.50	-	-	0.68
Andhra Pradesh	5.75	5.39	6.17	5.65	3.18
Arunachal Pradesh	20.70	18.71	14.82	18.69	15.16

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assam	9.64	8.60	11.71	8.84	6.24
Bihar	13.44	6.39	5.68	15.28	-
Chhattisgarh	6.20	5.37	4.93	3.14	4.14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.82	2.04	2.48	-	-
Daman and Diu	2.29	6.27	2.61	0.72	-
Delhi	0.30	-	-	-	-
Goa	5.00	0.97	-	-	-
Gujarat	3.86	4.27	2.99	-	0.74
Haryana	0.15	6.21	-	-	1.29
Himachal Pradesh	2.83	-	0.72	-	0.45
Jammu and Kashmir	3.47	1.22	11.33	8.37	6.30
Jharkhand	15.79	10.49	12.62	7.51	7.21
Karnataka	4.11	3.64	2.03	2.61	2.97
Kerala	-	-	0.08	-	-
Lakshadweep	4.20	2.38	1.29	1.44	2.50
Madhya Pradesh	8.20	8.61	8.31	6.25	6.11
Maharashtra	3.32	2.10	1.86	0.58	0.97
Manipur	10.48	9.06	12.06	8.61	9.86
Meghalaya	17.28	12.67	15.11	13.91	10.14
Mizoram	5.28	11.95	7.04	10.59	24.11
Nagaland	11.41	5.18	6.04	5.46	7.07
Odisha	6.34	6.05	5.37	5.2	3.56
Puducherry	-	0.44	-	0.21	0.34
Punjab	4.73	1.82	1.8	1.55	1.99
Rajasthan	10.54	10.76	7.79	5.51	7.97
Sikkim	4.46	7.11	4.34	2.24	3.60
Tamil Nadu	0.15	1.19	0.98	0.55	4.06

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Tripura	8.82	11.93	6.18	0.12	2.22
Uttar Pradesh	16.71	11.06	11.85	7.13	10.28
Uttarakhand	9.93	5.84	4.93	4.29	1.16
West Bengal	8.66	6.49	6.61	6.56	6.30
All STATES	9.11	6.76	6.5	5.62	4.67

Source: UDISE

Training of Elementary School Teachers

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

- (a) the number of days allotted for training of elementary school teachers under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) the steps being taken to address the large number of vacancies in District Institutes of Education and Training; and
- (c) the steps being taken to address the growth of low-quality teacher training institutes in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme provides for a maximum of 20 days annual in-service teacher training, 30 days induction training for newly appointed teachers, and training of untrained teachers in open distance learning mode (ODL) through approved courses of the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) at the elementary level.

(b) Through the centrally sponsored scheme of Teacher Education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been able to ensure the creation of 821 additional posts in District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and the filling up of 590 vacant posts in 2013-14.

(c) The NCTE has recently brought in several measures to improve the quality of teacher education.

Performance-based pay for teachers

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement performance-based pay for

teachers in Government institutions with the motive to incentivize them to perform better; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The recruitment of terms and conditions of service, 'including salary and accountability measures of school teachers are largely in the jurisdiction of State/Union Territory Governments, and not in the realm of the Central Government.

- (b) Question does not arise.

Poor quality of education

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

- (a) whether poor quality of education, resulting in weak learning outcomes at each stage of education, is the central challenge facing the Indian education sector today;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how Government proposes to meet this challenge;
- (d) whether any strategy has been evolved to deal with this issue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has taken a number of initiatives including various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance quality of education. The details are as under:

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts detailed periodic national surveys on learning achievement levels of children in classes - III, V and VIII. Three rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT over the period from 2002-03 to 2012-2013, which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels of students, even though achievements remain low.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on interventions to improve the quality of elementary

education, including *inter alia*, programmes to improve foundational learning levels in language and mathematics in early primary grades, strengthening science and mathematics teaching-learning at upper primary level and implementation of a system of continuous and comprehensive evaluation system with regular State level learning assessment studies, as well.

With regard to Secondary Schools (IX-X) under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme, one of the objectives is to improve quality while providing access to secondary schools at the same time. Financial support is given to States under RMSA for additional class rooms, science, maths and computer laboratories, libraries, art and crafts room, toilet blocks, drinking water provisions and residential hostels for teachers in remote areas.

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

The UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), “Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences” (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc.

Apart from strengthening the on-going schemes of the Ministry, the following new initiatives have been included in the Budget 2014-15:-

- (i) Setting up of 5 IITs and 5 IIMs
- (ii) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers’ and Teaching.
- (iii) Setting up of Virtual Classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
- (iv) Creation of National e-library.

- (v) Establishing Lok Nayak Jayaprakash National Centre for excellence in humanities in Madhya Pradesh.
- (vi) Provision for toilets and drinking water in all the girls' schools.
- (vii) Schools Assessment Program.
- (viii) Simplification of norms for education.

Foreign academic centres

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to allow foreign universities and foreign educational entities to start their academic centres in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development had introduced the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill sought to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs).

However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010, has since lapsed.

Blacklisting of deemed universities

37. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had blacklisted 44 deemed universities in 2009 because of crumbling infrastructure, sub-standard faculty and shoddy academic standards;
- (b) whether a four-member UGC Expert Committee, reviewing the decision for blacklisting the universities, has submitted its report to Government; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has examined the report and whether the same is being considered for submission to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) Keeping in view

the general perception and also the concern expressed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Viplav Sharma case regarding dilution of academic standards in certain Institutions Deemed to be Universities, Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of existing Institutions Deemed to be Universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment, reported that while some Institutions Deemed to be Universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44, owing to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as Institutions Deemed to be Universities. The Government, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee. However, the issue regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Viplav Sharma *Vs* Union of India and Others [WP (C) No. 142 of 2006]. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain status quo with regard to these 44 institutions Deemed to be Universities.

(b) and (c) As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, University Grants Commission (UGC) constituted a Sub-Committee consisting of four members namely; (i) Prof. H. Devaraj, Vice-Chairman, UGC, (ii) Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Member, UGC, (iii) Prof. V. S. Chauhan, Member, UGC and (iv) Mrs. Anita Sharma, Additional Secretary, to undertake assessment of the Category 'C' Institutions Deemed to be Universities. Accordingly, 41 Category 'C' Institutions Deemed to be Universities appeared before the Sub-Committee on 08-12th and 14th July, 2014 and made power point presentation. These Institutions also recorded their objections about the Report of University Grants Commission (UGC) Expert Committee, MHRD Review Committee (Tandon Committee) and Committee of Officers appointed by MHRD. The report of the above Sub-committee was placed before the Commission in its 503rd meeting (Item No. 2.02) held on 22.09.2014. The Commission noted the contents of the Report and resolved to forward the Report to the MHRD. Accordingly, the report of the Sub-Committee was forwarded to MHRD for further necessary action at their end. Before a decision could be taken, seven of the Category 'C Institutions Deemed to be Universities filed Interlocutory Applications before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. After hearing the matter the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 26.09.2014 directed the UGC to physically inspect these seven Institutions Deemed to be Universities. The UGC has constituted an Expert Committee to physically inspect these seven Deemed to be Universities.

Shortage of professors in IIMs and IITs

†38. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of professors in IIMs and IITs run by Government in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the institutes which have shortage of professors and the number of professors required in such institutes; and

(c) by when this shortage would be made up in view of the academic career of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present position of shortage of faculty in IIMs and IITs is as under:

Sl. No.	Institute	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant
Indian Institutes of Management [IIMs]				
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	120	85	35
2.	IIM Bangalore	120	92	28
3.	IIM Calcutta	104	88	16
4.	IIM Lucknow	90	85	05
5.	IIM Indore	126	73	53
6.	IIM Kozhikode	77	63	14
7.	IIM Shillong	24	19	05
8.	IIM Rohtak	25	23	02
9.	IIM Ranchi	23	12	11
10.	IIM Raipur	16	16	0
11.	IIM Trichy	19	15	4
12.	IIM Udaipur	22	17	5
13.	IIM Kashipur	17	17	0
Indian Institutes of Technology [IITs]				
14.	IIT Bombay	904	620	284
15.	IIT Delhi	776	435	341
16.	IIT Guwahati	494	356	138
17.	IIT Kanpur	648	402	246
18.	IIT Kharagpur	1069	579	490

Sl. No.	Institute	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant
19.	IIT Madras	800	566	234
20.	IIT Roorkee	820	460	360
21.	IIT BHU	557	233	324
22.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170	99	71
23.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	89	01
24.	IIT Hyderabad	166	134	32
25.	IIT Indore	90	78	12
26.	IIT Jodhpur	90	48	42
27.	IIT Mandi	90	66	24
28.	IIT Patna	90	75	15
29.	IIT Ropar	90	68	22

(c) Vacancy in faculty posts and filling up of the vacant posts is a continuous process. The institutes are duly advertising the vacant positions and taking requisite follow up action for filling up the vacant posts.

Arrangement for drinking water in schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement of drinking water in most of the schools of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to make arrangement of drinking water in all those schools; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No Sir, as per UDISE 2013-14, 95.31% schools at elementary level and 98.34% schools at secondary level have drinking water facilities. Under the national schemes of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) till date 2.48 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to State/UTs to cover schools without such facilities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Play grounds in schools

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many schools located in various States of the country do not have play grounds even;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 58.05 per cent schools at elementary level and 77.66 per cent schools at secondary level have play grounds. States/UTs have been advised to provide these facilities in convergence with other schemes and by making arrangements with other playgrounds/municipal parks, etc. to enable children to play outdoor games *etc.*

Fees exemption for SC/ST students of professional courses

41. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether SC/ST students pursuing professional courses including self-financing colleges are exempted from paying fees at the time of admission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal from the Central Government to exempt SC/ST students from paying fees for professional courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) to (d) No Sir. The SC/ST students pursuing professional courses in colleges including self-financing colleges are not exempted from paying fees at the time of admission. However this Ministry has issued an instruction to all Centrally Funded Technical Institutions that no fee need to be charged at the time of admission from those SC/ST students who are eligible for Post Matric Scholarship/Top Class Scholarship.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Support to women's study centres in universities

42. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to promote and financially support women's study centres in all universities across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing a scheme titled "Development of Women's Studies in Indian Universities and Colleges" for promoting and financially supporting Women's Studies Centres in Universities across the country. The guidelines of this scheme are at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdf/news/1349397_wsxiiplan.pdf. UGC has been promoting, strengthening and giving direction to Women's Studies programme since the VIIth Plan period and 156 women's studies centres are in existence in various universities and colleges - 81 in Universities and 75 in Colleges.

Illiteracy among physically challenged persons

43. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illiteracy is rampant among physically challenged children and adults in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to make them literate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Census, 2001, around 1,11,05,537 disabled persons were illiterates out of a total 2,19,06,769 disabled population in the country. As per Census 2001, 6,63,672 disabled illiterates out of a total 15,69,582 disabled population have been reported in Maharashtra. The Census 2011 has not released the corresponding figures. A statement indicating State/UT-wise number of disabled literates and illiterates, as per Census 2001, is given Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, so far 26.84 lakh children with special needs (CWSN) have been enrolled in regular schools, including 3.16 lakh children in the State of Maharashtra. This scheme provides for early identification, medical assessment, appropriate educational placement, provision of aids and appliances, special teacher training, support services like transport/escort and barrier free access including free teaching learning materials and free uniforms for elementary school level.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), children with special needs in secondary education, are provided with educational and resource support. The National Institute of Open Schooling, which provides distance education, has enrolled 14,757 disabled persons during last five years.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of disabled literates and illiterates

(As per Census, 2001)

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territories	Total disabled literate population			Total disabled illiterate population		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	10801232	7330091	3471141	11105537	5275544	5829993
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	121162	81913	39249	181508	89903	916050
2.	Himachal Pradesh	81240	55276	25964	74710	35168	39542
3.	Punjab	210581	136067	74514	213942	116789	97153
4.	Chandigarh	10317	6667	3650	5221	2871	2350
5.	Uttaranchal	101316	71252	30064	93453	41957	51496
6.	Haryana	222294	156855	65439	232746	116982	115764
7.	Delhi	154287	101945	52342	81599	42927	38672
8.	Rajasthan	639347	476716	162631	772632	363934	408698
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1538359	1100114	438245	1915010	976390	938620
10.	Bihar	703863	522828	181035	1183748	608698	575050
11.	Sikkim	8537	5708	2829	11830	5701	6129
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	13039	10478	2561	20276	11697	8579
13.	Nagaland	8064	5146	2918	18435	9395	9040
14.	Manipur	12331	8421	3910	16045	7035	9010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	9319	5613	3706	6692	3150	3542
16.	Tripura	31076	20725	10351	27864	12736	15128
17.	Meghalaya	11859	7012	4847	16944	8305	8639
18.	Assam	241197	159885	81312	289103	137631	151472
19.	West Bengal	973901	643279	330622	873273	415406	457867
20.	Jharkhand	186251.	136453	49798	262126	127776	134350
21.	Orissa	498465	341832	156633	522870	227082	295788
22.	Chhattisgarh	201823	139175	62648	218064	92593	125471
23.	Madhya Pradesh	700441	501490	198951	708087	323203	384884
24.	Gujarat	564907	384315	180592	480558	220649	259909
25.	Daman and Diu	1858	1247	611	1313	532	781
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1644	1207	437	2404	1122	1282
27.	Maharashtra	905910	622561	283349	663672	311306	352366
28.	Andhra Pradesh	603713	412119	191594	761268	361852	399416
29.	Karnataka	473844	317481	156363	466799	220249	246550
30.	Goa	8722	5537	3185	7027	3352	3675
31.	Lakshadweep	971	602	369	707	299	408
32.	Kerala	577045	341229	235816	283749	117121	166628
33.	Tamil Nadu	963522	535695	427827	678975	255990	422985
34.	Puducherry	15617	10325	5292	10240	4440	5800
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4410	29823	1487	2647	1303	1344

Failure of online application process for NET

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

(a) whether process of online application invited by CBSE for National Eligibility Test (NET) has failed on many accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what efforts are being made to ease the difficulties of students who suffered due to such failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The process of inviting online application for National Eligibility Test (NET) was begun on 15.10.2014 and closed on 15.11.2014. No failure of server was noticed between 15.10.2014 and 15.11.2014. The fee for NET through e-challan could be deposited in designated banks upto 18.11.2014. Further, 8,86,545 candidates successfully submitted their online applications for NET till last date *i.e.* 15.11.2014 and 8,18,350 candidates paid the fee till last date *i.e.* 18.11.2014.

Expenditure for scholarship to OBC students

†45. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of amount spent during the last ten years for giving scholarships to OBC students of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment runs two exclusive schemes *i.e.* Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme and Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students. The details, as furnished by them regarding the amount spent during the last ten years for giving these scholarships is given below:

Year	Expenditure under the Scholarship Schemes (₹ in crore)	
	Pre-Matric Scholarship	Post-Matric Scholarship
2004-05	18.75	24.67
2005-06	19.71	26.41
2006-07	25.27	28.04
2007-08	24.99	125.17
2008-09	32.17	180.00
2009-10	31.54	172.97
2010-11	44.71	353.32
2011-12	40.69	527.99
2012-13	47.01	666.86
2013-14	115.99	768.56

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. The Ministry of Human Resource Development runs two Scholarship schemes namely Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students. Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme has been launched in May, 2008, with the objective to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage. Reservation as per State Government norms is applicable under the Scheme. An amount of ₹ 323.56 crore has been spent on sanction of scholarship from 2008-09 to 2013-14. Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students has been launched in 2008-09 with the aim to provide financial assistance to meritorious students *i.e.* those who are above the 80th percentile of successful candidates in relevant stream for a particular board of examination. The reservation is as per the Reservation policy of the Government subject to internal earmarking. Since, inception of the scheme *i.e.* from the academic year 2008-09 till date an amount of ₹ 771.28 crore has been spent in this scheme.

Data regarding disbursement of these two scholarships to the OBC students, however, is not maintained centrally.

Uniform education policy

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

- (a) whether Government is planning for uniform education policy for classes from nursery to XII in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, that reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the parents are demanding that age for admission in nursery class should be four years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) to (e) The National Policy on Education 1986, as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. The Government has been following National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, which provides for

National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in most parts of the country.

A number of suggestions are being received to include pre-school education under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE), 2009 and relating to the age of admission in nursery class. These suggestions have been kept for consideration as and when the education policy is revised.

Enrolment of children in schools

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

- (a) whether all the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in the country are enrolled in schools;
- (b) how many of them are able to avail of free educational facilities extended by Government;
- (c) whether there are sufficient Government schools in all the States to cater to them;
- (d) whether a large number of Government schools are being closed in States like Rajasthan and Telangana for want of children; and
- (e) whether such a step actually denies the opportunity to a number of students, particularly those belonging to backward classes to attend schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Census 2011 estimated 20.78 crore children in the 6-13 age group. In 2013-14 enrolment in elementary schools was 19.89 crore children in 14.49 lakh elementary schools, including 13.79 lakh Government and Government aided schools providing free education.

(d) and (e) No State Government has reported that schools have been shut down due to non-availability of children, however some State Governments, like Rajasthan have reported an exercise of consolidation of schools.

Data bank of students going abroad

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

- (a) whether Government is willing to prepare data bank of students going abroad for study;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such a data bank is likely to be established; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to issue any guidelines for the students, seeking admission for studies in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions in various foreign countries issue appropriate advisories from time to time for the benefit of students seeking admission for studies in respective countries.

Stunted growth in central university, Koraput

49. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central university at Koraput is having a stunted growth due to deficiencies in academy and other infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken and contemplated for removing such deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) The Central University of Orissa, Koraput was established under the Central Universities Act 2009. At present the University is conducting its academic activities from a temporary building at Koraput through 6 Schools with 9 Centres. The University follows the curriculum as approved by its statutory bodies like Academic Council and Executive Council. With regard to infrastructure development, it is the responsibility of Govt. of Odisha to provide the external infrastructure relating to land, road connectivity, electricity and water supply as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the University and the State Government. The University has been allotted 435 acres of land by the State Government. The development of a University relating to academics and infrastructure is a long drawn out and an ongoing process. It is also a fact that the location of the University in a remote area is also an obstacle in its speedy development. The nearest airport, good hospitals and other good social infrastructure are not available near the site and nearest city with all good facilities is Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh which is 200 km. away from

Koraput. All these factors are proving detrimental in attracting faculty and students to the University.

(b) The Central University of Orissa has recently issued work orders to various executing agencies like C.P.W.D and State P.W.D. for providing water supply inside campus, power lines, sub-stations, construction of underground sump, temporary academic block, compound wall, RCC drains, silent diesel generator sets, and street lights etc. in the campus area.

Irregular release of funds for IEDSS

50. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), being implemented since 2009-10, could not achieve the desired results due to irregular release of funds;

(b) if so, the details of funds released since 2009-10 to 2013-14 and the reasons for not releasing any funds for 2012-13; and

(c) the action proposed against the officials accountable for this gross irregularity and the injustice at the cost of development and education of thousands of disabled students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) IEDSS, launched in 2009-10 provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. During implementation of this Scheme from 2009-10 to 2014-15, interventions have been approved in respect of 8,24,109 Children with Special Needs (CWSN) studying in classes IX to XII.

(b) and (c) Based on the timely receipt of viable proposals from the States/UTs for undertaking activities under IEDSS, utilization of released funds and receipt of required financial documents and reports from the States/UTs, funds have been released regularly. The year-wise release of grants under the IEDSS Scheme since 2009-10 to 2013-14 including 2012-13 are given below:

Year	Funds released (₹ in lakh)
2009-2010	5513.13
2010-2011	8034.48
2011-2012	8316.15
2012-2013	2698.44
2013-2014	4153.07

OBC reservation in Central universities

51. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of OBC reservation policy in respect of teaching and non-teaching posts in Central universities, particularly in the University of Hyderabad, has been overlooked;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the roster points in the format prescribed by DoPT;

(c) whether any representation on this matter has been made by Members of Parliament and others to rectify the anomaly in the reservation policy; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken to rectify the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Universities including the University of Hyderabad under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are following the Government of India reservation policy for OBC's in recruitment in both teaching and non-teaching posts. The Central Universities are following the roster of Government of India as available on the website of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (http://persmin/nic.in/DOPT/Brochure_Reservation_SCSTBackward/Chapter 05.pdf).

The details relating to number of vacancies, year-wise and post-wise in non-teaching and teaching cadre, in the University of Hyderabad relating to OBC reservation are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some Hon'ble Members of Parliament have forwarded one representation of a candidate who was not selected for a post of Assistant Professor in the

Department of Telugu of the University. University of Hyderabad has reported that the selection of candidates was based on the merit amongst the interviewed candidates who applied and the said candidate, who is frequently representing, was found to be below average. The said candidate has subsequently filed a case in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the matter is presently sub-judice.

Statement-I

Non-teaching posts

Year	Post-wise number of vacancies reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
1	2	3	4	5
1994	Nil	-	-	-
1995	Nil	-	-	-
1996	Nil	-	-	-
1997	Junior Office Assistant -01	1	0	(1) J. Anand
	Stenographer - 01	1	0	(1) S. Sujatha
1998	Nil	-	-	-
1999	Nil	-	-	-
2000	Nil	-	-	-
2001	Nil	-	-	-
2002	Assistant Librarian-01	1	0	(1) M. Pomal Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor-01	1	0	(1) J. Paskaleena
2003	D-4 Mazdoor - 01	1	0	(1) R.Narsimhulu
2004	Nil			
2005	Deputy Registrar - 01	1	0	(1) C.N. Verma
	Programmer - 01	1	0	(1) C. Satya Srinivas
2006	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Sadik Hussain
	Junior Office Assistant-11	11	0	(1) G. Vigneswara Rao (2) G. Narsimulu

1	2	3	4	5
				(3) B. Narasaiah (4) D. Leelavathi (5) M. Jagadish (6) C. Prakash (7) B. Venkateswara Rao (8) P.M. Basha (9) A Sailu (10) T.Paramathama (11) Md. Ayub Moiuddin
	Junior Engineer-01	1	0	(1) N. Nagaiah
	Helper Cook-04	4	0	(1) Yadagiri (2) Rajendra Rao (3) C. Venkatesh (4) B. Yakaiah
2007	Junior Office Assistant-06	6	0	(1) Lakshmi Padmaja (2) B.Mohan (3) S.Tirupathi (4) Vijay Kumar Yadav (5) Y. Venkata Rao (6) A. Achutha Rao
	Staff Nurse-01	1	0	(1) B. Manju Bhargavi
	Junior Engineer-02	2	0	(1) M. Narasimhulu (2) V.Venkatesh
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) A. Kiran Kumar (2) Syed Thurabuddin
	Hospital Attendant-02	2	0	(1) Raju (2) Rajanesh M.
	Laboratory Assistant-03	3	0	(1) Durgesh Kumar Singh (2) Ch.Venkateswara Rao (3) S. Satyanarayana
	Library Attendant-03	3	0	(1) N. Dayakar (2) B. Rajeshwar Rao (3) K. Madhu

1	2	3	4	5
	Deputy Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Ashish Rastogi
	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Abhishek Kumar
	Programmer-01	1	0	(1) P. Veerasekhar
2008	Driver-03	3	0	(1) K. Vishnu (2) K. Venkatesham (3) K. Ramesh
	Helper Transport-01	1	0	(1) D. Somnath Kumar
	Data Entry Operator-02	2	0	(1) R. Suneetha (2) A. Atchutha Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor-02	2	0	(1) M. Bhanu Prakasham (2) M. Umakanth Rao
2009	Junior Office Assistant-01	1	0	(1) M. Ramesh
2010	Scientific Officer-01	1	0	(1) Monica Kannan
	Jr. Technical Officer-01	0	1	
	Junior Engineer-01	0	1	
	Senior Assistant-01	0	1	
	Technical Assistant-01	0	1	
	Stenographer-02	0	2	
	Mess Supervisor-01	0	1	
	Jr. Technician (Turner)-01	0	1	
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) M. Prasad (2) Arundati M.
	Junior Library Assistant-01	1	0	(1) M. Madhu
	Laboratory Attendant-01	1	0	(1) P. Krishna
	Library Attendant-01	0	1	
2011	Nil			
2012	Nil			
2013	Deputy Registrar	01	0	(1) C. Venkateswar

Statement-II*Teaching posts*

Year	Post-wise numbers reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
2008	Assistant Professor - 09	03	06	(1) Dr. M. Venkataramana (2) Dr. Radheshyam Maurya (3) Dr. Rosina Nasir
2009	No recruitment was held	-	-	-
2010	Assistant Professor - 21 (including 6 unfilled OBC positions pertaining to year -2008)	12	09	(1) Mr. N.Naveen Kumar (2) Dr. Suvashisa Rana (3) Ms. K. Parameswari (4) Dr. Md. Zahidul Haque (5) Dr. Insaf Ahmed Qureshi (6) Dr .G.Ramesh (7) Dr. G.B.Madhubabu (8) Dr. J. Atmaram (9) Dr. P.K. Ratheesh Kumar (10) Subjudice (11) Subjudice (12) Subjudice (Court case pending in High Court of A.P.)
2011	Assistant Professor-9 (These are unfilled positions of year -2010)	02	07	(1) Dr. Rajani Kanth (2) Dr. G. Srinivas
2012	Assistant Professor-9	01	08	(1) Dr. Mohan Namdev Ch
2013	Assistant Professor-9		09	Under process

Regulation of standards of higher education

52. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an independent authority to regulate the standards of higher education in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a check on the mushrooming business of private universities which are flouting all norms of higher education across the country in setting up their study centres beyond their territorial jurisdiction in the name of awarding degrees through distance education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been established by the UGC Act, 1956 for co-ordination and determination of standards of higher education in Universities in the country. The UGC Act, 1956 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, for regulating the standards of higher education, are available at www.ugc.ac.in. Regulatory Councils viz. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Bar Council of India (BCI), Nursing Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India, Central Council of Homoeopathy, Central Council of Indian Medicine and Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been established by statute for regulating professional and technical education in the country.

(c) The UGC has issued regulations for regulating the establishment and maintenance of standards in private universities. These regulations are available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/establishment_maintenance.pdf. UGC has further informed that, as per its policy on territorial jurisdiction of a University, a University established or incorporated by or under a State Act shall operate only within the territorial jurisdiction allotted to it under its Act and in no case beyond the territory of its location. Franchising of Study Centres is not allowed by UGC.

UGC has asked Universities to follow the UGC policy on territorial jurisdiction and close down any centre opened in violation of UGC policy. Public notices have also been issued in leading newspapers and also displayed on UGC website advising general public and students not to take admissions in the unapproved Study centres/off- campus centres etc. A copy of the public notice is available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4345907_noticeoffcampus.pdf.

Recruitment of Urdu teachers in schools

53. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Muslim students across the country in

Government schools are being forced to study Sanskrit as there is no recruitment of Urdu teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government for recruitment of Urdu teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years and provides for medium of instruction, as far as practicable, in child's mother tongue.

Recruitment of teachers to Government Urdu medium schools is in the domain of State Governments, for which no centralized data is maintained in Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The financial assistance on 100% basis is admissible to the States/UT's under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for appointment of Urdu teachers where 15 or more students in a class opt for it.

The details of Urdu teachers appointed in the different years are as per details below:

Year	Name of the State Govt. UT	Language	No. of Teachers appointed
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	Urdu	1400
	Himachal Pradesh	Urdu	100
	Chhattisgarh	Urdu	426
	TOTAL		1926
2008-09	Punjab	Urdu	42
2010-11	Kerala	Urdu	208
	Odisha	Urdu	25
2011-12			Nil
2013-14	Punjab	Urdu	42
2014-15	Punjab	Urdu	42

Skills development among students

†54. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has paid attention towards “Voice of Teachers’ Survey”, according to which not even a half of the total number of students in a class deserve to be promoted to a new class;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the present education system leads the students to examinations and results, instead of creating necessary skills among them;
- (c) if so, Government’s reaction thereto; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that a “Voice of Teachers’ Survey”, was conducted by Pearson, a private sector education company amongst about 1918 school teachers and 3227 teachers of higher education to assess teachers perspectives on skills of students etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has already taken up a number of steps for improvement of quality of education and greater emphasis on skill based education in the school and higher education sectors.

Variation in budget allocation for education

†55. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a huge variation in the budget allocated for education to various States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, due to unequal allocation of budget, the “Education for All” programme is not progressing with the same pace in all the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether Central Government is contemplating to provide suggestions to States, which are lagging behind in education?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) and (b) States submit project/scheme wise demands which after appropriate appraisals are approved. Amounts are released after receipt of utilization certificates of earlier releases as per extant rules. The details of funds released during 2012-13 by Ministry of Human Resource Development for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a flagship programme of the Government meant for universalisation of elementary education is running successfully in all the States. Various issues related with implementation of schemes are discussed with States in meetings/conferences from time to time.

Statement

Funds released to States/UTs under CSS during 2012-13

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Teacher Education	Saakshar Bharat	Rashtriya Maadhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	Mid Day Meals	Setting up of Polytechnics	Other CSS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141049.46	400.72	11605.83	35465.00	61232.52	1468.00	18079.52	269301.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43764.67	340.06	0.00	2437.00	3133.42	1510.00	435.57	51620.72
3.	Assam	130881.60	2660.54	0.00	12832.00	47451.53	48.00	7579.76	201453.43
4.	Bihar	275462.25	172.06	703.88	13766.00	99889.68	4904.00	34378.14	429276.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	85015.73	984.76	9347.20	30898.00	40486.19	80.00	3115.99	169927.87
6.	Goa	1013.04	46.38	0.00	0.00	1365.00	40.00	44.04	2508.46
7.	Gujarat	113918.08	1544.76	925.12	8205.00	39609.53	4032.00	6513.34	174747.83
6.	Haryana	33810.35	2994.26	0.00	10112.00	17852.49	128.00	909.52	65806.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10737.30	661.69	269.84	2036.00	7932.04	818.00	828.06	23282.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50805.85	1764.37	0.00	10936.00	6860.10	4810.00	401.33	75377.65
11.	Jharkhand	56183.87	-	2581.46	0.00	25035.45	754.00	5431.62	89986.40
12.	Karnataka	68450.58	1907.81	4011.44	5642.00	73785.12	2544.00	9568.49	165909.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	9	10
13.	Kerala	13449.14	930.53	0.00	1527.00	19740.25	1593.00	10961.16	48201.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135343.30	3651.26	000	46123.00	79043.11	4632.00	9650.03	278447.70
15.	Maharashtra	106854.62	1511.22	0.00	985.00	105629.60	1582.00	7057.02	223619.46
16.	Manipur	17362.44	678.44	0.00	4301.00	1192.88	1200.00	221.76	24956.52
17.	Meghalaya	18670.78	749.13	000	160.00	5884.50	8.00	896.09	26368.50
18.	Mizoram	15317.60	2116.60	0.00	6392.00	1948.06	8.00	1357.63	27139.89
19.	Nagaland	11231.95	1537.49	327.10	1662.00	2818.23	2808.00	4125.81	24510.58
20.	Odisha	104307.62	1252.27	1512.12	21543.00	49162.77	1456.00	4831.56	184065.34
21.	Punjab	49472.68	1512.70	0.00	25844.00	18916.89	284.00	9337.64	105367.91
22.	Rajasthan	153520.11	1572.01	0.00	8704.00	49727.50	836.00	6895.54	221255.16
23.	Sikkim	2693.85	175.03	0.00	25.00	1077.87	120.00	134.13	4225.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	71637.13	1084.97	1375.04	27614.00	70054.38	1906.00	8235.42	181906.94
25.	Tripura	12010.11	-	123.82	7018.00	5235.75	8.00	853.63	25249.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	375476.26	5549.30	0.00	22087.00	132113.69	10210.00	47800.94	593237.19
27.	Uttarakhand	17941.10	2128.13	547.53	9664.00	15759.24	1408.00	9285.26	56733.26
28.	West Bengal	258056.58	274.51	2952.05	0.00	91666.15	2684.00	3088.17	358721.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1089.28	15.45	0.00	67.00	1328.79	8.00	76.80	2585.32
30.	Chandigarh	1772.64	0.00	000	70.00	501.68	19.00	36.12	2399.44
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	652.76	0.00	0.00	45.00	349.10	130.00	47.13	1223.99
32.	Daman and Diu	433.12	0.00	0.00	55.00	120.93	0.00	7.38	616.43
33.	Delhi	4293.24	1206.90	0.00	0.00	8524.26	35.00	134.10	14193.50
34.	Lakshadweep	57.62		0.00	0.00	76.45	0.00	0.00	134.07
35.	Puducherry	918.91	38.10	0.00	72.00	506.17	8.00	16.98	1560.16
TOTAL		2383655.62	39461.45	36282.43	316287.00	1085816.32	52079.00	212335.68	4125917.50

Format of Right to Education Act

†56. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether several States have raised questions about the present format of Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is in agreement with the questions raised by the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering to change the present format of Right to Education Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Some State Governments have raised issues regarding some provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as well as a sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board on Education has examined the issue of 'no detention' in the context of the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation system and given its report.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to amend the RTE Act, 2009 at present.

Setting up of KVs and NVs

57. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) in the country, particularly in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the time-frame; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Proposals for opening

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil/Defence sector, the concerned sponsoring authority is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of a newly sanctioned KVs to make the school functional till the construction of permanent building by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost. The identified and demarcated land is also required to be transferred by the State Government/District Authority to KVS. As on date there are 1100 KVs in the country out of which 53 are in the State of Odisha. During the year 2013-2014, the Government has accorded approval for opening of 54 new KVs, out of which 06 KVs are in the State of Odisha at Balasore, Angul, Jajpur, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Kalahandi. These KVs will be made functional only after transfer of requisite extent of land in favour of KVS.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (NVS) provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. All the 30 districts in the State of Odisha have already been covered under NVS. The Government of India has also sanctioned 20 additional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) during 2008-09 in the districts of the country having large concentration of SC/ST population, including District Malkangiri of Odisha State.

Opening of JNV depends on the concerned State Government making available the required land for construction of permanent buildings and temporary accommodation required to start the school, subject to further availability of funds and sanction of the Government.

Free textbooks and uniforms to EWS students

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

(a) whether under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 all private schools in the Capital are required to provide the economically weaker sections (EWS) students with free textbooks and uniforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of EWS students are not getting free textbooks and uniforms as reported in the print media;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government against the schools violating the provisions of the RTE Act in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) All the private unaided recognised schools of Delhi are required to provide free text books and uniforms to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Disadvantaged category students under the Provisions of Rule 8 of Delhi RTE Rules 2011.

(b) to (d) It is reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi that in 2014-15, 68,951 children are studying in private unaided recognised schools of Delhi under EWS and disadvantaged categories and of these, 17497 children have been given free books and 16467 are getting free uniforms.

(e) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that this matter is sub-judice *vide* WPC 3684/2013 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Activity maps for CSS

59. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the action initiated by the previous Government regarding the preparation of activity maps for the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ministry is progressing; and
- (b) if so, the progress since made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Model Activity Map for devolution of educational functions of Local Authority, mandated under RTE Act, 2009 has been prepared for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and sent to 31 States and UTs where Panchayat Raj Institutions exist.

Assessment of implementation of SSA

60. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the implementation of the

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which was launched about 15 years ago;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has a proposal to make any changes in the scheme considering the experiences in the implementation of SSA in different States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. It is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent experts and members of external funding agencies, covering all States by rotation. The 20th JRM was held from 7th-17th October, 2014. In addition 38 Monitoring Institutions assess implementation of the SSA Programme in the districts, and every district is assessed within a cycle of two years. An independent concurrent financial review is also undertaken to cover all States within two years. Educational data on outcomes, is collected through a Unified District Implementation System of education every year. All these evaluations are placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website.

(c) and (d) The SSA programme has been revised over the years based on feedbacks received. The last revision was carried out in 2013-14. Quality outcome related parameters were included in the SSA scheme, norms of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya were revised and a provision added to reimburse States on account of admissions made under section 12 (1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

Science laboratories in schools

61. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 75 per cent of schools in the country are not having science laboratories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the action proposed by Government to set-up decent laboratories in those schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State-wise detail of

Secondary Schools in the country not having science laboratories is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) that is being implemented since 2009-10, *inter-alia* provides for setting up Science laboratories in the Government Secondary Schools, and so far 35094 Science Laboratories have been approved to be set up in the States/UTs.

Statement

*State-wise percentage of Secondary Schools not
having Science Laboratories during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Secondary School without Integrated Science Laboratory (in %)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	73.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.02
4.	Assam	91.82
5.	Bihar	55.58
6.	Chandigarh	22.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	65.44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.77
9.	Daman and Diu	35.00
10.	Delhi	18.80
11.	Goa	8.14
12.	Gujarat	41.62
13.	Haryana	28.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	52.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.16
16.	Jharkhand	59.55
17.	Karnataka	68.51

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	37.47
19.	Lakshadweep	53.85
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53.28
21.	Maharashtra	28.63
22.	Manipur	35.81
23.	Meghalaya	75.97
24.	Mizoram	68.44
25.	Nagaland	64.42
26.	Odisha	93.39
27.	Puducherry	40.00
28.	Punjab	30.38
29.	Rajasthan	82.26
30.	Sikkim	33.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	40.24
32.	Tripura	68.64
33.	Uttar Pradesh	51.92
34.	Uttrakhand	48.19
35.	West Bengal	78.97

Source: UDISE data 2013-14

Proposals for girls' hostels

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Himachal Pradesh for setting up of girls' hostels in the educationally backward blocks of the States;

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

(c) the current status of such proposals, State-wise; and

(d) by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. State-wise detail of proposals for girls' hostels received, including Himachal Pradesh and status of approval is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise detail of proposals received and status
of Girls' Hostels approved*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Educationally Backward Blocks (eligible for Girls' Hostels)	Proposals Received	Status of No. of hostels approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	737	355	355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	34	20
3.	Assam	81	80	80
4.	Bihar	530	530	315
5.	Chhattisgarh	75	74	74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	85	85	85
8.	Haryana	37	36	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	68	68
11.	Jharkhand	203	163	163
12.	Karnataka	74	74	74
13.	Kerala	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	201
15.	Maharashtra	43	43	43
16.	Manipur	5	5	5
17.	Meghalaya	9	9	9
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	11	11	11
20.	Odisha	173	135	130
21.	Punjab	21	21	21
22.	Rajasthan	186	186	186
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	44	44
24.	Tripura	9	8	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	702	190	144
26.	Uttarakhand	23	23	19
27.	West Bengal	87	62	62
TOTAL		3479	2444	2160

Performance of teachers under SSA

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the performance of teachers under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether a proportion of teachers employed in primary schools are untrained;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (e) the funds allocated/spent and the number of teachers trained under SSA during the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) which have been shared with States/UTs for assessment of teacher's performance.

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by State Governments, 4,50,947 teachers are untrained while 1,53,731 are undergoing professional training. The State-wise details of untrained teachers is given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) The details of funds allocated/spent and the number of teachers trained under SSA during the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
2011-12	48243	1013.10	48243	794.74
2012-13	47034	799.58	35850	566.60
2013-14	47814	590.58	40397	369.89
2014-15 (upto 30.09.2014)	23676	355.14	10482	94.00

Statement

Statewise details of untrained teachers

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

Sl. No.	State	No. of untrained teachers
18.	Uttarakhand	1628
19.	West Bengal	190091
20.	TOTAL	450947

Source: State Plan 2014-15

Educational infrastructure in the country

64. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has the world's third largest education system with over 700 universities and 35,000 colleges having 2.5 crore student enrolments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) in higher education in the country to 20 per cent by 2020; and
- (d) the educational infrastructure and the total funds required for achieving the desired goal by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) and (b) As per AISHE 2012-13 (Provisional), there were 665 Universities and 35829 colleges having enrolment of 29629022 students.

(c) and (d) During the XII Plan, an outlay of ₹110700.00 crore has been provided to Department of Higher Education. The XII Plan will build on the momentum generated during the XI Plan and continue the focus on the Three Es' (Expansion, Equity and Excellence). All three segments have to be expanded to achieve enrolment capacity of 10 million students including 1 million in open and distance learning by the end of the XII Plan. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education (calculated for the age group of 18-23 years) is 20.4 during 2011-12 (Provisional). The XII Five Year Plan aims to raise the country's GER to 25.2 by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30 by 2020-21.

ASSOCHAM recommendations for development of human resource

65. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any serious note on the immediate

recommendations and medium and long term recommendations made by ASSOCHAM, India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in implementing those recommendations and to achieve the goals in developing the human resource in the country by 2020; and

(d) the total funds required for the implementation of such recommendations and in achieving the desired goal by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has noted the recommendations made by ASSOCHAM, India. These have been kept for consideration as and when the new education policy is formulated. However, a few initiatives already taken are mentioned below:

(i) Steps have been taken for setting up a National e-library.

(ii) Setting up of Virtual Classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

(iii) National Skill Qualification Framework has been formulated.

(iv) Joint research proposals have been sanctioned in collaboration with Indian and foreign universities.

