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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

27 November, 2014

6 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, 27th November, 2014/6th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have given notice for ...*(Interruptions)*... The name of International Airport at Hyderabad is being changed. I was mentioning this yesterday. I was told to give it in the office. I have already given this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NIUA, New Delhi and related Papers

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 833/16/14]

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: We have requested that this should be settled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let this be over. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, let me finish with the laying of papers. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, he is raising this matter for the last three days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. I have told him that after laying of papers, I will allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, उनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalraj Mishra. Kindly lay the papers.  
...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various MSME-Tool Rooms IDEMI, Mumbai,  
MSME-Technology Development Centres, and CGTMSE,  
Mumbai and related papers**

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Twenty-Second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 845/16/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room, (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 834/16/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 835/16/14]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 836/16/14]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 837/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Twenty-Second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 838/16/14]
- (vii) (a) Twenty-Second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 839/16/14]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 840/16/14]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room, [Central Institute of Hand Tools (CIHT)], Jalandhar, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 841/16/14]
- (x) (a) Forty-Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 842/16/14]
- (xi) (a) Forty-Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 843/16/14]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Nainital, Uttarakhand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 844/16/14]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 846/16/14]

- (xiv) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 847/16/14]

**I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of BIRAC, New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various centres and National Institutes of Science and Research and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- I. (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 856/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 851/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 854/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 855/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, (Punjab), for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 852/16/14]

- (v) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 853/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 850/16/14]

#### **Report and Accounts (2012-13) of IPIRTI, Bangalore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 857/16/14]

#### **कार्मिक लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना**

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह) : महोदय, मैं प्रशासनिक अधिकरण अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 37 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि. 610 (अ), दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1985 का संशोधन करने वाली कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 683 (अ), दिनांक 24 सितंबर, 2014 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 858/16/14]

#### **REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges:—



- (i) Fifty-ninth Report on the matter of alleged breach of privilege arising out of the complaint of a Member, Rajya Sabha regarding his inability to participate in the debate due to the adjournment of the House by disruptions caused by some Members; and
- (ii) Sixtieth Report on the matter of alleged manhandling and discourteous behaviour with a Member, Rajya Sabha by the Delhi Police personnel while taking part in a *dharna*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Matters to be raised with permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, one second. No, no.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Achuthan, I will give you time, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Hanumantha Rao, what is your complaint? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Hanumantha Rao, what is your complaint, tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him.

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**REGARDING RENAMING OF RAJIV GANDHI INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORT AT SHAMSHABAD AND STERILISATION  
SURGERY OF WOMEN IN CHHATTISGARH**

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the year 2008, the international airport at Shamshabad was named as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. After six, seven years, now they want to change the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, It is one airport. How is that one terminal ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, they are taking political advantage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी :** उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, these people have ...(Interruptions)... They have not looked after ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Today, they want to take political advantage ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, don't do that. Mr. Hanumantha Rao, you are not the only person having love for Rajiv Gandhi. I am ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, can you please listen to me?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is not fair. Why can't they come out ...(Interruptions)... Why have they changed? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised this matter yesterday. The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party raised this matter, which was responded to by the Finance Minister. Now, you cannot raise it in the Zero Hour. If you want to raise it again, you please come with a proper notice. There are ways of discussing issues agitating Members. You can resort to any of those methods. This is not the way. Rajiv Gandhi is a person respected by all of us. This behavior of yours would not have been approved even by Rajiv Gandhi. I am telling you. This is not the way. Yesterday, you raised it. I have equal respect for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I love Rajiv Gandhi equally. ...(Interruptions)... It was raised yesterday. It was responded to by the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Now, what are you doing is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not do it. If you want a discussion, please give proper notice. There are other ways of taking it up. Now, please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour. Shri Pramod Tiwari ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: We want only Rajiv Gandhi's name ...(Interruptions)... You can suspend me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not to suspend you when you want. ...(Interruptions)... Go back. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... I have lent the floor to Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, डॉक्टरों द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ में एक साथ कई महिलाओं का ऑपरेशन किया गया ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें सारे डॉक्टर्स दोषी नहीं हैं