During the XII Plan, an outlay of ₹ 110700.00 crore has been provided to Department of Higher Education. The XII Plan will build on the momentum generated during the XI Plan and continue the focus on the 'Three E's-Expansion, Equity and Excellence'.

Functioning of RUSA

66. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in 2013, as an instrument for promotion of quality education in higher educational institutions in all parts of the country and the Central Project Appraisal Board was to be the monitoring authority of RUSA;

- (b) if so, whether RUSA is functioning as envisaged;
- (c) if so, the progress achieved under RUSA, so far; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. (DR.) RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was approved by the Cabinet on 3rd October, 2013 for reforming higher education in the States in order to achieve the aims of access, excellence and equity. RUSA is implemented and monitored through an institutional architecture comprising the Mission Authority, Project Approval Board and the National Project Directorate at the national level; the State Higher Education Councils and State Project Directorates at the State level and; the Board of Governors, or equivalent body and the Project Monitoring Units at the institutional level.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As on date 28 States and 5 UTs are participating in RUSA, of which, 19 States have submitted their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). An amount of ₹ 74.04 crores has been approved for 23 States and 4 UTs as preparatory grants; ₹. 2.51 crores approved for Management Monitoring Evaluation and Research (MMER); ₹ 256.08 crores has been approved for 81 Model Degree Colleges (MDC); ₹ 154.77 crores approved as Infrastructure Grants for 155 Colleges and ₹ 100 crores for 10 Universities in 4 States; ₹ 16 crores approved for 3 States for Upgradation of 8 existing colleges into MDCs; ₹ 19.475 and ₹ 6.40 crores approved for Vocationalisation of Higher Education in 5 States and Equity Initiatives in 3 States respectively; ₹ 3.33 crores and ₹ 9.04 crores approved for faculty improvement and faculty recruitment respectively for 01 State; ₹ 79.90 crores approved for setting up of 04 Universities in 03 States by clustering of colleges and; ₹ 104 crores approved for setting up Professional Colleges in 5 States.

- (d) Does not arise.

Subsidy to solar panel and selenium chip producing industries

67. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government subsidises solar panel and selenium chip producing industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian solar industry is facing increased competition from Chinese manufacturers and if so, the steps taken by Government to incentivise as well as develop Indian capacity; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) has notified the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The financial incentives under this scheme are capital subsidy of 20% of Capex for companies under Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and 25% of Capex for Non-SEZ companies. Reimbursement of excise and counter vailing duty on capital equipment are also applicable.

(c) Yes, Indian solar industry is facing increase competition from Chinese manufacturers.

The Ministry has taken following steps to incentivize as well as to develop domestic units/industry are:

- (i) Provision of domestic content requirement in various schemes to source cells and modules of domestic origin.
- (ii) Exemption of Custom and Excise duty on input raw materials required for manufacturing of cells and modules.
- (iii) Capital subsidy for manufacturers under Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) by DEITY.
- (d) Does not arise.

Investment in renewable energy

68. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a policy for renewable energy sector to attract investment worth \$ 100 billion within the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any blue print has been prepared for utilization of this investment;

(d) whether, with a view to attract more investment, Government proposes to provide tax holidays and cheaper loans; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In order to attract investment in renewable energy the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India is organizing the first Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet & Expo (RE-INVEST) on 15-17 February 2015 in New Delhi. The central theme of RE-INVEST is to attract large scale investments for the renewable energy in India in short, medium and long term and also connect the global investment community with renewable energy stakeholders in India.

(d) and (e) The Government is providing fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of renewable energy. These include capital and/or interest subsidy, 100 per cent tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, and concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables and National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) support for on-lending to viable renewable energy projects by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). In addition, foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route is permitted. These apart, the Government have a policy to encourage transfer of foreign technologies, including those in renewable energy sector.

Cost of generation in renewable energy technologies

69. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment of the decrease in cost of generation in different renewable energy technologies during the last five years;

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

(c) whether renewable energy technologies have achieved grid-parity in any regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has informed that during the last five years, the tariff for power generated by Solar Photovoltaic based power plants has decreased with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 21% and for Solar Thermal based power plants, it has decreased with CAGR of 6%. However, on the other hand, tariffs in case of Wind Energy, Small Hydro Power and Biomass Power have increased with CAGR of 4% to 6%, 5% to 6% and 8% to 14%, respectively, depending upon locations, scale and technology.

(c) and (d) The cost of power generation from wind, biomass and small hydro is almost comparable with that for the conventional sources. However, it is cost competitive in regions having dominant diesel grid and in remote areas where extension of grid is uneconomical.

Irregularities in allocation of solar thermal projects

70. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 1169 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 2013 and state:

- (a) whether CBI has registered FIRs for irregularities in allocation of solar thermal projects under phase-I, batch-1 of JNNSM;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for not taking action against the guilty companies; and
- (d) whether only modification in guidelines for subsequent tenders is adequate action on the part of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CBI has conducted preliminary inquiry and not found the case fit for registering FIR. Action against companies can be taken only if violation of terms and conditions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) are proven. NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited (NVVN) has not found violations as the Solar Power Developers (SPDs) have maintained the shareholding pattern within one year of Commercial Operation Date (CoD) and so the companies were not found to have violated guidelines.

(d) Modifications in the guidelines for subsequent tenders have been made to ensure that there is more clarity regarding shareholding pattern. The implementing agency *i.e* NVVN has also been asked to exercise due care.

Windmill projects

71. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to improve the windmill projects in South Tamil Nadu;

(b) the mechanisms to prevent various hardships faced by windmill project owners during erection, implementation and supplying of generated power etc.; and

(c) whether windmill projects would be enhanced and encouraged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government is promoting wind power projects with private sector investment through fiscal and promotional incentives and a conducive policy framework. The Generation Based Incentive (GBI) and the Accelerated Depreciation (AD) benefit, which were discontinued *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012 have been reinstated. A study on Green Energy Corridors has been conducted to know the power evacuation and transmission requirements in 12th Plan period for renewable energy including wind power in eight states including Tamil Nadu. The Inter-ministerial Group (IMG) for recommending National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) support, in its meeting held on 7.5.2014, has recommended NCEF support of ₹ 637.20 crore for creation of renewable power Inter-State transmission system in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government has been requested to augment the power evacuation infrastructure in the State so that power generated from wind power project is absorbed by the grid, particularly, during monsoon period. The Ministry has written letters to Tamil Nadu Government and held meeting with State officials in this regard.

(c) In view of above mentioned efforts, it is expected that wind power installation in Tamil Nadu will increase in coming year.

Power from Waste-to-Energy projects

72. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated from 'Waste-to-Energy' projects based on urban and industrial wastes in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is seriously bringing any long term plan/programme for producing more energy from urban and industrial wastes by involving various municipal corporations and private companies in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The State-wise quantum of electricity generated

from projects on energy from urban and industrial wastes in the country during the last three years is estimated to be about 1027 Million units. The State-wise break up is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues. The Programme caters to setting up of five pilot projects based on municipal solid wastes besides projects based on urban, industrial and agricultural wastes and residues. The programme provides for Central Financial Assistance for projects to be set up by the Municipal Corporations, industry and entrepreneurs as per the details in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, the municipal solid waste-to-energy projects will now be promoted by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Statement-I

*State-wise power generation under Waste-to-Energy programme
during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

State	Estimated power generation during last three years (in million units)
Delhi	252.27
Andhra Pradesh	182.1
Gujarat	60.6
Karnataka	99.9
Madhya Pradesh	24.6
Maharashtra	325.2
Punjab	15.6
Tamil Nadu	120.9
Uttarakhand	30.6
Uttar Pradesh	335.1
West Bengal	12.2
Himachal Pradesh	5.2
TOTAL	1027.29

Statement-II

Central financial assistance under the programme on energy from urban, industrial and agricultural waste/residues

Wastes/Processes/Technologies	Central Financial Assistance
1. Power generation from Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW (Max. ₹ 10 crore/project)
2. Power generation from biogas at Sewage Treatment Plant or through biomethanation of Urban and Agricultural Waste/residues including cattle dung or production of bio-CNG.	₹ 2.00 crore/MW or bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ biogas/day (Max. ₹ 5 crore/project)
3. Biogas generation from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/residues	₹ 0.50 crore/MWeq. (12000 m ³ biogas/day with maximum of ₹ 5 cr./project)
4. Power Generation from Biogas (engine/gas turbine route) and production of bio-CNG for filling into gas cylinders	₹ 1.00 crore/MW Or bio-CNG from 12000 m ³ biogas (Max. ₹ 5 crore/project)
5. Power Generation from Biogas, Solid Industrial, Agricultural Waste/residues excluding bagasse through Boiler + Steam Turbine Configuration	₹ 0.20 crore/MW (Max. ₹ 1 crore/project)

Other incentives and support measures

- (i) Incentives to State Nodal Agencies: service charge @ ₹1% of the subsidy restricted to ₹ 5.00 lakh per project.
- (ii) Financial Assistance for promotional activities: for organizing training courses, business meets, seminars/workshops and publicity/awareness, subject to a maximum of ₹ 3.00 lakh per activity.
- (iii) In addition, concessional customs duty and excise duty exemption are also provided for initial setting up of grid connected projects for power generation and production of Bio-CNG from waste.

Solar power generation

73. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Government to increase the solar power generation in the country;

(b) whether Kerala Government has submitted any proposal for solar energy projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government is taking the following major steps and measures to encourage the installation of solar power generation units in the country:

- National Solar Mission is being implemented to give a boost to utilization of solar energy for power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications in the country. A long-term goal of adding 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022 has been set, to be achieved in 3 phases (1st phase up to 2012-13, 2nd phase: 2013-2017 and 3rd phase: 2017-2022).
- An enabling policy and regulatory environment is being created through measures like Solar specific RPOs under National Tariff Policy {0.25% in Phase 1 (2013) to increase to 3% by 2022}, State specific Solar Policies and RPO targets, and REC mechanism. Efforts are being made to ensure compliance by DISCOMs and obligated entities.
- Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, concessional/nil customs and excise duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided to improve the viability of the solar power generation units.
- Schemes for setting up grid-connected solar PV power projects with mechanisms like 'Bundling with unallocated coal based thermal power' and 'Viability Gap Funding from National Clean Energy Fund' are being implemented.
- Capital subsidy is being provided for off-grid/decentralized solar power generation systems.
- Solar Parks are being planned in various parts of the country to achieve cost reductions of solar power generation units through utilization of common infrastructure.
- A scheme for promotion of grid-connected roof-top PV systems with a provision for 30% subsidy is being implemented by MNRE.

(b) and (c) Two proposals of Kerala Government on grid connected solar photovoltaic rooftop projects received in the Ministry have been sanctioned (i) 1.28 MWp aggregate capacity with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) ₹ 3.84 crore and (ii) 5.0 MWp aggregate capacity with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) ₹ 13.50 crore. These projects are under installations by Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT).

In addition, two proposals received from Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) (i) Total 1.53 MWp grid connected rooftop and (ii) 1 MWp grid interactive solar wrapping at Padinjarathara Dam, Wayanad, Kerala are under consideration.

Earlier in FY 2012-13, the Ministry has sanctioned CFA of ₹ 53.52 crore to ANERT for setting up 10,000 nos. of solar PV plants of 1 kWp capacity each, covering all 14 districts of the State. 6,500 nos. of these plants have reportedly been set up so far and CFA installments totaling ₹ 23.86 crore have been released to ANERT till 31.10.2014.

Allocation of 1380 nos. of solar pumps for irrigation has been made to Kerala against which ₹ 248.00 lakhs has been released till date.

Share of Solar Power

74. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present share of solar power in the total installed generation capacity in the country including Odisha, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government is seeking financial assistance from the international funding agencies for increasing solar power generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the response of these agencies thereto;

(d) the targets fixed by Government for solar power generation during the next five years, year-wise and State-wise and the funds required therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this direction so far to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The total commissioned capacity of grid connected Solar Power Projects in the country is 2970 MW. Out of this, 31.5 MW has been commissioned in the State of Odisha. A Statement showing State/UT-wise status is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For development of Solar Parks, the Ministry is seeking financial assistance from Multilateral and Bilateral agencies, like Asian Development Bank, World Bank and Japan International Corporation Agency in consultation with Department of Economic Affairs. The proposals are at various stages of approval at the moment.

(d) The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) are required to reserve a minimum of 0.25% of the total power consumed for purchase of solar energy by the end of 2012-13 and reach a level of 3% by 2022. Based upon the same, SERCs have declared Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) for the respective States. The year-wise and State-wise RPO targets are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The projects under grid connected solar power generation are allocated through a competitive bidding process wherein the investment is made by the bidder. The investment for setting up of solar PV and ST projects as notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions (CERCs) is ₹ 6.91 Cr. and ₹ 10 Cr. per MW respectively. Therefore, the total investment required for 12,899 MW is ₹ 89,132.09 Cr. on the basis of present assessment of capital cost for PV projects.

(e) The steps taken by the Government so far to achieve the targets are as under:-

- (i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.
- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (iii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (v) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

Statement-I

Commissioning Status of Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under JNNSM

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total commissioned capacity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.025
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.6
4.	Gujarat	919.05
5.	Haryana	12.8
6.	Jharkhand	16
7.	Karnataka	57
8.	Kerala	0.025
9.	Madhya Pradesh	353.58
10.	Maharashtra	286.9
11.	Odisha	31.5
12.	Punjab	55.77
13.	Rajasthan	835.5
14.	Tamil Nadu	104.2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	29.51
16.	Uttarakhand	5
17.	West Bengal	7.21
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.1
19.	Delhi	5.465
20.	Lakshadweep	0.75
21.	Puducherry	0.025
22.	Chandigarh	2
23.	Others	0.79
TOTAL		2970.66

Year-wise and State-wise RPO Targets as per SERCs

Sl. No.	State	RPO as per SERC for 2014-15	Capacity required as per RPO	RPO as per SERC for 2015-16	Capacity required as per RPO	RPO as per SERC for 2016-17	Capacity required as per RPO	RPO as per SERC for 2017-18	Capacity required as per RPO	RPO as per SERC for 2018-19	Capacity required as per RPO
		%	MW	%	MW	%	MW	%	MW	%	MW
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.25%	157	0.25%	171	0.25%	187	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	0.25%	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	0.75%	81	1.0%	126	1.25%	184	1.50%	257	1.75%	350
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.75%	92	1.00%	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	0.25%	44	0.30%	57	0.35%	73	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	0.60%	61	0.85%	92	1.15%	133	1.50%	185	1.85%	244
8.	Gujarat	1.0%	570	1.0%	610	1.0%	654	1%	700	1%	750
9.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.25%	14	0.25%	15	0.25%	16	0.50%	35	0.75%	55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.75%	73	1.50%	153	2.00%	213	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	1.0%	53	1.0%	65	-	-	-	-	-	-

Solar Parks by NTPC

75. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal by NTPC group of companies to enter into agreement with Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of large solar power generation parks of about 1,000 MW each;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the places where the parks are to be located; and
- (d) what would be the total investment required for this purpose and the method of sharing the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NTPC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 16.09.2014 for development of 1000 MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) power project Andhra Pradesh.

- (b) The details of MOU are as under:
 - (i) Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) will identify and allot requisite land to NTPC on payment of nominal lease rent initially for a period of 25 years with a provision for further extension on mutually agreed terms.
 - (ii) NTPC shall develop 1000 MW Solar Projects(s) at sites identified by GoAP in a phased manner, as mutually agreed.
 - (iii) Applicable tariff for the solar project(s) shall be determined on cost plus basis based on discovered project cost from competitive bidding by NTPC and other parameters based on applicable appropriate commission regulations/norms.
 - (iv) A joint Working Group comprising representatives from GoAP and NTPC shall finalise the timeframe for various activities under MOU and monitor its implementation.
- (c) The Solar Park is proposed to be development in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The estimated investment for solar power project shall be of the order of ₹ 7000 crore. The entire investment will be made by NTPC. Government of Andhra Pradesh shall provide infrastructure support.

Power generation by wind energy

76. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between the demand and supply of power in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and this year, year-wise, including the details of power generation from different sources;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the country has the capacity to produce huge wind energy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to produce more energy from renewable sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is a gap between the demand and supply of power in the country, which varies from state to state. The energy and peaking shortages in the country during the period April to October, 2014 were 4.1% and 4.7% respectively. The details of power supply position in the country both in terms of energy and peak demand during the last two years 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year 2014-15 (April to October, 2014) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The country has a wind power potential of 1,02,788 MW at 80 m height. So far, 22,167 MW of wind power projects have been installed. A target of 15,000 MW has been kept for 12th Plan period.
- (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing programmes for promoting and harnessing various renewable energy sources. These programmes provide for various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, Generation Based Incentives (GBI), Accelerated Depreciation (AD), concessional customs duties and exemption on excise duty. The other steps to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated

from renewable sources, resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, also provides soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects.

Statement

Details of power supply position in terms of energy and peak demand

Year	Peak				Energy		
	Peak	Peak	Shortage		Requirement	Availability	Shortage
	Demand	Met	MU	%			MU %
2012-13	135453	123294	12159	9.0	995557	908652	86905 8.7
2013-14	135918	129815	6103	4.5	1002257	959829	42428 4.2
2014-15	148166	141160	7006	4.7	643914	617662	26252 4.1

(upto October, 2014)

Details of energy production from different conventional sources

Source	Gross Energy Generation (MU)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
			(upto October, 2014)
Thermal	760675.8	792477.11	505670.10
Hydro	32866.11	34227.79	19627.85
Nuclear	113720.29	134847.52	92141.44
Bhutan Import	4794.50	5597.90	4625.04
TOTAL	912056.70	967150.32	622064.43

Representation of OBCs in Local Bodies

†77. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of OBCs in the municipal corporations, bodies and gram panchayats in the States and Union Territories has been given on the basis of reservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) Providing reservation of seats in any panchayat and municipality in favour of backward class of citizens have been left to the discretion of Legislature of a State in terms of Article 243 D (6) of Part IX and 243 T (6) of Part IX A, respectively, of the Constitution. Accordingly, all States and Union Territories (UTs) to which the provisions of Part IX and Part IXA of the Constitution apply have their respective legislations which may provide representation in favour of OBCs at various levels of panchayats and urban local bodies.

- (c) Does not arise.

Decentralization of governance

78. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to decentralize governance by vesting more powers in Panchayati Raj Institutions:

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) and (b) All States and Union Territories (UTs) to which the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution of India apply have their respective Panchayati Raj legislations which provide for the devolution of powers and functions upon the Panchayats at various levels. However, the extent of actual devolution varies among the States/UTs. Details of functions as listed in the Eleventh Schedule and to be assigned by States and UTs to the Panchayati Raj Institutions through legislation are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is continuously requesting the State Governments for devolving powers to the Panchayats and providing assistance to the States/UTs for capacity building of Panchayats to enable them to perform devolved functions effectively and efficiently. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj also incentivizes the States/UTs for devolution of powers to Panchayats and awards best performing Panchayats in each State.

Under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) Scheme, 20% funds are linked to the performance of States with respect to devolution of powers to Panchayats, creation of an enabling policy framework and enhancement of transparency and accountability.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Eleventh Schedule

(Article 243G)

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.

21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

Population criteria for Panchayats

79. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to support States to have one Gram Panchayat with 2,000 population and with 1,000 population in Scheduled Blocks and MADA Pockets; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In terms of Article 243(C)(1) of Part IX of the Constitution, all States and Union Territories to which the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution apply have their respective Panchayati Raj Legislations which, *inter alia*, make provision with respect to the composition of Panchayats provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at village level and the number of seats in a village Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

Power Distribution Infrastructure

80. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor power distribution infrastructure in the country;

- (b) if so, whether Government plans to improve the same;
- (c) if so, the details of the plan in this regard including targets and budget required; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per the Electricity Act, 2003 distribution of electricity is the responsibility of Distribution Licensee. However, to supplement the efforts of the States, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States under various schemes. In order to improve the distribution sector, financial assistance is provided to the States through:

- (i) **Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP):** Restructured APDRP was approved as Central Sector Scheme on 31.07.2008 with total outlay of ₹ 51,577 crores for IT enablement and strengthening of distributions sector. The focus of programme is urban areas - towns and cities with population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category states).

Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts. Part-A is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and SCADA for big cities (population: 4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for regular distribution up-gradation and strengthening projects. Initially funds for projects under both the parts would be provided through loan. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects would be converted into grant on the completion the project and up-to 50% (90% for special category States) loan of Part-B projects would be converted into grant on achieving the 15% AT & C loss in the project area on a sustainable basis. The completion period for both Part-A and Part-B projects are five years from the sanction date.

Projects worth ₹39,252 crores covering 1412 towns have been sanctioned under the programme.

- (ii) **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):** Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in 10th Plan for providing access to electricity to all households in the country with a capital subsidy of ₹ 5000 crores. The scheme was continued in XI Plan with a capital subsidy of ₹ 34,000 crores. The Government of India has approved the continuation of RGGVY in 12th and 13th Plan with a capital subsidy of ₹35,447 crores.

So far, under RGGVY in the country, electrification of 1,08,703 unelectrified villages, intensification of 3.12 lakhs partially electrified villages and electricity connection to 2.20 crores BPL households, have been achieved till 31.10.2014.

Additionally, 273 projects during 12th Plan of RGGVY covering 12,468 unelectrified villages, 2,31,935 partially electrified villages and 133.2 lakhs BPL households at a project cost of ₹23,578.29 crores have also been sanctioned.

- (iii) **National Electricity Fund (NEF):** Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July, 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both Public and Private Distribution Companies (Discoms), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in Distribution Sector during the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14. The National Electricity Fund would provide interest subsidy aggregating ₹ 8466 crores spread over 14 years of loan disbursement amounting to ₹ 25000 crores for Distribution Schemes sanctioned during the 2 years viz., 2012-13 and 2013-14. The pre-conditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms link parameters.

Coverage of RGGVY

†81. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages/townships electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) since 2005, so far, State-wise;
- (b) whether the work of electrification has been incomplete for many years in various States including Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government is aware that free of cost connections have not been provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether all the BPL card holders in the country would have electricity connections by 2015-16 by laying L.T. lines and if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programme' for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households. Under RGGVY, 648 projects were sanctioned in the country during X and XI Plan, covering electrification of 1,12,287 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.71 lakh electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 2.73 crore BPL households. Cumulatively as on 31.10.2014, the electrification works in 1,08,703 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.12 lakh electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2.20 crore BPL households have been released including Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise and year-wise details are given in Statement I, II and III (*See below*).

(b) Under RGGVY, for the State of Uttar Pradesh, 64 projects were sanctioned under X Plan covering electrification of 27,761 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2982 electrified villages and released of free electricity connection to 10,62,226 BPL households. Cumulatively as on 31.10.2014, electrification works in 27,750 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification in 2,982 have been completed and release of free electricity connection to 10,62,226 BPL households have been released. Out of 64 electrification projects in UP, 59 projects have been closed as on date.

Beside above, 22 projects have also been sanctioned in UP under Phase-II of XI Plan under RGGVY covering electrification of 551 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 19,271 electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to 8,57,317 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 31.10.2014, electrification works in 39 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification in 117 have been completed and release of free electricity connection to 5,219 BPL households have been released.

(c) to (e) Government of India is providing subsidy for release of free electricity connection to BPL households. Free electricity connections to BPL households are released by the respective State Power Utility to eligible BPL households as per the sanctioned scope and willingness of BPL households.

Statement-I**State-wise and year-wise achievement of electrification of un-electrified villages under RGGVY.**

Sl No.	States	Coverage	Achievement										Cumulative Achievement		Percentage Achievement
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(As on 31.10.2014)	(As on 31.10.2014)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2096	0	0	0	0	215	464	634	387	282	45	2027	97	
3.	Assam	8427	0	0	84	651	1198	4086	1810	190	125	148	8292	98	
4.	Bihar	24294	1600	8415	3347	3098	2584	1937	1048	701	206	10	22946	94	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1731	0	0	0	50	48	77	682	214	164	48	1283	74	
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	0	0	0	0	0	26	52	5	0	8	91	96	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	0	0	0	46	22	45	35	28	27	5	208	88	
10.	Jharkhand	18615	0	0	1259	4933	7088	3901	724	181	47	3	18136	97	
11.	Karnataka	58	47	0	0	11	0	1	2	1	-4	0	58	100	
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	879	0	0	15	69	5	187	228	92	98	70	764	87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14. Maharashtra*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Manipur		882	0	0	36	57	35	143	345	0	0	0	616	70
16. Meghalaya		1867	0	0	0	90	47	13	1022	482	144	21	1819	97
17. Mizoram		145	0	0	0	0	0	36	53	5	13	7	114	79
18. Nagaland		105	0	0	0	0	14	43	22	9	4	0	92	88
19. Odisha		14431	0	0	0	1427	5870	5890	1039	119	84	1	14430	100
20. Punjab*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Rajasthan		4226	230	765	633	158	773	1258	182	138	18	18	4173	99
22. Sikkim		25	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	0	0	0	25	100
23. Tamil Nadu*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Telangana*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura		148	0	0	0	0	13	65	49	16	1	0	144	97
26. Uttar Pradesh		28312	7503	16620	2862	695	56	23	0	3	-12	39	27789	98
27. Uttarakhand		1512	87	798	341	175	80	28	2	0	0	0	1511	100
28. West Bengal		4202	352	2108	724	596	326	63	0	16	0	0	4185	100
TOTAL		112287	9819	28706	9301	12056	18374	18306	7934	2587	1197	423	108703	97

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States.

However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II
State-wise and year-wise achievement of intensive electrification of partially electrified villages under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	Achievement										Cumulative		Percentage
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Coverage	Achievement	
												(As on 31.10.2014)	(As on 31.10.2014)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	0	0	5614	11018	2836	1995	4099	965	-625	-1	16155	16155	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	134	388	303	220	250	33	1408	1328	94
3.	Assam	0	0	175	655	1942	5887	3013	618	354	108	12900	12752	99
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	66	991	2065	1145	830	643	765	18622	6505	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	296	1213	2606	4653	1744	1756	1934	644	16114	14846	92
6.	Gujarat	0	625	622	890	1886	3487	6947	1860	-195	22	16176	16144	100
7.	Haryana	0	0	15	1150	868	106	605	1932	272	189	5910	5137	87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	730	329	0	0	9475	-1315	1015	12093	10234	85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	169	355	778	404	674	443	328	23	3247	3174	98
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	619	1358	1995	941	592	224	57	0	6085	5786	95
11.	Karnataka	350	8000	9404	2606	1202	2095	918	100	-962	233	24078	23946	99
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	18	11	8	0	144	428	242	1272	851	67
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	50	2610	2398	5899	6985	5992	4773	1800	48635	30507	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	1080	2943	3136	17283	8086	4185	-906	265	36464	36072	99
15.	Manipur	0	0	13	56	30	147	155	161	23	0	1378	585	42
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	117	600	344	476	686	667	24	3145	2914	93
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	196	142	8	-6	97	570	437	77
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	81	296	348	344	41	3	1170	1113	95
19.	Odisha	0	0	0	1445	4724	8838	6200	3464	1677	392	27213	26740	98
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6030	0	6580	6030	92
21.	Rajasthan	0	570	7849	5835	4417	7348	3064	4011	182	37	33961	33313	98
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	325	50	8	6	16	413	405	98
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	4862	5130	-319	0	0	10402	9673	93
24.	Telangana					Not in existence					0	9746	9746	100
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	47	192	224	154	35	0	658	652	99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	448	1574	719	214	27	0	0	117	22253	3099	14
27.	Uttarakhand	0	2332	2898	1838	1049	572	339	193	243	1284	10790	10748	100
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	2217	8442	7698	4130	1022	51	24208	23560	97
	TOTAL	350	11527	29252	36477	34996	76987	58964	41584	14956	7359	371646	312452	84

Includes achievement of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from year 2005-06 to 2013-14

Statement-III
State-wise & Year-wise release of free electricity connections of BPL connections released under RGVY

Sl No.	States	Coverage	Achievement										Cumulative Achievement		Percentage Achievement
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(As on 31.10.2014)	(As on 31.10.2014)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	1997962	0	226654	606750	945368	566518	258751	98232	50570	-2443	-141	1997962	100	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53312	0	0	0	0	967	9205	11474	7140	18762	1554	49102	92	
3.	Assam	1270814	0	0	0	32718	189816	352237	232519	101260	204904	51122	1164576	92	
4.	Bihar	5448300	487	2724	64609	474277	560985	641016	405736	201081	106007	71354	2528276	46	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1268165	0	0	15302	75592	145990	196552	481971	64504	69538	33782	1083231	85	
6.	Gujarat	841219	0	10373	67944	116310	85931	420126	102134	26729	11672	0	841219	100	
7.	Haryana	220605	0	0	6907	16930	69453	90535	10617	19	5432	-720	199173	90	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17494	0	0	0	392	148	3637	5901	5200	927	450	16655	95	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80021	0	0	4062	3924	14163	8452	13413	9072	14276	1717	69079	86	
10.	Jharkhand	1470260	0	0	2826	243830	555289	359213	111597	26070	11608	4500	1314933	89	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Karnataka	923595	12268	107047	255421	226046	134949	48861	49604	24640	16560	13603	888999	96
12.	Kerala	125598	0	0	6596	3394	6131	1117	0	35755	60229	4393	117615	94
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1838849	0	0	1099	76026	75477	211816	352976	244422	180737	107267	1249820	68
14.	Maharashtra	1226185	0	0	56287	145715	429026	403387	126317	21148	32709	5346	1219935	99
15.	Manipur	107369	0	0	1300	2056	1640	4397	19421	37	807	24	29682	28
16.	Meghalaya	109387	0	0	0	1264	17832	12880	30792	22727	18262	456	104213	95
17.	Mizoram	30917	0	0	0	0	378	8129	6236	401	4096	518	19758	64
18.	Nagaland	74064	0	0	0	0	4368	13434	10712	9048	8237	767	46566	63
19.	Odisha	2883902	0	0	72	144056	650678	1435007	518324	78003	38896	5460	2870496	100
20.	Punjab	102176	0	0	0	0	19507	28890	5528	26479	20000	0	100404	98
21.	Rajasthan	1263735	0	9236	246142	237727	208695	255939	85783	97324	17163	5432	1163441	92
22.	Sikkim	12108	0	0	0	0	66	7121	2179	417	346	1442	11571	96
23.	Tamil Nadu	525571	0	0	0	296	383533	115044	4083	-1754	0	0	501202	95
24.	Telangana	752297					Not in existence					0	752297	100
25.	Tripura	117163	0	0	0	0	22085	36886	22015	18516	16383	1272	117157	100
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1919543	4060	251628	191576	251575	157263	15818	172574	3037	14695	5219	1067445	56
27.	Uttarakhand	261100	0	21539	61642	50111	72382	19596	5288	4035	29000	-2493	261100	100
28.	West Bengal	2310299	0	26572	32647	37181	345198	925309	559476	220661	62927	7599	2217570	96
TOTAL		27252010	16815	655773	1621182	3084788	4718468	5883355	3444902	1296541	961730	319923	22003477	81

Includes combine achievement of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from year 2005-06 to 2013-14.

Power sector Cooperation between India and Nepal

82. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on the power sector cooperation was held between the Governments of India and Nepal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Power Project Agreements (PPAs) signed between the Governments of India and Nepal recently;

(d) what would be the total generation capacity expected following these agreements and the time schedule thereof; and

(e) the amount involved in these projects and whether it would be on Private-Public Partnership mode or joint venture, *etc.*?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An Agreement between the Government of Nepal and the Government of the Republic of India on “Electric Power Trade Cross-Border Transmission Interconnection and Grid connectivity” was signed by the Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Government of Nepal and Secretary (Power), Ministry of Power, Government of India on 21.10.2014 at Kathmandu in Nepal. The Agreement would enable strengthening of the Cross-Border Electricity Transmission and Power Trade between India and Nepal.

(d) and (e) The total generation capacity expected and the amount to be involved do not form the part of the aforesaid agreement signed on 21.10.2014.

Recovery of dues by NTPC

83. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has stated that it would suspend power supply to distribution companies which failed to pay its dues;

(b) if so, the details of such power distribution companies/State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the total amount due to be paid to NTPC; and

(c) the strategies to be adopted by NTPC to recover dues from power distribution companies/SEBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In case of default in payment of outstanding dues, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Regulations, 2010 provide that the generating company can regulate/suspend power supply to the distribution company. In case of failure in payment of dues by distribution companies, actions in line with these Regulations are taken from time to time.

(b) As on date, no outstanding over dues are payable by power distribution companies/State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to NTPC.

(c) The matter of payment is rigorously followed by NTPC at various levels of beneficiaries/State Governments. In case of non-payment/default in payment by beneficiaries regulation of power supply in line with CERC Regulations are done.

Target for Rural Electrification

†84. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set during the current Five Year Plan for rural electrification under rural electrification programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to give interest subsidy on loans for rural electrification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved continuation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 12th Five Year Plan for electrification of left out villages and habitations having population above 100. Under RGGVY, 273 projects have been sanctioned in 12th Plan, covering electrification of 12,468 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2,31,935 electrified villages, electrification of 5,39,993 habitations and release of free electricity connections to 1.33 crore BPL households.

(c) and (d) Under RGGVY programme, Government of India is providing 90% of project cost as capital subsidy and the remaining 10% of the project cost is being contributed by States through own resources/loan from financial institutions, including REC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UMPP in Tamil Nadu

85. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of implementation of Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) at Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the delay in commissioning of the project has led to cost overrun of about ₹ 5,000 crore and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) whether there has been a proposal for setting up more UMPPs in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Request for Qualification (RfQ) for Cheyyur UMPP in Tamil Nadu was issued on 26.09.2013. Request for Proposal (RfP) was issued on 27.12.2013 to qualified bidders. RfP submission is scheduled on 22.12.2014.

(b) The Project will be commissioned by the Successful Bidder after transfer of the above said SPV. The completion cost of the project will be worked out by the Successful Bidder.

(c) RfQ was issued on revised Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and some qualified bidders had sought extension citing the reason that due diligence is taking significantly more time than envisaged due to size, complexity, number of variables involved and nature of the project.

(d) The State Government has requested for setting up another UMPP in Nagapattinam district.

Rise in power tariffs due to gas price

86. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that power rates would go up due to gas price hike in the country;
- (b) whether any study has been done to find out the percentage of hike due to rising pricing of gas;

(c) if so, how Government would compensate a common man to fight with the hike; and

(d) whether Government would ensure quality, smooth and cheap, power supply to a common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Cost of fuel (including gas) forms part of the power tariff. Increase in gas price will, therefore, have an impact on the cost of generation of electricity from gas based power stations. The increase in generation cost would differ from plant to plant depending upon operational parameters specific to each plant.

(c) and (d) Tariff of distribution companies is determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) based on the principles enunciated under the Electricity Act, 2003 and policies framed thereunder. There is no provision for direct regulation of the electricity tariff by the Central Government. However, through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution business and also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure, with a view to reduce the total cost of supply of electricity to the consumer. These measures, along with the Government's emphasis on discovery of tariff through competitive bidding, contribute towards lowering of tariff rates.

Further, the Tariff Policy provides that the State Government can provide subsidy to certain consumers or a class of consumers and utilities are to be compensated upfront for the same.

Strengthening of inter-regional grids

87. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still facing difficulties in strengthening inter-regional links of five grids, which hampers transmission of power from one grid to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the inter-regional grid links to ensure hassle free flow of power from one grid to another grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, all regional grids namely Northern Region, Western

Region, Eastern Region, Northern-Eastern Region and Southern Region are operating in synchronous mode. Hence, entire nation is operating as one grid. The total transmission capacity of inter-regional links as on 31.10.2014 is 44250 MW. It has been planned to increase the inter-regional capacity to 68050 MW by the end of 12th Plan.

Power supply to Kerala

88. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has noticed the frequent irregular supply of power from the National Power Grid to Kerala;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps the Ministry would take to ensure regular supply of power from the National Power Grid to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The full quantum of allocation of power from Inter State Generating Stations (ISGS) is scheduled to the State of Kerala. However, there is a limitation of power flow due to constraints of Available Transfer Capacity in the related transmission lines in the Southern Region. In order to enhance the Transfer Capacity, several steps have been taken by the Government which *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Construction and commissioning of two very high capacity 765 KV single circuit Raichur-Sholapur transmission lines.
- (ii) Further, addition of transmission capacity by construction of 400 KV Kozhikode-Mysore D/C transmission line and Edamon (KSEB)-Muvattupuzha (Cochin) transmission lines as also other upstream and downstream transmission lines.

Unelectrified villages in Uttar Pradesh

†89. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that still there are such villages in Uttar Pradesh which are yet to be electrified; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Yojana -Programme' for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity in the rural areas. Under RGGVY, 64 projects (in 65 districts) were sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh in X Plan, covering electrification of 27,761 unelectrified villages as proposed by the State DISCOM. The electrification works in these districts have already been completed. Further, under Phase-II of RGGVY, 22 supplementary projects were sanctioned under the scheme in XI Plan covering electrification of 551 un-electrified villages, as proposed by the State DISCOM.

Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY in XII Plan for electrification of all villages and habitations having population above 100. Under RGGVY, 64 projects have been sanctioned in XII Plan in Uttar Pradesh, covering electrification of 868 unelectrified villages, as proposed by the State DISCOM.

Power shortage in the country

90. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present shortage of power in the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to increase power generation in the country;
- (c) whether country has increased its power generation during the last one year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The shortage of power varies from State to State depending upon the demand and supply of power. The energy and peaking shortage in the country during the current year as reported by the States from April, 2014 to October, 2014 is 4.1% and 4.7% respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The generation during 2013-14 was 967150.3 Million Unit (MU) which was 55093.6 MU more than the generation during 2012-13, that is, 912056.7 MU. The State-wise details of generation during 2013-14 over 2012-13 is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise monthly and cumulative gross generation during the year
2013-14 vis-a-vis that during corresponding period previous year*

Region	State	Generation (MU) during April-March	
1	2	3	4
		2013-14	2012-13
NR		270695.2	261008.4
	Chandigarh	-	-
	Delhi	8637.67	10740.93
	Haryana	26374.22	25416.04
	Himachal Pradesh	21680.66	20331.49
	Jammu and Kashmir	12426.79	12485.81
	Punjab	20731.49	21938.16
	Rajasthan	45851.36	42365.83
	Uttar Pradesh	111843.01	104346.72
	Uttarakhand	11025.01	12438.79
	BBMB	12125.01	10944.67
WR		322716.9	302182.8
	Chhattisgarh	70930.12	68115.77
	Goa	241.32	245.41
	Gujarat	97198.69	90991.22
	Madhya Pradesh	59646.87	50695.53
	Maharashtra	94699.94	92134.91
SR		206334.3	191906
	Andhra Pradesh (Incl. Telengana)	85428.09	87167.25
	Karnataka	49188.73	43946.42
	Kerala	9249.8	6867.66
	Puducherry	256.97	230.76
	Tamil Nadu	62210.7	53693.92
ER		152226.2	143729.2
	Andaman Nicobar	171.49	135.81

1	2	3	4
	Bihar	14939.36	14707.45
	DVC	28115.29	26277.21
	Jharkhand	14345.18	11520.07
	Orissa	45639.6	41663.62
	Sikkim	2945.38	2596.5
	West Bengal	46069.88	46828.54
NER		9579.81	8435.71
	Arunachal Pradesh	980.94	1239.94
	Assam	4365.22	4202.29
	Manipur	639.84	580.41
	Meghalaya	981.61	774.77
	Nagaland	245.71	213.34
	Tripura	2366.49	1424.96
	Mizoram	-	-
Import		5597.9	4794.5
	Bhutan (IMP)	5597.9	4794.5
GRAND TOTAL		967150.3	912056.7

1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.

2. Generation from stations up to 25 MW are not being monitored since 1.04.10

Note: Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State and Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Integrated power grid with South Asian countries

91. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an integrated power grid to connect India with its South Asian neighbours;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for having an efficacious power trading agreement with its South Asian neighbours to improve the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) At present, India is having transmission inter-connections with many of the South Asian countries namely Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal through various cross border transmission links. The brief details of transmission connection with each of the countries are given in Statement (*See below*). More Avenues for efficacious power trading arrangement with other South Asian neighbours would be taken as may be feasible.

Statement

The brief details of transmission connections with Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal

A. Indo-Nepal

The existing India-Nepal cross border interconnection links which are in operation are given below:

Bihar (BSPTCL)-Nepal:

132 kV line

1. Kataiya-Kusaha S/C
2. Ramnagar-Gandak/Surajpura (Nepal) S/C

33 kV line

3. Kataiya-Inarwa (Biratnagar) S/C (not in service)
4. Kataiya-Rajbiraj S/C
5. Jaynagar-Sirha (Bishnupur) S/C
6. Sitamarhi-Jaleshwer S/C
7. Raxaul-Birganj S/C

Uttar Pradesh (UPPCL)-Nepal:

33 kV line

1. Nanpara-Nepalgunj S/C line

Uttarakhand (UPCL)-Nepal:

11 kV line:

1. Pithoragarh-Baitadi line
2. Dharchula - Jaljibe line
3. Dharchula-Pipli line

NHPC-Nepal:

132 kV line

1. Tanakpur HEP-Mahendranagarj S/C line

B. Indo-Bangladesh**1. Existing Cross Border Links (In Asynchronous Mode)**

- Baharampur (India)-Bheramara (Bangladesh) 400 kV D/C line

C. Indo-Bhutan

Indian and Bhutan grids are operated in synchronous mode through following transmission links.

Chukha HEP (336MW):

- Chukha (Bhutan)-Birpara 220 kV D/C (India/West Bengal)
- Chukha (Bhutan)-Birpara (West Bengal) via Singhigaon (Bhutan) 220 kV S/C

Kurichu HEP (60MW):

- Kurichu (Bhutan)-Gelephu (Bhutan)-Salakati (Assam) 132 kV S/C

Tala HEP (1020MW):

- Tala (Bhutan)-Siliguri (West Bengal) 400 kV 2xD/C lines (one of the circuit of a D/C line is LILOed at Malbase S/S in Bhutan)

Capacity addition target of power generation

92. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years *i.e.*, from 2011-12 to 2013-14, the capacity addition by private sector power companies is only 11,000 MW per year;

(b) with this rate, how the Ministry is planning to achieve 88,000 MW capacity addition in Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to provide coal to plants and achieve the Twelfth Plan target in the light of cancellation of coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Generation Capacity Addition by private sector power companies during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Capacity Added (MW)
2011-12	11971
2012-13	11257.5
2013-14	11884
TOTAL	35112.5

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) target for capacity addition is 88,537 MW comprising of 26182 MW from the Central Sector, 15530 MW from the State Sector and 46825 MW from the Private Sector. Total capacity addition upto 31.10.2014 has been about 48,026 MW, which is 54.2% of the target.

(c) The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 was promulgated by the Hon'ble President of India on 21st October, 2014 to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Utilization of electricity transmission lines

93. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has not put in place a mechanism to assess the utilization of electricity transmission lines which has resulted in pockets of congestion and redundancy;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a vast gap between cumulative transmission capacity and cumulative transfer capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Power System Operation Company (POSOCO), a subsidiary company of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) does regular assessment of the utilization of electricity transmission lines. This is done by calculating the Total Transfer Capability (TTC), Available Transfer Capability (ATC) and Transfer Reliability Margin (TRM) of various transmission corridors, in accordance with the guidelines approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Transmission system, which is being developed in the country also considers POSOCO's recommendation so that congestion in the transmission corridors can be eliminated or further minimized.

(c) and (d) As regards the gap between Total Transfer Capability and Available Transfer Capability, it is to be stated that the ATC is calculated *inter-alia* taking into account secure grid operation standards.

It is to be further explained that the transmission grid is a mesh network inter-connecting a number of transmission lines of various capacities and the ATC takes into account constraints like voltage stability and angular stability of all the transmission lines connected to the grid.

Standards for power generation and distribution

†94. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms fixed between the Centre and the States regarding power generation and distribution;
- (b) the details of situations under which the Centre supplies electricity to the States; and
- (c) the details of those conditions under which the Centre supplies electricity to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The details of the norms for allocation of power to the States/UTs are given in Statement (*See* below). Accordingly, power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) is allocated to the beneficiary States/UTs in two parts. 85% power is allocated as firm allocation. The allocation of remaining 15% unallocated power of CGSs, kept at the disposal of Central Government, is revised from time to time, keeping in view factors like emergent situations arising due to any natural calamity, relative power supply position etc. of the States.

Statement

The details of norms for allocation of Power to the States/UTs

Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement.

The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (not free) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The balance (72% in case of Hydro and 75% in case of Thermal and Nuclear) power is distributed amongst the States/UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the States is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing State gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations, for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011 and for the extension of the existing projects. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding. In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has, in January, 2011, approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation.

Causes of road accidents

95. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to identify main causes of road-accidents across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any remedial steps to reduce the number of accidents across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data on road accidents from all States/UTs in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). These data are analyzed and an annual publication titled "Road Accidents in India" is released every year by the

Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The latest issue of the publication issued in 2013. As per this report, the causes of accidents are as under:-

Sl. No.	Causes of Road Accidents	Percentage
1.	Fault of driver	78%
2.	Fault of cyclist	0.8%
3.	Fault of pedestrian	2%
4.	Defect in condition of Motor Vehicle	1.9%
5.	Defect in road condition	1.4%
6.	Weather condition	1%
7.	All other causes	14.9%

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

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws *etc.*
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes and Inspection and Certification Centre.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

New company for collection of tolls

96. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has floated a new company to collect tolls along National Highways;
- (b) what is the mandate and objectives of the new venture; and
- (c) whether the new company would work independently or in partnership with private companies, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. However, NHAI has promoted a company Indian Highways Management Company Ltd. to implement Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system under company's act 1956, with equity participation from NHAI (25%), Concessionaires (50%) and Financial Institutions (25%).

- (b) One of the objectives of the proposed new Company is implementation of Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system and to provide services including toll transaction clearing house operations, helpdesk support and other support activities.
- (c) The new company will work independently.

Widening of NH and construction of bypasses in Kerala

97. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the widening of National Highways and construction of NH bypasses in Kerala have been finalized all over the State and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether construction of Kollam and Alappuzha bypasses have been finalized and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The upgradation by widening to four lane of NH 47 under NHDP Phase II and widening to four lane of NH 17 under NHDP Phase III including construction of NH bypasses in Kerala was entrusted to NHAI nearing a decade ago. So far as four laning of 74 Km length from Thrissur to Edappally/Aroor has been completed and put into operation. However, only two projects namely four laning from Tamil Nadu Border at Walayar to Vaddakkancherry in a length of 58Km and Six laning from Vaddakkancherry to Thrissur in a length of 30Km of NH 47 are in progress.

Remaining seven NHDP projects in a length of 641 Km on NH 17 (04 projects from Karnataka Border to Edappally in a length of 421 Km) and NH-47 (03 projects from Cherthala to Tamil Nadu border in a length of 220 Km) were dropped due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition and public resistance to requisite minimum 45m ROW essential for safety of traffic.

On the proactive initiative of this Ministry, *vide* letter dated 07.07.2014 from Hon'ble Minister (RT and H, S), in reply *vide* letter dated 30.10.2014 from Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kerala, the State Govt. is kind enough to agree to requisite minimum 45m ROW essential for safety of traffic for upgradation of NHs to four lane in Kerala. However, to monitor and resolve the land acquisition issue, The Govt. of Kerala has decided to constitute a committee headed by Chief Secretary, Kerala.

(b) The tender for award of work of Alappuzha and Kollam bypasses have been received and are under evaluation.

Helmets for women riders

98. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that helmets for women riders had been made compulsory in the National capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make helmets compulsory for women riders throughout the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi *vide* their Notification No. F19(38)/Tpt/Sectt/2011/176 dated 28.08.2014 has made wearing of protective head gear (helmet) compulsory for women except the Sikh Women for whom it is made optional.

(c) and (d) According to Section 129 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, every person except a Sikh wearing a turban driving or riding on a motor cycle shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear (helmet) conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 does not exempt women pillion riders on two wheelers from wearing helmet. According to the second proviso to the said Section 129, the State Governments can frame rules to provide for such exceptions as they may think fit.

Deaths in road accidents

99. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether death in road accidents in the country are the highest in the world;
- (b) the number of deaths caused in road accidents during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has devised some action plan/strategy to control such untimely deaths;
- (d) what is the action plan to control alcoholic driving;
- (e) whether certain advisory measures have been issued to the State Governments in the matter; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Based on the latest issue of the “World Road Statistics” (WRS) 2012, brought out by the International Road Federation, Geneva, the highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world for year 2010 was reported to be India (1,33,938) followed by China (65,225) for the same year. However, for international comparisons, absolute figures are strictly not comparable owing to large differences in size of population, road geometry, geographical area, vehicle population etc. State wise data on total number of persons killed in road accidents during the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents on the National Highways:

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.

- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care .
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

(d) to (f) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases. This Ministry is pursuing the matter with all State Government regarding strict enforcement of section 185 of MV Act 1988 and removal of liquor shops along National Highways. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued advisories to all States/UTs to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. State Governments were also requested to review cases wherever license had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.

Statement

State/UT-wise total number of persons killed in road accidents during the calendar years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,770	15,684	15,165	14,964	14,171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158	148	126	138	143
3.	Assam	1,991	2,256	2,342	2,291	2,441
4.	Bihar	4,390	5,137	5,090	5,056	5,061
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,865	2,956	2,983	3,167	3,477
6.	Goa	321	327	333	292	266
7.	Gujarat	6,983	7,506	8,008	7,817	7,613
8.	Haryana	4,603	4,719	4,762	4,446	4,517

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,140	1,102	1,072	1,109	1,054
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,100	1,045	1,116	1,165	990
11.	Jharkhand	2,170	2,540	2,572	2,818	2,706
12.	Karnataka	8,714	9,590	8,971	9,448	10,046
13.	Kerala	3,830	3,950	4,145	4,286	4,258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,365	8,085	7,869	8,175	8,588
15.	Maharashtra	11,396	12,340	13,057	13,333	13,029
16.	Manipur	125	154	158	158	165
17.	Meghalaya	145	163	212	219	130
18.	Mizoram	60	82	81	77	97
19.	Nagaland	55	40	25	56	30
20.	Odisha	3,527	3,837	3,802	3,701	4,062
21.	Punjab	3,668	3,542	4,931	4,820	4,588
22.	Rajasthan	9,045	9,163	9,232	9,528	9,724
23.	Sikkim	87	71	106	55	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	13,746	15,409	15,422	16,175	15,563
25.	Tripura	229	231	245	272	226
26.	Uttarakhand	852	931	937	844	766
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14,638	15,175	21,512	16,149	16,004
28.	West Bengal	4,860	5,680	5,664	5,397	5,504
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	27	17	25	40
30.	Chandigarh	171	138	136	136	117
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	62	63	53	49
32.	Daman and Diu	33	31	33	29	31
33.	Delhi	2,325	2,153	2,065	1,866	1,820
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	218	239	233	193	228
TOTAL		125,660	134,513	142,485	138,258	137,572

National highways in Jharkhand

100. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highways passing through Jharkhand along with their length National Highways-wise;
- (b) the number of National Highways that have been four laned;
- (c) the names of National Highways which have been connected with the Golden Quadrilateral project;
- (d) whether there has been delay in construction work on the said National Highways; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Two number of National Highways, *i.e.*, NH 2 and NH 33, passing through Jharkhand are four lane having total length of 225.51 km.

(c) NH 32, 33, 100 and 114 A in the State of Jharkhand are connected with Golden Quadrilateral Project, *i.e.*, NH 2 in the State of Jharkhand.

(d) and (e) There are some projects in the State of Jharkhand, which are delayed due to delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, poor performance of the Concessionaire/Contractors, and law and order problem. The Central Government has taken up these issues with the concerned Department of State Govt. to expedite the progress of work and action as per the contract conditions has been taken against the Concessionaire/Contractor for poor performance.

Statement***National Highways in Jharkhand***

Sl. No.	National Highways No.	Length in Km
1.	2	192.26
2.	6	23.6

Sl. No.	National Highways No.	Length in Km
3.	23 (C-R Section)	85.76
4.	23 (R-G Section)	208.5
5.	31	47.7
6.	32	106.5
7.	33	333.5
8.	75	261
9.	75E	202.9
10.	78	23.12
11.	80	92.9
12.	98	55.4
13.	99	106
14.	100	120
15.	114A	298
16.	133	123
17.	133A	25
18.	220	54
19.	333	20
20.	343	48.5
21.	43 New	58
22.	419 New	60
23.	143A New	71
24.	333A New	15
TOTAL		2631.64

Bids for Highway Projects

101. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bids have been relaunched under EPC or PPP modes for various highway construction projects like Eastern Peripheral Expressway, Zirakhpur-Patiala, Ambala-Kaithal, Patiala-Bhatinda, Bhatinda-Amritsar, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign firms have also evinced interest in PPP projects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the cost of each project and the total length (in kms.) and the schedule of completion; and

(e) whether these projects would be put on fast track to ensure speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. For speedy implementation of various national highway projects, bids have been invited through Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) as well as Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modes of delivery. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permissible in Road Sector and bids are invited globally. Construction time of all national highway projects varies from 30-42 months from the date of commencement of construction. Details of projects that have been re-bid are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Project	Mode of Delivery	Total Length (in KM)	Total Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Haryana	Ambala-Kaithal Package - 1	EPC	50.860	474.09
2.	Haryana	Ambala-Kaithal Package - 2	EPC	44.500	379.80
3.	Haryana	Hissar-Dabwali Package 1	EPC	57.000	574.59
4.	Haryana	Hissar-Dabwali Package 2	EPC	86.660	701.62
5.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula Package 1	EPC	43.599	694.60
6.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula Package 1	EPC	45.114	656.31
7.	Haryana	Mukarba Chowk-Panipat	PPP	69.849	2128.72
8.	Punjab	Kharar-Kurali	EPC	14.000	239.00
9.	Punjab	Chandigarh-Kharar	EPC	10.185	408.00
10.	Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	PPP	135.000	4489.00

Special police force for accident victims on NHS

102. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up a special police force to help victims of mishaps on National Highways across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, keeping in view the length of the highways, Government has any proposal to introduce air ambulances and aircranes for early action;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry has drafted Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014 covering the entire gamut of issues related to motor vehicles and road safety. There is a provision in the Bill for constitution of Highway Traffic Regulation and Protection Force.

(c) to (e) No, Sir, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways procures cranes and ambulances under National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS) and provide the State Governments for relief of the accident victims. Besides Concession Agreements prescribe that the Concessionaire is required to provide round the clock ambulance service for road accident victims and in addition provide Route Patrol Vehicles, Tow-Away Cranes for incident management on Project Highway. Ambulances, Route Patrol Vehicles and Tow Away Cranes are provided at an average length of 50 kilometer on NHs entrusted to NHAI.

In order to give a boost to emergency care of the road accident victims, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also launched pilot projects on Gurgaon - Jaipur section of NH 8, Ahmedabad - Mumbai Stretch of NH - 8 and Ranchi - Rargaon - Mahulia stretch of NH - 33 for providing cashless treatment to road accident victims for 48 hours or ₹ 30,000/- whichever is earlier.

Mandatory recall of vehicles

103. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that soon vehicle manufacturers may have to face mandatory

recall, rather than hiding behind voluntary recalls, when a particular model is found to be defective;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring in a Bill to make vehicle recall must if 100 or more people complain about a particular defect in any vehicle model to the concerned authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration with the Government.

Execution of highway projects

104. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target of awarding projects for the construction of 8,500 km of highways by the end of March, 2015 as against a target of 9,638 km during 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in order to better chances of getting private participation, NHAI is breaking down the Eastern Peripheral Expressway into three projects to be bid out separately for faster execution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) had set a target for award of 9638 kms of National Highways (NH) during the year 2013-14. However, the response to bids was minimal. Therefore, to make it realistic MoRTH has set up the target for award of 8500 kms of NH during the year 2014-15. Details of which are as follows:

Programme	Target for the year 2013-14	Target for the year 2014-15
1	2	3
National Highways Development Programme	6094	6500
National Highway Interconnectivity Improvement Projects (NHIIP)	1120	500

1	2	3
Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-Eastern Region (SARDP-NE)	2000	1000
Road Development Programme for Left Wing Extremist Region (LWE)	424	500
TOTAL	9638	8500

(c) and (d) The Government had approved execution of Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE) with a design length of 135.000 km and total project cost of Rs.4489.00 crore on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) mode of delivery. However, due to non-response of bidders, the Government has now decided to implement the EPE project in six packages on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode as per following details:

Packages	Chainage	Length (in Km)	Civil Cost (2014-15) (₹ in Crore)	EPC Cost (₹ in crore)
I.	Km. 1-22	21.000	771.18	962.42
II.	Km. 22-46.50	24.500	785.78	980.65
III.	Km. 46.5-71	24.500	788.51	984.06
IV.	Km. 71-93	22.000	789.31	985.05
V.	Km. 93-114	21.000	664.53	829.33
VI.	Km. 114-136	22.000	768.56	959.16
	TOTAL		4567.87	5700.67

Construction of roads in naxal affected areas

†105. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contractors are not applying for construction of roads in naxal-hit areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to construct road in these areas by directly engaging the Border Roads Organization;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir. The contractors are not applying for construction of roads in certain deeply naxal-hit areas of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(b) The main reasons for the above are security related issues, limited working time and non-availability of material and labour in certain naxal affected areas.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Border Roads Organisation is mainly engaged for construction and maintenance of roads & bridges in Border areas and they are heavily burdened for completion of their assigned task.

Setting up of scientific accident investigation team

106. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the fatal automobile road accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these accidents are happening for want of proper scientific accident investigation, which needs to be developed; and

(d) whether Government has felt the need for setting up of scientific accident investigation teams to deeply evolve the causes of accidents and get prepared to combat with future accidents efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects and compiles information on road accidents from Police

Department of States/Union Territories in a 19-item format devised under Asia Pacific Road Accident Data (APRAD). State wise data on total number of fatal accident for the year 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors. These include driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for road accidents.

(d) Under Section 135 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the State Government has been empowered to frame the scheme for in depth study on causes and analysis of motor vehicle accidents.

Statement

*Total number of Fatal Road accidents in India classified according to
Types of Vehicles and Objects Primarily Responsible: 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Two Wheelers	Auto-Rickshaws	Car, Jeep, Taxis	Buses	Trucks, Tempos, MAVs, Tractors	Other Motor Vehicles	Other Vehicles/ Objects*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2609	1301	1868	1,220	3917	1558	702
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	15	17	5	20	25	8
3.	Assam	498	59	491	196	516	333	69
4.	Bihar	743	193	744	524	1637	356	415
5.	Chhattisgarh	781	28	416	181	894	638	121
6.	Goa	121	1	60	21	9	0	37
7.	Gujarat	1559	486	998	299	1680	718	1046
8.	Haryana	289	125	888	309	1262	589	633
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	3	307	45	192	54	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	197	8	115	87	164	232	6
11.	Jharkhand	576	93	313	191	745	137	370
12.	Karnataka	2271	431	1382	891	2207	1349	339
13.	Kerala	985	261	1032	772	615	304	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2034	146	1288	593	2553	860	91
15.	Maharashtra	3017	658	1868	445	2752	1643	953
16.	Manipur	36	4	21	9	44	30	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	6	37	7	32	16	14
18.	Mizoram	20	0	9	2	23	23	0
19.	Nagaland	3	10	8	2	3	8	0
20.	Odisha	944	141	467	198	1207	344	180
21.	Punjab	1060	98	949	341	975	335	406
22.	Rajasthan	1632	79	2106	689	2868	1405	6
23.	Sikkim	4	0	47	0	4	11	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4327	386	3361	1,868	2266	1393	903
25.	Tripura	43	22	52	11	42	36	13
26.	Uttarakhand	83	16	147	82	245	65	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2146	328	2417	1,029	3721	1433	2003
28.	West Bengal	744	185	754	654	1822	533	385
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0	9	5	10	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	10	0	55	5	18	26	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	0	3	1	22	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	0	5	0	6	4	0
33.	Delhi	159	17	275	147	419	55	706
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	82	8	28	38	43	24	0
TOTAL		27,179	5,108	22,537	10,867	32,933	14,546	9,419

Beautification of National Highways

107. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned or is likely to plan any proposal for the beautification of the National Highways connecting various towns/cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the development of National Highways is a continuous process and their beautification/landscaping is planned as per the guidelines of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) prescribed in IRC:SP:21. Besides, in O & M/OMT contracts, highway beautification is done by the National Highways Authority of India by way of median plantation, cleaning of highways, street lighting in habited areas and painting on kerbs, structures etc.

Four laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8A

108. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken up four laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8A;

(b) whether four laning would be sufficient for next 10-15 years; and

(c) if not, whether Government intends to convert the road into six lane and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Four laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D has been taken up by National Highway Authority of India on BOT basis under NHDP Phase-III, which is adequate as per present traffic projection.

Construction of bridges on national highways

†109. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bridges constructed over various National Highways in the country during last two years, as on date; and

(b) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed during the current financial year as on date and amount allocated therefor, State-wise?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) 137 number of standalone bridges have been constructed over various National Highways in the country during last two years.

(b) 470 number of bridges are proposed to be constructed during the current financial year under annual plan 2014-15 on various National Highways in the country. The State-wise details of bridges proposed to be constructed and amount allocated (plan provision) therefor are given in Statement.

Statement

Construction of bridge on National Highways

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of bridges proposed to be constructed during the current financial year on various National Highways in the country	Amount allocated (plan provision) in ₹ in crore
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	500.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11	181.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	70.61
4.	Assam	20	41.49
5.	Bihar	5	27.60
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	8.50
7.	Goa	5	3.95
8.	Gujarat	24	90.21
9.	Haryana	15	81.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25	181.67
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	106.49
12.	Jharkhand	8	30.75
13.	Karnataka	53	165.80
14.	Kerala	7	66.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	59	72.64
16.	Maharashtra	22	209.79

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	19	142.12
18.	Meghalaya	3	37.29
19.	Mizoram	3	36.00
20.	Nagaland	1	1.45
21.	Odisha	47	106.48
22.	Puducherry	1	2.75
23.	Punjab	8	44.99
24.	Rajasthan	1	45.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	17	24.40
26.	Telangana	17	58.65
27.	Tripura	4	30.35
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16	40.00
29.	Uttarakhand	14	50.17
30.	West Bengal	24	145.20
TOTAL		470	2602.35

Pilot project for safety of women in Government road transport

†110. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started pilot projects for the safety of women in Government road transports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether directions/instructions have been issued to all State Governments in this regard or whether all State Governments would be provided financial assistance for this purpose;

(d) whether the said project covers road transports of all small and big cities and rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.01.2014 approved a proposal of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways regarding “Security for Women in public road transport in the country” in 32 cities of the country with a population of 1 million or more. The objective of the scheme is to ensure safety of women and girl child in public transport by monitoring location of public transport vehicles to provide immediate assistance in minimum response time to the victims in distress.

The proposed scheme under the “Nirbhaya Fund” envisages setting up of a unified system at the National Level (National Vehicle Security and Tracking System) and State level (City Command and Control Centre) for GPS tracking of the location of, emergency buttons in and video recording of incidents in public transport vehicles.

Improvement/widening of Mumbai-Goa national highways

111. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to improve/widen the National Highway from Mumbai to Goa;
- (b) whether any part of this National Highway has been widened/improved;
- (c) if so, the cost thereof;
- (d) whether any estimate of the cost regarding the improvement/widening of this National Highway has been made;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the type of construction material that is proposed to be used;
- (g) whether it would be executed by the corporation, by Government or on PPP model; and
- (h) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The 4-laning of Panvel to Indapur Section (length=84 kms) has been taken up on PPP basis under NHDP III which is under implementation with cost of ₹ 942.69 Crore and 4-laning of Zarap to Patradevi section from km 0/000 to 21/508 (length=21.508 kms) has been completed with cost of ₹ 264.05 crore.

(d) to (f) Feasibility Study Report for 4-laning of Indapur to Zarap Section has been approved by Ministry. Feasibility Study Report and Detailed Project Report from Maharashtra/Goa border to Goa/Karnataka border section has been commissioned by Government of Goa. The estimated cost of Projects including pre-construction activities is ₹ 4121 Crore as per Feasibility Study Report. The type of construction material is proposed as per relevant IRC codes, Ministry's Standard and Specification and site condition. The Panvel to Indapur section is being constructed with flexible pavement.

(g) and (h) The Panvel to Indapur Section is under implementation on PPP model by NHAI as executing agency and M/s Supreme Panvel Indapur Tollways Pvt Ltd as Concessionaire. Maharashtra PWD is executing agency for Indapur to Zarap Section. The mode of delivery of Projects for Indapur to Zarap Section may be PPP/EPC model based on financial viability of project.

Schemes implemented by the Ministry

112. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry;
- (b) the essential features of each of the schemes;
- (c) the names of the schemes which provide for participation by the State Governments;
- (d) the nature of participation in detail with respect to each of the schemes;
- (e) the name of the projects with respect to National Highways implemented or proposed to be implemented in Goa; and
- (f) the details of financial implication/contribution with respect to each of the schemes being implemented in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development of NHs has been taken up under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) in seven phases and National Highway Interconnectivity Improvement Program (NHIIP), a scheme implemented with the assistance of World Bank. Stretches not covered under NHDP and NHIIP are developed under annual plan of the Ministry. Besides, Ministry

has also taken up development of roads including State roads in north eastern States and in naxal affected areas under special accelerated road development program for north-east region (SARDP-NE) and left wing extremism (LWE) schemes respectively. Further, Ministry also provides assistance to the State Governments for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF), Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI and ISC) Schemes.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance works on NHs are implemented on the agency basis. The State Governments (State PWDs) are one of the agency.

(e) and (f) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and taken up in stretches. The stretches are identified and taken up depending upon inter-se priority of works and availability of resources. The current Annual Plan 2014-15 provides an outlay of ₹1065.85crores for development works on NHs in Goa.

**Completion of pending projects by amendment
to Model Concession Agreement**

113. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to complete the pending projects of and highways by amending the Model Concession Agreement;

(b) if so, the details of such projects which are pending and Government's proposal thereon;

(c) the policy of Government to complete the North-eastern projects; and

(d) the details of the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Projects in the North-East are given special emphasis and are covered under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East (SARDP-NE). In addition, for speedy/implementation of National Highway projects in bordering areas, especially in the North Eastern States, Government has set up a company namely, National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited under the Companies Act, 2013.

Implementation of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

†114. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the concept, implementation process of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and the assistive role of Government administration therein; and

(b) whether any special measures have been taken by the Central and State Governments to implement the above scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages. The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate the vision of Mahatma Gandhi of transforming Swaraj into Suraj by way of creating model villages keeping in view the present context. Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values, such as People's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, dignity of labour, spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, *etc.*, in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

The basic approach of the Scheme is to leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) to develop model Gram Panchayats. The Role of Members of Parliament is to identify and select the Adarsh Gram, engage with the community in the village, propagate the values of the scheme, initiate start-up activities to build up the right environment, facilitate the planning process, mobilise additional resources to the extent possible, particularly from CSR and philanthropies, fill up critical gaps in the plan using MPLADs funds, monitor the progress periodically and take the lead in sorting out issues and problems, proactively facilitate transparency and accountability in the programme implementation and help sort out public grievances, coordinate with the community to achieve the desired, non-tangible outcomes, particularly the social ones.

At the national level, the nodal Ministry for implementing this scheme will be the Ministry of Rural Development. For overseeing the implementation, there will be two national level committees. One will be headed by the Minister for Rural Development with the participation of the Ministers in charge of Planning, Programme Implementation and other key ministries as may be decided. The second committee will be headed by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Secretary of Rural Development with representatives from the following Ministries/ departments not below the rank of Joint Secretary. At the State level there has to be an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and including experts as required. The Secretary of the Rural Development Department of the State will be the member-convenor.

The District Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collector will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Member(s) of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings. The heads of the GPs concerned will also be invited for these monthly meetings. At the district level, the Collector will appoint a competent Charge Officer of sufficient seniority, for every Gram Panchayat who will coordinate the implementation at the local level and will be fully responsible and accountable for the implementation.

(b) Video Conference has been held by the Ministry of Rural Development with all 672 District Collectors explaining to them the scheme and focusing on the need to extend support to the Members of Parliament for identification of Adarsh Gram Panchayats and subsequent implementation of the programme.

Comprehensive Capacity Building Plan (CCBP) has been formulated in association with National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. 182 persons from different States, who form the State Team of Trainers (STOTs) for Capacity Building along with the State Nodal Officers, have been imparted training at NIRD, Hyderabad on 13th November, 2014. The States/UTs are currently holding Orientation Programmes for the Members of Parliament and Collectors.

Separate website saanjhi.gov.in and separate email ID pmusaanjhi@gov.in have been created.

Based on one of the decisions taken by the cabinet, while approving the scheme and its guidelines, secretaries of the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by Secretary, MoRD to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY.

The Ministry has taken pro-active steps towards dissemination of the Guidelines. Around 10,000 copies of the Guidelines have been printed and distributed during the last few weeks. Efforts are on to get them translated into ten regional languages for easy understanding.

Schemes for welfare of rural people

115. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes/policies formulated by Government to improve the quality of life and economic welfare of rural people;

(b) the details of measures taken to reduce the poverty and unemployment to improve the health and educational status and to fulfil the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing of the rural population; and

(c) the details of action taken to popularize Government programmes/policies amongst rural people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in rural areas of the country, as a part of overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities.

(c) The Ministry has separate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division for planning and executing IEC activities. Realizing its importance, the Ministry has progressively strengthened its IEC activities to disseminate information through most of the available modes of communication. Besides, separate funds have been earmarked for IEC activities under Rural Housing, MGNREGA and NRLM which are pooled together and are utilized for undertaking IEC activities in respect of all the programmes of the Ministry in a holistic manner.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

116. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently announced the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana;

- (b) if so, the details thereof.
- (c) the criteria laid down for selecting the specific villages;
- (d) whether it is fully funded by the Central Government and if so, the budgetary allocations made in this regard; and
- (e) the details of targets fixed and the number of villages expected to be benefitted?

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

(b) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been launched and its guidelines released on 11th October, 2014. Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages. The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to translate the vision of Mahatma Gandhi of transforming Swaraj into Suraaj by way of creating model villages keeping in view the present context. Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values, such as People's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, dignity of labour, spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-Government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc., in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

(c) For identification of Adarsh Gram Panchayats by the Hon'ble Members, of Parliament, a Gram Panchayat is the basic unit. It should have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. In States which have larger Gram Panchayats, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) can choose any of them, as Gram Panchayat is the basic unit. The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

(d) There is no provision of funding in the Scheme. It is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/Behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The achievement of this is intended through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds or starting new infrastructure or construction schemes. With this aim, as approved under the Scheme, secretaries of the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY.

(e) Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. Accordingly, approximately 6400 Gram Panchayats are expected to be selected and transformed into Adarsh Grams under the Scheme by 2024.

Reduction in allocation of funds for MGNREGA

117. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to decrease the allocation of funds to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) whether the number of beneficiary of MGNREGA has decreased in recent years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of beneficiaries and budget allocation during the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There are variations in demand for work year to year, depending on seasonal factors, but there is no steady decline. The wage employment provided has increased from 218.76 crore persondays in 2011-12 to 220.22 crore persondays in 2013-14. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme; and the demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand and along with transparency and accountability.

State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders, funds released during the last two years and current year along with the budget allocation are given in the Statement. (*See below*) MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds.

Statement

Statewise/UT-wise details of households provided employment

Sl. No.	State	Household provided employment			Central fund released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.54	60.38	30.69	321673.59	475049.00	253920.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.29	1.40	0.57	6834.19	13852.67	922.97
3.	Assam	12.35	12.62	6.06	53445.67	57349.95	31001.66
4.	Bihar	20.88	20.59	9.84	122781.45	158070.67	76981.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.38	25.13	17.33	203136.31	144602.31	112467.27
7.	Gujarat	6.81	5.79	4.09	47440.77	33530.02	27017.59
8.	Haryana	2.94	3.25	1.75	34935.89	37687.81	8730.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.15	5.39	3.31	36129.50	47797.09	21595.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.47	6.58	1.05	76276.16	60315.73	28742.85
11.	Jharkhand	14.19	11.39	8.82	80916.84	62143.28	43189.65
12.	Karnataka	13.32	14.50	7.25	123193.69	159606.81	105558.51
13.	Kerala	15.26	15.24	10.38	131117.81	127710.93	73948.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.19	29.09	26.38	161015.37	183982.44	190854.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	16.25	11.43	8.79	157324.33	115292.02	45481.17
16.	Manipur	4.57	4.55	4.37	59023.09	23100.00	17219.69
17.	Meghalaya	3.32	3.64	1.19	22610.82	27106.21	19137.32
18.	Mizoram	1.75	1.78	1.90	25229.24	24474.27	9941.23
19.	Nagaland	3.87	4.08	3.60	46012.38	29214.80	9926.79
20.	Odisha	15.99	17.10	11.48	84797.88	75752.84	68591.12
21.	Punjab	2.40	4.12	2.40	11421.27	22615.48	15571.60
22.	Rajasthan	42.17	36.15	32.07	258534.43	205943.32	223902.21
23.	Sikkim	0.57	0.63	0.41	7406.51	10684.17	3979.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	70.61	62.68	52.77	354605.42	469021.12	229159.85
25.	Telangana			22.19			169660.00
26.	Tripura	5.97	5.91	5.56	76889.88	94366.49	37377.32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49.47	49.95	24.26	129202.49	289639.01	99476.69
28.	Uttarakhand	4.40	3.97	1.27	26827.10	33000.50	17434.86
29.	West Bengal	58.17	61.32	41.72	339547.96	289438.19	298975.11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.13	0.17	0.08	1381.49	1918.10	728.99
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.56	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Goa	0.05	0.05	0.06	241.16	205.86	13.57
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.01	0.00	117.55	16.93	45.06
35.	Puducherry	0.41	0.39	0.16	885.75	879.98	455.00
36.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		498.88	479.26	341.80	3000995.55	3274368.00	2242008.90

* Till 19.11.2014

Budget Provision	
Financial Year	Budget Provision (₹ in crore)
2012-13	33000.00
2013-14	33000.00
2014-15	34000.00

Construction of rural roads in Himachal Pradesh

118. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the link roads from Bakhuli Nandla, Shirol-Kisroli, Jalwari-Kailu, Amboi-Tipproli and Jangla-Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil of Himachal Pradesh do not meet the norms of PMGSY;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider constructing those link roads on priority basis which are very important for the apple growers;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider including them under NABARD scheme and provide adequate funds for their construction;

(d) whether remetalling of Magwani- Nandla road and metalling of Nandla-Jalwani road is pending since long; and

(e) if so, whether Government would consider providing adequate funds for the same on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) All habitations on the link roads from Bakhuli Nandla, Shirol-Kisroli, Jalwari-Kailu, Amboi-Tipproli and Jangla-Nandla in Chirgaon Tehsil of Himachal Pradesh are having population less than 250; therefore, not eligible to be connected under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) The State Government has reported that the formation cutting stage of the roads from Bhakholi to Nandla and Amboi to Tipproli has been completed by the State department. The link roads Shirol-Kisroli, Jalwari-Kailu and Jangla-Nandla are not yet approved under State scheme.

(c) State Government has informed that the NABARD assisted schemes in the State are finalized based on the MLA priority schemes given by respective MLAs. At present, Shirol-Kisroli, Jalwari-Kailu, Amboi-Tipproli and Jangla-Nandla roads do not appear in the concerned MLA priority schemes. Only Bakhuli to Nandla *via* Magwani road has been approved under NABARD during 2014-15.

(d) and (e) The State Government has reported that tenders are being invited for metal work and tarring work of Bakholi-Magwani-Nandla road approved under NABARD in year 2014-15.

The work of stage-I of Nandla-Jalwani road has been completed under PMGSY. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the stage-II work of this road has been prepared and will be submitted in the next shelf prepared under PMGSY. Adequate funds have been sanctioned for Magwani-Nandla road under NABARD.

Utilisation of funds under PMGSY

†119. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds released to all States by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since 2011-12, so far, have been spent for road construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether road construction work under PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh has been incomplete for many years; and

(d) if not, the details of the steps taken by Government, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The funds released to the States as project cost and expenditure reported by the States since year 2011-12 and also upto March, 2011 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As informed by the State of Uttar Pradesh, the status of completion of road works sanctioned under various Phases is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Ministry reviews the progress of works sanctioned with the State Government in various Regional Review Meetings, Empowered Committee Meetings, etc. The State Government prepares monthly physical and financial completion plans for pending road works. The Ministry reviews the progress against these plans and wherever required advises the State to expedite the progress.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****Releases and Expenditure (₹ in crore)**

Sl. States No.	Total Release upto March, 2011	Release during 2011-12	Release during 2012-13	Release during 2013-14	Release during 2014-15 upto Oct.'14	Total Expenditure upto March, 2011	Expenditure during 2011-12	Expenditure during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2013-14	Expenditure during 2014-15 upto Oct.'14
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,508.65	607.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,364.24	291.75	205.66	152.56	161.44
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1,100.07	213.27	453.18	0.00	342.25	1,071.57	173.37	310.54	249.36	176.09
3. Assam	5,770.66	1,682.84	154.27	235.49	100.00	5,373.79	1,312.18	522.78	699.01	421.24
4. Bihar	8,162.84	3,336.32	1,278.16	804.68	1,460.00	7,137.89	2,847.08	1,992.21	1,844.95	1,293.35
5. Chhattisgarh	4,942.12	801.51	0.00	0.00	222.00	4,587.21	244.35	281.41	713.58	393.72
6. Goa	10.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Gujarat	1,295.78	66.59	125.74	509.24	337.24	1,226.46	150.55	99.54	477.40	505.89
8. Haryana	1,260.28	60.00	0.00	0.00	218.96	1,214.30	60.80	36.53	8.19	16.94
9. Himachal Pradesh	1,542.69	305.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,525.67	119.17	55.19	148.13	82.05
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1,149.48	757.10	261.70	300.24	290.00	1,047.57	508.43	459.69	534.01	283.17
11. Jharkhand	2,037.17	843.08	100.96	0.00	247.00	1,733.58	323.23	325.61	539.55	382.18

12. Karnataka	3,160.77	0.00	14.60	0.00	200.00	2,950.61	256.62	16.63	7.68	177.13
13. Kerala	493.01	200.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	506.16	58.07	57.30	121.15	75.59
14. Madhya Pradesh	10,625.03	1,138.05	237.88	600.00	708.00	10,120.95	894.17	741.11	1,393.07	848.24
15. Maharashtra	4,493.00	791.01	0.00	0.00	150.00	4,279.08	546.05	153.40	383.50	345.66
16. Manipur	497.60	175.53	184.14	0.00	100.00	477.35	166.52	92.66	139.67	55.33
17. Meghalaya	224.16	37.00	50.00	0.00	62.56	195.15	27.68	32.46	37.70	31.33
18. Mizoram	481.65	93.63J	70.32	0.00	54.74	462.65	85.47	41.95	26.60	19.60
19. Nagaland	351.90	10.00	194.88	0.00	58.65	343.01	12.26	109.83	77.45	19.63
20. Orissa	7,696.72	1,964.95	82.25	748.92	1,051.50	7,296.23	1,235.78	1,188.92	1,605.72	787.29
21. Punjab	1,406.57	164.61	169.66	117.68	295.21	1,349.10	61.49	238.16	295.61	185.04
22. Rajasthan	7,874.14	667.76	146.90	416.69	405.66	7,655.34	247.63	573.85	718.35	496.67
23. Sikkim	530.00	80.00	192.62	0.00	93.84	484.64	13.93	86.73	90.57	55.67
24. Tamil Nadu	1,668.09	160.00	73.60	343.48	100.00	1,533.19	211.36	21.13	383.39	407.11
25. Tripura	1,150.39	206.39	323.16	73.83	150.00	1,069.05	230.22	189.79	232.76	121.51
26. Uttar Pradesh	9,605.93	203.77	0.00	501.93	465.12	9,237.27	194.84	98.00	824.25	603.74
27. Uttarakhand	830.62	295.32	149.24	0.00	176.59	829.76	255.48	32.39	260.64	193.42
28. West Bengal	3,715.49	823.90	0.00	306.17	999.27	3,459.47	417.93	423.28	1,130.44	893.03
TOTAL (STATES)	85,584.96	15,685.39	4,263.23	4,958.35	8,438.59	80,536.61	10,946.41	8,386.75	13,095.29	9,032.06

Statement-II**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****Physical progress of road works sanctioned under PMGSY to the State of Uttar Pradesh**

Particulars	Figures upto Oct '14																	
	Phase-I & II	Phase-III PMGSY & WB Tr. I	Phase-IV	Phase-V		Phase-VI		Phase-VII	Phase-VIII		Phase-IX		Phase-X				PMG SY-2	Total incl. WB
				PMGSY	WB RRP I Tr. II	PMGSY	WB.		PMGSY IAP	WB Tr. (IV)	PMGSY IAP	WB RRP II Pt. I	PMGSY IAP	WB RRP-UG	PMGSY RRP-II Pt. III	WB UG		
Year of Sanction	2000-02	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13				2013-14		
No. of Road works sanctioned	6,378	2,092	2,123	2,213	447	761	43	1,310	59	203	41	514	62	671	714	399	252	18,282
No. of Road works completed	6,378	2,019	2,110	2,162	321	758	38	1,255	31	129	6	254	0	202	194	59	0	15,916
Dropped	0	73	13	50	126	3	5	47	24	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
Being dropped	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	12	47	4	26	20	8	0	127
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	17	23	213	58	443	500	332	252	1,849
Length of Road works sanctioned (in km)	10,694	4,230	3,930	6,761	935	5,880	414	8,011	329	347	144	813	96	1,127	4,237	2,770	1,913	52,631
Length of Road works completed (in km)	10,694	4,058	3,784	6,663	689	5,785	359	7,566	215	230	10	382	0	308	907	341	0	41,992
Dropped	0	172	146	96	246	95	55	362	96	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,345
Being dropped	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	57	57	7	42	129	48	0	357
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	14	28	77	374	89	777	3,201	2,381	1,913	8,937

Reduction in allocation for schemes

†120. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is being proposed to put an end to or curtail financial assistance to several rural development schemes including the flagship MGNREGA and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana funded by Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new schemes by which the Ministry proposes to replace the abovesaid schemes for the development of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Adoption of a village by legislators

121. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has made a public appeal to legislators to adopt one village to further its development and if so, the details of the scheme;

(b) whether any funds have been especially allocated for this purpose, in addition to the Local Areas Development (LAD) allocations;

(c) if no, what are the concrete deliverables of a new nature that can be achieved through this appeal; and

(d) in particular, to what extent can such an appeal alleviate rural poverty, hunger and deprivation on a foundational or enduring basis?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes, the Prime Minister in his address at the launch of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) on 11th October, 2014, and on other occasions, has urged the State Governments/UTs to launch a similar Scheme for legislators, so as to have a greater number of Adarsh Gram Panchayats across the country. He has also written a letter on 29th October, 2014, to all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs emphasizing the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

need to create as many Adarsh Grams as possible and requested them to make an earnest appeal to the Members of Legislative Assembly/Council to come forward and identify suitable Gram Panchayats in accordance with the Guidelines of SAGY and give necessary leadership for transforming them into Adarsh Grams. In this way, a good number of model villages would be available for replication across the country so as to mainstream and actualise the dreams of people of rural areas in the States' and the Centre's common pursuit of a strong, prosperous and progressive India.