...(व्यवधान)... बल्कि छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार है। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकारी निर्देशों का खुला उल्लंघन हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, what about the Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...  
What about our Zero Hour issues? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

*The House reassembled at sixteen minutes past eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

#### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of Chair, Zero Hour, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, I want to make one submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I will allow you after Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: I am coming in support to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No one, in this House is interested in disturbances. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that they wanted is to raise a particular issue which actually agitated your mind also, you are on record. So, we would like to take that up. As other Members also wanted that there are some important issues which, they perhaps wanted to discuss first; let them discuss. I would only appeal to the wisdom of our Leader of the House, that we are not in the confrontationist attitude at all, including the State Government of Telangana, where the airport is located. All that we want you to understand are two issues. One is sentiments of the people and another is the right of the people. So, we would take up this issue after the Zero Hour, up on the request of all the members. But please give us a hearing; please understand our sentiments and understand the seriousness of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, Sir, you told us to give a proper notice. We sent a notice yesterday, but nothing happened.

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

DR. K. KESHA RAO: No; we sent a notice to you, Sir, yesterday. We wanted it to come through proper procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let us not argue on that. Please sit down. In

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

fact, I had called the name of Shri Hanumantha Rao to say whatever he wanted. Instead of saying whatever he wanted, they came to the well and shouted slogans. What can I do? Now, that you say ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, let us start Zero Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, this issue will be continued.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not argue on that now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not argue on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what Shri Pramod Tiwari says. Yes, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made your point. I have responded to that.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to that after Zero Hour is over.

**Deaths of women during sterilisation operations in  
Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh**

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, नवम्बर के दूसरे सप्ताह में छत्तीसगढ़ के बिलासपुर जिले में जो दर्दनाक और दुखद घटना हुई है, यह इतिहास को शर्मसार करने वाली है। 83 महिलाओं का एक कमरे में जमीन पर लिटाकर ऑपरेशन किया गया, जबकि यह बात तय है, सरकारी निर्देश हैं कि यह ऑपरेशन किया गया, जबकि यह बात तय है, सरकारी निर्देश हैं कि यह ऑपरेशन किसी साधारण कमरे में नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि सरकारी चिकित्सालय में जहां सारी सुविधाएं हों, वहां होना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। यह बिलासपुर के चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट के कमरे में हुआ। यही नहीं, इसमें एक चीज बहुत साफ है कि एक डॉक्टर एक दिन में दस से ज्यादा ऑपरेशन न करे। लेकिन यहां पर एक डॉक्टर ने 83 ऑपरेशन किए और यह बता देना मैं मुनासिब समझता हूं कि यह वही डॉक्टर है जिसे वहां के मुख्यमंत्री ने अभी 26 जनवरी को प्रशस्ति पत्र दिया था। यही नहीं, ये भी गाइडलाइंस हैं और ये ऐसी गाइडलाइंस हैं जिनका पालन होना ही चाहिए कि एक डॉक्टर दस से ज्यादा ऑपरेशन नहीं करे और जब ऑपरेशन करे तो एक इंस्ट्रूमेंट को जब तक दोबारा स्टरलाइज्ड न कर लिया जाए, तब तक उसका उपयोग न किया जाए। उपसभापति जी, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे और संपूर्ण सदन को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि यहां एक डॉक्टर ने दस से ज्यादा ऑपरेशन नहीं करने थे, लेकिन वहां एक ही इंस्ट्रूमेंट से

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\*Not recorded.

लगातार 83 ऑपरेशन और वह भी एक चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट के एक कमरे में किए, किसी हॉस्पिटल में नहीं किए। यही नहीं, सबसे ज्यादा जो मुझे दुखी करने वाली बात लगती है, जिससे मैं दुखी हूँ, वह यह है कि दवाएं उस फर्म से खरीदी गईं, जिस फर्म को ब्लैकलिस्ट किया हुआ था। ये दवाएं ब्लैकलिस्टेड फर्म से खरीदी गईं। इतना ही नहीं, इंसानियत को शर्मसार करने वाली जो सबसे दुखद घटना हुई, वह यह कि इसमें ऑपरेशन के बाद दर्द मिटाने वाली, घाव भरने वाली दवा जो उनको देनी चाहिए थी, उसकी जगह चूहा मारने वाली दवाएं इन औरतों को छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की आंख के नीचे खिलाई गईं।