(b) and (c) The modalities/Scheme with regard to the above need to be worked out by the State Governments/UTs.

(d) If the appeal of the Hon'ble Prime Minister is implemented as per Part (a) *i.e.* in accordance with the (Guidelines of SAGY, the outcomes envisaged under the Scheme can be achieved, especially the significant ones as given below:-

- Increased livelihoods/employment opportunities
- Reduction in distress migration
- Freedom from bonded labour, child labour and manual scavenging
- 100% registration of deaths and births
- Evolution of alternate dispute resolution system acceptable to all sections of the community
- Peace and Harmony
- Demonstration effect on other Gram Panchayats

Features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

122. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
- (b) how many villages have been selected under SAGY in the country, district-wise and State wise;
- (c) the efforts being made to make village self-reliant in terms of fuel, irrigation, water etc.; and
- (d) what is the target fixed for covering 7000 villages as smart villages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The details and salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) For identification of Adarsh Gram Panchayats by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, a Gram Panchayat (GP) is the basic unit. 493 Members of Parliament have so far identified the Gram Panchayats. Since the territorial jurisdiction of one Lok Sabha constituency may extend to more than one district, the district wise breakup is not available. The State wise breakup of identified GPs is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Clause 7 of the SAGY Guidelines lists the important activities envisaged in an Adarsh Gram Yojana. It, *inter-alia*, provides for (i) economic development through livestock development including Gobar Bank,, cattle hostel and micro-irrigation; (ii) environmental development through Watershed management especially renovation and revival of traditional water bodies and rainwater harvesting-rooftop as well as others and, (iii) Drinking Water, preferably treated piped water with household taps as a part of basic amenities and services.

(d) Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. Accordingly, approximately 6400 Gram Panchayats are expected to be selected and transformed into Adarsh Grams-by 2024.

Statement-I

The details and salient features of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

(a) Objectives :

- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats
- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

(b) Values

- Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village,especially in decision-making related to governance

- Adhering to Antyodaya - enabling the “poorest and the weakest person” in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature - ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and Nurturing local self-governance

(c) Approach:

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.
- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
- Converging different Government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development.
- Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability.

(d) Role of Members of Parliament:

The basic approach of the Scheme is to leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) to develop model Gram Panchayats. The Role of Members of Parliament is to:-

- Identify and select the Gram Panchayat to develop as Adarsh Gram
- Engage with the community in the village and motivate them to take up development activities on their own according to their capacity
- Propagate the values of the scheme

- Initiate start-up activities to build up the right environment
- Facilitate the planning process
- Mobilise additional resources to the extent possible, particularly from CSR and philanthropies
- Fill up critical gaps in the plan using MPLADS funds
- Monitor the progress periodically and take the lead in sorting out issues and problems
- Proactively facilitate transparency and accountability in the programme implementation and help sort out public grievances
- Coordinate with the community to achieve the desired, non-tangible outcomes, particularly the social ones

(e) Planning:

- A Village Development Plan would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty.
- Understanding Villages which have achieved success as Model Villages.
- Converging the resources of various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

(f) Key Aspects:

- **Personal Development:** Moral values, hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women.
- **Human Development:** Universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled class rooms, e-Libraries, e-literacy
- **Social development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST
- **Economic Development:** Diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation
- **Environment Sustainability:** Tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household

- **Basic Amenities:** Piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electric connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broad band connectivity, mini-bank with ATM
- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families - old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Health insurance- RSBY
- **Good Governance:** E-governance, online certificates

(g) Identification of Gram Panchayat:

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.
- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency.
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.
- Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country.
- In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

(h) Four Committees for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme:

- i. Two Committees at the National Level:
 - One Headed by Minister, Rural Development
 - Second One Headed by Secretary Rural Development
- ii. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary
- iii. District Level Committee; Collector/District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer. Charge Officer will be designated to assist the Collector

(i) Role of the District Collector/District Magistrate:

- Conduct of the baseline survey
- Facilitation of village level plan preparation

- Converging the relevant Schemes
- Coordination of scheme implementation across line departments
- Review of progress on a monthly basis and reporting to the State and Government of India
- Adherence to grievance redressal and proactive disclosure norms laid down by the respective scheme guidelines
- Arrangement of frequent site visits to assess progress

(j) Monitoring and Evaluation:

- A separate, real-time web based monitoring system.
- Interface enabling the MP and other key stakeholders to log-in and give suggestions/comments, and even raise queries or complaints.
- Every process taken under this programme, will be photographed and geo-tagged and made available in public domain.
- The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter *vis-a-vis* the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan.
- A mid-term evaluation of performance would be conducted through a competent independent agency. Also a post-project assessment of performance and outcomes, would be similarly undertaken.

Statement-II

State-wise breakup of identified Gram Panchayats

Sl. No.	State	Gram Panchayats chosen by Lok Sabha Members	Gram Panchayats chosen by Rajya Sabha Members
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
4.	Assam	12	3
5.	Bihar	37	9
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	3

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	2	1
12.	Gujarat	26	10
13.	Haryana	10	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1
16.	Jharkhand	3	1
17.	Karnataka	20	5
18.	Kerala	20	8
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27	5
21.	Maharashtra	45	16
22.	Manipur	2	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	14	6
27.	Puducherry	1	0
28.	Punjab	11	6
29.	Rajasthan	25	3
30.	Sikkim	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	23	7
32.	Telangana	8	4
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67	13
35.	Uttarakhand	1	0
36.	West Bengal	2	0
TOTAL		385	108

Impact of development schemes

†123. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study to assess the impact of different development schemes on the life of villagers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof scheme-wise; and
- (c) the follow up steps being taken/to be taken by Government thereon, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has organized evaluation studies, including impact assessment through third party independent evaluators. Some of the evaluation/ impact assessment studies completed are Impact Assessment Study of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Evaluation/Impact Assessment Study of Placement Linked Skill Development Special Projects under SGSY, Evaluation of Training Programmes conducted by State Institute of Rural Developments (SIRDs).

(c) To take mid-course corrective measures based on the findings of various studies, the reports have been sent to all concerned authorities including States/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Programme Divisions of the Ministry. The findings are also discussed with the concerned authorities by officers during their visits in the States/Districts and also in Project Directors Conferences, Review Meetings taken by Minister(RD)/MoS(RD)/Secretary(RD), etc. Moreover, reports of the studies are also widely distributed to concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government. The Ministry while launching new scheme(s)/project(s) or modifying the existing scheme(s)/project(s), takes into account the findings and recommendations of the evaluation studies.

Change in wage norms under MGNREGA

124. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to change wage norms under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the alteration made by Government in MGNREGA could hurt the objectives of the job scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Vide the Notification dated 21.07.2014, amendments have been made by the Government in paragraph 4 and 20 of Schedule -I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) providing for at least 60% of the works in a district in terms of cost for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. To ensure quality, productivity and durability of assets created under MGNREGA, cost of material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled works shall not exceed 40% at the Gram Panchayat level for all the works taken up by the Gram Panchayats. For works taken up by the implementing agencies other than Gram Panchayats, the overall material component shall not exceed 40% at the district level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coverage of rural road network

125. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of rural road network under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country as on 31st October, 2014, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of villages in the country linked with the road network till the said date; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be linked with road network during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country including Uttarakhand, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The length of Rural road network under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is 11,37,033 km. State/Union Territory-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) PMGSY considers 'habitation' instead of 'village' as a unit for providing

connectivity by way of an all weather road. Total no. of 1,03,814 habitations have been connected under PMGSY up to October, 2014.

(c) Total no. of 24,356 habitations are targeted to be connected under PMGSY during 12th Five Year Plan. State/Union Territory-wise details including Uttarakhand for year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise length of Rural Road Network under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	Length of Rural Roads in Km		Total
		Through Route	Link Route	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8576	57495	66071
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2372	12090	14462
3.	Assam	10551	16632	27183
4.	Bihar	12746	38898	51645
5.	Chhattisgarh	12536	29040	41576
6.	Goa (Partial)	7130	788	860
7.	Gujarat	2982	40668	43650
8.	Haryana	6567	6387	12954
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5894	23577	29472
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3585	15238	18822
11.	Jharkhand	7978	29677	37654
12.	Karnataka	8141	58539	66679
13.	Kerala	2370	13431	15802
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25330	79380	104710
15.	Maharashtra	8905	72130	81035
16.	Manipur	1215	7765	8980
17.	Meghalaya	2621	7058	9679
18.	Mizoram	1117	2396	3513
19.	Nagaland	805	6003	6807
20.	Odisha	19138	61257	80395

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	7484	17751	25235
22.	Rajasthan	14821	75304	90125
23.	Sikkim	485	2408	2893
24.	Tamil Nadu	14317	52561	66878
25.	Tripura	1637	4704	6341
26.	Uttaranchal	4321	17124	21446
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40363	111404	151767
28.	West Bengal	13410	36991	50400
	TOTAL	240268	896694	1137033

Statement-II*Target for 12th Five Year plan (Habitations) under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Habitations		
		Target for 2012-13	Target for 2013-14	Target for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	34	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	4	14
3.	Assam	237	160	228
4.	Bihar	1287	930	1590
5.	Chhattisgarh	282	235	165
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	16	42	52
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70	40	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	104	100	50
11.	Jharkhand	397	340	330
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	241	400	495
15.	Maharashtra	11	15	10

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	20	15	10
17.	Meghalaya	9	5	15
18.	Mizoram	4	2	5
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	490	400	542
21.	Punjab	2	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	195	184	302
23.	Sikkim	17	10	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	5	0
25.	Tripura	46	20	50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102	130	120
27.	Uttarakhand	50	30	42
28.	West Bengal	375	390	600
GRAND TOTAL		4000	3500	4688
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		4000	3500	4688

Digital monitoring of assets created under social sector schemes

126. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to digitally monitor the creation of all durable assets under its various social sector schemes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to rope in an IT company that would geotag each unit house built under the rural housing scheme and upload it on Government's website; and

(d) whether it would help Government to meet the target of housing for all by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the flagship schemes of Ministry of Rural Development *i.e.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), creation of durable assets is monitored through Management Information System (MIS) of the respective scheme by making enabling provisions.

Under MGNREGA, the States have been asked to upload photographs in the specific software (NREGASOFT) during three stages of work-before, during and after.

Under PMGSY, reporting of inspection and quality monitoring of construction of roads is being uploaded on Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) through Mobile based technology with software developed for photographic recording of quality parameters.

Under IAY the progress of the scheme is monitored by linking the payment of assistance with uploading of photographs on different stages of completion on the MIS-Awaassoft. The payment in respect of subsequent instalments are activated only by uploading of the photograph showing physical progress made from the preceding stage of construction.

(c) and (d) National Informatics Centre (NIC) is already assisting the Ministry of Rural Development in the development of software for uploading and monitoring the progress of construction of house through photographs.

Implementation of MGNREGA

127. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh during the current year, district-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to eliminate ghost beneficiaries under the rural employment scheme;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to link the workers under MGNREGA to Aadhaar numbers in some districts; and

(d) if so, the details of the identified districts thereof particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and time-frame for completion of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) District-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Andhra Pradesh during the current year are indicated in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The steps taken by Government to eliminate ghost beneficiaries under the MGNREGA are as follows:

- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include visits of Area Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings at the State/District levels.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced.
- ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including name of beneficiaries, employment demanded, number of days worked, payment made, mode of payment, social audit findings registering, grievances etc.
- Payment of wages shall, unless so exempted by the Central Government, be made through the individual savings accounts of the workers in the relevant Banks or Post Offices.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.

(c) and (d) Yes, sir. The Government has decided to link the workers under MGNREGA to Aadhaar number in 287 districts out of 300 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) districts. The names of identified districts including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Districts	Households provided employment (In lakh)
1.	Anantapur	2.26
2.	Chittoor	1.64
3.	Cuddapah	1.80
4.	Vizianagaram	3.32
5.	East Godavari	2.95
6.	Guntur	2.49
7.	Kurnool	1.90
8.	Nellore	1.47
9.	Prakasam	3.11
10.	Srikakulam	3.35
11.	Krishna	1.91
12.	Visakhapatnam	2.91
13.	West Godavari	1.57
	TOTAL	30.70

Statement-II

The names of identified districts linking MGNREGA to Aadhaar number including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andamans
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam

Sl. No.	State	District
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
9.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
13.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
15.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
16.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
18.	Goa	South Goa
19.	Gujarat	Navsari
20.	Gujarat	Mahesana
21.	Gujarat	Junagadh
22.	Gujarat	Porbandar
23.	Gujarat	Valsad
24.	Gujarat	Surendranagar
25.	Gujarat	Anand
26.	Gujarat	Bharuch
27.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
28.	Gujarat	Rajkot
29.	Haryana	Hisar
30.	Haryana	Sirsa
31.	Haryana	Fatehabad
32.	Haryana	Bhiwani
33.	Haryana	Karnal
34.	Haryana	Kurukshetra
35.	Haryana	Jhajjar

Sl. No.	State	District
36.	Haryana	Kaithal
37.	Haryana	Jind
38.	Haryana	Palwal
39.	Haryana	Mahendragrh
40.	Haryana	Rohtak
41.	Haryana	Ambala
42.	Haryana	Panipat
43.	Haryana	Faridabad
44.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar
45.	Haryana	Rewari
46.	Haryana	Sonepat
47.	Haryana	Gurgaon
48.	Haryana	Panchkula
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
58.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu
59.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
60.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
61.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum
62.	Jharkhand	Godda
63.	Jharkhand	Giridih
64.	Jharkhand	Dumka
65.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj

Sl. No.	State	District
66.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
67.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum
68.	Jharkhand	Pakur
69.	Jharkhand	Simdega
70.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
71.	Jharkhand	Chatra
72.	Jharkhand	Latehar
73.	Jharkhand	Gumla
74.	Jharkhand	Palamu
75.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
76.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
77.	Jharkhand	Jamtara
78.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
79.	Jharkhand	Koderma
80.	Jharkhand	Seraikela-Khar
81.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
82.	Jharkhand	Khunti
83.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag
84.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
85.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
86.	Karnataka	Bijapur
87.	Karnataka	Tumkur
88.	Karnataka	Davangere
89.	Karnataka	Chitradurga
90.	Karnataka	Belgaum
91.	Karnataka	Bagalkot
92.	Karnataka	Koppal
93.	Karnataka	Hassan
94.	Karnataka	Ramanagar

Sl. No.	State	District
95.	Karnataka	Bellary
96.	Karnataka	Kolar
97.	Karnataka	Bidar
98.	Karnataka	Gadag
99.	Karnataka	Haveri
100.	Karnataka	Mandya
101.	Karnataka	Chamaraja nagar
102.	Karnataka	Mysore
103.	Karnataka	Shimoga
104.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur
105.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural
106.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada
107.	Karnataka	Dharwad
108.	Karnataka	Kodagu
109.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kanna
110.	Karnataka	Udupi
111.	Karnataka	Bangalore
112.	Kerala	Idukki
113.	Kerala	Kollam
114.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
115.	Kerala	Kannur
116.	Kerala	Palakkad
117.	Kerala	Kottayam
118.	Kerala	Kozhikode
119.	Kerala	Kasaragod
120.	Kerala	Alappuzha
121.	Kerala	Malappuram
122.	Kerala	Wayanad
123.	Kerala	Thrissur
124.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta

Sl. No.	State	District
125.	Kerala	Ernakulam
126.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
134.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
135.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
136.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
137.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
138.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
139.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
140.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
141.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
142.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
144.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
145.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
146.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
147.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
148.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
149.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
150.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
151.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
152.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
153.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
154.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa

Sl. No.	State	District
155.	Madhya Pradesh	Umariā
156.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
157.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur
158.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
159.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
160.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
161.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda
162.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
163.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
164.	Maharashtra	Jalna
165.	Maharashtra	Nanded
166.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar
167.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
168.	Maharashtra	Thane
169.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
170.	Maharashtra	Nashik
171.	Maharashtra	Beed
172.	Maharashtra	Amravati
173.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
174.	Maharashtra	Gondia
175.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
176.	Maharashtra	Wardha
177.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
178.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
179.	Maharashtra	Solapur
180.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
181.	Maharashtra	Sangli
182.	Maharashtra	Satara
183.	Maharashtra	Latur

Sl. No.	State	District
184.	Maharashtra	Dhule
185.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
186.	Maharashtra	Buldhana
187.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
188.	Maharashtra	Washim
189.	Maharashtra	Akola
190.	Maharashtra	Hingoli
191.	Maharashtra	Pune
192.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
193.	Maharashtra	Raigarh
194.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
195.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
196.	Odisha	Balangir
197.	Odisha	Nayagarh
198.	Odisha	Puri
199.	Odisha	Nuapada
200.	Odisha	Gajapati
201.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
202.	Odisha	Cuttack
203.	Odisha	Khordha
204.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
205.	Pondicherry	Karaikal
206.	Punjab	Patiala
207.	Punjab	Ludhiana
208.	Punjab	Sangrur
209.	Punjab	Mukatsar
210.	Punjab	Amritsar
211.	Punjab	Moga
212.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
213.	Punjab	Faridkot

Sl. No.	State	District
214.	Punjab	Barnala
215.	Punjab	Tarn Taran
216.	Punjab	Sas Nagar
217.	Punjab	Kapurthala
218.	Punjab	Jalandhar
219.	Punjab	Bhatinda
220.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
221.	Punjab	Mansa
222.	Punjab	Rupnagar
223.	Punjab	Nawanshahr
224.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
225.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
226.	Rajasthan	Barmer
227.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
228.	Rajasthan	Churu
229.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
230.	Rajasthan	Pali
231.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
232.	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar
233.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
234.	Rajasthan	Alwar
235.	Rajasthan	Kota
236.	Rajasthan	Sikar
237.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
238.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
239.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
240.	Sikkim	South Sikkim
241.	Sikkim	East Sikkim
242.	Sikkim	North Sikkim

Sl. No.	State	District
243.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram
244.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
245.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
246.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
247.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
248.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
249.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
250.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavarur
251.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur
252.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
253.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
254.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
255.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur
256.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
257.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
258.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
259.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi
260.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal
261.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
262.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
263.	Tamil Nadu	Karur
264.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
265.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur
266.	Tamil Nadu	Theni
267.	Tamil Nadu	Erode
268.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris
269.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari
270.	Telangana	Warangal
271.	Telangana	Nalgonda
272.	Telangana	Ranga Reddy

Sl. No.	State	District
273.	Telangana	Medak
274.	Telangana	Khammam
275.	Telangana	Nizamabad
276.	Telangana	Karimnagar
277.	Telangana	Adilabad
278.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar
279.	Tripura	Dhalai
280.	Tripura	West Tripura
281.	Tripura	South Tripura
282.	Tripura	North Tripura
283.	Tripura	Khowai
284.	West Bengal	Hugli
285.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
286.	West Bengal	Maldah
287.	West Bengal	Howrah

Financial Irregularities under MGNREGA

†128. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation is being conducted by CBI regarding financial irregularities committed in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on a large scale in Kushinagar district, Uttar Pradesh during 2007 to 2010;

(b) if so, the levels of involvement noticed in CBI inquiry so far and the action being taken against them; and

(c) the districts in other States where CBI inquiry is being conducted for scams in MGNREGA and the amount of irregularity which has come to the light therein?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court at Allahabad, Lucknow bench issued order on 31.1.2014 directing CBI to investigate the abuse and misappropriation of funds as well as the abuse of power under MGNREGA with regard to seven districts of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttar Pradesh including Kushinagar in the year 2007-2010 with appropriate action and prosecution in accordance with law. As per the said High Court Order, the CBI is required to submit status report to the Hon'ble Court at the interval of every three months with regard to investigation done in pursuance to the judgment.

(c) No CBI inquiry in any State/UT has been initiated on the request of Ministry of Rural Development. As per information available in the Ministry, currently no CBI inquiry is being conducted in this regard in any State/UT except in Uttar Pradesh.

PMGSY in Bihar

129. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would initiate Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in village Dumari Khurda, Block Majorganj, District-Sitamarhi, Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether public representative has sent an application through Member of Parliament for construction of PPC road under PMGSY from Dabara to Chatara and beyond in the above said village;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRICHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) The mandate of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide single connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations through all-weather roads. As informed by the State, the road from Dumari Kala to Basbitta sanctioned under Package No. BR-33R-07 of PMGSY, with length of 3.6 Km at a cost of ₹ 79.16 lacs has already been constructed in Dumari Khurda village. This road is 200 m from Dabara habitation and 300 m from Chatara habitation. As these habitations are at less than 500 m distance from the said all-weather road, these roads cannot be proposed under PMGSY as per the Guidelines of the Scheme.

Standards for Adarsh Gram under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

†130. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the standards prescribed for Adarsh Gram under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);
- (b) the number of MPs who have selected villages under SAGY and of those who are in the process of such selection;
- (c) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards different types of difficulties being faced by the MPs in adopting Adarsh Gram Model according to the standards prescribed under SAGY; and
- (d) if so, the measures being taken by Government for addressing those problems?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) For identification of Adarsh Gram Panchayats by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, a Gram Panchayat is the basic unit. It should have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. In districts where this unit size is not available, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. In States which have larger Gram Panchayats, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) can choose any of them, as Gram Panchayat is the basic unit. The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

(b) 493 Members of Parliament have so far identified the Gram Panchayats and others are in the process of identification.

(c) and (d) The two main difficulties being faced by MPs in identifying the Gram Panchayat (GP) is that in some States/UTs, the size of the GP to be chosen is much larger than the size suggested under the SAGY Guidelines and that some States especially the north-eastern states do not have Gram Panchayats. In this regard it has been clarified by the Ministry of Rural Development that Clause 9 of SAGY Guidelines makes it clear that Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit and in districts where the suggested unit size is not available, GPs approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Therefore, in States which have larger GPs, the MP can chose any of them, as GP is the basic unit. In the case of States/UTs which do not have Gram Panchayats, the entity deemed to be Gram Panchayat under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA), may be considered in SAGY as well. While the Members of Parliament will lead and guide the initiative regarding implementation of SAGY in the identified GPs, the Collectors/District Magistrates will be the Nodal Officers at the District level. Video Conference has been held with all District Collectors/District Magistrates explaining to them the Scheme and urging them to focus on the need to extend support to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for identification of Adarsh GPs and subsequent implementation of the Scheme.

Fall in demand for work under MGNREGA

131. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the work under MGNREGA has steadily declined during the last few months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the enthusiasm which was there in MGNREGA is not reflected now-a-days; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of persondays generated month-wise in 2013 and 2014 (upto the month of October) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of persondays generated month-wise in 2013 and 2014

(in crore)

	Persondays generated (Financial Year 2013-14)						
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
During the month	18.68	26.60	22.37	12.68	10.61	11.11	12.01
upto the month	18.68	45.28	67.65	80.33	90.94	102.05	114.06
	Persondays generated (Financial Year 2014-15)						
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
During the month	18.01	26.02	28.91	16.05	8.43	6.96	4.89
upto the month	18.01	44.04	72.94	88.99	97.42	104.38	109.28

Change in land use policy

132. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering the recast of land use policy to check displacement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether wasteland would be offered for development to deal with land acquisition woes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources is drafting a National Land Use Policy which *inter-alia* lays down the guiding principles of development as to minimize displacement of population and to limit land acquisition by setting up projects on wastelands, degraded lands or un-irrigated lands provided these are not performing any other important function like conservation of bio-diversity, water resources etc.

Assests created under MGNREGA

133. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Questions 1331 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st July, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether Government has received the study report about assets generated through implementation of MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken/proposed to be taken by Government on the findings of the said report;
- (c) if not, by when the same would be completed;
- (d) whether Government has issued any advisory during the last six months to State Governments to monitor the progress of assets generated through MGNREGA; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government contemplates doing the same in the near future to measure the impact of MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, various independent studies and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey have been conducted by Government and independent institutions on the different aspects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) including assets generated through implementation of MGNREGA.

(b) and (c) The findings of the reports are shared with the State Government to improve the quality of assets. With a view to ensure creation of durable assets, ensure sustainable development and achieve livelihood security, the Ministry has brought out convergence guidelines on convergence of MGNREGA with various schemes. Convergence of inter-sectoral programmes with MGNREGA will provide coherence across sectors, optimize public investments and will ensure achievement of common goals pertaining to guaranteeing livelihood security. The Ministry has also taken several other key decisions such as, organizing convergence workshops at national and state level to share best practices, the appointment (by States) of a Nodal Officer for convergence, instituting a 'State Award for Convergence' and convergence of MGNREGA and National Rural Livelihood Mission in 184 blocks across Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Ministry has coordinated with various States and UTs to formulate State Convergence Plans (SCPs).

(d) and (e) Progress of assets generated under MGNREGA is monitored by the Programme Management Information System (MIS). To enhance the durability and productivity of assets following advisories have been issued to States/UTs by the Ministry:-

- Advisory issued on 30th October, 2014 regarding use of appropriate technology in construction of building under MGNREGA.
- Advisory issued on 17th September, 2014 regarding works directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through convergence of land, water and tree.
- Advisory issued on 16th September, 2014 regarding maintenance and rehabilitation of canals drainage.
- Advisory issued on 11th August, 2014 regarding revised IWMP-MGNREGA convergence guideline.
- Advisory issued on 7th August, 2014 regarding ground water recharging including drinking water source.
- Advisory issued on 5th August, 2014 regarding outcome orientation in works under MGNREGA.
- Advisory issued on 31 st July, 2014 regarding roadside plantation.

Change in MGNREGA

134. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made far-reaching changes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) reducing the wage component of the fund allocation, restricting the areas of the work and giving right to States to include any work of their choice under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) *Vide* the Notification dated 21.07.2014, amendments have been made by the Government in paragraph 4 and 20 of Schedule -I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) providing for at least 60% of the works in a district in terms of cost for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. To ensure quality, productivity and durability of assets created under MGNREGA, cost of material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled works shall not exceed 40% at the Gram Panchayat level for all the works taken up by the Gram Panchayats. For works taken up by the implementing agencies other than Gram Panchayats, the overall material component shall not exceed 40% at the district level.

Performance of MGNREGA

135. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the flagship rural job guarantee scheme MGNREGA continues to remain dismal with households not getting work even for one third of the mandated 100 days annually on an average, so far, this year;

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

(c) the quantum of the funds spent, so far, from the current budget allocation of ₹ 33,000 crore for the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Therefore, number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of

employment demanded by the household. State/UT-wise details of average persondays per households under MGNREGA during the last two years and the current year, as reported by States, are indicated in Statement (See below).

(c) Out of an allocation of ₹ 34,000 cr. for the MGNREGA in the Budget Estimates (BE) for 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 23175.67 crore has been released to States/UTs. Details of amounts released and utilised by the States/UTs under the MGNREGAs during the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of amount released to States/UTs under the MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	Average days per Household (in No.)			Central fund released (₹ In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ In lakh)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2014-15*	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	50	41	253920.70	205649.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	26	10	922.97	1173.42
3.	Assam	25	24	18	31001.66	21083.74
4.	Bihar	45	42	31	76981.86	80932.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	52	32	112467.27	130155.82
6.	Gujarat	41	40	29	27017.59	35388.54
7.	Haryana	44	36	22	8730.36	12245.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	52	30	21595.72	23999.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	51	26	28742.85	16799.57
10.	Jharkhand	40	38	33	43189.65	61456.00
11.	Karnataka	46	50	33	105558.51	107373.37
12.	Kerala	55	57	20	73948.46	75926.93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40	42	39	190854.12	231504.93
14.	Maharashtra	54	45	41	45481.17	99236.50
15.	Manipur	62	25	13	17219.69	14383.57
16.	Meghalaya	52	59	26	19137.32	12065.02
17.	Mizoram	88	75	8	9941.23	2720.52
18.	Nagaland	63	45	11	9926.79	6184.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Odisha	34	42	27	68591.12	70718.66
20.	Punjab	27	33	20	15571.60	13093.64
21.	Rajasthan	52	51	37	223902.21	236981.85
22.	Sikkim	64	70	32	3979.60	2297.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	58	59	38	229159.85	259150.90
24.	Telangana			37	169660.00	129996.32
25.	Tripura	87	88	22	37377.32	23657.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29	35	24	99476.69	144283.76
27.	Uttarakhand	44	42	21	17434.86	15769.36
28.	West Bengal	35	37	26	298975.11	282245.47
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	52	48	30	728.99	506.50
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	0.00	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	0.00	NR
32.	Goa	14	23	20	13.57	276.05
33.	Lakshadweep	26	24	14	45.06	14.18
34.	Puducherry	21	21	11	455.00	295.38
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	0.00	NR
TOTAL 46		46	322242008.90		2317567.45	

* Till 19.11.2014

NR = Not Reported

Merger of CIWTC Ltd. with IWAI

136. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC Ltd.) is the sole Government operator in the inland waterways of our country;

(b) whether CIWTC Ltd. is losing its operational importance;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether Government intends to merge CIWTC Ltd. with IWAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) CIWTC is a loss making Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and is entirely dependent on the Government for the payment of salary and wages to its employees. Due to inherent limitations and infrastructure bottlenecks in the water transport sector, the operations of CIWTC could never become viable. Since its inception in the year 1967, CIWTC has been making losses and currently it is a non operational PSU.

The cargo transportation through inland waterways is largely being undertaken by the private sector.

(d) There is no proposal for merger of CIWTC with IWAI.

Development of National Inland Waterway-4

137. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPPNG be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of development of National Inland Waterway-4;
- (b) by when this waterway is proposed to be operationalised for cargo and passenger traffic;
- (c) the reasons for delay in the progress of work; and
- (d) the corrective measures undertaken by Government for speedy execution of various national inland waterway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Puducherry has been declared as National Waterways-4 (NW-4) in 2008. Initially Government tried to explore the possibility of developing stretches of the fairway on NWs under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. However, it has not been found to be a feasible proposition. It was subsequently decided that fairway in all the NWs will be developed with budgetary support. Thereafter, a scheme for developing South Buckingham Canal from Sholingallur to Kalpakkam (37 km) in Tamil Nadu was sanctioned in January 2014. The work component consists of dredging and excavation, construction of terminal facilities, demolition and reconstruction of existing old and damaged navigation locks and bridge, installation of navigational aids and opening of the sea mouths. In order to execute these works State Government of Tamil Nadu has been

approached for providing assistance with regard to identification and handing over of land for development of terminals and dumping of the dredged material.

Detailed discussions have also been held with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for undertaking various developmental activities in the part of NW-4 falling in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since various studies/surveys are underway, the completion time of the project can be determined only after DPRs are finalized.

(d) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has already developed large parts of NW-1, NW-2 and NW-3 with certain level of Least Available Depth (LAD), navigational aid and infrastructure like jetties/terminals. Under “Jal Marg Vikas Project” the Haldia-Allahabad Stretch of NW-1 would be further developed with 3.0 meter LAD and other infrastructure facilities to enable movement of about 1500 Dead Weight Tonne (DWT) vessels.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by IWAI with the Government of Odisha, Paradip port and Dhamra port Pvt. Ltd. for the development of NW-5. Various studies are underway at present and developmental projects would be firmed up for execution on completion of studies and analysis thereof.

SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association in SCI

138. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association has been formed in the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the only Public Sector Undertaking in the shipping sector;

(b) if so, its status, whether registered or not, the details of bye-laws and activities undertaken by the association for the welfare of the employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The SC/ST Employees Welfare Association has been formed in the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI).

(b) and (c) The Association has been registered under the name “The Ship-India Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees' Welfare Association” at Shipping House, 245, Madame Cama Road, Mumbai.

The Association looks after various issues pertaining to SC/ST employees and their welfare like training and development, promotion of social solidarity, protection from social injustice and other forms of exploitation etc. Its Memorandum of Association (bye-laws) covers objects of Association, membership, organisational set up, financial powers, maintenance of accounts etc.

Development of waterway in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

139. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop inland waterways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of State-wise projects particularly the project planned to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (c) the objectives of the project and its terminal points; and
- (d) the details of estimated cost and time for implementing the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. So far five Waterways have been declared as National Waterways(NWs). The details of which are as under:

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia covering 1620 km in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal was declared as NW-1, in 1986.
- (ii) Brahmaputra river from Dhubri to Sadiya covering 891 km in the State of Assam was declared as NW-2 in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal between Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals over 205 km in the State of Kerala was declared as NW-3 in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers over 1078 km in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry was declared as NW-4 in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi Delta rivers over 588 km in the States of West Bengal and Odisha was declared as NW-5 in 2008.

The objective of the development of NWs including the NW-4 is mainly to provide a safe and commercially navigable waterway for transportation. The waterway is considered to be cheaper, pollution free and also serves as an alternate mode of transportation to road and rail.

Based on the initial study, terminals on NW-4 in Andhra Pradesh are proposed at Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Vijaywada and Krishnapatnam. The estimated cost as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) for developing the entire stretch of NW-4 is ₹ 1515 crore based on 2009 price index. Since various studies/surveys are underway, the completion time of the project and the detailed cost estimate can be determined only after project proposals are finalized.

Sea routes for cargo trade

140. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to open sea routes for cargo trade to certain neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the capacity of coastal cargo trade for the benefit of manufacturers, importers and exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI) has started a service from India to Myanmar on 3rd Oct 2014 from Chennai with a rotation of Chennai - Krishnapatnam - Yangon - Colombo. The service is operated with a single vessel. It has been started pursuant to India's 'Look East' Policy. With the commencement of this Service, the transit time for trade between Myanmar and India will reduce considerably.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to increase capacity of coastal cargo trade include,

- (i) A River - Sea Vessels (RSV) Notification for moderating the technical and manning requirements for such vessels operating within the Indian territorial waters was issued by the Directorate General of Shipping on 31.7.2013.

- (ii) Directorate General of Shipping has issued an order declaring the Inland Vessel (IV) limits for facilitating coastal trade operations.
- (iii) Coastal Shipping Rules for coastal vessels operating within 20 miles off the coast have been issued by the Directorate General of Shipping on 04.03.2014.
- (iv) Green Channel.
- (v) Priority Berthing.

Declaration of Lakhipur-Bhaga stretch as National Waterways

141. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to declare Lakhipur-Bhaga stretch of the Barak river in north eastern part of the country as a National Waterway;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for regular maintenance of navigation aids, terminals and river dredging of the proposed National Waterway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, the Government is bringing a Bill for declaring Lakhipur-Bhaga stretch of River Barak as a National Waterway (NW).

- (b) The salient features of the proposal are as under:-
 - (i) Length of the proposed waterway between Lakhipur and Bhanga of River Barak is 121 kilometre.
 - (ii) Day & night navigational aids are proposed to be developed on this National Waterway.
 - (iii) Existing terminals at Karimganj and Badarpur would be upgraded. In addition, provision has been made for a floating terminal at Silchar in Phase-I. Setting up of new terminals at Silchar and Lakhipur will be taken up in Phase-II.
- (c) Works relating to regular development and maintenance of navigation aids, terminals - and river dredging will be taken up after declaration of river Barak as a National Waterway.

Protection and rehabilitation of Ganges river dolphins

142. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any recent steps for the protection and rehabilitation of the Ganges river dolphins that has been threatened by deteriorating river water quality arising from deforestation, pollution and entanglement in fisheries nets as well as factors such as the vast area that has been altered by the construction of more than 50 dams in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any recent studies have been able to ascertain the number of such species in the Ganges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based upon the 'Dolphin Action Plan' drawn under NGRBA, a project for educating school children and communities on dolphin conservation was taken up during 2010-12 at 20 dolphin-sighted locations at a cost of Rs. 36.5 lakhs. Another project at a cost of ₹ 128 lakhs has been taken up for 2014-16, to address the threat to Gangetic Dolphin from the use of chemical fertilizers for agriculture along Ganga river basin, use of monofilament nylon nets and exploitation of small fish resulting in prey base depletion for Gangetic Dolphin and other educational activities. During 2014, Dolphin Action Plan was reviewed with experts, States etc. to identify various short and long term measures. Conservation of Aquatic Life is one of the identified activities under the Namami Gange programme.

(c) and (d) As per the Dolphin Action Plan, the Gangetic Dolphin is distributed in the Gangetic-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of India, Nepal and Bangladesh. The total population is estimated to be between 2500 and 3000 individuals in its entire distribution range, out of which more than 80% is within the Indian territory.

Extraction of Ground Water

143. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a central ground water level authority to check rampant extraction of ground water in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other steps Government proposes to take to ensure that ground water is not extracted for commercial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate indiscriminate groundwater abstraction in the country.

(b) and (c) 162 Blocks/Talukas/Areas for regulation of ground water development in the country have been notified by CGWA, wherein, permission to construct new bore wells is not granted, except for drinking and domestic purpose. In non-notified areas, CGWA accords "No Objection Certificate (NOC)" for withdrawal of ground water for new and expansion of industrial/infrastructure/mining projects based on guidelines/criteria fixed for evaluation of such projects. Regulations are being enforced through the concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors and in cases of reported violations/shortcomings in implementation of directives of CGWA, the concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action as per the provisions of Section 15 to 21 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development.

Accelerated irrigation benefit programme

†144. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of additional under construction schemes to be sanctioned this year under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, as on date; and

(b) by when the final decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Four Projects have been included in the AIBP Scheme in the list this year *i.e.* 2014-15. In addition, four proposals of new irrigation projects are under scrutiny/examination, which have been received from State Governments during the year 2014-15 for Central Assistance under AIBP.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The decision for inclusion of these depends on timely submission of compliance by the State Government.

Funds for Pancheswar Dam

†145. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and Nepal have allocated funds for Pancheswar dam to be built in Champawat district of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the items for which this amount has been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) It has been agreed to have a corpus fund of ₹ 20.00 crore with both India and Nepal contributing IRs. 10.00 crore each, for preliminary works of Pancheswar Development Authority (PDA).

Funds for flood canal project in Tambiraparani river

146. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds has been allocated by the Central Government for flood canal project in Tambiraparani river which prevents river water waste into the sea and using the surplus water for enriching paddy cultivation in water scarce areas of southern Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, how much is the Centre's allocation; and

(c) what are the measures taken to increase agriculture in dry areas of the South?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu had formulated a project in 2008 amounting to ₹ 369 crore on "Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone areas of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilai by interlinking Tambiraparani,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts of Tamil Nadu”, which envisaged diversion of surplus flood water from Tambiraparani River to drought prone areas of Sathankulam and Thisaiyanvilai taluks of Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli Districts of Tamil Nadu.

As the Government of Tamil Nadu has not submitted a complete proposal with all mandatory clearances so far, no funds have been released by the Ministry to Government of Tamil Nadu for the above project.

(c) Agriculture is a State’s responsibility including its management in dry areas. The role of Central Government is to provide technical guidance and promotional support for the same. However, in addition to measures generally undertaken by State Governments to encourage and assist the farmers to adopt appropriate cropping pattern suitable to dry areas, the Ministry of Agriculture through Ministry of Home Affairs also provides Central assistance to States under National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) for immediate relief measures in case of acute droughts.

The States are also provided Central assistance under various schemes of the Ministry for their projects as per the guidelines.

Plan to clean River Ganga

147. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the river Ganga is one of the most polluted river in India and Government is making efforts to clean it;

(b) if so, what are the efforts made by previous Government in this direction during the last five years and how much money was spent on it;

(c) what is the result of such spending of time and money; and

(d) what is the planning of the present Government to make the river clean and what are the money kept reserved for it and the time-frame within which the river is completely pollution and garbage free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Ganga river stretches at downstream of Haridwar, Kannauj to downstream of Varanasi, and downstream of Dakshineswar have been identified as polluted.

(b) The Central Government by a Notification dated 20.02.2009, has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga with the river basin as the unit of planning. During the last five years till March., 2014, 72 projects have been taken up an estimated cost of ₹ 4607.82 crores and an expenditure of ₹838.76 crores was reported by the State Governments and other implementing agencies.

(c) These projects are to create additional sewage treatment capacity of 586.43 million litres per day (MLD), out of which 123.00 MLD treatment capacity has been created so far.

(d) New initiatives under "Namami Gange" approaches Ganga Rejuvenation by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for integrated and comprehensive action plan. It also recognizes the multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary challenges of Ganga rejuvenation and need for collaborative action at different levels. While incorporating the existing projects in the action plan, the Ganga rejuvenation plan provides for 'Short-term' 'Medium-term' and 'Long-term' action plan for ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Ganga. The allocation of ₹ 2037 crores has been made for Namami Gange in the budget for 2014-15.

Plan for cleaning of Ganga

148. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the light of recent observations of Supreme Court on depolluting river Ganga, Government has drawn up any time-phased plan for cleaning of the river; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to restore Ganga to its pristine glory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

New water policy

149. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new water policy is needed to solve all the problems associated with country's river water;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a National Water Policy was formulated a few years back to solve the water problems; and

(d) if so, when the policy was formulated and the schemes to be implemented to solve the problems under the said policy along with the date of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) The National Water Policy is needed to take cognizance of the existing situation, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective. The National Water Resources Council with Chief Ministers of all States as Members, based on broader consensus that emerged among States, adopted the National Water Policy in December, 2012.

The National Water Policy (2012) has made several recommendations for conservation, development and management of water resources in the country. The salient features of the National Water Policy 2012 are need for National Water Framework law; meeting the ecological needs of the rivers, adaptation to climate change, benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority and promotion of community participation in management of water resources projects.

Implementation of various recommendations would require different time periods. It also requires the active co-operation and support of the States. Accordingly, the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

Protection of ground water by National Green Tribunal

150. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal is successfully protecting ground water in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof so far, State-wise including Telangana and the amount spent during the last two years to stop misusing ground water in the country; and
- (c) the role of NGOs and other private players in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other national resources including ground water, enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith.

At present, there are 30 cases being dealt with at NGT wherein Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is one of the respondents. All these cases have been filed by Non-Government Organisations/Voluntary Organisations/NGT Bar Associations/Companies or individuals.

Scheme for Ganga rejuvenation

†151. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any scheme for Ganga rejuvenation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time limit for Ganga rejuvenation and the details of State's participation therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) New initiatives under "Namami Gange" approaches Ganga Rejuvenation by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for integrated and comprehensive action plan recognizing the multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary challenges of Ganga rejuvenation and need for collaborative action at different levels. Incorporating the existing projects under the NGRBA, the Ganga rejuvenation plan provides for 'Short-term' (3 years), 'Medium-term' (5 years) and 'Long-term' (10 years and more) action

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

The 5 States on the main stem of Ganga (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal) have been focused upon presently as priority areas of the action plan. However, the other States in the basin would be involved in the long term action plan based upon the Ganga River Basin Management Plan under development currently by the consortium of IITs.

Restoration of Ganga river

152. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the process of restoring ecological balance of the river Ganga has been initiated; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;
- (b) whether Government proposes to deal with restoration of the river and what is the funding required for the same;
- (c) whether any expert body/committee has been appointed in an advisory capacity or in any other way to make suggestions, recommendations and solutions to deal with this grave situation; and
- (d) whether Government has any timeline in place for initiation and completion of its restoration and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes Sir. The Central Government by a Notification dated 29.09.2014, has reconstituted the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) to ensure effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the river Ganga and to maintain minimum ecological flow in the river Ganga. The Ganga River Basin Management Plan under preparation currently by the Consortium of 7 IITs aims for restoration of the wholesomeness of river Ganga and its tributaries in terms of ensuring "Aviral and Nirmal Dhara", and maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

(b) To deal with rejuvenation of the river, the Union Budget 2014-15 has set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” with an allocation of ₹ 2037 Crores for ‘Namami Gange’ and other on-going projects and activities for Ganga Rejuvenation. The fund requirement to deal with restoration of the river in regard to long-term action plan would be assessed based on the Ganga River Basin Management Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ganga Rejuvenation plan has been formulated as a result of the recommendations of the Group of Secretaries and other input provides for ‘Short-term’, ‘Medium-term’ and ‘Long-term’ action plan, incorporating the projects already sanctioned under NGRBA programme.

Waste and effluents in Ganga

153. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to install high tech sensors at critical points along the Ganga to monitor industrial runoff from several units;

(b) if so, the details of the projects with the deadline fixed for installation of sensors;

(c) whether Government is aware that several cities along Ganga have unauthorized industrial units which is the main source of waste and effluents; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to identify and close such units forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under Sec 18 (1) (b) of Water Act, 1974 to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) of 11 Ganga basin States for installation of ‘Real time effluent monitoring system’ by the Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) operating in Ganga basin before 31st March, 2015.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under Pollution Inventorization, Assessment and Surveillance

(PIAS) project sanctioned under NGRBA programme, the CPCB has listed a total of 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs). So far, 727 GPIs have been inspected and action have been taken against 178 non-complying industries under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB. Closure notices have been issued by CPCB to 48 GPIs.

Restoration of cleanliness of Yamuna banks

154. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) had set up two committees for looking into the details of dumping of solid waste and construction debris into the Yamuna river;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these committees have submitted their report on the status of river's cleanliness;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to restore the cleanliness of the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) on 31st January, 2014 and 1st February, 2014, a Committee under Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) was constituted to oversee the implementation of its order for removal of debris, solid waste, construction material etc. being dumped and lying on the banks of River Yamuna. On the directions of the Hon'ble NGT on 22nd July, 2014, MoEF and CC constituted a 3 member expert committee to analyse, examine and suggest steps for finalizing the Yamuna River Front Development Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the committee headed by the Secretary, MoEF and CC include different measures to be taken for restoration of the

river and its active floodplains as per the detailed report submitted by the committee. The 3 member expert committee recommended that the Yamuna River Front Development (YRFD) scheme within the active floodplains is untenable and should be replaced by a plan for restoration of the river and its floodplains.

(e) Yamuna Action Plan, Phase-III (YAP- III) has been approved for pollution abatement of river Yamuna at Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore for rehabilitation of trunk sewers, upgradation/modernisation of existing treatment plants and creation of additional treatment capacity. Two other projects have also been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of Yamuna in Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana. Further, an interceptor sewer project is being implemented under Ministry of Urban development program at an estimated cost of ₹ 1357 crore to intercept sewage of major drains in Delhi from flowing into Yamuna. The new initiative of integrated Ganga Conservation Mission *i.e.* 'Namami Gange' would also be covering river Yamuna as a major tributary of river Ganga.

Planning for Development of Saraswati River

155. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any letters from Members of Parliament regarding development and rejuvenation of holy Saraswati river at Sidhpur, Gujarat;

(b) whether Government has any plan for development of river front on Saraswati river at Sidhpur on the basis of development of Sabarmati river front at Ahmedabad, Gujarat; and

(c) if not, whether Government is planning for development of Saraswati river at Sidhpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Gujarat have stated that as the river is not perennial, there is no plan for development of river front of Saraswati river at Sidhpur. However, water is made available in the river Saraswati during monsoon to facilitate holy bath on religious occasions as well as Groundwater recharge. In addition, the Tourism Department has constructed a holy Ghat on the bank of River Saraswati to enable the people to perform rituals.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ten of our colleagues, from Uttar Pradesh, are retiring today, the 25th of November, 2014, on the completion of their term of office. I am happy to note that some of the retiring Members have been re-elected. But the House will surely miss those who would not be coming back. The retiring Members have made valuable contributions to the proceedings of the House on many memorable occasions. I am sure, they will cherish the memory of their association with this august House. I wish them good health, happiness and success in every sphere of life. The House shall ever remember their association.

If the retiring Members wish to share some impressions with us, they are welcome to do so, as long as the time constraint is kept in mind. It should not exceed three minutes.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके सान्निध्य में लगातार 6 वर्ष सेवा करने के बाद आज मुझे इस सदन से अवकाश प्राप्त करने का मौका मिला है। मैं सबसे पहले आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा अपनी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का, बड़े भाई माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी का और अपने सारे सहयोगियों का, जिनके सहयोग से मैं सदन में लगातार 6 वर्ष जनता की आवाज उठाता रहा। मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करना चाहूँगा सचिवालय के सभी साथियों का, सेक्रेटरी-जनरल साहब का, अपने वाच एंड वार्ड के सभी साथियों का और पत्रकार भाइयों का, जिन्होंने मुझे सेवा करने में समय-समय पर अपनी मदद प्रदान की। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे और माननीय उपसभापति महोदय से क्षमा चाहूँगा कि समय-समय पर जनता की आवाज उठाने के दौरान अगर आपको मेरी वजह से कुछ कष्ट पहुँचा हो, तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद और भरोसा है कि आप मुझे माफ करेंगे। इस आशा और भरोसे के साथ मैं आज सदन से रिटायर जरूर हो रहा हूँ, लेकिन देश की जनता की आवाज को उठाने के लिए समय-समय पर सदन के बाहर भी, जब भी कोई आवाज देगा, सदन के बाहर मैं लगातार जनहित के मुद्दों पर संघर्ष करता रहूँगा।

मैं दो लाइनें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूँगा:

“सितारों को महफूज कर लो आँखों में,
बहुत दूर तक रात होगी,
मुसाफिर हैं हम भी, मुसाफिर हो तुम भी,
फिर किसी मोड़ पर मुलाकात होगी।”

धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अनवरत 18 वर्ष तक इस सदन में लगातार सांसद रहा हूँ। 1996 से 2009 तक के लिए मैं आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह जी को और

[श्री अमर सिंह]

2009 से 2014 के लिए भाई राम गोपाल यादव जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने मित्र अरुण जेटली जी का भी विशेष आभार व्यक्त करूंगा। मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त इसलिए करूंगा कि आजकल राजनीति बड़ी कटु हो गई है और राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता पारस्परिक वैमनस्य में परिवर्तित हो गई है। लेकिन मुझे याद है, वे यहां बैठते थे और कभी-कभी जब हम उनके लिए बोलते थे, तो उनके पीछे की पंक्ति में बैठे हुए लोग उद्वेलित होते थे, उस समय मुस्कुराकर वे उन्हें इशारा करते थे कि चुप रहो, इन्हें बोलने दो। आलोचना सुनने की सहिष्णुता के लिए मैं उनका हृदय से आभारी हूँ। मुझे यह भी याद है कि जब मैं जीवन और मृत्यु से संघर्ष कर रहा था, तो मुझे देखने के लिए वे विशेष रूप से सिंगापुर आए थे।

सदन में कभी-कभी मैंने बहुत कटु भी बोला और बहुत स्पष्ट भी बोला। अगर मेरे किसी आचार-विचार से किसी को कष्ट पहुंचा हो, तो उसके लिए मैं क्षमाप्रार्थी हूँ। अपने काल में मैंने श्री वेंकटरमण जी को, श्री कृष्णकांत जी को, आदरणीय श्री भैरों सिंह जी को और आपको बहुत नज़दीक से देखा है और सबके सान्निध्य में काम करने का हमें अवसर भी मिला। अब कुछ लोग पूछते हैं कि 18 वर्ष बाद जब आप सदन में नहीं रहेंगे, तो आपको कैसा लगेगा? मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा:-

“जिन्दगी एक रात है, जिसमें जाने कितने ख्वाब हैं,
जो मिल गया, वह अपना है, जो टूट गया, वह सपना है।”

दूसरी बात लोग पूछते हैं कि आप बोलेंगे कहां और हम आपको सुनेंगे कैसे? मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा-

“मेरी आवाज़ ही पर्दा है मेरे चेहरे का।
मैं हूँ खामोश जहां, मुझको वहां से सुनिए।”

मैं यहां यह भी बताना चाहूंगा, पिछले दिनों जब अरुण जी रुग्ण थे, तो मैं उनसे मिलने अस्पताल में गया था। वे मुझसे पूछने लगे कि क्या आप फिर से राज्य सभा में आएंगे? मैंने कहा कि अब नहीं आऊंगा। फिर वे बोले कि आप और क्या कहना चाहते हैं? तो मैंने उनसे कहा, अरुण जी, समय, स्वास्थ्य और सम्बन्ध, ये निरन्तर एक से नहीं रहते। कब समय बदल जाए, कब स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ जाए और मधुरतम सम्बन्ध कटुतम सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तित हो जाएं, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। इसलिए समय, स्वास्थ्य और सम्बन्ध, इन तीनों का ख्याल रखिए। आपने सम्बन्ध और समय का ख्याल तो रखा है, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल नहीं रखा है। हालांकि मैं उपदेश तो दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैंने भी स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल नहीं रखा है, ‘पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे’। आप अपने स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल रखिएगा, क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहेगा, तभी समय और सम्बन्ध भी समन्वित रहेंगे। एक बार फिर सभी साथियों को धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का खास तौर पर धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस

सदन के ज़रिए देश की जनता से जुड़े हुए मुद्दों पर काम करने का मौका दिया। मैं उनका खास तौर पर इसलिए भी आभारी हूँ क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में, जनतंत्र में आजकल धनतंत्र भारी पड़ रहा है, लेकिन आज इस हाउस में खड़े होकर मैं एक बात बताना चाहूँगा। उस वक्त मैं पंजाब बहुजन समाज पार्टी के अध्यक्ष के तौर पर कार्य कर रहा था, जब उन्होंने मुझे लखनऊ में बुलाकर बताया कि मैंने आपको राज्य सभा में भेजने का निर्णय किया है। इससे भी आगे बढ़कर, नॉमिनेशन करते वक्त जो फीस भरी जाती है या जो सेक्योरिटी का पैसा भरा जाता है, वह भी हमसे नहीं भरवाई गई, वह पार्टी के फंड से भरवाई गई। इसके लिए भी मैं अपनी नेता का आभारी हूँ।

डॉ. अम्बेडकर साहब का आन्दोलन, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फूले का आन्दोलन, छत्रपति साहू साहब का आन्दोलन और कांशीराम साहब का आन्दोलन, इन आन्दोलनों के ज़रिए जो सोशल इक्विटी का हक है, सामाजिक बराबरी का हक है, वह दिलवाने की कोशिश की गई। इस देश में हजारों सालों से जो जातिवाद की व्यवस्था फैली हुई है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए इन सभी महात्माओं ने, जिनका मैंने अभी नाम लिया, अपना जीवन लगा दिया। बेशक आज हम इस हाउस से रिटायर हो रहे हैं, लेकिन आज भी सोशल इनइक्विटी को लेकर एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज हमारे सामने है। हमें देखने को मिला कि अभी भी इस देश में सामाजिक असमानता है, उसके खिलाफ समाज को एकजुट हो कर बहुत बड़ी जद्दोजहद करने की, जतन करने की जरूरत है।

मैंने छः साल में कोशिश की कि अपनी नेता के आदेशों के मुताबिक अनुशासन में रह कर इस हाउस में अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाया जाय, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कहीं मेरे पार्ट से कोई ऐसी कोशिश हुई हो, जिसके कारण चेयरमैन साहब, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब या इस हाउस की मर्यादा के ऊपर कोई सवाल खड़ा हुआ हो, तो मैं उसके लिए सबसे, खास कर के चेयरमैन साहब और डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से, क्षमा माँगता हूँ।

इस हाउस में आकर इस हाउस के जो हमारे सीनियर सदस्य हैं, जो बहुत ही इंटेलेक्चुअल हैं और जो कंस्ट्रक्टिव डिस्कशन में तथा डिबेट में पार्टिसिपेट करते रहे, उनसे यहां मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका मिला। जो कुछ मैंने यहाँ से सीखा, उसको मैंने अपने जीवन में ग्रहण किया और मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि आगे चल कर मैं उसके अकॉर्डिंगली जनता के बीच में सेवा में लगा रहूँ और इस देश की तरक्की और विकास के लिए जो कुछ भी मैं कर सकूँ, खास कर के इस देश का जो डाउनट्रोडन समाज है, अभी भी इस देश का जो वीकर सेक्शन है और जो इकोनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शन है, उनके उत्थान के लिए जो भी मैं योगदान कर सकूँ, आप सबके आशीर्वाद से वह करूँ।

मैं आपका और अपनी पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आज से छः साल पहले नवम्बर, 2008 में मैं इस हाउस में जब आया था, तो उस वक्त एक बड़ा तमाशा मुम्बई में हुआ था। एक खबीस कसाब ने

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

हिन्दुस्तान पर आतंकवादी हमला कर दिया था। इस हाउस में और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक चिन्ता फैल गई थी और इस हाउस में इतिफाक से सबने यह कहा था कि हमें इस मुल्क को बचाना है। हम सब मिले थे। बड़ी बहसें हुई थीं। लेकिन, मैं हमेशा यह सोचता रह गया कि इस बात पर बहस क्यों नहीं हुई कि जो चंद लोग हिन्दुस्तान में इतना असलहा ले आए कि हमारी फौज को 48 घंटे लड़ना पड़ा, हमने उस पर कभी बहस नहीं की कि ये कौन लोग थे? यह उस वक्त का दौर था। छः सालों के बाद जब मैं जा रहा हूँ, तो मुझे यह लगता है कि इन छः सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत इन्कलाबी कैफियत पैदा हुई है। अब यहाँ आइडियोलॉजी नहीं रही, यहाँ मार्केटिंग शुरू हो गई। यहाँ गांधी, जिसने अपनी जिन्दगी दिलों को जोड़ने में और दिलों से गंद साफ करने में लगा दी, वह सड़कों पर नीलामी की शक्ल में स्वच्छ भारत पर दिखाया जाने लगा। यह मुल्क ऐसा हो गया, जहाँ यह कहा गया कि हमने नेहरु को कत्ल क्यों नहीं किया और हम खामोश रहे। एक अजीब तमाशा बन गया, पार्टियों का वजूद खतरे में पड़ गया। मैंने सब कुछ इन छः सालों में यहाँ भी और बाहर भी देखा और मैं हैरत में भी हूँ कि मार्केटिंग करके सपने दिखा कर देश को किस सिम्ट ले जाया जा रहा है। नवम्बर, 2008 में जब मैं आया था, उस वक्त भी डर लगा था और आज जब रुखसत हो रहा हूँ, तब भी डर लग रहा है। ये वे चीजें हैं, जो इस हाउस में होनी चाहिए थीं। मैं सब जानता हूँ।

अरुण जेटली जी पहले इधर बैठते थे। ये एक बेहतरीन ओरेटर हैं। मैंने इनसे बहुत कुछ सीखा। ऐसे लाजवाब मुकर्रिर और ऐसी बातें करते थे कि इन्होंने कभी-कभी गलत बात भी इतने अच्छे तरीके से की कि मेरे दिल के गोशे में यह ख्याल आया कि इस पर यकीन कर लूँ। यह इनकी गुप्तगू का कमाल है। मैं इनको मुबारकबाद भी देता हूँ। ये वे सीखने के मौके थे, जहाँ मैंने इनसे सीखा है। अक्सर मेरी और इनकी आइडियोलॉजी और फिक्र में फर्क था, लेकिन क्या एडवोकेसी और क्या इनके बोलने का तरीका था कि दिल के गोशे से आवाज आती थी कि अब इनका यकीन कर लो। यह इनका कमाल है। यह बदनसीबी मेरे साथ रही कि शरद यादव जी, पवार साहब, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और अन्य सीनियर लोगों की कयादत मुझे बहुत कम दिन हासिल हुई।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस में बहुत से ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जैसे मणि शंकर अय्यर जी हैं, येचुरी जी हैं, ऐसे कुछ लोग अगर हर पार्टी में हों, तो शायद यहाँ का निज़ाम कुछ बदल जाए और बेहतर डेमोक्रेसी डेवलप हो जाए।

मेरे जैसे बदनसीब लोग जो पीछे बैठते हैं, उनसे हमेशा यह कहा गया कि आगे के लोग एक घंटे में अपनी बात करेंगे, आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह लीजिए। मेरे छः साल इसी में गुजर गए कि इतनी लियाकत कहां से लाऊँ कि इन दो मिनट में वह बात कह सकूँ, जो दिल की तमन्ना है, क्योंकि दो मिनट के बाद आपके यहाँ उंगलियों में जुम्बिश होती है और घंटी बजने

لگتی ہے۔ یہ ۱۰ سال کا وقت گزر گیا۔ میرے بہت سے ساتھی ایسے ہیں، جو یہاں آئے، انہوں نے کوشش کی کہ ہم بھی یہاں کٹریبٹ کرے، لیکن ہم لوگ وہ لوگ رہے، جو کورم پورا کرنے والے لوگ تھے۔ ہم کو نہ ہاؤس میں بولنے کی اجازت تھی، نہ یہ تلخ تاجوے اس ہاؤس میں تھے۔

میں ان لوگوں کو بھی یاد کرے گا، جو یہاں بیٹھے اور انہوں نے کورم پورا کرنے کے سوا کبھی کوئی کام نہیں کیا۔ ان کی بھی یاد آئے گی، انہوں نے اپنی آوازوں سے اس وقت کو ہمیشہ جیندا کیا اور وائبرنٹ ڈیموکریسی کی پہچان کرائی۔ یہ وہ سب واقعات ہیں، جو میرے ساتھ ہیں۔ میں آپ سب لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ چیئرمین صاحب، بیلخوسس آپ کا، آپ نے ہمیشہ مودت دی اور ڈیپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ نے بھی ہمیشہ خیال کیا۔ یہ الگ بات ہے کہ آپ کی بھلی بہت جلدی-جلدی چلتی رہی، لیکن آپ کی بھی مجبوریوں رہیں، لیکن وہ سارے سٹاف، جو یہاں ہیں، میں ان سب کا شکریہ اور ممنون ہوں۔ میں ایک شہر کے ساتھ اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں:

“وقت-فریست جو تونے پیار سے دیکھا مجھ کو،
اس سے بڑھ کر میرا سامان-فریست کیا ہوگا”

بہت-بہت شکریہ۔

† شری محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): سر، آج سے چھ سال پہلے، نومبر 2008 میں، میں اس ہاؤس میں جب آیا تھا، تو اس وقت ایک بڑا تماشہ ممبئی میں ہوا تھا۔ ایک خبیث قصاب نے ہندوستان پر آتک وادی حملہ کر دیا تھا۔ اس ہاؤس میں اور پورے ہندوستان میں ایک چننا پھیل گئی تھی اور اس ہاؤس میں اتفاق سے سب نے یہ کہا تھا کہ ہمیں اس ملک کو بچانا ہے۔ ہم سب ملے تھے، بڑی بحثیں ہوئی تھیں۔ لیکن، میں ہمیشہ یہ سوچتا رہ گیا کہ اس بات پر بحث کیوں نہیں ہوئی کہ جو چند لوگ ہندوستان میں اتنا اسلحہ لے آئے کہ ہماری فوج کو اڑتالیس گھنٹے لڑنا پڑا، ہم نے اس پر کبھی بحث نہیں کی، یہ کون لوگ تھے؟ یہ اس وقت کا دور تھا۔ چھ سالوں کے بعد جب میں جا رہا ہوں، تو مجھے یہ لگتا ہے کہ ان چھ سالوں میں ہندوستان میں بہت انقلابی کیفیت پیدا ہوئی ہے۔ اب یہاں آئیٹیلوجی نہیں رہی، یہاں مارکیٹنگ شروع ہو گئی۔ یہاں گاندھی، جس نے اپنی زندگی دلوں کو جوڑنے میں اور دلوں سے گند صاف کرنے میں لگادی، وہ سڑکوں پر نیلامی کی شکل میں سوچہ بھارت پر دکھایا جانے لگا۔ یہ ملک ایسا ہو گیا، جہاں یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم نے نہرو کو قتل کیوں نہیں کیا اور ہم خاموش رہے۔ ایک عجیب تماشہ بن گیا، پارٹیوں کا وجود خطرے میں پڑ گیا۔ میں

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

نے سب کچھ ان چھ سالوں میں یہاں بھی اور باہر بھی دیکھا اور میں حیرت میں بھی ہوں کہ مارکیٹنگ کر کے سہنے دکھا کر دیش کو کس سمت لے جایا جا رہا ہے۔ نومبر 2008 میں جب میں یہاں آیا تھا، اس وقت بھی ڈر لگا تھا اور آج جب رخصت ہو رہا ہوں، تب بھی ڈر لگ رہا ہے۔ یہ وہ چیزیں ہیں، جو اس ہاؤس میں ہونی چاہئے تھیں۔ میں سب جانتا ہوں۔

ارون جیٹلی جی پہلے ادھر بیٹھتے تھے۔ وہ ایک بہترین اورینٹر ہیں۔ میں نے ان سے بہت کچھ سیکھا۔ ایسے لاجواب مقرر، ایسی باتیں کرتے ہیں کہ کبھی کبھی انہوں نے غلط بات بھی اتنے اچھے طریقے سے کی کہ میرے دل کے گوشوں میں یہ خیال آیا کہ اس پر یقین کر لوں۔ یہ ان کی گفتگو کا کمال ہے۔ میں ان کو مبارکباد بھی دیتا ہوں۔ یہ وہ سیکھنے کے موقعے تھے، جہاں میں نے ان سے سیکھا ہے۔ اکثر میری اور ان کی انیڈیالوجی اور فکر میں فرق تھا، لیکن کیا ایڈوکیسی اور کیا ان کے بولنے کا طریقہ تھا کہ دل کے گوشے سے آواز آتی تھی کہ اب ان کا یقین کر لو۔ یہ ان کا کمال ہے۔ میری بدنصیبی میرے ساتھ رہی کہ شرد یادو جی، پوار صاحب، غلام نبی آزاد صاحب اور سیننیر لوگوں کی قیادت مجھے بہت کم دن حاصل ہوئی۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ہاؤس میں بہت سے ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں، جیسے منی شنکر ایر جی ہیں، ایسے کچھ لوگ اگر ہر پارٹی میں ہو، تو شاید یہاں کا نظام کچھ بدل جائے اور بہتر ڈیموکریسی ڈیولپ ہو جائے۔

میرے جیسے بدنصیب لوگ جو پیچھے بیٹھتے ہیں، ان سے ہمیشہ یہ کہا گیا کہ آگے کے لوگ تو ایک گھنٹے میں اپنی بات کریں گے، آپ دو منٹ میں اپنی بات کہہ لیجئے۔ میرے چھ سال اسی میں گزر گئے کہ اتنی لیاقت کہاں سے لاؤں کہ ان دو منٹ میں وہ بات کہہ سکوں، جو دل کی تمنا ہے، کیوں کہ دو منٹ کے بعد آپ

کے یہاں انگلیوں میں جنبش ہوتی ہے اور گھٹئی بجنے لگتی ہے۔ یہ چھ سال کا وقت گزر گیا۔ میرے بہت سے ساتھی ایسے ہیں، جو یہاں آئے، انہوں نے کوشش کی کہ ہم بھی یہاں کنٹری بیوٹ کریں۔ لیکن ہم لوگ وہ لوگ رہے، جو کورم پورا کرنے والے لوگ تھے۔ ہم کو نہ ہاؤس میں بولنے کی اجازت تھی، نہ یہ تلخ تجربے اس ہاؤس میں ہوئے۔

میں ان لوگوں کو بھی یاد کرونگا، جو یہاں بیٹھے اور جنہوں نے کورم پورا کرنے کے سوا کبھی کوئی کام نہیں کیا۔ ان کی بھی یاد آئے گی، جنہوں نے اپنی آوازوں سے اس ویل کو ہمیشہ زندہ کیا اور وائبرینٹ ڈیموکریسی کی پہچان کرائی۔ یہ وہ سب واقعات ہیں، جو میرے ساتھ ہیں۔ میں آپ سب لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ چئیرمین صاحب، بالخصوص آپ کا، آپ نے ہمیشہ محبت دی اور ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، آپ نے بھی ہمیشہ خیال کیا۔ یہ الگ بات ہے کہ آپ کی انگلی جلدی جلدی چلتی رہی، لیکن آپ کی بھی مجبوریاں رہیں۔ لیکن وہ سارے اسٹاف، جو یہاں ہیں، میں ان سب کا مشکور اور ممنون ہوں۔ میں ایک شعر کے ساتھ اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔

وقت رخصت جو تونے پیار سے دیکھا مجھ کو
اس سے بڑھ کر میرا سامان سفر کیا ہوگا

بہت بہت شکریہ۔

”ختم شد“

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू। राम गोपाल जी, आप तो यहीं रहेंगे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मुझे कुछ न कुछ तो बोलना है।

माननीय सभापति जी, विदाई का जो वक्त होता है, वह हमेशा दुखद होता है और भारी मन से अपने साथियों को विदा करना होता है। यह मैं बहुत लंबे अरसे से देखता चला आया हूँ और इन अवसरों पर मुझे लगभग हर बार बोलने का अवसर मिला। 1992 में जब मैं पहली बार यहां आया, तो डा. शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी यहां थे, कुछ दिनों के बाद वे राष्ट्रपति हो गए, तब नारायणन साहब आए। उसके बाद बीच में 2004 में मैं लोक सभा में चला गया और कार्यकाल खत्म होने से कुछ पहले फिर तीसरी बार राज्य सभा में आ गया था। इस पूरी अवधि में, 92 से लेकर अब तक चाहे मैं इस हाउस में रहा हूँ, चाहे उस हाउस में रहा हूँ, हर रोज कुछ न कुछ सीखने को मिलता है। हिन्दुस्तान के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों में से सात-आठ सौ लोग यहां बैठते हैं, इससे ही अंदाज लगाया जा सकता है कि वे कितने महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं। चाहे भले ही बाहर लोग कुछ कहते हों, चाहे प्रेस कुछ कहती हो, लेकिन इस बात का किसी के पास कोई जवाब नहीं हो सकता कि सवा सौ करोड़ में से सात सौ या आठ सौ या साढ़े सात सौ लोग जो हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से इस देश के कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति हैं, जो देश के शासन को चलाने में सहयोग करते हैं, चलाते भी हैं और सहयोग भी करते हैं।

मैंने यहां सिकन्दरबख्त साहब से लेकर इस तरफ लीडर ऑफ द हाउस के रूप में अरुण जेटली साहब को देखा है, इस तरफ बैठे हुए लोगों को उस तरफ और उस तरफ बैठे हुए लोगों को इस तरफ और कई बार बीच में बैठे हुए लोगों को भी इस तरफ बैठे देखा है। अनुभव बहुत है, लेकिन अनुभव कितना ही क्यों न हो, लोगों से बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिलता है। ऐसे बहुत से विद्वान लोग हैं, जिनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका नहीं मिलता, क्योंकि हर पार्टी के सामने समय की पाबंदी होती है। जो जितनी बड़ी पार्टी होती है, उसके सामने समय की और ज्यादा

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

दिक्कत होती है। उनमें से तीन-चार लोगों को तो बोलने का मौका मिल जाता है, लेकिन उनकी संख्या इतनी ज्यादा होती है कि बहुत से विद्वान साथी बोलने से रह जाते हैं और कई बार जबकि वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अच्छी और बढ़िया राय दे सकते थे, वे राय नहीं दे पाते हैं।

मैं इस अवसर पर हमारे साथी वीर सिंह जी और राजाराम जी को तो बधाई दूँगा ही जो कि फिर से आ रहे हैं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से हम श्री अमर सिंह जी, श्री ब्रजेश पाठक जी और श्री करीमपुरी जी को याद करेंगे। यह बात अलग है कि इस सेशन में अस्वस्थता की वजह से अमर सिंह जी कम आए, लेकिन पहले सेशन में वे बहुत एक्टिव रहे। श्री ब्रजेश पाठक की हुंकार और करीमपुरी जी का लगभग हर मुद्दे पर बोलना, ये हम हमेशा याद रखेंगे। मैं इस अवसर पर उन सबसे यह गुजारिश भी करूँगा कि निराश होने वाली बात नहीं है, यह पॉलिटिक्स है। हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है कि जो अखाड़े में पड़ा रहता है वह किसी न किसी दिन पहलवान हो जाता है। जो अपनी पार्टी के साथ निष्ठा से जुड़ा रहेगा, कोई जरूरी नहीं कि वह इस सदन से बाहर रहे, पार्टी का नेतृत्व उसको दोबारा लाने की कोशिश करेगा, यह मेरी कामना है। मेरी यह भी कामना है कि जो रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, उनका पॉलिटिकल करियर उनके संघर्ष की वजह से बहुत अच्छा बना रहे और वे इस सदन में या उस सदन में किसी न किसी रूप में फिर आएँ और जनता की सेवा करते रहें।

चूँकि मैं कल फिर से शपथ लूँगा, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, फिर भी मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपने हमेशा हम लोगों को सही निर्देश दिए, ठीक मार्गदर्शन किया और आपके मार्गदर्शन में हम लोगों ने कोशिश की कि हाउस जिस तरह से चलना चाहिए, इसे उस तरह से चलाने की कोशिश की जाए। माननीय नेता सदन यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि हाउस डिस्टर्ब हो जाता है, लेकिन उन सबको हम लोग ज्यादा समय तक बैठकर कम्पेन्सेट तो कर ही लेते हैं। पिछली बार की तरह देर रात तक बैठकर हम सारा काम कर लेते हैं। इसलिए उन चीजों को एक्सेप्शन के रूप में लिया जाए, क्योंकि हमेशा कोऑपरेशन ही रहा है। मेरी तो हमेशा यही कोशिश रही कि आपकी उंगली घंटी तक पहुँचने के पहले ही मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर लूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति : वीर सिंह जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? आप तो वापस आ रहे हैं, भाई।

श्री वीर सिंह : फिर भी मैं दो शब्द बोल देता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी की नेता, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, कोटि-कोटि आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे जैसे साधारण व्यक्ति को एक बार नहीं, तीन बार राज्य सभा में भेजने का सुअवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं यह कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोच सकता था। मैं जिस वातावरण में पैदा हुआ, जिस जोखेड़ा गाँव में पैदा हुआ, वहाँ न तो प्राइमरी स्कूल था और न ही रास्ते थे। इसके साथ-साथ, मेरे परिवार में मेरे पिता स्वर्गीय श्री जागन सिंह और मेरी माता जी,

सब अनपढ़ थे। मैं अपने परिवार में सबसे पहला पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति हूँ, इससे पहले मेरे परिवार में सब अनपढ़ थे। किसी भी प्रकार की कोई सुविधा नहीं थी। पढ़-लिखने के बाद 1984 में पहली बार आदरणीया बहन कु. मायावती जी से मेरी मुलाकात हुई और मैंने उनसे सीखा और उनसे शिक्षा ली और जब उनको सुना तो उनसे प्रभावित होकर मैं उनके साथ लग गया। आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने मुझे अंगुली पकड़कर राजनीति सिखाई और ऐसे व्यक्ति को राज्य सभा में भेजा है। मैं पूरी जिंदगी उनका आभारी रहूंगा। आज मुझे बारह साल राज्य सभा में हो गए। इन बारह सालों में जो आपका सहयोग मिला, सभी सम्मानित सीनियर्स का सहयोग मिला, उसके लिए भी मैं आभारी हूँ। समय-समय पर अपने नेता के निर्देशानुसार सदन में हम अपनी बात कहते रहे। आपने हमें समय-समय पर समय दिया और हमें सभी से सीखने का सुअवसर प्रदान हुआ। फिर बहन जी ने मुझे तीसरी बार राज्य सभा में आने का मौका प्रदान किया है। मैं कल शपथ लूंगा। मैं फिर अपनी नेता का और श्रद्धेय मान्यवर कांशीराम जी का जिन्होंने इस देश में हम जैसे गरीब वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को राजनीति में लाने का काम किया, सत्ता और शासन में लाने का काम किया, उनका भी मैं आज आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ten of our very hon. colleagues retire today after having been Members of this House some for one term, some others for many more terms. Three out of those ten colleagues are coming back and will be re-sworn in tomorrow. I was looking at the strike rate of those who are returning. It is about 30 per cent. We all would have been happier if it was slightly more. But nonetheless, all of them -- we just heard some of them -- have made a great impact in this House. One of the most colourful Members of this House, from whose turn of phrases, we have always benefited, is Shri Amar Singh. आज भी उनका बड़ा खूबसूरत भाषण, वे अपने शब्दों में काफी कुछ कह देते हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी सदस्य थे जिनके विचार कई बार अलग भी होते थे लेकिन वे बहुत खूबसूरती से अपने अलग विचार रख देते थे। अदीब साहब का मैं खास तौर पर जिक्र करूंगा। सहमति-असहमति रहती है लेकिन कई बार जो विषय ये उठाते थे, करीमपुरी जी उठाते थे, अदीब साहब उठाते थे, तो वे अपना प्रभाव हम लोगों की सोच पर भी छोड़ जाते थे। इसलिए हम सब ने उनसे सीखा है, इस सदन की कार्यवाही में उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सदन की जो एक संस्कृति है, the functional culture of this House, all of them are also going out as much better equipped having learned from the decision-making process that this House follows. All these Members are in public life, and I have always said earlier also that those who are in public life never retire. They shift their areas of operation from one forum to another. I am sure they will continue to serve this country and the causes that they represent.

I wish each one of them a very long and healthy life. I hope we will be able to see most of them back in this House, it not immediately, maybe some time in future. I wish them all the best once again.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill for withdrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा एक point of order है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is this?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, राज्य सभा का जो बुलेटिन हम लोगों को मिली है, उस बुलेटिन से हमें ज्ञात हुआ कि चेयरमैन साहब ने नियम 38 के अंतर्गत एक निर्णय लिया है कि प्रश्नकाल का समय 11.00 बजे से हटाकर 12.00 बजे कर दिया जाएगा और 11.00 बजे जीरो ऑवर चलेगा।

श्रीमन्, यह उनका अधिकार है और यह नियम 38 में बड़ा स्पष्ट दिया हुआ है। मेरी बातों से ऐसा न समझा जाए कि मैं कोई उनके अधिकारों को चैलेन्ज कर रहा हूँ या कहीं अविश्वास प्रकट कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह परंपरा रही है कि जब इस तरीके के निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, तो सदन को कॉफीडेंस में लिया जाता है या दलों के नेताओं से बात होती है। नियम 216 में नियम समिति गठित करने का प्रावधान है। आपने कुछ नियम में बदलाव के लिए प्रस्ताव भी रखा। इसको नियम समिति में भेजा जा सकता है, सभी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाकर चर्चा हो सकती है। हम लोगों के दिल में दर्द यह है कि कहीं चेयरमैन साहब के दिल में यह तो नहीं कि हम लोग हल्ला मचाते हैं, इसलिए इसको बदल दो। आपने अच्छे के लिए सोचा होगा, लेकिन अच्छे के साथ कहीं यह अच्छा न हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. It's not that ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : देखिए, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, आज हमने यह देखा। श्रीमन्, अगर आप 11.00 बजे जीरो ऑवर कर देंगे, तो हमें तो आपने वैसे ही 11.00 बजे फ्री छोड़ दिया, तो 12.00 बजे तक पूरे फ्री, फिर 12.00 बजे आपका क्वेश्चन ऑवर कैसे चलेगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. You made your point.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें और नियम 38 के अनुसार हुए निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कर लें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में पूरे देश में, सब जगह 11.00 बजे क्वेश्चन ऑवर होता है। क्वेश्चन ऑवर को 11.00 बजे रखो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... The matter is very simple. This was discussed in the Rules Committee and there was informal discussion also. The Report of the Rules Committee was presented by me this morning, and, tomorrow, when it will be moved, you will have the opportunity to speak on it. Then, you can express your view.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आपने यह जो बात कही है, तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आज प्रस्तुत हुई है, कल स्वीकार होगी, उसके पहले कैसे नियम बदल गया? अगर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर आप

चल रहे हैं, तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आज आपने प्रस्तुत की है, फिर यह कल कैसे लागू हो गया?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. That is not the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो आप ही कह रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आपने ही कहा कि मैंने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत होने के बाद जब तक सदन से स्वीकार न हो जाए, कैसे लागू होगा? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, the Rules Committee Report, which is already presented, will be discussed. The House is supreme. The House can either accept it or reject it. At that time, you can express your view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I would like to know whether the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, we will discuss it. Why do you wish to raise it now?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, tomorrow, the Question Hour will be taken up at eleven or twelve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have presented the Report of the Rules Committee today. It is available to all of you. Kindly read it. It is a decision of the Rules Committee and it is a unanimous decision. The House is supreme; the House can take any decision. Then, why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन कल हाउस की स्वीकृति के बाद यह चेंज होता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, नियम के अनुसार होता। यह तो पहले डिस्मिशन हो गया और उसके बाद आपकी रिपोर्ट आए, यह भी बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। इस स्थिति में लागू नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agrawal, because you have raised it, I would like to inform that this was also strictly as per the Rules. Rule 38 is very clear. It gives ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने कतई यह नहीं कहा, मैंने कहा कि नियम 38 में चेयरमैन साहब को अधिकार है। मैंने कहा कि मेरी बात को अविश्वास नहीं मानना चाहिए, लेकिन यह जो नियम 216 बनाया गया है, जिसमें नियम समिति गठित की गई है। आप देख लीजिए, 216 के बाद 217, 218, 219 तीनों पढ़ लीजिए। उसमें बहुत क्लीअर दिया हुआ है। सदन की सहमति के बाद अगर यह लागू होता, तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा होता। मुझे पीड़ा हुई, कि कहीं यह तो नहीं समझ लिया है कि हम लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is as per the Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to take the consent of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naresh ji, we are going to take the consent of the House. Why do you worry? Tomorrow, we will do it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो फिर यह लागू कैसे हो गया? जब हाउस से कंसेंट लेना है, तो फिर लागू कैसे हो गया?