उपसभापति जी, इसी मामले में चूंकि आदरणीय मोती लाल वोरा जी ने और आदरणीय मोहसिना किदवाई जी ने नोटिस दिए हैं, कृपया उनको भी सुन लें, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहकर खत्म करता हूँ कि इसमें डॉक्टर दोषी नहीं है, अगर कोई दोषी है तो इन हत्याओं के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार दोषी है, उसके खिलाफ मंत्री जी कार्यवाही करें और उनसे पूछें। ऐसी सरकार को बर्खास्त होना चाहिए। ऐसी सरकार को बने रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora is not there. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, you can associate yourself with it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा सा कहना है। मैंने भी नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** सर, हम भी एसोसिएट करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the Members, who want to associate themselves with the mention, will be noted. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (छत्तीसगढ़) :** महोदय, मेरे साथी प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल 200 परसेंट सही है। इसके साथ ही मैं एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज जोड़ना चाहती हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में ज्यादातर ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं और ये जितनी औरतें थीं वे सब ट्राइबल्स कम्युनिटीज से थीं। ट्राइबल्स की ऐसी कम्युनिटी में जिसमें थोड़े से लोग रह गए हैं, खासतौर से जो बेगा कम्युनिटी है, which is a protected tribe. इस कम्युनिटी में बहुत कम लोग रह गए हैं, जो छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के बॉर्डर पर रहते हैं और जो फॉरेस्ट्स में छोटे-छोटे hamlets में रहते हैं। यह ट्राइब खत्म हो रही है। It is protected by law. उन लोगों के वहां किस तरह से ऑपरेशंस हुए हैं? इस बारे में जो पहले बताया गया है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ, लेकिन एक प्रोटेक्टेड एरिया में, प्रोटेक्टेड जो आपकी ट्राइब है, उसकी महिलाओं के ऑपरेशंस without the permission of the Government? वहां छोटे-छोटे hamlets में कोई हेल्थ वर्कर नहीं जाता।

†[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھٹیس گڑھ) : مہودے، میرے ساتھی پرمود تیواری جی نے جو کہا، وہ بالکل 200 فیصد صحیح ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں ایک بہت امپورٹینٹ چیز جوڑنا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ چھٹیس گڑھ میں زیادہ تر ٹرائبلس رہتے ہیں اور یہ جتنی عورتیں ہیں وہ سب ٹرائبلس کمیونٹیز سے تھیں۔ ٹرائبلس کی ایسی کمیونٹی میں جس میں ٹھوڑے سے لوگ رہ گئے ہیں، خاص طور سے جو 'بیگا' کمیونٹی ہے، which is a protected tribe اس کمیونٹی میں بہت کم لوگ رہ گئے ہیں، جو چھٹیس گڑھ اور مدھیہ پردیش کے بارڈر پر رہتے ہیں اور جو فاریسٹ میں چھوٹے چھوٹے ہیملیٹس میں رہتے ہیں۔ یہ ٹرائب ختم ہو رہی ہے۔ It is a protected by law ان لوگوں کے، وہاں کس طرح سے آپریشنس ہوئے ہیں؟ اس بارے میں جو پہلے بتایا گیا ہے، میں اس کو دہرانا نہیں چاہتی ہوں، لیکن ایک پروٹیکٹڈ ایریا میں، پروٹیکٹڈ جو آپ کی ٹرائب ہے، اس کی مہیلاؤں کے آپریشنس without the permission of the Government؟ وہاں چھوٹے چھوٹے ہیملیٹس میں کوئی ہیلتھ ورکر نہیں جاتا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is okay.

**श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई :** सर, एक मिनट। जबरदस्ती उनको वहां लाते हैं। मैं कह रही हूँ कि इसमें ऐसी प्रोब होनी चाहिए कि सच्चाई मालूम हो। इसमें बिल्कुल वहां की सरकार दोषी है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

وہاں پر وہی مینسٹر ہیں، جنہوں نے اپنی کونستٹیوٹنسی میں آئی-کیمپ لگوا دیا تھا، جس میں 25 لوگوں کی آنکھوں کی روشنی چلی گئی تھی اور آج وہی ہیلتھ مینسٹر ہیں۔ The same Chief Minister is there. مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر نے، جو باہر گئے تھے، انہوں نے وہاں سے فون کر کے رمن سنگھ جی سے کہا کہ سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔ ہم وزیر نے کہا کہ وہ اپنے چیف منسٹر کو آرڈر دیں گے کہ جو ان کے ہیلتھ منسٹر ہیں، ان کا استعفیٰ لیا جائے گا، مگر یہ کون سی ہمدردی ہے کہ کہا جائے کہ سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔ میں آپ کو ایک اور بات بتاتی ہوں کہ جو آئی-کیمپ میں ہوا، سارے آفیسرز تین مہینے کے لئے سسپنڈ کئے گئے اور تین مہینے کے بعد سبھی بحال کر دیئے گئے۔ یہ وہاں کی سرکار ہے۔ میں کہوں گی کہ اس میں ضرور کارروائی ہو، یہ ٹرانسپیرینس کا معاملہ ہے، پروٹیکٹڈ ٹرائب کا معاملہ ہے۔

†[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : سر، ایک منٹ۔ زبردستی ان کو وہاں لاتے ہیں۔ میں کہہ رہی ہوں کہ اس میں ایسی پروب ہوئی چاہئے کہ سچائی معلوم ہو۔ اس میں بالکل وہاں کی سرکار دوشی ہے۔ وہاں پر وہی منسٹر ہیں، جنہوں نے اپنی کانسٹی-ٹیوٹنسی میں آئی-کیمپ لگوا دیا تھا، جس میں 25 لوگوں کی آنکھوں کی روشنی چلی گئی تھی اور آج وہی ہیلتھ منسٹر ہیں۔ The same Chief Minister is there. مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر نے، جو باہر گئے تھے، انہوں نے وہاں سے فون کر کے رمن سنگھ جی سے کہا کہ سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔ ہم وزیر نے کہا کہ وہ اپنے چیف منسٹر کو آرڈر دیں گے کہ جو ان کے ہیلتھ منسٹر ہیں، ان کا استعفیٰ لیا جائے گا، مگر یہ کون سی ہمدردی ہے کہ کہا جائے کہ سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔ میں آپ کو ایک اور بات بتاتی ہوں کہ جو آئی-کیمپ میں ہوا، سارے آفیسرز تین مہینے کے لئے سسپنڈ کئے گئے اور تین مہینے کے بعد سبھی بحال کر دیئے گئے۔ یہ وہاں کی سرکار ہے۔ میں کہوں گی کہ اس میں ضرور کارروائی ہو، یہ ٹرانسپیرینس کا معاملہ ہے، پروٹیکٹڈ ٹرائب کا معاملہ ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ... (Interruptions)... You have made your point. ... (Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien.

#### Loan of one billion dollar given to Adani group by SBI

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I want to place some facts before the House of the latest example of crony capitalism. We have no problem at all if the Government works closely with industry. But look at this. One billion dollars, that is, six thousand crore rupees, the State Bank of India has pledged to lend Adani Group. What is the problem with this? Let me tell you that with facts. I am giving only facts and

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

no rhetoric. This is one of the largest loans ever given by an Indian bank. It is ₹6,000 crore. The State Bank of India is saying that it has pledged ₹6,000 crore, but it has only signed an MoU for ₹200 crore. Please wait. Five leading banks of the world – Citi Bank, Deutsche Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland, HSBC and Barclays – denied giving funds for this project in Australia. They denied giving funds. Why? They said that coal mining in Australia is in structural decline. Secondly, they said that coal prices have fallen by 50 per cent in the last three years and will continue to fall. They also gave some environmental reasons. I don't want to get into that. What prompted the State Bank of India to do this? When the Coal Minister has gone on record saying that he wants to end import of thermal coal in the next three years, the Adani Group is expected to import two-thirds of coal output from Carmichael into India.