श्री उपसभापति : कल हो जाएगा। अगर कंसेंट नहीं है तो नहीं होगा। Then, you should be happy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इतनी जल्दी क्या थी? दो दिन बाद इसको लागू कर देते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to go by the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I would like to know whether 'Zero Hour' will be there at 11 o'clock tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it will be at 11 o'clock. Why not? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Bill for withdrawal. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. DEMAND FOR HAVING A STRUCTURED DISCUSSION ON BLACK MONEY

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we raised an issue in the morning on black money. In the morning, in all the din, this issue was not taken up at all. The Government had made some assurances outside the House, inside the House, everywhere,

for the last 100 days that all this black money would come back. But there has been no action taken so far.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is Zero Hour notice. You can renew your notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have given the notice. Three people have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, there was no Zero Hour. You can give a notice tomorrow.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, we have already given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, you please give the notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we gave the notice today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, it did not happen. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know what happened today.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Zero Hour and the Question Hour, that is our time. Now, in the legislation part of the Government, we are all willing to cooperate; no question about it. But what is our time going away for, Sir? And then the afternoon is becoming the legislation time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am telling all of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Members have more opportunity. From 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon., there is Zero Hour. Instead of ten, you can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir; this is not about Zero Hour. This is not a three-minute issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there has to be some sort of a structured discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you give a notice.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given you the notices. There are notices given for the structured discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have already given the notice, hon. Chairman will consider it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is not about one or two political parties. This is an issue across everything because there were a lot of people in this country who would have had hope. With this hope, this Government came to power, and now they are not delivering. For 100 days ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member has raised an important issue. In consultation with the political parties, whenever the Chairman or yourself fix a discussion on this subject, the Government too is willing to have it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all right. So, you give a notice. Those who would like to have a discussion, can give notice. The notice will be considered.

Now, we shall take up the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011.

GOVERNMENT BILLS- *Contd.*

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to move :

That the Bill further to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988, be taken into consideration.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the main purpose of this amendment is simplification. There is no exemption to any establishment. Number two, our Government, led by our hon. Prime Minister, always insisted that our main job is transparency, accountability and proper enforcement. That is why we have brought this Amendment Bill. Under various

Labour Acts, the number of forms of Registers and Returns are prescribed. In many cases, identical data is required to be maintained in different instances. In order to provide relief to the small establishments in this regard, the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 is enacted. It provides for maintaining combined registers and submission of simplified returns in respect of nine scheduled Acts. At present, this Act is applicable to establishments employing up to 19 persons only. There are demands from various quarters for extending the scope of this Act to establishments employing a large number of workers and expanding the list of acts covered by it. Five tripartite meetings were held with the representatives of Central Trade Unions and Employers' organisations to seek their views. In the last meeting held on 7th June, 2007, I am happy to say that, a consensus was arrived at on the following ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I object to it. There was no consensus. It is a wrong statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Let him finish his statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I will tell you. It will extend the coverage of the principal Act from 9 scheduled Acts to 16 scheduled Acts. This is number one. Number two is simply changing the definition of 'small establishments' so as to cover establishments that are employing between ten and forty workers as against the existing provision of ten to nineteen. Then, it will allow maintaining of registers of records in computer floppy or diskette or any other electronic media and submitting the returns through the electronic form. According to the Bill, the amendment of principal Act was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 29th March, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 1st April, 2011 for examination and report. The Committee presented its Report to the Lok Sabha on 20th December, 2011. The observations and recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report have been examined and the Government agrees with many of the recommendations for which the official amendments in the Amending Bill will require to be moved. As has been rightly pointed out by the Standing Committee, the main objective of the amendment of the principal Act, which is proposed herein, is not to give any exemptions or to give any exemptions to any establishments, but to simplify the procedure for furnishing the returns and maintaining the registers by certain establishments. Accordingly, it is also proposed to change the nomenclature of the principal Act. The question is only that the

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

Standing Committee itself proposed the changing of this nomenclature. The amendment Bill incorporated the official amendments which seek to give effect to those points on which a consensus was reached during the tripartite consultations. The passage of the Bill will extend the benefit of the simplified procedure to the establishments employing up to 40 workers in respect of the registers covered under sixteen scheduled Acts. It will also provide an option to maintain registers electronically and file the returns electronically. At present, employers would be inclined to restrict the employment to a maximum of 90 workers only in order to get the benefit of simplified procedures. The amendment would decentralise the employers to increase the size of the establishments and employ workers. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my submission ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरी एक आपत्ति है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब पढ़कर स्पीच दे सकते हैं? विभाग का मिनिस्टर क्या पढ़कर स्पीच दे सकता है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : ये प्वाइंट्स हैं... ये प्वाइंट्स हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पहले कहेंगे कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आपके कहने पर ही हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आप नाराज़ क्यों होते हैं? उनको पढ़ने दीजिए।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: My submission is this, that it would reduce the financial manpower. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Deputy Chairman gave a ruling that no Member should read ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are maiden speeches not only of Members but also of Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: It is only aimed at simplification of procedure. There is no exemption of anything in this matter. As I mentioned, transparency, accountability and enforcement would be taken care of and workers' interest will also be safeguarded.

The question was proposed

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. I will give you a chance.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं केवल एक मिनट लूंगा। सन् 2002 में रवीन्द्र शर्मा जी, जो उस समय लेबर कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. I will call you at that time.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उन्होंने श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी को एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी। शरद यादव जी उस समय लेबर मिनिस्टर थे और श्री दत्तोपंत थेंगड़ी मजदूर संघ के महामंत्री थे। उन्होंने उस रिकमेंडेशन को रिजेक्ट किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise these points when your chance comes. उस समय बोलिए। आपको टाइम मिलेगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : ये उन्हीं मांगों को कह रहे हैं कि यह सबकी मर्जी से हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको टाइम मिलेगा, आप उस समय बोलिएगा। अभी बोलने से क्या फायदा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : बी.एम.एस. ने उसका विरोध किया, इंटक ने विरोध किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमधुसूदनमिस्त्री (गुजरात) : सर, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं आज बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लेबर लॉज को लाने के लिए सैकड़ों मजदूरों ने इतने सालों के अंदर अपनी शहादत दी, उसके बाद ये सब कानून आए, उसके अंदर एक के बाद एक बदलाव आने के बाद आज उसको ऐसी स्थिति पर ले जा रहे हैं, जहां पर लेबर लॉज को इम्प्लीमेंट करना ही तकलीफदेह है। इतना ही नहीं, जिन वर्किंग कंडीशन के लिए, जिस वेज स्लिप के लिए, अगर वह रेग्युलर है तो appraisal के लिए मजदूर लोग लड़े थे, उसे आज इस हालत में यह सरकार ला रही है। सर, मेरा इन पर सीधा आरोप है कि यह बिल इसलिए लाया जा रहा है कि पिछले चुनाव के अंदर छोटे-मोटे जो establishment वाले थे, उन्होंने मिलकर इन्हें चंदा दिया था। उसी वजह से इसे लाया जा रहा है। ऐसा मेरा साफ मानना और कहना है। सर, मैं आपको कितनी ही चीजें बता सकता हूँ। मैं फॉरेस्ट वर्कर्स की, ऐग्रीकल्चरल वर्कर्स की, जंगलों के अंदर माइनर फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस इकट्ठा करने वालों की और जो आदिवासी लोग शहरों के अंदर कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के काम में जाते हैं, उनकी यूनियन चलाता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि यह कानून किस पर लागू होगा। सबसे पहले तो यह पेमेंट ऑफ एक्ट पर लागू होगा, मिनिमम वेजेज़ एक्ट पर लागू होगा, कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर पर लागू होगा, वीकली हॉलीडेज़ पर लागू होगा, फैक्टरीज़ पर लागू होगा, प्लांटेशन लेबर पर और बीड़ी, सिगरेट आदि बनाने वाले जो नीचे के तबके के लोग हैं, जिनके लिए ये सब कानून बनाए गए थे, उन पर यह कानून लागू होगा। सर, इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर जिन पर होने वाला है, वह कैजुअल लेबर है क्योंकि पूरी इंडस्ट्री के अंदर जो कानून मेशन किए हैं, उसके अंदर सबसे ज्यादा कैजुअल लेबर काम करती है। This is very unfortunate कि वैसे तो सरकार को आदर्श employer के रूप में माना जाता है, लेकिन सरकार के विभिन्न डिपार्टमेंट्स जैसे इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट है, सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. है, फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट है, ये सब डिपार्टमेंट्स अब ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैजुअल लेबर को employ करते हैं,

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

जिनका कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखा जाता है अगर रिकॉर्ड रखा भी जाता है तो उनको दिया नहीं जाता है। इसके अंदर हालत यह है कि आज अगर थोड़ा कम्पलेशन है, थोड़ा डर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का है तो वह इसलिए है कि अगर वहां पर यूनियन है और अगर वह कम्प्लेंट करती है तो इंस्पेक्टर वहां जाकर उनके रिकार्ड चेक कर सकते हैं और देख सकते हैं कि उसमें फलां मजदूर का नाम है या नहीं, पेमेंट ऑफ वेजेज के लिए और ग्रेच्युटी के लिए अगर आपने पांच साल में 240 दिन कम्पलीट किए हों तो आपको परमानेंट होने का अधिकार मिलता है। अभी गुजरात की हाई कोर्ट ने डिस्मिशन दिया है कि पांच साल के अंदर जिस मजदूर के 240 दिन पूरे हो गए होंगे उसको फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर परमानेंट किया जाएगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह कानून और यह जजमेंट पूरे देश के अंदर लागू होगा। ऐसा करने के लिए क्या हुआ कि पूरी यूनियन को एक-एक मजदूर से कहना पड़ा कि तुम कितने दिन काम करते हो, उस रिकार्ड अपने पास रखा क्योंकि फॉरेस्ट लेबर का, कैजुअल लेबर मिलना मुश्किल होता है क्योंकि वह आज एक जगह काम करता है, कल दूसरी जगह पर और परसों तीसरी जगह पर काम करता है, इसी तरह से कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर है तो उसमें employer चेंज होते रहते हैं इसलिए किसी का रिकार्ड उसके अंदर नहीं होता और उसका सीधा असर एक्सीडेंट के केस में जो बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिए, उस पर पड़ता है। सर, वैसे भी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर करप्शन बहुत ज्यादा है। जब कोई इंस्पेक्टर फैक्टरी के अंदर रिकार्ड चेक करने के लिए जाता है, तो उसको या तो समझा दिया जाता है या पैसे दे दिए जाते हैं या फिर रिकार्ड के ऊपर उनको जितनी punishment देनी चाहिए, वह उतनी नहीं दी जाती है। किसी भी फैक्टरी के अंदर या जहां पर 40 से कम लोगों को रखा जाता है, उनके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, खासकर जो पॉवरलूम है और जो छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं।

सर, स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि न तो मजदूर को कोई रिकार्ड मिलेगा और न ही इंस्पेक्टर उनको कोई रिकार्ड देगा। उन सब को आर.टी.आई. के अंदर जाना पड़ेगा कि हमारे कितने काम के दिन इसमें हुए हैं और कितने दिन हमने काम किया है, उसका रिकार्ड हमें दे दिया जाए। सर, स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय होगी, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। इतना ही नहीं, इस देश की पूरी वर्क फोर्स को भगवान के सहारे छोड़ दिया जाएगा, इंस्पेक्टर के सहारे छोड़ दिया जाएगा, मालिकों के सहारे छोड़ दिया जाएगा। आजकल मालिक लोग जितना रिकार्ड रखते हैं, आगे से वे इतना रिकार्ड भी उनका नहीं रखेंगे। वे उसको floppy देंगे, लेकिन उसको कोई चेक करने वाला नहीं है। कौन floppy चेक करेगा और कौन से इंस्पेक्टर अभी तक इस तरह के ट्रेंड हुए हैं, इस तरह की चीजें होंगी। सर, स्थिति ऐसी है कि आज मजदूरों को minimum wage भी नहीं मिलता है। सबसे unfortunate part ऐसा हुआ है कि पूरे जितने भी ऐक्ट बताए, उनके अंदर नहीं होता है। उसको यह सरकार वापस exemption दे रही है कि आप अपना रिकार्ड रखिए और जब हमारा कोई इंस्पेक्टर आए या मांगे, तो अपना रिकार्ड देना और उनको सेटिस्फाई करना, लेकिन इसमें मजदूर कहां पर आया? अगर उसको रिकार्ड चाहिए, तो वह क्या करेगा? उसको अगर परमानेंट होना है और उसमें उसने कितने दिन काम किया है, इसका उसको कैसे पता चलेगा? अगर उसको ग्रेच्युटी लेनी है, तो उसने पूरे पांच साल काम किया है या नहीं किया है, उसके बारे में जानकारी उसको कैसे मिलेगी? ये चीजें मजदूरों को उनके पास से मिलने वाली नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह से और ज्यादा मजदूर परेशान होने वाले हैं।

सर, यह deliberately किया जा रहा है, यह मैं साफ मानता हूं। मैंने आज सुबह इस बिल को देखा है। आपने इसमें एक वर्कर की डेफिनेशन भी चेंज की है, जो इसके अंदर आता नहीं है। उसमें ऐसा लिखा है कि जो आदमी उसको तनखाह देता है, वेज देगा, वह आदमी employer गिना जाएगा। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि अगर मैं principal employer हूं और मैं किसी को कांट्रैक्ट देता हूं और कंस्ट्रैक्ट वाला मजदूर है, तो उसे कांस्ट्रैक्टर तनखाह देता है, तो contractor will be the main employer and not the person who has given employment. So, contractor will be the main employer. ऐसे जो कांट्रैक्ट देने वाले हैं, उनके पास अगर किसी मजदूर का एक्सीडेंट वगैरह कुछ होता है, तो उनके पास उसे देने के लिए पैसे नहीं होते या वे छोड़कर चले जाते हैं या मजदूरों को उनके हाल के ऊपर छोड़ देते हैं। Definition itself will be very damaging to the working class of this country. It is to be withdrawn and should not be accepted. सर, जो बीड़ी वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से उनका कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। यह मैं साफ मानता हूं। सर, इतना ही नहीं, नरेगा के जो मजदूर हैं, वे 100 दिन काम करते हैं। वैसे तो seasonal workers हैं, लेकिन इस कानून से, अगर मिनीमम वेजिज़ से भी उनको exemption देंगे, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सरकार जो चाहे वह तनखाह या जो चाहे वह wage उनको दे सकती है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खराब स्थिति child labour की होगी और सबसे ज्यादा खराब स्थिति building and other construction labour की होगी। Building and other construction labour के अन्दर जो किसान लोग हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, जिनके पास इरीगेशन की कोई फैसेलिटी नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों की जब फसल नहीं होती है, तो वे शहर में जाकर unskilled labour का काम करते हैं। इसके अंदर आदिवासी लोग भी आते हैं, इसके अंदर small and marginal farmers भी आते हैं और खेत मजदूर भी आते हैं। इन लोगों को कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर के अंदर प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए हरेक मालिक से एक या दो परसेंट सेस लिया जाता है और मुझे यहां यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि हमारी गुजरात की सरकार के करीब 400 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा रुपये इकट्ठे किए हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनके लिए एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया है। नकवी जी, आप सिर मत हिलाइए। आप जाकर जरा तलाश कर लीजिए। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के गुजरात सरकार जो उस वक्त में चलती थी, उसने क्या किया, इसका आपको पता चलेगा। सबसे ज्यादा flaws जो लेबर लॉज के हुए हैं, वे गुजरात के अंदर हुए हैं। आपको अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, क्योंकि मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री हैं, लेकिन मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप जरा तलाश कर लीजिए। आप उनके सामने नहीं बोलेंगे। सर, यह जो हकीकत है, मैं इसके ऊपर आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स की स्थिति तो और भी खराब हो गई है। आज law तो है लेकिन वह hardly कहीं पर इम्प्लीमेंट हुआ हो, ऐसा इसमें कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। सर, यह जो पूरा लिब्रलाइजेशन का पीरियड है, इसमें सबसे ज्यादा केजुअल्टी अगर किसी डिपार्टमेंट की हुई है, तो वह लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की हुई है। इसको न तो कोई पैसा दिया गया है, न ही इसको कोई पावर दी गई है, न ही उन बाल-मजदूरों के ऊपर कोई केस किया जाता है और न ही लेबर कोर्ट एंड इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट के अंदर जजेज रखे जाते हैं। इस वजह से यह जो पूरा वर्किंग क्लास का सेक्शन है, that is the most effective. यह जो इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स एक्ट है, आप इसको देख लीजिए। कहीं पर कोई भी डैम बनता हो, तो

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

आप उसको देख लीजिए। कोई भी हाईवे बनाता हो, आप देख लीजिए। यहां पर हाईवे अथॉरिटीज के लोग बैठे होंगे, मैं उनको बता रहा हूं कि आप हाईवे अथॉरिटीज के मिनिस्टर को बता दीजिए। अगर कोई भी एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के लोग मकान बनाते हैं, सर, वे लोग इंटर स्टेट माइग्रेट वर्कर्स को लेकर आते हैं और वे छोटी-छोटी, जरा-जरा भी उसके अंदर 10X10 की झुग्गी बनाते हैं। हमारे यहां सेक्रेटेरिएट बन रहा है। उस सेक्रेटेरिएट के अंदर टिन-शीट लगाकर, पांच, सात या दस-दस फुट की झुग्गी बनाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र से माइग्रेट वर्कर्स शूगरकेन के काम के लिए पूरे गुजरात के अंदर जाते हैं। वे वहां पर छोटी-छोटी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। इस काम के लिए वहां पर कोई इंस्पेक्टर नहीं जाता है और न ही कोई लेबर लॉ इन्फोर्स करता है।

सर, इस कानून से इन लोगों को इतनी छूट मिलेगी, जिसकी वजह से वे कोई भी चीज रखने के लिए बाध्य नहीं होंगे, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। इसके अंदर सबसे ज्यादा केजुअल्टी होगी। मेरी पार्टी ने कहा है कि हमने इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया है, इसलिए मैं भी इसको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूं। वैसे मैं इसका भारी विरोध करता हूं और मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूं। यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी है, ऐसा मेरा आरोप है। खासकर जो छोटे तबके के मजदूर हैं, जो इस कानून के अंदर काम करते हैं, वे इसके विरोधी हैं। इस सरकार ने उन लोगों से वोट लिया है, लेकिन अब यह सरकार उन्हीं लोगों का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान करने वाली है, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : उपसभापति जी, श्रम विधि (विवरणी देने और रजिस्टर रखने से कतिपय स्थापनों को छूट) संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 के अंदर जो अमेंडमेंट्स लाए गए हैं, ये अमेंडमेंट्स सभी कर्मचारियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर लाए गए हैं। नए तंत्र ज्ञान का उपयोग लेबर लोग नहीं जानते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। अभी देश में जैसे ही “जन-धन-योजना” लागू हुई, केवल दो महीने में ही डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों ने बैंक में अपना खाता खुलवाया। जमाने की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार लोग अपनी कार्य-शैली बदल रहे हैं। उसी के अनुसार इस बिल में भी जो छोटी-मोटी खामियां हैं या कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करते हुए एक नए फॉर्मेट के द्वारा इसको लागू करने के लिए बनाया गया है। इसमें कोई विशेष अंतर नहीं है। इसके साथ ही जो अलग प्रकार के लेबर हैं, उसमें जहां एकदम छोटा एस्टेब्लिशमेंट होता है, उनको पहले लम्बा-चौड़ा फार्म भरना पड़ता था। इसमें उनको कुछ चीजों से एग्जेंप्शन दी गई है। इसका काम छोटा है, लेकिन इनको मेहनत बहुत करनी पड़ती है और कागजात पूरे करने में ही काफी समय निकल जाता है। अगर इस तरह के ज्यादा कानून बनेंगे, तो फिर इनको अपना धंधा ही बंद करना पड़ेगा। इस नियम के अंदर जितने भी कानून बने हैं, ये टोटली सार्वजनिक लेबर्स के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर बनाए गए हैं। मैं इस दृष्टि से इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं माननीय सदस्यों से विनती करता हूं कि सभी सदस्य इसके अनुकूल अपना मत दें। इसके साथ ही साथ जो अलग-अलग प्रकार के लेबर्स हैं और जो एक से लेकर 16 नम्बर तक आते हैं, उनके बोनस आते हैं, उनकी other facilities आती हैं। जैसे कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर है, चाइल्ड लेबर है और डाक वर्कर है, इन अलग-अलग प्रकार के लेबर्स के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर ही इस नियम को बनाया गया है। इस फॉर्मेट

में मेजर चेंजेस हैं। फॉर्मेट में चेंजेस इसलिए लाए गए हैं ताकि इसको कम्प्यूटराइज करके भविष्य में लोगों को बेनिफिट मिल सके। सरकार की साफ़ नीयत होने के कारण ही इसको लाया गया है। जैसे, पहले जो भी लेबर रिटायरमेंट होती थी, उसको बहुत कम पैसे मिलते थे, लेकिन इस सरकार ने सत्ता में आते ही उसको कम से कम 1000 रुपये महीना देने का नियम लागू किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकार के पास इन गरीब लेबर्स के जो 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचे हैं, एक बार जब यह फॉर्मेट कम्पलीट होगा, पूरा हो जाएगा, तब उनके नम्बर मिल जाएंगे, फिर वह देश के चाहे किसी भी भाग में रहे, एक्सेप्ट जिसका स्वर्गवास हुआ है, वह पैसा उसके एकाउंट में ऑटोमेटिकली चला जाएगा। सरकार उन गरीबों के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर ही इस कानून को ला रही है, इसलिए यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत होगा कि गरीबों के अहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी वोट की राजनीति के कारण ही यह सरकार इस कार्य को कर रही है। यह कहना गलत है। भारत में पहले से ही लेबर्स के 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये पड़े हुए हैं, जिसको निकालने के लिए हमारी सरकार नये-नये रास्ते खोज रही है और सरकार ने इसको तेज गति से करना शुरू भी किया है। हो सकता है कि थोड़े ही समय में इसमें बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में, जो लेबर अलग-अलग काम करके चली गई है, जैसे किसी ने असम में काम किया है और अब बंगाल में आया है, लेकिन वहां जाकर हजार, दो हजार रुपये नहीं ले सकता है, अब वह पैसा लेने की सुविधा भी उसको मिलेगी। यह अंतर केवल एक फॉर्मेट में करने भर का है।

दूसरा, इस चीज़ का सरलीकरण किया गया है ताकि जो छोटे-छोटे कारखाने हैं, जिनमें कम से कम लेबर्स हैं, उनको फॉर्मेट भरते समय अनावश्यक रूप से ज्यादा चीज़ों को न भरना पड़े। इसमें कहीं भी लेबर के अहित के बारे में नहीं सोचा गया है। इन चीज़ों को ध्यान में रखकर इस बिल को लाया गया है, इसीलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। सभी कर्मचारियों के हित की दृष्टि से, जो उनकी सुविधा है, एकाउंटेंबिलिटी है, उनकी सेवा है, अलग-अलग समय में होने वाली जो हानियाँ हैं, ये सभी चीज़ें फॉर्मेट में लाई गई हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि फॉर्मेट इससे अलग बनाया गया है। इन चीज़ों को लेकर सरकार जो बिल लाई है, वह कर्मचारियों के हित में लाई है, इसलिए सरकार इस बिल को पास करे, मैं ऐसी विनती करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद श्री बसावाराज पाटिल जी। Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. I oppose the Bill for various reasons. I have some credentials in the field of labour. As an IAS officer for 36 years, I had the opportunity to serve in West Bengal as Labour Commissioner, as Secretary (Labour) and also as Joint Secretary (Labour) in the Central Government. So, I think I have some credentials to speak about it.

To put it very simply, this is an anti-labour law, and it is draconian in its measures. This Government's *maha mantra* is the three D formula -- de-control, disinvestment

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

and de-regularization. But the mixed economy that was developed under the Nehruvian Model had struck deep roots in our society. The public generally has high expectations from the Government. This Government is bent upon dismantling that structure for the exclusive benefit of the predators of our economy. But they are very clever. Not wanting to do so at a stroke, they are doing it through a slow process.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE), *in the Chair*.]

Sir, an iceberg shows only one-tenth of its mass above water keeping nine-tenth of it under water. The invisible part of the iceberg is more dangerous than the visible part. The invisible part of the iceberg tore off 300 feet of the Titanic's bottom-line, resulting in its sinking. This Bill looks very simple. On the face of it, it appears to be innocently technical. Currently, all establishments, employing more than 19 persons have to give returns regularly about employment, wages or other things. This Bill seeks to substitute the word "Nineteen" by a simple word "Forty". The purpose is to give relief to the owners of small establishments. But its effects on the labourers will be highly injurious. Subject to corrections, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the establishments now submitting returns will be exempted. They don't have to submit any returns and these establishments employ, according to estimates, -- I am subject to correction -- about 80 per cent of the total labour force. Thus to give relief to owners of establishments employing up to 19 workers, the bulk of the labour force would lose all legal protections that they have today. This is, ethically, wrong and legally injurious to the interests of the working class. Thus, the bulk of the economy would be handed over to a group whose main purpose is only to make money and to feather their own nests. This is juridically untenable because the legal protection, that these people have for so long, would be lost without any alternative protective legal cover. Thus, both ethically and juridically, this Bill is flawed. Hence, we oppose it and make a fervent appeal to the Government to withdraw the Bill in the interest of the working class. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity,

सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं अपने कांग्रेस के साथी को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था, जब वे इस बिल के बारे में डिस्कस कर रहे थे। उन्होंने इसमें काफी खामियाँ बताईं और कहा कि यह बहुत ही गलत होने जा रहा है, जो इस तरीके का बिल लाया जा रहा है, लेकिन जब मैंने इसको पलट कर देखा, तो यह 2011 का बिल है और शायद यह उन्हीं के समय का बिल है। इसके स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ऑब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में भी, जो आज सर्कुलेट हुआ है, तारीख 23 फरवरी, 2011 प्रिंटेड है, जो श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे साहब का समय था। Why this Bill is being

introduced is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill was prepared by them. चूँकि आज यह बिल इसके द्वारा पेश किया गया है, तो इन्होंने सोचा कि इसको ऑपोज़ करना जरूरी है। इसलिए इसको ऑपोज़ किया गया, लेकिन उससे ज्यादा ताज्जुब तब हुआ कि जो इस समय सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्य हैं, जब उन्होंने बोलना शुरू किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, इसलिए हम लोग इसे लाए हैं। हम लोग इसे लाए हैं, उन्होंने ऐसा इसलिए कहा, क्योंकि वे समझे कि यह आज टेक अप हो रहा है, इसलिए वे लाए हैं। उन्होंने इसे आज पास कराने के लिए पेश किया है, इसलिए वे लाए हैं। उन्होंने इसे आज पास कराने के लिए पेश किया है, लेकिन यह बिल यू.पी.ए. सरकार का था, जो आज उधर से आ रहा है, जिसका सपोर्ट वे कर रहे हैं। एक तरीके से यह बिल तब की जो यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट थी, उसका था और आज उसको ये पास कराने के लिए लेकर आए हैं।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें मुझे यह कहना है कि यह बिल exemption from furnishing returns and maintaining registers by certain establishments तक सीमित है। यह बिल बाकी चीजों के लिए नहीं है, जो अभी कही गईं। अभी बहुत सी चीजें कही गईं। उनमें जन-धन की बात भी कही गई, और चीजें भी कही गईं। मुझे बिल में ये चीजें देखने को नहीं मिलीं। उसे जनरलाइज करके शायद हर मामले में उठाना जरूरी है, तो यह बात दूसरी है कि उसे कहा जाएगा। कोई भी इश्यू एराइज होगा, तो उस तरह की चीजें कही जाएंगी, लेकिन वे सब चीजें इस बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं थी। इस बिल में यह जरूर देखने को मिला कि जहां 19 एम्प्लाइज थे, उसको बढ़ा कर अब 40 कर दिया गया है and that will be for a small industry. हम लेबर ओरिएंटेड बिल की बात कर रहे हैं, हम लेबर के हक की बात कर रहे हैं। आपने इस शैड्यूल में इतने एक्ट्स डाल दिए हैं, जिसमें almost every Act is included which concerns the Labour Law, and nothing remains after these 16 Acts. And these labourers, who are working under them, are the persons who are getting meagre wages. Most of them are not paid the minimum wages. I had the opportunity to contest a large number of cases on behalf of the labourers and they can't even afford lawyers because they have to first go before labour offices, then to Labour Tribunals, to High Courts and to the Supreme Court, which is impossible. But there were some binding features and categories under various Acts which had to be followed by these employers who were employing them. Now it appears that the labour class has been done away with. It is interesting that the Bill was brought in 2011. They had decided to do it. Now this Government has brought the Bill for being passed. The reason given by the hon. Minister and it is given in the Bill also, is that it is an age of computer, and therefore, everything will be there in the computer and we need not fill in the forms. Sir, kindly look into the provision. You are saying that you will keep it in a computer floppy, and keep it with yourself. You will not give it to the labour; you will not give it to the union and you will not give it to others, those who are the affected persons. But if the inspector comes, if he demands, then you can show it to him. So, the purpose of all the requirements and putting certain restrictions in

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

all these 16 Acts was to see that the labour class was not subjected to harassment and they were, at least, paid the minimum wages and whatever they were entitled to. Under the Act, certain restrictions were imposed, the employers were forced to fulfil all these conditions, fill in these forms, and give them to the concerned authorities, and now you say that that is not required. You are saying that by taking it from 'nineteen' to 'forty', it will be a small unit or establishment. As on date, in almost every business establishment which is there, the labour force is being reduced on account of computerization. If you had brought it from 'nineteen' to 'ten' it would have been a bit understandable. But you are saying that by making it 'nineteen' to 'forty', it will be a small unit. The labour force is already being reduced everywhere. In various units which are working, the labour force is getting reduced day by day. So, by making it 'forty', literally they will be out of the clutches of various Acts, which are there. In any case, since the amendment to this Act was sought to be brought in 2011 by the UPA Government and now you have brought it, I would request you to take this into consideration. This Bill will be passed. But you have to keep in mind the purpose behind all this which was in existence. These labour laws were there to keep in mind that the labour class is protected and they are not subjected to the harassment of employers, and they are not subjected to the harassment of all sorts of categories in the hands of the employers. All these labour laws were there for this purpose. But doing away with this, probably, will be a disservice to the labour class. Thank you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1999 में जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे, उस समय श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी की अध्यक्षता में Second Labour Commission का गठन किया गया था, जिसका रिपोर्ट जून, 2002 में श्री वाजपेयी जी को सौंपी गई थी। उस समय श्री शरद यादव जी लेबर मिनिस्टर थे और श्री दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी जी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के वनिष्ठ नेता और मजदूर संघ के महामंत्री थे। सब लोगों ने उस रिपोर्ट को एन.डी.ए. के पहले शासन काल में लागू नहीं होने दिया, क्योंकि जो विदेशी पूंजी लगाने वाले लोग हैं और जो देश का बड़ा पूंजीपति वर्ग है, ये लोग मजदूर कानूनों में अपनी मर्जी से तबदीली करके, उनके श्रम का शोषण करने के लिए इन नियमों को बनाना चाहते हैं। यू.पी.ए. के शासन काल में भी उन वर्गों की यही माँगें रहीं, लेकिन उस समय भी ये श्रम कानून लागू नहीं हो सके, क्योंकि श्रम कानून श्रमिकों के खिलाफ और पूंजीपतियों के हक में हैं। देश में ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि अगर विदेशी पूँजी आती है, तो इन श्रम कानूनों की वजह से विदेशी पूँजीपति निवेश करने में घबराता है और जो देशी पूँजीपति है, वह भी यह कहता है कि यह निर्यात प्रतिद्वंद्विता में बाधक है और उत्पादन घटता है। तो देश में एक ऐसी हवा चली है, ऐसा वातावरण बना है।

सर, इसका नाम 'श्रमिक सुधार' रखा गया है। यानी श्रमिकों को गला घोटने के लिए जो

कानून बना है, उसका नाम 'श्रमिक सुधार' है। कैसी दुनिया में हम जा रहे हैं? अब अगर हम इसका विरोध करते हैं, तो हम दक्षिणपंथी और दकियानूसी हैं, प्रगति में बाधक हैं। आज की नयी दुनिया के नये कानून जो बड़े लोगों के पक्ष में बन रहे हैं, अगर हम उनका विरोध करते हैं, तो हम लोगों को जानकारियाँ नहीं हैं, हम समाज को आगे नहीं देखना चाहते और जो वर्ल्ड क्लास दुनिया बन रही है, हम उसके समर्थक नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इतिहास से हमारी पार्टी के नेता, जोकि उस समय लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, उनसे मैंने सुबह जानकारी हासिल की। उन्होंने भी और भारतीय मजदूर संघ नेताओं ने भी उस समय इन नियमों का विरोध किया था। आज आप जिस विधेयक पर बहस कर रहे हैं, आगामी 5 तारीख को पूरे देश के मजदूरों तथा INTUC, BMS, CITU, AITUC और UTUC आदि सारी मजदूर यूनियनों ने इकट्ठा होकर इस काले बिल का विरोध करने का फैसला किया है। ऐसे एक्ट कभी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आते थे, तो उस समय जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स थे, वे गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में इन काले नियमों का विरोध करते थे, लेकिन अब तो दुनिया खुली हुई है, बाजार खुला हुआ है और मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट है, मैक्सिमम बाजार है, इसलिए इस नयी दुनिया में इन चीजों का विरोध करना भी जोखिम लेना है तथा प्रगति विरोधी होने का इलजाम लगने का भी डर है। सर, मैं इन काले कानूनों को विरोध इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने इसको नकार दिया था, जहाँ से आप आते हैं, राजस्थान में ये नियम लागू हो गये। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर लागू होने की बात है, जहाँ टेंगड़ी साहब ने इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन चलाया था। मुझे हुकुम चंद कछवाहा जी की भी याद आ रही है। 1967 के मध्य प्रदेश के साथी यहाँ पर होंगे, जो यहाँ दिल्ली में गेट मीटिंग करके मजदूरों को इकट्ठा करते थे। ये आज के दिन मजदूरों के आन्दोलन के खिलाफ माहौल बनाने के दिन हैं। ये बड़ा पैसे वाला है, वह कोई छोटा-मोटा नहीं है। अब ये जो नये श्रम कानून हैं, ये कोई एक नहीं हैं, बाजार की मर्जी के अनुकूल दुनिया बनायी जा रही है। किसानों की दुनिया भी ऐसी हो जाए, मजदूरों की दुनिया भी ऐसी हो जाए, जहाँ जो विदेश वाले लोग हैं, डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. वगैरह-वगैरह है, डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के एजेंडा में भी यह है, किसानों के लिए भी है और मजदूरों के लिए भी है कि खबरदार जो कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया।

सर, मुझे अपने बचपन के दिनों का जमाना याद है। एक मजदूर अगर फैक्ट्री से निकलता था, पूरी साइट के मजदूरों की हड़ताल होती थी। अब पूरी की पूरी साइट के मजदूरों की फैक्ट्री बंद कर दी जाती है और कोई हल्ला-गुल्ला नहीं होता। ऐसा ही माहौल पूँजीपति वर्ग चाहता था, जिनकी मर्जी की दुनिया आज बन गयी। कुछ हमारे दायें बाजू वाले मित्रों ने किया और कुछ हमारे बायें बाजू वाले मित्र करें। बायें बाजू वाले लेफ्ट पार्टीज के नहीं, उधर वाले हमारे पुराने साथी। सोच में कोई फर्क नहीं है। अभी मैं मोन्टेक सिंह अहलुवालिया जी का पढ़ रहा था। मैंने कहा श्रम कानूनों में परिवर्तन हो और उधर से कोई चीज न उठे, ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? तो मोन्टेक सिंह अहलुवालिया इससे भी ज्यादा सख्त कानून बनाने के पक्षधर थे, जो उधर वाले हमारे साथी अब बना रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्टियों चाहे उधर की हों या उधर की हों, जो मेहनत करने वाला आदमी है, उसके काम के घंटे बढ़ेंगे या नहीं बढ़ेंगे, उसको छः घंटे का काम देकर दस घंटे में दस्तखत कराये जाएँगे और इन कानूनों के जरिए--मैंने मारुति की हड़ताल देखी थी। मारुति

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

के जो जापानी मालिक हैं, वे चाहते नहीं हैं कि पत्ता भी गिर जाए, उनको ऐसे गुलामों की यूनियन वहाँ पर चाहिए। जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स थे, जो मजदूर दिवस से लेकर तमाम दुनिया भर के मेहनतकश लोगों ने अपने वर्गों के लिए बनाये थे, सारे कानून बदले जा रहे हैं। भारतीय मजदूरों के आन्दोलन के इतिहास का वह काला दिन माना जाएगा, जिस दिन यह सरकार इस बिल को पास करेगी। सर, ग्रेच्युटी का क्या होगा? अब कोई भी छोटी यूनिट का मालिक.... शरद जी बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने उन दिनों मुझे बताया था कि कितना बुरा कानून आ रहा है। सौ मजदूरों की फैक्ट्री होगी, इस्पेक्टर राज की बात कहते हैं। इस्पेक्टर राज क्या है, मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट क्या है? फैक्ट्री बंद कर दो, सरकार से मत पूछो, बस लेबर कमिश्नर से पूछो, आपने इस तरह से उसको फैक्ट्री बंद करने का अधिकार दे दिया। उसमें मजदूरों का जो पी.एफ. है, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं है। महिला मजदूर भी हैं, उनकी नाइट शिफ्ट का भी है। हमारे यहां तो इस तरह के भेड़िए हैं, जिनके कारण दिन में भी हमारी माताएं, बहनें सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। ऐसे में अगर आपने रात ड्यूटी लगा दी, तो राज्य सभा में रोज-रोज-नए-नए रेज़ोल्यूशन पास करने पड़ेंगे। ... (समय की घंटी)...

मूलतः यह बिल भारत की जो प्रभुसत्ता है, उसकी जो सार्वभौमिकता है और दो-तीन सौ साल का गरीब मेहनतकश मजदूरों का जो इतिहास है, जिन्होंने कुर्बानी देकर यह कानून अपने पक्ष में बनाया था, उसका गला घोटने वाला है। यह मजदूर विरोधी बिल, जो इन्होंने 'श्रम सुधार' बनाया, यह श्रम का नाश करने वाला विरोधी कानून है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब रवीन्द्र वर्मा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई थी, हमारे साथी ने सब कुछ बोल दिया, दत्तात्रेय जी, उस समय अटल जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और आपकी पार्टी के बहुत लोग थे, जो हमारे हक में थे, उसे मैंने अलमारी में बंद कर दिया था। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री चली गई, लेकिन मैंने इस देश के मजदूरों के हक में उस रिपोर्ट को जो बहुत मोटी थी, ताले में बंद किया था। इसको याद रखिएगा।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and also thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to discuss the Labour Laws Bill. Sir, I welcome the points of this Bill with some suggestions. First, to revise the definition of the expression "small establishment" in which not less than ten and not more than forty persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months within the meaning of that expression, instead of not less than ten and not more than nineteen persons, as at present. Secondly, to provide maintenance of registers and returns in computer and computer floppy, diskette or other electronic media and to submit returns through electronic mail. As far as Tamil Nadu Government is concerned, Sir, my leader hon. Amma is effectively enforcing various labour legislations for protecting the interest of the workers. It has been implementing various acts to maintain good industrial relations and to promote the welfare of workers.