Sir, this loan is going from the State Bank which already has two-and-a-half lakh crores of rupees on its books. These are the facts of the case. But, the other perception of the case is even worse. This gentleman was with the PM every day and when people wrote about it, they got into trouble. Throughout his trip in the United States of America, throughout those meetings there and the meeting in Brisbane on November 17, 2014, it happened. It gives a bad impression to the world. When you are going to do an MoU and going to get a bank loan of ₹5,000 crore or ₹6,000 crore, you have a breakfast meeting with the SBI Chairman, the Prime Minister and the third person. It gives a bad impression because as it is, there is a perception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making a personal allegation against the Prime Minister. He is misleading the House. There were 20 persons in the delegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Adani is not Quattarocchi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... In his frustration, he cannot go on making allegations like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... After this, you can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, now, I come to my last point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you give me thirty seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not surprised one bit that the BJP Ministers are getting up to defend this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to respond to you. The Chair has to allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister wants to respond, I have to allow and I am allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Venkaiahji. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's okay. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I was interrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only 20 seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You finished it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir, I have not finished. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, whatever I said is in the public domain. What is also in the public domain -- and I am not surprised that the Minister has got up to defend -- is that because of this perception, the Adani share has gone up by 85 per cent, almost doubled, in the last 10 months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CP. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Member has got every right to raise the issue and question the decision of the Bank. That is for the concerned authorities. They will respond, but the hon. Member has taken the name of the hon. Prime Minister which is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened there? ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a 20-member delegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a delegation of some industrialists meet the Prime Minister, what is wrong? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is he a Quattarocchi? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque ...*(Interruptions)*... please start. Nothing else will go on record. Shri Madhusudan Mistry, do not shout, please sit down. You are a senior leader. Why do you show this indiscipline? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Recent surge in communal violence in the country**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the last few months have lent themselves to a resistible rise in communal clashes. The incidents of violence in the national capital in the last few months are a continuation of the patterns witnessed in western U.P., Assam, Pune, Meerut and Vadodara. These incidents reported from across the country are not isolated and unconnected, but are representative of a larger communal stirring. The patterns of violence are familiar, with some fringe outfits deploying small local disputes to give rise to rage and suspicion. It is essential for the Rajya Sabha to occupy itself with this issue and to articulate itself in a clear, decisive manner. The role of politics in fuelling communal tension needs to be explored and met with a coherent response. The people of this country have painfully suffered at the hands of divisive politics in the past and it is our duty to arrest this recent communal trend before it gains further momentum. May I urge the Government and my fellow Parliamentarians to make possible a serious discussion on this issue so that we can present a strong and lasting response to undesirable communal elements and preserve public order, tranquillity and the moral fabric of the nation? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

**Inclusion of certain cancer drugs in the list of essential drugs**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Health Minister to an issue which is having a human angle. According to reports, the country's premier oncology treatment institute, *i.e.*, Tata Memorial Centre, has reportedly written to the Government and the drug price regulator seeking inclusion of 12 key cancer medicines in the National List of Essential Medicines. Prices of the drugs on the list are regulated by the Government. Now, Sir, what happens, there are 12 medicines particularly, which are very essential for the treatment of cancer patients such as the brain tumor, colorectal cancer, cervical and ovarian cancer as well as those used in treatment of breast, lung, kidney and prostate cancers. Most of the medicines are used in multiple therapies. The cost of the medicines is so high and are sky-rocketing daybyday that unless the regulatory authority and the Government intervenes in the matter to check the price rise or to decrease the price, it will be impossible on the part of cancer patients to go for the treatment. Therefore, my humble request to the hon. Health Minister, through you, Sir, is that this matter should be taken up and looked into seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the point raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Health Minister. Okay, those who associated, their names will be added ...*(Interruptions)*... The Health Minister will reply, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I have taken note of this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: I will examine it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the incidence of cancer is increasing in the country because of the life-style change ...*(Interruptions)*... But, he will take it up. Now, Shri K. N. Balagopal. It is not a political issue.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, it is a political issue. It is a very serious matter. I have seen in the media also and now cancer is spreading day by day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chemicals and Fertilizers Ministry and Health and Family Welfare Ministry, both will discuss among themselves this issue and try to find out some solution.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have already written to the hon. Minister Shri Anant kumar.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they will sit together and try to address this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, over-usage of insecticides in vegetables and other crops which we produce, is one of the reasons. Now , Shri K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, milk also.