Further,' Sir, my leader hon. Amma's Government at Tamil Nadu has taken various initiatives for eradication of child labour and for declaring the State "Child Labour Free". The State of Tamil Nadu has drawn up an Action Plan for eradication of child labour in the year 2003 under the dynamic leadership of my leader, hon. Amma. Further, Sir, the National Child Labour project is functioning in 15 districts of Tamil Nadu. As on 1.4.2014, 11,345 children are enrolled in 320 special training centres. So far, 90,985 children were mainstreamed into regular schools. Former child labourers are studying in medical colleges, engineering colleges, arts colleges and technical institutions. I ask the Government -- this is the main point, please note it down, Sir -- the definition of "employee" under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, may be enlarged so as to bring the teachers within the purview of the definition, by amending Section 2(1) of the said Act as amended in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Section 2(1) of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948; Sir, 'employee' means any person who is employed for hire or reward to do any work, skilled or unskilled, manual or clerical, in all scheduled employment. Here, teachers have to be included for the purpose of Gratuity Act. Another point is that the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, applies to every establishment in which five or more inter-State migrant workers are employed and to every contractor where five or more inter-State migrant workmen are employed. The principal employers and contractors tend to take shelter under this provision to circumvent their obligation under the Act. This necessitates suitable amendments to make laws applicable to all establishments and contractors employing inter-State migrant workmen so that the interests of inter-State migrant workmen are protected.

Further, the Central Government has introduced the National Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme. Under Section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act, on or before 06-06-1985, an amount of Rs. 40 crores have been allotted for this rehabilitation scheme. Sir, 43 textile industries remained closed for a long period of time in Tamil Nadu was communicated on the basis of the consent given by the management and trade unions from 37 textile mills. The Government of Tamil Nadu had declared them as closed under Section 25 (O) of the Industrial Disputes Act. But, the proposal sent to the Government of India was not accepted on certain technical grounds. So, the Central Government may relax the conditions and release the relief amount so that the workers of 37 textile mills in Tamil Nadu will be benefited.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has increased the unit cost of a house under the revised Integrated Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers in 2007 to Rs.1 lakh with State subsidy of Rs.60,000 without altering the Centre's subsidy of Rs.40,000. So, the

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Government of India to issue revised guidelines to implement the scheme through the State Government. The revised guidelines are awaited.

Further, during 2010-11, the Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders for Rs.115 lakhs to procure medical equipment to ESI hospitals and vehicles. But the ESI Corporation has issued concurrence only for Rs.11 lakhs. Hence, the medical equipment and vehicles have not been procured.

Further, as per the instructions of the ESI Corporation, a detailed proposal for Rs.12.25 crores for screening and treatment of non-communicable disease viz. blood pressure, diabetes, cancer cervix and breast cancer had been submitted to the ESI Corporation, New Delhi, during August, 2010. A fresh proposal had also been prepared and submitted to the ESI Corporation for Rs.12.75 crores for sanction and concurrence during February, 2014. Many efforts on many occasions have been made by the officials of the Tamil Nadu Health System Project with the officials of the ESI Corporation. But, till now, the concurrence of the ESI Corporation has not been received.

The ESI Corporation, New Delhi, has instructed to open AYUSH units in ESI institutions. Accordingly, Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy units have been started in ESI institutions. During 2013-14, the then hon. Minister of Labour announced on the floor of the Assembly that Siddha units will be opened in four ESI dispensaries *i.e.*, at Nandambakkam, Periyanaickenpalayam, Vickramasingapuram and Virudhunagar and homeopathy units will be opened in 2 ESI dispensaries at Tuticorin and Kovilpatti. Many efforts were made by the Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Tamil Nadu. But, till now, concurrence for opening up of the above units has not been received in this office. A revised proposal has also been submitted to the ESI Corporation, New Delhi.

Further, speedy action may be taken to open ESI hospitals at Tirupur, Tuticorin, Sriperumpudur and Kanyakumari. Furthermore, Sir, my main point to the Government of India is that the teachers ought to be included as employees under the Minimum Wages Act. Further, under the National Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Rs.40 crores should be released. Furthermore, speedy action may be taken to open ESI Hospitals in Tirupur, Tuticorin, Sriperumbudur and Kanyakumari districts. Thank you very much, Sir.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Before I call the next hon. Member, as directed by the Chairman, I have an announcement to make.

Hon. Members, hon. Chairman has received the following communication dated the 21st November, 2014 from DIG & Head of Branch, CBI, SCB, Kolkata:-

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under Section 41 of Cr.P.C, to direct that Shri Srinjoy Bose, Member of Rajya Sabha be arrested for case No. RO04/S/2014-(SIT) Kolkata registered against Saradha Realty India Ltd. (Chit fund scam case).

Shri Srinjoy Bose, MP was accordingly arrested/taken into • custody at 15.55 hrs. on 21.11.2014 and is presently lodged in the police custody at the office of CBI, SCB, CGO Complex, A-Wing, DF Block, Saltlake, Kolkata-700064."

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011-Contd.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बधाई देता हूँ अपने पार्टी के नेता प्रोफेसर रामगोपाल यादव जी को और अपने चीफ व्हिप आदरणीय श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी को, उन्होंने हमें श्रम विधि (विवरणी देने और रजिस्टर रखने से कतिपय स्थापनों को छूट) संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

मान्यवर, मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा है, जिसमें पूरे विधेयक में मजदूर का हित कहीं मिला ही नहीं। मिश्री साहब ने सही कहा था कि इसमें जो छोटे मिल मालिक हैं, कारखाने वाले हैं उन लोगों ने संगठित करके एक प्रारूप बनाया कि उनको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए यह कानून बना है। चूंकि हमारा देश किसानों का देश है, गांवों का देश है, गांवों में काफी लोग बसते हैं और हम 125 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग हैं। गांवों में जो मजदूर रहता है वह शहरों में काम करने जाता है। हम तो देखते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जो काम करने वाला मजदूर है, उसका रजिस्टर में तो नाम-पता रहता ही नहीं, नाम दूसरे के भरे जाते हैं, उसका हित तो होता ही नहीं। अगर कोई दुर्घटना या कोई और बात होती है तो उसको कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इस विधेयक में इन्होंने पूरे 16 जो कानून बने हैं, सभी को कवर कर दिया है। मजदूर संदाय अधिनियम से लेकर साप्ताहिक अवकाश दिन, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, कारखाना, बागान श्रम, श्रमजीवी, मोटर, बीड़ी से लेकर, ठेला श्रम से लेकर सभी कर दिया है। हम देखते हैं कि जो रोड पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, इनमें महिलाएं भी होती हैं तथा उनके बच्चे भी होते हैं, बच्चे वहीं पर बैठे रहते हैं तथा खेलते रहते हैं। वहां वाहन भी आते रहते हैं और उसके नीचे बच्चे दब भी जाते हैं। उनके छोटे बच्चों के लिए न पढ़ाई-लिखाई का इंतजाम है, न उनके लिए पीने के पानी का इंतजाम है, न कोई चिकित्सा का

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

इंतजाम है। इसके लिए इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी। इसमें तो केवल इन्होंने ठेकेदारों के हित, व्यापारियों के हित के लिए कानून बनाया है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। यह कानून 2011 में बना था। हमें तो लगता है कि 2011 में जो सरकार थी, ये भी उन्हीं का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं और देश की जनता को * बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के मजदूरों ने सोचा था कि नई गवर्नमेंट आ रही है, शायद कुछ अच्छा कार्य करेगी। तो हमें नहीं लगता कि ये केवल बातें ज्यादा करते हैं और काम अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। जो इन्होंने कानून बनाया इसमें कहीं यह इंतजाम नहीं है कि शिशु गृह का इंतजाम रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा, शौचालय का इंतजाम रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा। जो ओवर टाइम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए खास तौर से महिलाओं के लिए देर रात तक काम कराते हैं उनके लिए ट्रांसपोर्टेशन रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा। ऐसी तमाम जगहें हैं, जहां रात तक उनसे काम कराते हैं और उनके आने-जाने की व्यवस्था के बारे में इसमें चर्चा नहीं है। ईंट भट्टे में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, उनका ठेकेदार शोषण करते हैं, उनका कहीं एनरोलमेंट नहीं होता है। मनरेगा जो स्कीम चल रही है, उसमें सौ दिन रोजगार की गारंटी दी गई है, लेकिन जो मजदूर ट्रेडिशनल काम करने वाले हैं, वे तो लगातार काम कर रहे हैं और नाम किसी का लिखा जा रहा है। अगर कोई घटना होती है, तो ऐसे मजदूर को लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इससे परेशानी होती है। अभी हमारे क्षेत्र बांध में एक मजदूर जो सूरत, गुजरात में काम करते थे उनकी डेड बॉडी आयी थी., जिसका पता चला कि वह मजदूर जो काम करता था, वह खत्म हो गया और मालिक ने चुपचाप उसकी डेड बॉडी को पैक करके बिना पोस्टमार्टम कराए उसके घर भिजवा दिया। पूछा कि कैसे मर गया? तो बताया कि वहां से कूद गया और मर गया। इसमें ऐसे मजदूरों के लिए कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि उनके हित के लिए क्या होगा? इसे आपने केवल ठेकेदारों, व्यापारियों के हित के लिए बनाया है। आज भी जो मस्टररोल बनते हैं, जितने भी सरकारी विभाग हैं, उनमें जो मस्टर रोल बनते हैं, हाथ का अंगूठा लगवा कर किसी का नाम भरकर पैसा निकाल लिया जाता है। जो मजदूर काम करने वाला होता है, उसका नाम कहीं नहीं रहता, उसको कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। अगर इसमें उनका कोई जिक्र होता, तो हम सरकार को बधाई देते, लेकिन यह सरकार मजदूर-विरोधी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी जो हैं, अभी इनको श्रम विभाग मिला है, मैं इनको बधाई देता हूँ। आप हमारी ओ.बी.सी. कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए इसमें आरक्षण का जिक्र कर देते कि मजदूरों में इतने मजदूर पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए रखे जाएंगे या एस.सी./एस.टी. के रखे जाएंगे, इसका जिक्र कर देते तो हम मानते कि मंत्री जी, आप कुछ करने वाले हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी मजबूर हैं, जो इनकी गवर्नमेंट, इनके लोग कह रहे हैं, वही लिखा हुआ पढ़ रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि शहर में कचरा बीनने वाले छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, महिलाएं घूमते हैं। इनका भी एक संगठित गिरोह होता है। जो ठेकेदार होते हैं, वे उनसे काम करवाते हैं। जो भिक्षा मांगने का काम होता है, तो उसका भी गिरोह होता है। सौ, दो सौ छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से, महिलाओं से भिक्षा मंगवाते हैं, शाम को उनसे वसूली करते हैं। इसके लिए भी तमाम कड़े कानून बनें, जिससे वे सुधर जाएं। इसलिए इसकी सख्ती के लिए भी इसमें कुछ होना चाहिए था।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, यह तो 2011 का बना-बनाया कानून है, उसी को रिपील करने का काम आपने किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी से हम कहेंगे कि मंत्री जी, इसको फिर से प्रवर समिति को सुपुर्द कर दीजिए, इसको वापस कर दीजिए और मजदूरों के हित के लिए ऐसा कानून बनाएं, जिससे जो गांव में बसने वाला गरीब है, जो मजदूरी करता है, चाहे रोड का काम करने वाला हो, चाहे भट्टे में काम करने वाला हो, चाहे किसी बिल्डिंग में काम करने वाला हो, चाहे किसी मिल-कारखाने में काम करने वाला हो, उसका कुछ इश्युरेन्स हो। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक दुर्घटना बीमा योजना किसानों के लिए लागू की है। अगर एक बिस्वा जमीन भी है, वहां कोई दुर्घटना होती है, चाहे जहरीला सांप बिच्छू काट ले, तो उसे पांच लाख रुपये मिलेंगे। ऐसी ही इस कानून में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि अगर कोई मजदूर खत्म हो जाता है, तो उसके लिए क्या मिलेगा? उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसको वापस कर दें, इसको पास न होने दें। चूंकि आप ओ.बी.सी. कमेटी के चेयरमैन रहे हैं, उनके लिए आरक्षण की जरूर व्यवस्था करवा दें। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपने एक वर्ड इस्तेमाल किया था *, उसको प्रोसीडिंग से हटा दीजिए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I crave your indulgence in the matter of time. I am a person from the labour movement, and, I think, I would be able to tell something tangible.

Sir, my first point, through the Chair, is this. The hon. Minister is a new entrant to the Labour Ministry, and while introducing the Bill, may be out of the record that has been prepared by the Labour Ministry, he made a statement that this is the product of consensus with the trade unions. That is absolute misstatement and misstatement should not remain in the record. So, please remove that. If you go through the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Report of the Standing Committee on this Bill, you will get yourself doubly reassured that there was no consensus with the trade unions not even at the tripartite level on these issues. Whatever file you have prepared in the Labour Ministry that I do not know, but that is the fact. I am a person who is directly from the labour movement. I represent a central trade union organization as its General Secretary. Sir, the whole approach of this Bill and in that matter let me take this chance to say is that on labour matters a number of Bills are already pending in the Parliament. Lok Sabha has also some Bills. What is the whole approach behind these Bills? Is it for the betterment of the workers who are creating your GDP, contributing to your GDP and who alone are contributing to your GDP and production of wealth? On a bundle of currency notes only nothing can be produced. For whom are

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

you giving this treatment? You are hearing only the voice of the employers, जो चन्दा देता है। You are not bothering for them, जो वोट देता है। You do not bother for them. You are putting them under clutch of Employers. Your Constitutional mandate for any legislative process is to establish the rule of law empowering all. But the whole target of your labour law changes targeting the threshold level of employment in the matter of coverage, it is aimed at pushing more and more out of the coverage and protection of labour law and throws them at the mercy of the employers. This is what is the removal and enhancement of the threshold level which is only meant for that. No doubt, the Bill was brought during the UPA regime. We, also at that time, were also interacting with the then Labour Minister. श्री ऑस्कर जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। श्री खड़गे जी उस समय लेबर मिनिस्टर थे। We told our point very clearly. So, there was no consensus. Maybe, because you are a new person in the Ministry, kindly check up. I request the Chair to please remove that. Sir, the Bill was originally brought in 2005 with the additional provision for penalty, enhancement of the penalty for the employer for the violation of labour laws. It was substantially increased. That time the concerned Standing Committee unanimously recommended and upheld this penalty provision and, at the same time, returned the Bill to the Governments on the issue of Exemptions to again bring back only after arriving at a census at the tripartite level particularly with the trade unions. That report was placed in the Parliament on 20th December, 2005. After that the Bill of 2005 was withdrawn and it was reintroduced in 2011. मजे की बात यह है कि in 2011 Bill all penalty clauses were removed and in the same manner bothering about those जो चन्दा देते हैं, the only exemption part by enhancing the threshold level, that part is maintained. That Bill was also examined by the Standing Committee, the Report of which was placed in December 2011. Please go through that. It says that the Committee notes that the Government reintroduced the amended Bill in March 2011 without building consensus with the trade unions. This is on record and I am reading out from the report of the Standing Committee which examined the 2011 Bill and submitted its Report in the Parliament in December 2011. This again proves that the statement being made that there was consensus is not at all a fact. It is an untrue statement. Then the same Committee while examining the technological level being used in the production observed in the matter of Employment level -- please go through the Report recommended -- that from 19 it should go down further. At least it should not increase because technology increases the labour productivity phenomenally and one worker is now working, producing ten people's work. One person is doing ten people's production because of the increase in technology. The Annual Report of the Labour Ministry also identifies this fact that per month productivity in India -- measured in

terms of GDP per person, employed per hour -- is 4.17/US dollars, that is, around Rs.250 per hour or Rs. 2,000 per day. What is the minimum wage that you are paying? It is maximum Rs.5,000-6,000 per month, while the labour productivity is Rs. 2,000 per day. It is not my figure. It is a figure provided by the Central Labour Ministry in their Annual Report of 2012. If all taken together, the situation demands that you must totally reverse this Bill. Taking into consideration the labour productivity, their contribution, the situation also demands that in the definition of 'small establishment' stipulation on Employment level should go down further. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I move my amendment accordingly. Please allow me to speak for some more time. It is a very important Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Take two more minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You say that you want to simplify. What simplification? Please peep into any factor of in Delhi itself, you need not go beyond. You peep into any factory in any industrial area, say, Okhla or any other place. More than hundred workers are working, but only twenty workers are enrolled in their register. There are written complaints to the Government. But nothing is done. This is the state of affairs. And, you are further simplifying it! You are further diluting the provisions. Is it in the interest of the labourers? Is it in the interest of enhancing productivity? And, what do your own figures, the Government's figures, say? Submission of Annual Return and maintenance of enrollment register is a lawful obligation. If somebody violates, he should be behind the bars. But you are not doing that. What is the percentage of factories submitting returns? Your Government Report says, it is hardly 25.9 per cent of the registered factories in the country which are submitting Annual Returns. They are regularly submitting Annual Returns and submitting other statements, required under the stipulation of the law. Seventy-five per cent factories are not submitting their Annual Returns. They simply do not bother. There is no inspector raj at all. That lamenting is done only to support the employers' class, which is exploiting people. Seventy-five per cent of them are violating the lawful obligation in open day light. That is the reality. And, you are further diluting that in the name of exemption, simplification and so on and so forth. किसके लिए है? किसके लिए आप अच्छे दिन लाने वाले हैं, बताइए। For whom? Whatever labour law, which is still pending in the Parliament, submitted by your Government, it is at the same level and, in that sense, your subsequent Bill, the Factories (Amendment) Bill, is contradictory to this Bill.

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

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

And, your another Bill, which is posted at your website, the Small Factories Bill is further contradictory to the provisions of what you have made over here in this Bill. What do you want to do? What is the meaning of enhancing the Employment population it and making it forty and giving them concessions? It means as per Annual Survey of Industry Report, published in 2012 -- more than 71.3 per cent of the factory establishments and more than 80 per cent of the workers will be thrown out of the purview of the protection of labour laws. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just concluding, Sir.

Are you following the constitutional mandate of establishing the rule of law and all? And, you are saying that only for this, the investments will shower on the Indian soil. I am sorry, you place side by side and compare the last thirty years' employment generation and simultaneous employment loss, you will come to know the truth. Nothing else can be far from truth by creating an illusion that the more concessions you give, the more investments that shower. You are giving concessions to those who are already looting the workers. This is nothing but illusion, just like our Finance Minister says, reduce the direct taxes, you will have better compliance. The successive Governments have reduced the direct tax rate over the years. As on date, the unpaid direct tax is more than Rs.5,00,000 crores a year and that is jumping every year. So, this theory will not work. I repeat again, please relieve yourself of the concerns of those whom you are now busy with. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Please consider the concerns of those who have voted you to power. You are not doing this. This Bill is a betrayal to those who have voted you to power. So, we oppose this Bill. I have moved a concrete amendment. I request the House to seriously consider my amendment that has a scientific basis. It should go down from 19 to 14. Please support this amendment. With these words, I place my submission on this Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज तीन दलों ने काले धन पर नोटिस दिया, हमने, टी.एम.सी. और जनता दल (यू) ने। श्रीमन्, अभी नेता सदन ने थोड़ी देर पहले कहा था कि हम उस पर एग्री कर रहे हैं। कल काम भी ज्यादा नहीं है। अगर संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी यहां पर एग्री कर जाएं तो इस पर कल ही डिस्कशन हो जाए। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए। चेयरमैन साहब डिसाइड करेंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : हमने भी दिया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कांग्रेस ने भी दिया है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, our notice on this is under different rule. It is under Rule 167.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : महोदय, आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और नेता सदन ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि काले धन पर जो भी चर्चा होगी, वे उसे करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह चेयर पर निर्भर करता है कि चेयर उस संबंध में निर्णय ले कि वह कब उस चर्चा को कराना चाहती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, on the assurance given by the hon. Leader of the House and now followed up by the Minister, our all notices are on the same subject, but the Rules mentioned in our notices are different. So, tomorrow, please inform us as to under what rule this discussion is being taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not know wherefrom should I begin.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Begin from the end.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, this amendment is for labour, but in this, I don't find any benefit going to the Labourer. I want to know from the Minister where is the line in this whole object of this amendment Bill where it has been mentioned that the labourers will be benefited, or their family will be benefitted and proper protection will be given to their rights. There is not a single word about this. So, the name of this very Bill, the Labour Laws Amendment Bill, 2014 should have been either corporate law or some other law Amendment Bill, 2014. We are here to support; we are not here to oppose any progressive thing that comes before the House. Sir, as many Members have already said, who are the real backbone of this democracy; they are the peasant class; they are the labour class. For them, we are here. You want to make a modern India and you want to make it number one in the world. Who makes India? It is only the labourers, Sir. उनका जो पसीना निकलता है, अगर उस पसीने की कद्र नहीं की जाएगी तो इंडिया नहीं बन पाएगा। इंडिया नहीं बन सकता है, कभी भी नहीं बन सकता है। दुख यह है कि about 418.27 lakh establishments are there employing less than 19 workers. The exact number has not been spelt out anywhere. If the number is brought from 19 to 40, how many establishments will be benefited? What will it add to our economy? What will it add to our GDP growth? What benefit, at the end of the day,

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

will the nation get out of this 19 to 40? Sir, the entire Report is there with me. I know the time is very limited. I will not take much time, Sir. I will take two, three minutes more. But, Sir, nowhere has it been spelt out. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, 'computer-based forms' has been mentioned. Sir, computerization is there, but why has it been mentioned 'computer floppy' here? It should be put up on the Net. Then, at least the labourers' children, who are being educated nowadays, can open the Net, go to the website, and know whether their fathers work in the concern, Establishment on record, whether their names are on its rolls or not. At least this information should be made available to the children of the labourers who are working there. Then, Sir, hardcopies of the print-outs should be kept so that they get benefited.

Sir, talking of the penalty for failure to furnish returns to maintain any register under the Scheduled Act, at page 35, I am amazed, as I don't know in how many cases penalty has been fixed on the industrial houses, small, marginal or big, in labour-related cases. In how many cases, at least during the last six months of this Government, has penalty been fixed on established houses?

Sir, in our State, we have made a provision whereby we have allotted 1 percent of Laourers through which we give extra benefits to the labourers. Is it being uniformly followed in the country that when we make the estimate for any project, the interest of the labourers and their families are taken care of? What security is there for their family members? Please explain?

Sir, this Bill was mooted in 2005 and in 2007, there were long discussions. From 2007 to 2011, for four years, there was a quiet, nobody knew what happened, and now, in 2014, it has come with an amendment. The whole House would like to know exactly why it was brought from 19 to 40. यह संख्या लाने के लिए 40 क्यों लाया गया; इसको 60 या 100 क्यों नहीं बनाया गया, 40 लाने से कितना फायदा होता है, तो 80 लाने से कितना फायदा होगा? यह नम्बर किसी ने तो evolve किया होगा, यह 40 नम्बर कहां से आया है? यह 19 से 40 लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है, इसके पीछे क्या मतलब है, इसके बारे में आप बतायेंगे, यह मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ।

सर, कोई भी बात हो, अगर इसमें मंत्री कह दे, वह खुद लेबर यूनियन के लीडर भी रहे हैं कि इसमें लेबर्स के कल्याण के लिए, उनके परिवार के कल्याण के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है, तो हम और हमारी पार्टी इसके साथ है और हम इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Bhupinder Singh. Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

4.00 P.M.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have been listening with a great deal of care to the previous speakers. I am pleased to be addressing the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. While I was listening to many of the speeches, it reminded me that very little has changed in the last 50 years. The country has changed, the economy has changed, but the language of trade unionism, of labour laws' implementation, has not changed. All that has happened is, possibly, what was heard on a 78 rpm record is now being heard on a CD. I think this is very unfortunate and this is very serious.

Sir, economic reforms started thirty years ago. Why did labour reforms not start thirty years ago? This is a question, hon. Minister, that we have to think about very seriously. We cannot do it in *salami* pieces; we cannot do it in slices.

If you walk into any city of any size and walk past or drive past building-construction sites, they are a shame to this nation. The trade-union movement -- I have worked on shop floors myself has been eroded in this country, with all due respects to my trade union leaders and friends. It has eroded because its power, its performance, its effectiveness is no longer there, with due apology to everybody. Therefore, hon. Minister, through the Chair, I request you that do not bring Bills which bring about minor changes. Labour reforms like economic reforms need root and branch transformation. We can sit here and either agree or disagree with the amendments in the Bill, but I don't think that it is a justice either to industry or to labour or to their family or to the future generations in this country. Therefore, I am not going to quarrel with you regarding how many numbers will be covered and how the records will be kept and so on and so forth. With 'Make in India' -- like what has been happening in this country for the last twenty years, we want to progress; we want to progress faster -- I think we must look at modernization of labour laws, modernization of trade union movement and modernization of investor outlook in a holistic fashion.

(SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY *in the Chair*.)

I request, through you the hon'ble Minister, to please go back to your Cabinet and discuss this issue *de novo* so that we can all jointly look at the issue of vital importance to future of India. Please take note that the trade union movement even in a country like the United States has been decimated; it has been destroyed. If you look at the auto industry in the United States, if you look at many of the labour-intensive industries in the United States, they are in dire conditions. We have a chance not to repeat it. I request you, don't

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

bring piece-meal amendments; look at the larger picture, get all the work together and then look at a labour modernization law in a comprehensive manner. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The country is passing through a very critical period. I hope the friends on this side will review their position and disagree with the Bill placed before us, even though it was originally their Bill. Sir, make business easy, 'Make in India', should not be the driving concerns of this legislation. The working people both in unorganized sector and organized sector are at distress. Despite what our good friend, Mr. Ganguly, has said, the trade unions have to fight for their legitimate functioning. It is not that trade unions are allowed to function. The classic example is what happened in Maruti in Delhi. So, let us not undermine the role of trade unions. Trade unions played a very great role even during our freedom movement for the Independence of the nation. In the post-Independence period, it is because of trade union struggle that we got some laws for working people; it is not that somebody gave these laws on a platter to the working people. Sir, having said that, I must underline the fact that labour is a process. During this process, wealth is created; surplus value is created. Here the role of working people should be understood. The working people are the primary productive force in the labour process. It is not that I am talking something new in this House today. It was the greatest analysis by Karl Marx in *Das Kapital*, and nobody has ever challenged the great analysis made by Karl Marx in *Das Kapital* on how he explained the labour process, how he explained the value creation and wealth creation. Who is really creating this value? It is the labour class, it is the labour power which creates the wealth. Even Thomas Piketty, in his book *The Capital in the Twenty-First Century*, has acknowledged what Marx had said in those years. Piketty has gone even one step further and has said that the unprecedented inequality, the unprecedented disparity, has been created because of these economic policies and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people. Here, I am putting this question to the Government, which claims to be a welfare Government. You cannot deny, or, you cannot oppose the Congress Party because the Congress Party also claimed that their Government was a welfare Government. And you will also claim that your Government is a welfare Government. If the Indian Government is a welfare Government, I think the interests of labourers must be kept in mind. But this legislation is really letting down the interests of workers.

In this Bill, the hon. Minister has added Schedules from 1 to 16. It starts with the

Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and then goes up to the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. All these will be covered now under this law. Here, the issue is that if you increase it from 'nineteen' to 'forty', can you really protect the interests of workers? I think, this is done because the Government wants to help the industrialists, the factory owners and the capitalists -- I put it in general terms -- and the Government is not interested in protecting the interests of workers. That is what we are asking. Why can't you reduce it? My hon. colleague, comrade Tapan Kumar Sen, has mentioned that productivity is increasing every day. As science and technology grows, productivity increases, and now, it has brought tremendous changes in the labour process. So, the Government should reduce it from 'nineteen' to, say, 'fourteen' or, say, 'ten'. Even Shri Satish Chandra Misra has asked as to why you cannot make it 'ten'. But, you are making it 'forty'. For what are you doing it? Whom are you helping? These are the questions that the Government has to answer. That is why we are not in a position to agree with the Government on this issue. We are for reforms but reforms for whom, for whose interest? If reforms are really genuine in the interest of workers, we will be the first to argue for such reforms. But these labour reforms are, in fact, anti-labour. That is our charge. These are anti-labour. These are pro-corporate. If the Government wants to serve the interests of corporates, then it should make it clear. People will decide as to what they should do. As the hon. Minister is a new Minister, I must bring it to his notice that all the Central Trade Unions, despite what our friend, Dr. Ganguly, has said, have given a call. The workers will be on the streets on December 5 opposing all the anti-labour legislations proposed by the Government. It is not that we are doing it now. When the Congress Government did it, at that time also, we opposed. We did not compromise on this issue. Now also, we oppose it. We don't agree with this. These labour reforms will not help the labour class, the working classes. That is why I request the hon. Minister to re-consider these issues. Hon. Minister is a new Minister. I know that he is a very sensible person. Why can't he reconsider the whole legislation? Why does he go from 'nineteen' to 'forty'? Why can't he bring it down to 'fourteen'? We all will support it if that is done. We will agree with him. But don't increase the number to 40, which will go against the interest of workers. That is our plea. That is why we have given an amendment also. Finally, Sir, I would like to say that the workers are the strength of the nation. They produce wealth, they create value, and, if they are not taken care of, their interests are not protected, we cannot save this nation. With these words, I oppose this legislation and I would like the Government to reconsider this legislation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, शुरुआत में मैं अपने बड़े भाई, भारत के श्रमिकों की रक्षा करने वाले मंत्री, तेलंगाना धरती के प्रिय पुत्र, सबको अलाई बलाई करने वाले, सबको गले मिलाने की कोशिश करने वाले बंडारू दत्तात्रेय जी को बधाई देता हूँ। Sir, the dichotomy and the tragedy is that the newly-inducted Ministers are yet to be introduced as a formality by the Prime Minister of India in both the Houses of Parliament, I believe, but, in particular, in our House, they are yet to be introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. Instead, the Leader of the House introduced them. This is the historic time to assess and understand the labour employment, labour welfare and the social security situation. To begin with, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to recollect the efforts made by Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri, who subsequently became the President of India; Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, who became Prime Minister twice, though interim; son of Gujarat, Shripad Dange, a son of Mumbai, and several other veterans. With their efforts, even before Independence, in 1931, there was a Royal Commission of Labour to understand the plight of the labourers.

While making preparations for my presentation, I studied the findings of the 1931 Royal Commission on Labour Reforms and I found that we are going back and back and back. Just now, veteran trade union and communist personalities, Tapan Kumar Senji and D. Rajaji, and, learned thinker, Ashok Gangulyji, made their observations. These are the times of undependable employment. We are passing through such times that the private sector, the corporate sector cannot assure employment not only to the lowest of the low but also to the highest of the high. Let us not forget that the productivity of labour is not only an essential condition for the prosperity of the enterprises but also a basis for the sustenance of the workers and their families. Just yesterday, a delegation of *Anganwadi* workers met the hon. Labour Minister. They are now more than ten lakh people. Those ten lakh workers and their families are not under any labour law. This is the situation of the contract labour. If we visit any industrial establishment or any project site, the condition of the contract employees is so pathetic that we can see the pathetic India besides sustained India. It is glaringly exposing that we are yet to include. If such is the situation, what is labour welfare? Whether you like it or not, just now D. Rajaji mentioned, labour welfare is the critical dimension of industrial relations and it is an integral part of social security. Living standard of workers shall also find a place, this is my plea, in assessment criteria for deciding the status of industrial units, particularly the public sector undertakings, as a model to guide and encourage the safe labour welfare. Can we achieve it? This is

the enactment which was pending since 2011, but this has been drafted in 2005. This is the improvement from 1988 Act. We were also worried. Even during our Government, when this enactment had to come, we tried to convey the observations and agony and expressions from various labour sections and associations. This is being looked upon as something contrary to the interests of the working class. But actually, the intention of this Act is not the same. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, may I take two more minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You may take one minute.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The intention of this enactment shall include the availability of the modern advanced technology to record on the computer and website. There is every necessity to have the data inclusion of each and every, lowest to highest, employee of any enterprise. Then only, the doing away of these returns and registers will assuage and give confidence to the working class. The inter-State migrant workers' condition is so pathetic. The Labour Minister is a much travelled person. As we were travelling into Maharashtra and Gujarat to understand the migrant workers from our land, Telangana, he was also travelling to such parts. The Act which is intended to protect the interests of the inter-State migrant workers is not being adhered to. There is also no correlation between the Central and the State-level laws. There is a big gap between the Central and State-level establishments in implementing the labour laws. With this situation, this enactment will be naturally looked upon as if it is eating away their interests. The labour class may think that it is contrary to their interests. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... To convince them, you have to ensure that all the private and public enterprises shall need to adopt the modern technology and to include not only through ESI but also through several other mechanisms so as to protect their employment. At this point, before concluding, I would like to make a mention about the pathetic condition of the journalists, in particular, in visual TV media. There is a Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, Labour Ministerji. But this needs to be included to look after the interests of electronic and various other forms of the media so that the working class of the media also gets proper protection.

With this, I would like to conclude while appreciating the efforts of Labour Minister which will lead to the labour welfare. Thank you very much.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Parliament has enacted a number of laws, labour laws, to regulate the employment and the conditions of the service of the

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

employees. Whenever a law is enacted, it prescribes the employers to maintain some registers and to file some returns with some basic details like the wage slip, the amount of work done slip and the returns related to accidents and all. Over a number of years, the number of registering establishments has increased and there have been persistent demands from various quarters that the process of filing these forms have to be simplified and the area of this coverage of exemption be expanded. Based on this, subsequently, in the year 2005, in the same august House, the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendments and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005 was introduced and that Bill was referred to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee, after having discussed it thoroughly, recommended to the Parliament that the views of the employers and various employees' organisations have to be taken into consideration and, after having arrived at a consensus, necessary amendments have to be made. After that, so many meetings took place with the representatives of the employers and employees' organisations but a consensus was not arrived at. Subsequently, the Bill was withdrawn.

In the year 2011, Sir, again a Bill was introduced which we are discussing now. This Bill provides for four things. I think there is not much to be discussed about except only one thing. What does this Bill seek to amend? Schedule I of this Act is substituted. It has already got nine Acts which exempt some establishments from maintaining registers and filing of returns and now it is expanded to sixteen, which includes seven more Acts which are very well-known and which are very relevant also. They include the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986; the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. Sir, it is very simple. It also substitutes the Second Schedule to the Act. It specifies new forms instead of the present forms 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'. It is accepted.

Thirdly, Sir, it provides for maintenance of registers and returns in computers through computer floppy. That is also agreed. The fourth one, which is being discussed and for which amendments have also been given, is to revise the definition of the expression of 'small establishments'. Sir, 'small establishments' includes only those establishments which have workers from nine to nineteen. Now this Bill seeks to amend it to raise it to forty. Sir, the Standing Committee, which considered the Bill when it was introduced in

2011, has recommended very strongly, and it has to be taken into account, that certain establishments, which are high-tech establishments, which have a high turnover and which may have lesser employment, will also come under its ambit. We should very seriously think that medium and large establishments should not enjoy the benefits which are given to small establishments. So, it has been recommended by the Standing Committee that the *status quo* must be maintained or if it has to be raised, it may be raised up to 25. But it sticks to 40.

Some amendments have been proposed by comrades Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, Mr. P. Rajeev and others. One amendment proposes that it should be brought down to 14. Another amendment proposed by Mr. Vivek Gupta sounds sensible. It says that if the small establishments have a turnover exceeding ₹10 crore, the exemption from furnishing returns or maintaining registers required to be furnished or maintained under the Scheduled Act shall not apply to them.

Sir, the number of employees in an establishment should not exceed 19. Or if it has to be increased, it could be increased up to 25. And if the turnover exceeds ₹ 10 crore, they should not come under small establishments. This is the only thing which is disturbing.

The other things in the Bill are to be welcomed. This has to be taken into consideration by the Minister. Thank you very much, Sir.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, हमारे श्रम मंत्री, बंडारू दत्तात्रेय जी को मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि उनको एक महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी निर्वहन करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से उनके नेतृत्व में जो आशंकाएं यहां पर जाहिर की गईं, मुझे खुशी है कि इस बहाने से हम मजदूर के बारे में, श्रमिक के बारे में सोच तो रहे हैं। वैसे भी देश की समृद्धि, प्रगति के लिए श्रम और पूंजी, दो पहिए हैं, जिन पर देश की समृद्धि का रथ प्रगति और विकास की ओर बढ़ता है। हमारा यह देश जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि मुख्यतया श्रम पर निर्भर होती है। यह श्रम प्रधान देश है, कौशल प्रधान देश है। इसको फिर से स्मरण करने की जरूरत है। एक बार में सारी बातें नहीं होती है। हमें अपने परंपरागत कौशल को याद रखना है:

“हम कौन थे, क्या हो गए हैं, और क्या होंगे अभी,
आओ विचारें आज मिल कर, ये समस्याएं सभी।”

इन समस्याओं को निराकरण तब होगा, जब हम उन पर सिलसिलेवार विचार करेंगे।

यह जो कानून आया है, इसमें संख्या के बारे में कहा गया है, रजिस्टर के बारे में कहा गया है, जानकारी के बारे में कहा गया है। जो पहले 10 से 19 तक थी अब उसको बढ़ा कर 10 से 40 कर दिया है। अब यह 40 कर दिया है, तो यह एक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है। यदि प्रशासनिक

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

व्यवस्था 10 से 20 में ठीक हो सकती होगी या नहीं होती होगी, यदि नहीं होती होगी, तो उसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इसको 19 से 14 भी कर दिया गया और यदि नीयत ठीक नहीं है, तो नतीजे अच्छे नहीं होंगे। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि प्रशासनिक क्षमता को अधिक पैना करने की आवश्यकता है, न्यायपूर्ण करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि न्यायपूर्ण व्यवस्था होती है, तो फिर एक से लेकर नौ तक जिनको छूट मिली हुई है और जिनको 10 से 19 में पहले छूट मिली हुई थी और अब यह 10 से 40 हो जाने वाला है, यदि प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था ठीक है, यदि उनका निरीक्षण, परीक्षण ठीक है... ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इसमें सब बातों को छोड़ दिया गया है। पहले 9 श्रम कानून थे और अब 16 श्रम कानूनों के दायरे में इसको लाने की बात हुई है, इसलिए आशंकाएं करना अपनी जगह ठीक है। हमारा श्रम आंदोलन कोई आज का तो नहीं है, सब प्रकार की ट्रेन यूनियनें हमारे देश में काम करती हैं। मैं भी मजदूर क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और सन् 1966 से लेकर आज तक मैंने श्रम समस्याओं के बारे में बात की है, चाहे वह संगठित क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे असंगठित क्षेत्र में हो। आज जो सारी परिस्थितियां हो रही हैं- उदारीकरण, वैश्वीकरण और पूंजी का प्रभाव, इन सारी बातों के रहते हुए इस दुनिया में जहां हमें अपने अस्तित्व को बचाना है, वहीं हमें श्रम का सम्मान भी करना है। इसलिए हम यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि जब यह 19 से 40 हो जाएगा, तो इसके कारण कोई दिक्कत होगी? यह ठीक है कि हमारा पुराना अनुभव ठीक नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरा तो अभी बहुत समय बाकी है। मुझे पार्टी का पर्याप्त समय दिया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : डिस्कशन का टोटल टाइम खत्म होने वाला है।

Please make it brief.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह ठीक है। मेरी पार्टी ने मुझसे कहा है कि आपको 22 मिनट बोलना है, अब आप दो मिनट में बन्द करा देंगे, तो मैं कैसे बोल पाऊंगा? मैं जानता हूँ कि ये सारी बातें रहने वाली हैं, परन्तु ये सारी बातें एक बार में नहीं हो रही हैं। लेबर रिफॉर्म मोटे तौर पर एक फैशन-सा हो गया है। लेबर रिफॉर्म इतने वर्षों से हो रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या हुआ? इकोनॉमिकल रिफॉर्म हो रहे हैं, कोशिशें जारी हैं, परन्तु इसके पीछे अच्छी नीयत चाहिए। हमारे पास काम करने का जो मेकैनिज्म है, उसको यदि हम चाक-चौबंद नहीं करेंगे, तो ये सारी बातें इसी तरह से चलती रहने वाली हैं। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमारे बहुत सारे नियम-कानून बने हुए हैं और इसके लिए हमने सेकंड लेबर कमीशन भी बनाया था। जब मैं श्रम मंत्री था, तो मैंने रबीन्द्र वर्मा जी के नेतृत्व में सेकंड लेबर कमीशन बनाया था। उनमें उसके फाईंडिंग्स आए हैं, उसके निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं। उन सारे निष्कर्षों पर विचार करने के लिए, उनमें क्या-क्या रिफॉर्म होने चाहिए और वे किस तरह से होने चाहिए, सरकार बैठकें करती रहती है। यह सब लोगों के सलाह-मशविरे से होना चाहिए। उस पर विचार करने के लिए हम ट्रेड यूनियंस आदि के साथ tripartite बैठकें करते ही हैं। उस बैठक में एक तरफ श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, दूसरी ओर उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, तीसरी ओर सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और उसके अलावा हम लोग हर वर्ष श्रम सम्मेलन भी करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन में जाकर भी अपनी बातों को रखते हैं। जब मैं श्रम मंत्री था, तो हमने वहाँ पर डायरेक्टर जनरल को कौशल-वैश्वीकरण का कांसेप्ट दिया था। उस समय हमने कहा था कि हमारा देश कौशल-प्रधान देश है,

हमारे पास हुनर है और यदि इस हुनर को दुनिया के अंदर जाने दिया जाए तो निश्चित रूप से जहाँ एक ओर हम हुनर के माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार देने के अवसर पैदा कर सकते हैं, वहीं दुसरी ओर हुनर के माध्यम से हम परस्पर अन्तर्संबंध और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों के माध्यम से “सुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” का भाव भी पैदा कर सकते हैं। सारी दुनिया एक परिवार है, इस प्रकार का भाव भी इससे पैदा किया जा सकता है।

आज के इस प्रसंग पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कानून है और इस पर संशोधन आया हुआ है, इस पर अपनी आशंकाएँ करने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जो पिछली गलतियाँ हुई हैं और जो पिछली चूक हुई हैं, उसमें सुधार करने के लिए इसे यह सरकार लाई है। यह तो बहुत पहले से पेंडिंग है और इस पर वर्षों से काम चल रहा है। जब इस पर वर्षों से काम चल रहा है तो एकबारगी तो नहीं हो गया। यह संशोधन विधेयक राज्य सभा में पहली बार अगस्त 2005 में पुरःस्थापित किया गया था। फिर श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति ने इस विधेयक की जाँच के उपरांत इसमें कुछ उपबंध किए थे। उसके बाद वर्ष 2007 में नियोक्ता तथा कर्मचारी संगठनों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। संगठनों के साथ हुई चर्चा में निम्न मुद्दों पर सर्वसम्मति बनी। उसमें यह सुझाव था कि अनुसूचित अधिनियमों की संख्या को बढ़ाकर 16 किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लघु स्थापनों में परिभाषित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 10 से 19 के स्थान पर 10 से 40 करने की बात कही गई। उनके रिकॉर्ड तथा रजिस्टर/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रजिस्टर रखने की अनुमति दी जाए, इस प्रकार की बात हुई। विद्यमान चार फॉर्मों को तीन नये आसान फॉर्मों में प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, ये सारी बातें काम को प्रसाइज करने के लिए हुई हैं।

मैं निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो कानून आया है, यह एक लम्बे समय से रुक-रुककर चलते हुए यहाँ तक पहुँचा है, परन्तु यह आखिरी बात नहीं है और यह शुरुआत भी नहीं है, क्योंकि इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए हमने बहुत पहले से कार्य किए हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हमें प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए कि हम श्रम सुधारों, जिनको हम लेबर रिफॉर्म्स कहते हैं, उनके बारे में सर्वांगीण रूप से विचार करें। हम मजदूर के हित का विचार करें, उसके गुजारे लायक, उसे सम्मानजनक जीवन जीने का अधिकार मिले, इसके लिए प्रयास किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you, Jatiyaji.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। हमने भारत के संविधान को जिस प्रकार से बनाया है, उसी भावना को मैं यहाँ प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। हमने कहा है: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political;....."