#### **Outbreak of bird flu in some districts of Kerala**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir. This is a matter which I think the House will totally agree. This is a serious issue of the outbreak of bird flu in Kerala recently in the last two-three days. Sir, near about three lakh birds especially, ducks and other poultry stock is suffocated by this. The newspapers are showing about the burning of ducks and chicken. Around two lakhs have already been burnt. This is a very serious issue. It may not affect the human body. But some diseases like H5N1, H7N7 have a serious infectious effect on human body. So, the situation is very serious. This may happen through the eggs, which are coming from Namakkal, a big poultry area of Tamil Nadu. Around 500 to 1000 crore poultry items are coming to Kerala every year. The experts are saying that it may be happening because of migratory birds also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I object to it ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Why are you worried about this?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: It is an epidemic only in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Tamil Nadu is totally free. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not part of a political debate between two parties. I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Beware of your time. Come to the point.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: What I am saying is, it may be because of migratory birds or eggs.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, he does not know about it. It can't come from eggs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, you continue your speech. What you want to say, you say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Why are they interrupting me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say what you want to say. Don't listen to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you listen to them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

That is not going on record. So, you say what you want to say.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am bringing it to the notice of the Central Government, the Health Department and the Ministry of Agriculture. I want to protect the interest of the farmers. The farmers are burning their stocks. It may be because of migratory birds also. Sir, monsoon is coming from Kerala to the northern part. If there is bird flu in Kerala, it may come to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other parts of the country. It will affect these States also. The Health Minister is sitting here. I am requesting the Health Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to respond to it. So, I want to protect the interest of Tamil Nadu and other parts of India. I am requesting the Government to take urgent steps to control this. The Minister is sitting here. Let the Minister respond about the alarming situation.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, this is a very serious issue. The Health Minister is sitting here. Since it is a very serious issue, I would request the Minister to respond to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vayalar Ravi is also associating himself with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, this is a very serious issue. I would like to request the Government to take urgent steps to check this menace.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Health Minister, it is a very serious issue. I am also aware of it. In my district also, thousands of ducks have been killed and burnt. So, it is a very serious issue.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, yesterday, Shri K.N. Balagopal came to me and talked about it. Yesterday itself, a team of three doctors, two from NCDC and one from CRI, Kasauli have been sent to that place. They are inquiring into the matter, and they will be reporting it by tomorrow. They will take necessary action. I have said that all support from our side will be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it has been reported that there is a shortage of preventive medicines.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we will take care of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already replied to it. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, yesterday, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu called the officials. They have discussed this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Continuing attacks on people of North East in different parts of the country**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a matter of great concern. This is regarding the continuing attacks on the people of North-East in different parts of the country and also in the National Capital. The incident started with the killing of Nido Taniam, an Arunachal Pradesh student, who was killed in Delhi. After that there has been rape of a girl from Manipur. She was also killed. Three youths from Nagaland were thrashed and injured in the Sikanderpur area in Gurgaon. Then you have the incident of a Manipuri boy who could not speak Kannada. He was, mercilessly beaten up in Bangalore. We believe that there are, no doubt, racist biases in such attacks. It is imperative that citizens from any part of the country are able to live in peace and harmony and pursue their work or studies in the capital of India and elsewhere without being subject to racist attacks and discrimination. Already, the hon. Minister, Shri Kiren Rijiju, has said that no stones will be left unturned to stop racist attacks and that the Centre will soon be implementing the recommendations of the M.P. Bezbaruah Committee. The Government has also said that it will be setting up an exclusive Helpline in Gurgaon. Now this has to be set up in all metropolises. The reaction of the Administration also, at times, has been under scanner. There has been a bias in that also. Particularly, we have seen cases of Africans against whom this racist thing has come into play. Now, while all necessary actions and measures need to be taken to ensure the safety and security of the people, I urge upon this august House that the Central Government needs to consider

drafting of a strong anti-racist law in order to curb such incidents of racial discrimination and attacks. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the point raised by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