यानी सामाजिक न्याय होना चाहिए, सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी समाप्त होनी चाहिए, आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी समाप्त होनी चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से मजदूरों के हितों के लिए सर्वांगीण रूप से

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

विचार करते हुए एक ऐसे कानून का सृजन करना चाहिए, जिसमें श्रमिकों को सम्मान मिले। “देश के हित में करते काम, काम का उनको मिलना चाहिए पूरा दाम” यह बात ले करके हम आगे बढ़ें। निश्चित रूप से श्रमिकों के जीवन के साथ ही राष्ट्र की समृद्धि जुड़ी हुई है और इसलिए इस सारे कानून में जो यह संशोधन आ रहा है, उन संशोधनों को प्रतीकात्मक मानते हुए सरकार इन संशोधनों को कितने अच्छे तरीके से लागू कर सकती है, यह देखने का अवसर मिलेगा और आगे आने वाले समय में हम किस प्रकार से जो क्षितिज यहां बना रहे हैं, उससे आगे हमें विकास की क्या सम्भावना दिखेगी, इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Labour Laws Amendment Bill, 2011.

I would like to congratulate Shri Bandaru Dattareya, Labour Minister for introducing this enactment on labour reforms. The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 has a limited application for providing exemption only to the establishments employing up to 40 persons. In fact, this Bill envisages that the establishment should furnish the information electronically. A number of colleagues have deliberated on vital points. As far as labour is concerned, if we see what is happening in Maharashtra, the condition is very pathetic. Though I rise here to support the Bill, but due to certain nuances we need to look into this Bill so that deterrence of that kind is enforced on the employers who will avail of this new arrangement and system. Though electronically these things are to be maintained we used to say that license raj was coming very heavily, inspector raj was also proving detrimental to the health of the growing economy. But now doing away with all these things and the enactments which were earlier nine are being increased to 16, are coming under the purview of this Act. If we see in the private sector, hire and fire policy is going on. In the public sector undertakings where organised trade unions and trade associations are working, there too, today the definition of ‘labour or employment’ is coming under the contractual labour. If these things are to be controlled in any nation, its economic progress depends on labour. It is the indicator of the labour which is very vital for the economy. Here in this Bill the penalty clause is missing. I think that should be inserted. Otherwise, deterrence on the part of the employer will not be there.

With regard to contract labour, day in and day out, things are going unabated and unchecked. For example, employment of bonded labour, casual labour and daily wage labour has taken place instead of employment of permanent labour. All these things will definitely help in the cruelty by the employers which is going on unabated. If we look at the Minimum Wages Act, it is only on paper. But if we go randomly to any factory or

establishment in Maharashtra, we can see that these things are not observed in letter and spirit.

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

The exploitation of labour is rampant and there is no check on that. Labour welfare measures or ESI or PF or gratuity or bonus or over time remain only on paper. As Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen has said, those things remain only on paper. When the exploitation takes place there is nobody from the Labour Department to check it. Due cognizance should be given to the labour unions and trade unions. They should be consulted time and again. These kinds of checks are very essential to ensure that these new labour reforms are implemented in helping the economy. When we are relaxing, when we are reposing faith in the employer, the employer also in return should look towards the welfare of the labour. Social security schemes are there only on paper but they are not being implemented in advanced countries. The social security plays a very important role which is not so in our country. We have still to go miles towards the direction of progress.

The condition of our farm labour, construction labour, low-graded menial labour and even the migrant labour is very pathetic. You do not know what kind of future they have because every day whatever they earn per hour or per day finishes by the end of the day; their future is at the mercy of the employer. Often it is seen that they are thrown out and new workers are taken in; there is no register. Even after we enact these kinds of laws, there should be some periodical checks and some Inspector Raj even though it has been minimized -- to ensure that electronically whatever forms are required to be filled in by the employers are filled in. It is often seen that they do not maintain them sincerely. So, to ensure that, we should have penalty clauses and some strict measures as far as defaulters are concerned and against those who do not adhere to the newly enacted law. If these things are taken care of, things would be better and the economy would move forward in the manner it has been thought by the NDA Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Minister, please.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अभी काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी विषय उठाए। इससे पहले कि मैं सभी लोगों के विषय पर समाधान के लिए आऊं, उससे पहले विशेषकर मैं इस सदन को और सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्यों ने अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर की ओर मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। जैसा मधुसूदन मिश्री जी ने बीड़ी वर्कर्स के बारे में कहा, हमारे एक मित्र ने आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के बारे में कहा और वैसे सभी ने अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के बारे में मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मेरा फोकस एरिया अभी अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर पर है, which constitutes 93 per cent of

[श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय]

our work force. Ninety-three percent of our workforce is unorganized. इसके ऊपर आपने बहुत सी बातों की ओर मेरा ध्यान दिलाया, मैं आप सब की बातों का एक समाधान देना चाहता हूँ। मैं या मेरी सरकार, हम हमेशा वर्कर्स के इंटरेस्ट को बराबर प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे और मंत्री होने के नाते से उनके राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। इसलिए कोई भी आशंका आप मत रखिए। एक बात सभी लोग बार-बार बोल रहे थे, लेकिन कुछ मिसइंफॉर्मेशन है। यह मिसइंफॉर्मेशन, क्या है, इसके बारे में मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लिए नेशनल इंटरेस्ट सुप्रीम है, For us, our national interest is supreme. It definitely includes workers, interest. मैं इस बारे में सभी सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन विशेषकर जो उन्होंने Tripartite Committee के बारे में कहा था, उसका मैं थोड़ा समाधान कराने की कोशिश करूंगा। The fifth meeting of the Tripartite Committee was held on 7th June, 2007. Its minutes were circulated on 14.06.2007. The file was put up and it was approved by the Secretary, Labour and Employment, on 3rd July, 2007. The file was approved by the then Minister of Labour and Employment, late Shri Sis Ram Ola on 4th July, 2007 mentioning that a majority was in consensus and accordingly further necessary action be taken for amendment of the Bill. So, these are the minutes of the meeting. That is why I do not want to go into the dispute.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What was there in the CITU's letter? You have referred to the letter. Please spell it out.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): If you mention about the letter, please read it out.

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय : मैंने ट्राईपार्टाइट कंसेंशस का बताया है। इसलिए आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखिए। सर, विशेषकर सैकिंड नैशनल लेबर कमीशन के बारे में जो बताया, comprehensive rationalization and consolidation of labour laws कर के, it is in active consideration of the Government. इससे ज्यादा बताने की जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता। मैं इस विषय को ज्यादा न खींचते हुए केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया था, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि स्किल इंडिया, डिजीटल इंडिया एंड मेक इन इंडिया। इसमें सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है स्किल इंडिया की। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, जैसा हमारे एक सदस्य ने बताया था कि हमारे देश में कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स 4 करोड़ 30 लाख हैं, लेकिन उसमें से skilled labour is only 8 per cent. Imagine the situation of the skilled labour. That is why 'Skilled India' is more essential. For that, our Apprentices Act is there, which I have already mentioned. The important thing which I have already mentioned is, the Amendment Bill is only for simplification. इसमें सिम्प्लीफिकेशन के लिए कहा गया है। इसमें कोई भी लॉज हैं, उनके बारे में हमने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। उसे हमने टच भी नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने श्रमेव

जयते प्रोग्राम शुरू किया। उसका ऑब्जेक्ट भी है - श्रम सुविधा पोर्टल। यह हमारे एक सदस्य ने बताया था। श्रम सुविधा पोर्टल से हमारे मजदूरों को बहुत लाभ मिल सकता है। ये जो 16 लेबर लॉज हैं, इन्हें कंपाइल करके एनफोर्समेंट एजेंसी देखेगी। जैसा आपने कहा था, हमारे एम्पलाइज का प्रॉवीडेंट फंड, एम्पलाइज का इंश्योरेंस, और जो लेबर के सोशल सिक्योरिटी मैजर्स हैं, इन सोशल सिक्योरिटीज को हमारी एनफोर्समेंट एजेंसी देखेगी और इन्हें हम बराबर करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इस श्रम सुविधा पोर्टल में विशेषकर के allotment of units, labour identification number to the employees यह दिया जाएगा और इसमें जो हैं filing of single online return होगा। 16 लेबर लॉज के एम्पलाइज की ऑन लाइन रिटर्न फाइल होगी। Computer generated random inspection will be there. कंप्यूटर से रैंडम इंस्पेक्शन किया जाएगा। ऑनलाइन ग्रीवेन्स रिड्रेसल भी कराया है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यूर्निवर्सल अकाउंट नंबर is going to bring a major change to more than four crore members of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation which assures portability, transparency, accountability and efficient services. This is the need of the hour. Also, as I have mentioned, industrial relations, wages, social security, safety, welfare and working conditions, इन सभी को हमने ध्यान में रखा है and we are not at all compromising on the interests of workers. मैंने सिंप्लिफिकेशन प्रोसीजर के बारे में भी बताया था, हमारे जटिया जी ने बताया था, हमारी नीति स्पष्ट है और हमारी नीयत भी ठीक है। हमारी नीति में और नीयत में हमारे विभाग में कभी कोई भेद नहीं है, इसलिए हमने जो नीति अपनाई, उस नीति को लागू करके हमने उसे आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है और मैं सभी सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, मैंने नेशनल इंटररेस्ट की बात कही थी। मैं यहां लेबर मिनिस्टर हूँ, लेकिन मैंने काफी लेबर मूवमेंट्स को ऑर्गेनाइज किया, इसलिए लेबर्स के वेलफेयर के बारे में, लेबर्स के राइट्स के बारे में हमारी सरकार भी कटिबद्ध है और हम भी कटिबद्ध हैं। इसमें कोई कॉम्प्रोमाइज नहीं होने वाला है, लेकिन conducive atmosphere for the industry is also necessary because when ever more production comes, more employability will come in. That is why, my humble request is to take into consideration all these consultations, and I request all the Members to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have one clarification to seek.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also have one clarification to seek.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री : सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माइग्रेंट वर्कर्स दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स से बड़े शहरों के अंदर काम करने के लिए आते हैं, उनकी जगह फिक्स नहीं होती है। वे कभी इधर काम करते हैं, कभी उधर काम करते हैं, कभी दस-पन्द्रह दिन किसी के यहां काम करते हैं, कभी बीस दिन काम करते हैं। वहां पर अगर लेबर लॉज का इंप्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता है, तो इंस्पेक्टर को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं और उसके ऊपर इन्क्वायरी होती है, और उनको जो भी इन्फॉर्मेशन चाहिए, जो रेटिफिकेशन होता है, वह उससे किया जाता है। तो मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइए कि इस सिस्टम में कैसे होगा? एक बार फ्लॉपी आपने दे दी, डेटा आपने दे दिया, it is not in your hands nor is it in the hands of the workers. So, how would he get this information? I want to know this from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tapan Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a few clarifications to seek.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make a speech.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the first one is on consensus. The hon. Minister has made some statement. Mr. Minister, when you have taken the name of an organization of which I am the General Secretary, please convey to me later or spell out what is there in it. Otherwise, there will be mis-statement. We had opposed it. Let me put it on record. The second point is that your file returns recorded that there was a consensus of majority. Now, I am quoting from the unanimous Report of the Standing Committee on Labour which examined this 2000 Bill. I quote: "In the given circumstances, our apprehension is that by further increasing the number of employees and most of the industries being exempted from such and such provision, mindful of the stout opposition from the majority of the trade unions..." The Standing Committee, unanimously, recorded it after depositions of trade unions which were called before the Standing Committee as witnesses. Even after that your file records say that there is a majority consensus. Which should be relied upon? This is No.1. Secondly, in this Bill, which you are simplifying, there is a provision of display of everything, say, whatever Reports they are submitting, etc., in a public place, that is, inside every workplace. So, with this, the workers came to know what was there in display, whether his name was registered or not. But, in most of the places, this has been violated. And, because of that, when a worker dies in an accident, the employer says, "He is not on my roll." Nobody can challenge it because nothing is displayed. Already they are violating it. Now, in this present system, in the name of simplification, you have done away with that provision of display.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is clear. He will reply to it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not okay, Sir. He cannot reply unless it is explained. He has been misled. It is a serious Bill, and the House will be passing it now. The thing is that without that display provision, workers do not get to know about things. At least, in the public sector, they can get to know of it through RTI. But there is no obligation of RTI in the private sector. Otherwise, how will workers get to know whether his name is there on the register, or, whether proper registration has been done, etc.?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Sen, now conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't repeat it. You have already said that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, how do you address this problem? Actually, in

the name of simplification, you are doing away with this provision. Kindly clarify as to how this will be taken care of.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, पब्लिक सेक्टर के अंदर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बजाय ज्यादा बेहतर स्थिति में हैं। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है, आप मुझे उतना समय नहीं देंगे, यहां के डॉक्टर्स की रिपोर्ट है कि जो मजदूर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम कर रहे हैं, उनको बीस तरह की बीमारियां हो गयी हैं। उनके रहन-सहन के, खान-पान के सब तौर-तरीके बदल गए हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में इतनी सिक्योरिटी है, उसके बाद भी पब्लिक सेक्टर बदनाम होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : केवल क्लैरीफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं इनसे यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा मेरे इधर के सभी मित्रों ने कहा है कि यह business-friendly कानून है। This is not the Labour Law Amendment. इसका एक तो नाम बदलिए। यह नाम ठीक नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं इससे इतना निराश हूं कि इसके जरिए देश के मजदूरों का कुछ भला होगा?

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : सर, उसके पहले तो बिल पास हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, would you like to respond to these questions?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: First of all, as regards the issue of migrant workers, which has been raised, when the Universal Account Number is given, automatically, there will be transparency and that will ensure portability. That experience is there. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is not working in reality.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The portability provides for that and, that is why, we need not worry about that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you again. No second time, please. Please sit down. Mr. Minister, would you like to react to him?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I will discuss with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is up to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Sen, he will discuss with you. That is all.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there are four Amendments, that is, No.13 by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve, No.14 by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achutan, and No.15 by Shri Derek O'Brien and No.3 by the Minister. Now, Mr. Rajeeve, are you moving your Amendment?

Clause 2 — Amendment of section 2

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No.13) That at page 1, line 9, *for* the word “forty”, the word “fourteen” be *substituted*.

Actually, in 1988, nineteen workers were needed. Now, with the advancement of technology, nineteen workers can produce more than that. So, it should be reduced to fourteen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (No.14) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Mr. Raja, are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

(No.14) That at page 1, line 9, *for* the word “forty”, the word “fourteen” be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the point here is that the number has been moved from 19 to 40. The Standing Committee's recommendation, after taking all sides into consideration, was 25.

So, I move:

No.15 That at page 1, line 9, *for* the word “forty”, the word “twenty-five” be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister's amendment. Shri Bandaru Dattareya.

SHRI BANDARU DATTAREYA: Sir, I move:

(No. 3) That at page 1, for lines 7 to 10, the following be substituted, namely:

“2. In the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the long title, the following long title shall be substituted, namely:-

“An Act to provide for the simplification of procedure for furnishing returns and maintaining registers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons under certain labour laws.”.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the amendment moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve to vote.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want division.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, don't look so disappointed. Exercise of democracy is good for the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my amendment is also the same. You can take both the amendments together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be done. I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri D. Raja and Shri M. P. Achuthan also together to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we want division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): When you have already said that 'Noes have it' then it can't be done.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are an experienced Deputy Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is more experienced than me and she knows the rules very well.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the former Prime Minister and the INTUC leaders are leaving the House. So we know what will happen to the fate of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why do you insist for division?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want to register our protest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your protest for their going out or protest for something else?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Both. The fact that they have left ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you really insisting? I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri P. Rajeeve, and Shri D. Raja and Shri M. P. Achuthan to vote together.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the lobbies be cleared. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 13 and 14) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. I am putting to vote all of them together.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction:

Ayes: 19

Noes: 49

AYES-19

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Ansari, Shri Salim

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Raja, Shri D.

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tulsi, Shri K.T.S.
Tyagi, Shri K.C.
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOTE - 52

Anand Sharma, Shri
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Desai, Shri Anil
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Shri Bhushan Lal
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Selja, Kumari
Selvaraj, Shri A.K.
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

The motions were negatived.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, does the total number, *i.e.*, 68, satisfy the Quorum? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is already Quorum. Anyhow, you cannot raise it now. I have started the voting process.

I shall now put the Amendment (No.15), moved by Shri Derek O' Brien, to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.3) moved by the Minister to vote.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clauses 2A and 2B

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is insertion of a new Clauses 2A and 2B. There is one Amendment (No.4) for insertion of a new Clauses 2A and 2B by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

No. 4. That at page 1, *after* line 10, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“2A. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “Exemption from”, the words “Simplification of Procedure for” shall be substituted.’.	Amendment of section 1,
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2B. In section 2 of the principal Act, in clause (e), for the word “nineteen”, the word “forty” Shall be substituted.”.	Amendment of section 2.
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That at page 1, after line 10, the following be inserted,
namely:-

“2A. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “Exemption from”, the words “Simplification of Procedure for” shall be substituted.’.	Amendment of section 1.
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2B. In section 2 of the principal Act, in clause (e), for the word “nineteen”, the word “forty” Shall be substituted.”	Amendment of section 2.
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The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clauses 2A and 2B were added to the Bill.

Clause 3-Substitution of new section for section 4.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are six Amendments (Nos. 16 & 17) by Shri Vivek Gupta. Are you moving?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

No. 16 That at page 2, *after* line 17, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-

“Provided further that the small establishments shall not be a subsidiary or associate with a larger company or derives more than fifty per cent of its revenue from one large entity, in which case the exemption from furnishing the return or to maintain the registers required to be furnished or maintained under that Scheduled Act shall not apply to them”.

“Provided also that if the small establishments as defined under this Act have a turnover exceeding rupees ten crore, the exemption from furnishing the returns or to maintain the registers required to be furnished or maintained under that Scheduled Act shall not apply to them”.

17. That at page 2, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(c) ensure that safety and health registers or guidelines under the respective Scheduled Act are strictly followed by the small establishments”.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(No.5) That at page 2, line 5, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2014” be *substituted*.

(No.6) That at page 2, line 30, *after* the words “by an employer”, the words “either in physical form or” be *inserted*.

(No.7) That at page 2, line 32, *after* the words “Provided that”, the words “in case of computer, computer floppy, diskette or other electronic form” be *inserted*.

(No.8) That at page 2, line 36, *after* the words “Scheduled Acts”, the words “either in physical from or” be *inserted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 4 -- Substitution of new Schedules for First
Schedule and Second Schedule.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are four amendments (Nos.9-12) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(No.9) That at page 3, line 32, *for* the figure and word “31st January”, the figure and word “30th April” be *substituted*.

(No.10) That at page 3, line 33, *for* the word “December”, the word “March” be *substituted*.

(No.11) That at page 5, line 13 the words “TO FORM” be *deleted*.

(No.12) That at page 5, *after* 18, the following be inserted namely:-

“ANNEXURE-II

(See item no.6)

Serial number	Name of the employee/worker	Date of employment	Permanent address
1	2	3	4”

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 -- Short title and commencement

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(No.2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2014” be *substituted*.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(No.1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-second” the word “Sixty-fifth” be *substituted*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, since the amendment that we had moved has not been accepted by the House, while, accepting that the House has the right, and in protest, given our understanding, we think it is wrong for the entire working class in our country, we stage a walk out.

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since our amendment was negatived, in the interest of the working class, we walk out.

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

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, in protest, we also stage a walk out.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are all democratic rights. No problem. *...(Interruptions)...* The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move the Bill.

The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you want to say something, you can say; or, you may ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. No need. Okay, motion moved. Now, I am starting the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, take it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will have a meaningful discussion tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Treasury Benches say what they want. Mr. Naqvi, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... If they agree, I have no problem. Then, I can proceed to Special Mentions. I have taken the view of the treasury benches also. The Apprentices Bill is already moved. Discussion will be tomorrow. Now, I am taking Special Mentions. Those who want to read, can read.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI P. RAJEEVE), *in the Chair*]

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take effective measures for eradication of leprosy in the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, India continues to record the highest number of leprosy cases in the world even after officially achieving the total eradication of the disease in 2005. After six decades of the implementation of the National Leprosy Control Programme in 1955 by the Government of India, crores of rupees have been spent on various phases of the leprosy eradication projects but the figure of leprosy prevalence in the country is far from being satisfactory while the rate of detection of new cases is escalating each year. Sixty per cent of new leprosy cases in the world are reported to be detected in India and it is also reported that the Government statistics grossly underestimate the extent of leprosy in the country.

Many districts continue to have incidences of leprosy in spite of the WHO benchmark of elimination of leprosy whilst several States have a prevalence rate exceeding 1 per 10,000. The West Bengal Government has taken measures to mitigate the prevalence of leprosy and the number of cases detected has reduced from 1.08 to 0.87 per 10,000 from 2012 to 2014. The other State Governments should take similar measures like the State of West Bengal to reduce leprosy cases.

The Government of India is answerable for inefficiency in wiping out the chronic disease. There should be more effective and intense action plan implemented in States which have a leprosy rate of more than 0.50 per 10,000 population. There is also a need for the Government to focus more on awareness programmes to fight this disease and on rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy. Thank you.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for Central allocation for flood water canal in
Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tambiraparani River is the only source of water for the people of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin Districts in South Tamil Nadu. This year we had enough rains and surplus water was forced to drain into the Bay of Bengal. To stop the flowing of river water into the sea during monsoon, the Flood Water Canal work is underway only by the State of Tamil Nadu allocation and dispersal of funds. I would urge the Centre to provide one time hefty allocation to this project as to save the drought areas of the South. Many areas are only rain-fed areas and painfully look on for monsoons. If monsoon fails, there is starvation in many homes. This project yields more agriculture promotional activities among people of the South. River water could be used during rainy seasons and Flood Water Canal which carries this river water could be utilized to fertilizer uncovered areas of the South. We urge the Centre to allocate for these much needed projects.

Thank you.

**Demand to investigate the incidents of duping buyers by builders in N.C.R.
and take strict action against builders involved in malpractices**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सदन में विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। एन.सी.आर. में कई बिल्डर्स गलत विज्ञापनों द्वारा जनता को ठगने का काम कर रहे हैं। वे ऐसे प्लॉट जनता को बेच रहे हैं, जिन पर उनका कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है। कुछ बिल्डर ऐसी भूमि पर प्लैट बनाकर बेचने का वादा कर रहे हैं, जो उनके नाम से आवंटित ही नहीं की गई है।

प्रॉपर्टी बेचते वक्त बिल्डर्स ग्राहकों को आश्वस्त करने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट डिले होने पर

पेनल्टी देने का वादा भी करते हैं, पर कभी भी वह ग्राहकों को नहीं दी जाती। अंसल लैंडमार्क टाउनशिप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर ऐसा ही एक प्रोजेक्ट बेचा, जिसकी एवज में 31 लाख रुपये डाउन पेमेंट लेकर छः महीने में भूमि को क्रेता के नाम दर्ज करवाने का वादा किया गया।

मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे सभी बििल्डस के प्रोजेक्ट्स की जांच करवाये और ऐसी कंपनियों पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करे, जिससे लोगों को ठगा न जा सके, साथ ही जिन लोगों का पैसा ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स में फंस गया है, उनको कंपनी के द्वारा ब्याज सहित पूरी धनराशि वापस करवाई जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**Demand for giving concession in luggage charges
to seafarers in all airlines.**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): As per the guidelines, seafarers are entitled to carry up to 40 kgs of baggage during the time of joining the ship or leaving the vessel during the end of their contract. But domestic airlines allow only 20 kgs per person; hence, seafarers have to pay extra charges for the balance weight of 20 kgs, when they perform air journey in continuation of their sea journey.

It is strange that some airlines do not recognize that any concession in luggage charges is available to seafarers. They also do not try to find out from their superiors about any existing guidelines.

Seamen, who stay away from their families, obviously, bring gifts for their family members, relatives and close friends. Besides, they have to take their personal luggage to meet their daily requirement of clothes, to be used on board the ship, and also, for using while on duty.

Seafarers not only solve the employment problem by serving on board the ship, but also earn valuable foreign exchange for the country.

International guidelines should be respected by our national carrier and also by private airlines.

Further, all the recruitment agencies for seafarers should be registered with the Government of India and they should be held responsible during the tenure of their contract, so that seafarers are properly recognized.

The Union Minister of Civil Aviation should take into this matter and besides taking it up in India, should also take up the matter before appropriate international body.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

Demand to celebrate Classical Languages Week instead of Sanskrit Week

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Ministry of HRD, Government of India, recently issued an order, asking all CBSE schools to celebrate 'Sanskrit Week' in the second week of August, 2014. Schools have celebrated it.

The Eighth Schedule of our Constitution has recognized 22 languages. I wonder why only one of those languages has been given such a status. Even if it is claimed that Sanskrit is a classical language, I would like to bring to the attention of the House that the Government has given such a status to another five languages, including Tamil. If it wants to celebrate the classical languages of this country, then it must have called for 'Classical Language Week', as demanded by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. But the present Government is promoting only Sanskrit this way.

It appears that the present Government is considering Sanskrit alone as the classical language of the country.

The circular sent by the Ministry of HRD to the CBSE schools has mentioned Sanskrit as 'Mother of all Languages'. It is true that Sanskrit is one of the oldest languages of our country. It is also true that Tamil is another one of the oldest language of our country. Many experts of linguistics have pointed out that both belong to different language families. Hence, praising Sanskrit as "mother of all languages" is neither historically correct nor conducive for treating all classical languages equally.

Now, a serious doubt is emerging in the minds of the people of various States that the present Government is trying to revive the old practice of 'Sanskritisation'.

Not only the celebration of 'Sanskrit Week' but also the name 'Guru Utsav' has increased the doubt.

To cast off such doubt, the Government must come forward to celebrate 'Classical Languages Week' so that the States may celebrate the classical language they choose.

Demand for taking strict action against people making claims of education of terrorism in madarsas and giving a factual statement in regard thereto

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब हिन्दुस्तान की रूह है और 'सर्वधर्म सद्भाव' भारत का सुनहरा इतिहास है, धर्मनिरपेक्ष भारत ही महान गणराज्य है, हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने दुनिया को यह रास्ता दिखाया है। मैं इस समय हिन्दुस्तान की जंग-ए-आजादी में दी जाने वाली तारीखी कुरबानियों के साथ हिन्दुस्तानी मदरसों पर उंगली उठाने वालों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मदरसों ने इस देश को प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, सचेतानन्द और राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे गौहर दिए थे, जिससे साबित होता है

کی مَدَرَسے کسی دھرم کی مانیتاؤں مائر پر آدھاریت سَنسْثاؤں نھیں ہوتی ہن۔

مانیتور، ہمارت کف سوتَنترتا آاندولن مَن مَدَرَسا-ا-بریلی سف 1824 مَن اُتھف والی 'اُنگللاب جَیدااباد' اور 'ہیندوستان جَیدااباد' کی سدايَں اور مولانا سَیْیْد اھمَد شاھ سھیت اَنی مولیتوں کی شھادتَن کون بھلا سکتا ہف؟ اسی ترھ کيس ہمارتواسی کو اِس بات پر ناچ نھیں ہف کف 1857 مَن فِجْااباد کف مولوی اھمَد اُللاھ شاھ ساھب نف اَنگریجوں کف ديلوں کو لَرچا دیا تھا، اِسلیف اَنگریج اھکومت نف اُنکف سیر پر اُس سَمَی 50 ہزار رُپَی کا اِنام اُطیت کیا تھا۔ مانیتور، کون نھیں اَناثا کف سوتَنترتا آاندولن مَن دارول اُلوم دِیوبند نف فثوا دِکر کانگریس کف سوتَنترتا سَنگِرام کو شکتی اُرادان کی تھی۔ مَن ہمارتواسیوں کو اِھ بھی اَاد دِلانا اُاھتا ہُن کف سَن 1913 مَن مولانا مھمُود اُسن 'شُخ-ا-ہیند' نف فیرنگی کف اُیلااف فثوا-ا-جِھاد دیا، اِسکف کاراُن اُنھَن اور اُنکف ساثیوں کو 7 وُش کی لَمبھی چل اُڑی۔

اِسی ہزاروں کُربانیتوں سف لبرچ مَدَرَسوں پر اِن دینوں کُھ لوگ اُنگلیاں اُٹا رھف ہن۔ اِسیلیف مَن سارکار سف اَانا اُاھتا ہُن کف کُا سارکار کف پاس کوئی اِسی اَاناکاری ہف کف مَدَرَسوں سف دھشادگِدی کی شکتا دی اُا رھی ہف، اِدی ہو تو وھ دِش کو بااِ اور اِدی کوئی اَاناکاری نھیں ہف، تو اُپنہ راجنایتیک سوارث کف لِف مَدَرَسوں کو بدنام کرنہ والف لوگوں کف ویرُکھ سَخت کارُواھی کی اُا، اِسسف ہمارت کا دھرمنیرپِکھ سوارُپ مچبُت ہو اور دُنیا مَن ہمارت کا مان بڈف۔ دھنیواد۔

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مائے اب سبھا دھیکش مہودے، گنگا-جمن

تہذیب ہندوستان کی روح ہف اور 'سرو دھرم سدیھاون' بھارت کا سَنبرا اُتھاس ہف، دھرم نرپیکش بھارت ہی مہان گُراجیہ ہف، ہمارف سَنودھان نرماٹوں نف دُیا کو اِھ راستہ دکھایا ہف۔ مَن اِس وُقت ہندوستان کی چنگ اُزادی مَن دی اُانے والی تاریخی قُربانیوں کف ساٹھ ہندوستانی مدرسوں پر انگلی اُٹھانے والوں کو اِھ بتانا اُاٹا ہوں کف مدرسوں نف اِس دِش کو پھلا راشٹریتی ڈاکٹر راجندر پرساد، سچیتاند اور راجہ رام موہن رائف اِیسف گوہر دَنے تھف، اِس سف ثابت ہوتا ہف کف مدرسے کسی دھرم کی صرف مانیتاؤں پر آدھارت سَنسْٹھانیں نھیں ہوتی ہن۔

مانپور، بھارت کف سوتَنتر اُندولن مَن مدرسہ بریلی سف 1824 مَن اُٹھنے والی 'اُقلاب زندہ آباد' اور 'ہندوستان زندہ آباد' کی صدائیں اور مولانا سَیْیْد اُمد شاھ سمیت دیگر مولویوں کی شھادتیں کون بھلا سکتا ہف؟ اسی طرھ کس بھارت واسی کو اِس بات پر ناز نھیں ہف کف 1857 مَن فیض آباد کف مولوی اُمداللہ شاھ صاحب نف انگریزوں کف دلوں کو لرزا دیا تھا، اِس لئف انگریز اُکومت نف اِن کف سر پر اِس وُقت 50 ہزار رُپَی کا انعام گھوشت کیا تھا۔

مانپور، کون نھیں اَانتا کف سوتَنتر اُندولن مَن دارالعلوم دیوبند نف فتوی دے کر کانگریس کف سوتَنترتا سَنگِرام کو شکتی اُرادان کی تھی۔ مَن بھارت واسیوں

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کو یہ بھی یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سن 1913 میں مولانا محمود حسن 'شیخ الہند' نے فرنگی کے خلاف 'فتویٰ جہاد' دیا، جس کے کارن انہیں اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو 7 سال کی لمبی جی ہوئی۔

ایسی ہزاروں قربانیوں سے لبریز مدرسوں پر ان دنوں کچھ لوگ انگلیاں اٹھا رہے ہیں، اسی لئے میں سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا سرکار کے پاس کوئی ایسی جانکاری ہے کہ مدرسوں میں دہشت گردی کی شکشا دی جا رہی ہے، اگر ہو تو وہ دیش کو بتائے اور اگر جانکاری نہیں ہے، تو اپنے سیاسی مفاد کے لئے مدرسوں کو بدنام کرنے والے لوگوں کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے، جس سے بھارت کا دھرم نریکش سوروپ مضبوط ہو اور دنیامیں بھارت کا مان بڑھے۔ دھنیواد۔

[ختم شد]

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

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

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for creating a permanent mechanism to deal with recurring incidents of devastating cyclones in the country

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, my State of Odisha is very much prone to natural calamities caused chiefly by cyclones, floods and drought. Odisha has a coastal line of over 500 kms and there are no substantial barriers to prevent much of severe cyclonic wind to the coastal interiors of my State damaging thereby standing crops, fruit-bearing trees and taking away lives of human beings and the cattle population. To speak the truth, cyclones have left behind untold miseries in my State rendering them homeless and throwing them into abject poverty. Such sufferings are being encountered by my people during the rainy season because of heavy floods happening in different parts of my State. I do not see any solution to the problems highlighted above by some immediate release of grants. The real solution to the problems suffered by the people on account of cyclone and heavy floods lies in a well-thought-out special plan or a scheme which

safeguards the life and property, the homes and the crops of the people living in the coastal districts of my State and neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh. The Special Plan must include densely afforesting the coastal lines of my State and that of Andhra Pradesh. Needless to say, the Government of India should come forward, without any loss of time, with a detailed plan to meet the requirements of the people, so that they would no longer be put to suffering the ravages caused by "Nature's fury".

The House deserves to be informed of the steps taken by the Government in this regard at the earliest.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for withdrawing circular regarding imposition of
Service Tax on Remittances by NRIs**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I would like to submit my Special Mention demanding withdrawing of the new circular regarding additional Service Tax on NRIs remittances.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Are you laying it?

DR. T.N. SEEMA: No, Sir; I would like to read it out.

The recent clarification issued by the Government of India to the effect that commission or fee charged by agents based in India from the overseas agents for remittances by Non-Resident Indians will attract service tax has come as a shock to millions of Indians. The circular issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in July, 2012, stated that there will be no service tax per se on the foreign exchange remitted to India, conversion charges or fee levied for sending such money from outside, as that money does not constitute a service. However, with the latest circular, an Indian Bank or other entity acting as an agent, facilitating the delivery of the remittance to the beneficiary in India, for a fee, will be liable to tax. It is obvious that the tax liability will be passed on to the beneficiaries by the banks and agents. This will only add to the burden of millions of our countrymen, including many lakhs of poor workers from Kerala, who are toiling in the deserts of Gulf countries and sending their hard earned money to their relatives in India.

The country is not only using these dollars to meet its import needs and for paying interest, but the Government also earns revenue by way of tax when the remitted money is spent by their relatives in India. Government should not impose additional tax on the hard earned money of the NRIs.

I urge the Government to withdraw the new circular and continue with the clarification issued in 2012.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. It is not just about NRIs from Kerala but from the whole of India.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں اس وشیش اُللےخ سے سِوے کو سِمدد سِمدد کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): It is a very important issue. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

Concern over the issue of Compulsory Voting in Local Bodies in the State of Gujarat

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mr. Tulsi, please read as it is given in the text.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, the right of vote conferred under the Constitution is the cornerstone of democracy based on adult franchise. The right forms part of the basic structure, integral to the democratic governance through Parliament, State Legislatures as well as local bodies. In my humble opinion,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mr. Tulsi, please read it as it is mentioned in the text, approved by the hon. Chairman. Please read it. That is the rule.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Such rights can neither be curtailed nor taken away by the Parliament or the State Legislature.

What would be the mode of enforcement of compulsory voting? The other countries which have introduced compulsory voting are Belgium, Bolivia, Austria, Greece, Singapore, etc. Almost all these countries have a total electorate of about 4.27 per cent of India. In all these countries, compulsory voting is enforced either through imposition of fine (Austria), bar on payment of salaries (Bolivia) or inability to get a new passport or a driving licence (Greece), or removal of name from the voters' list (Singapore).

The concept of compulsory voting is feasible only in small countries where non-voting can easily be handled and contained. But in a gigantic, diverse and developing country such as India, it is absolutely impractical to implement compulsory voting and make it a success. In our May elections, approximately 28 crore voters did not vote. It is unrealistic to think that 28 crores or 280 millions would be jailed or fined, or names removed from electoral rolls if they do not vote. To accommodate such a large number of people in the jail would be impossible, forget about the question as to how the State would provide food, clothing to such a large number of prisoners.

In the end, I would like to conclude by saying that there are other severe issues which need immediate attention in our country. Compulsory voting will only end up in conflicts, long legal proceedings, it will only add to multiple litigation between the Parliament and the judiciary. Therefore, it should not be done in our country.

**Demand for opening branches of nationalised banks in all
village panchayats in odisha**

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख ओडिशा राज्य की उन ग्राम पंचायतों के बारे में है, जहाँ आज भी राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की कोई शाखा नहीं है। महोदय, ओडिशा में आज भी 4,597 ग्राम पंचायतें ऐसी हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की कोई शाखा नहीं है। इन पंचायतों

की जनता को बैंक के काम-काज में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। सुंदरगढ़ जिले के सोल गाँव की जनता को बैंक के लिए 100 किलोमीटर से अधिक यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। बैंकिंग सुविधा न होने से इन इलाकों की जनता अनेक लाभकारी ऋण योजनाओं से वंचित रह जाती है और छोटी-मोटी उधारी के लिए भी उनको महाजनों के चंगुल में फँसना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा, बैंक न होने से लोगों में बचत की आदत भी नहीं पड़ती है।

महोदय, सरकार जोर-शोर से 'जन-धन योजना' का प्रचार कर रही है और कई सब्सिडी वाली योजनाओं को भी बैंक खातों के माध्यम से देने की योजना है, मगर जहाँ की जनता के पास बैंक ही नहीं होंगे, वहाँ तक सरकार की इन योजनाओं का फायदा कैसे पहुँचेगा? महोदय, राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या के लिहाज से ओडिशा अन्य राज्यों से काफी पीछे है, जिससे वहाँ की जनता को उसका वाजिब हक नहीं मिल रहा है।

अतः ओडिशा की जनता को उनका वाजिब हक दिलाने के लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी, बीजू जनता दल की ओर से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इन 4,597 ग्राम पंचायतों में केन्द्र सरकार जल्द से जल्द राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलने के लिए कदम उठाए।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th November, 2014.

The House then adjourned at forty-three minutes past five of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 26th November, 2014.