#### **Reported move to denationalise coal industry**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to express my serious indignation on the manner in which a backdoor conspiracy is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, how can I speak when there is noise?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go ahead.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I stand here to express my strong opposition against the conspiracy of backdoor privatization of the coal mining sector in the country by way of tampering the Coal Nationalisation Act, 1973 which had been a turning event in India's economic history and which led to multiplication of the coal production thereby helping the entire industrial economy. I understand that an Ordinance is required to take care of the direction of the Supreme Court in the matter of Coalgate Scam to take back the coal blocks corruptly allotted to various agencies during the previous regime. I understand the need. But, despite the proven failure of the entire Private corporate houses to mine coal, -- in a span of 20 years, when they have been allotted 200 plus blocks, and only



40 could be operated in that kind of a situation, instead of taking back, the Government decided to give back to the same scandal mongers, corrupt mongers, those private agencies, which will be playing with natural resources but not work in national interest. It was not required in the Ordinance, and that is the conspiracy of backdoor privatization, that is, create an enabling provision for commercial minning by Private entities. Coal blocks are given for captive use. Over and above, they will be able to sell coal in the market. This is, clearly, tampering of the Coal Nationalisation Act which had been again, I say, a landmark event in the economic history, and which came about not merely by a bounty of the then Government but because of the popular demand of coal workers and people of the country. Sir, the entire workforce in the coal industry is fuming in anger over that. The Government might have temporarily manipulated some of the Unions to keep them away from their agitations but that is not going to serve any purpose. There will be resistance on the ground against that kind of an exercise. I appeal to this Government because all trade unions in the coal sector are against this move on record. All trade unions at the national level are against this kind of backdoor privatization of vital natural resources of the country. I demand that the Government must seriously review its position, scrap the enabling provision in ordinance for commercial mining of coal:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

#### **Drought situation in Maharashtra**

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस सभागृह का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में गए तीन-चार सालों से, खासकर के महाराष्ट्र के कई हिस्सों में कम बारिश होने की वजह से महाराष्ट्र और मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़े अकाल का संकट पैदा हो गया है। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की इंटरवीन करने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर न तो पीने के लिए पानी है और न ही जानवारों के लिए चारा है। वहाँ बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सभागृह को यह जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि गए दो-तीन महीनों में 304 लोगों ने, किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं, जिसका कारण वहाँ का अकाल, वहाँ की ड्राउट सिचुएशन है। वहाँ पर यह वजह एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या का रूप धारण कर गई है। उपसभापति जी, गवर्नमेंट ने जो किया है, उसमें उनका पूरा ऋण माफ करने, किसानों के लिए मदद का हाथ आगे बढ़ाने और मनरेगा में काम बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। आपने देखा होगा कि दो-तीन दिन पहले महाराष्ट्र के राजस्व मंत्री ने एक बयान दिया है। उस बयान में उन्होंने यह बोला है कि अगर किसानों के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल माफ़ करने की आवश्यकता है तो उनको पहले अपने फोन के बिल भरना बंद

करना चाहिए। इनके पास मोबाइल के बिल भरने के लिए पैसा है, लेकिन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल भरने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। इन राजस्व मंत्री ने ऐसा उद्गार करके पूरे देश के किसानों का अपमान करने का काम किया है। मुझे यह लगता है कि इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को महाराष्ट्र को एक स्पेशल पैकेज देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगी कि जब महाराष्ट्र में अकाल सदृश्य परिस्थिति निर्मित हो गई थी तो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने उन्हें 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी थी, जब जम्मू-कश्मीर में आपत्ति आई थी तो एक पैकेज दिया गया था। उसी तरह से अगर इन किसानों को नहीं संभाला गया तो मुझे लगता है कि महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को बहुत ही भयानक परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा। जो सरकार राज्य में है, वह एक संवेदनहीन सरकार है, जोकि संवेदनहीनता से काम कर रही है, इसलिए कहीं न कहीं उनको भी आदेश देने की आवश्यकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों की जो हालत है, उसके लिए बहुत दुर्भाग्य के साथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि छह महीने हो गए हैं, यहां पर भाजपा सरकार तो आ गई है, लेकिन इन छह महीनों में खेती, किसान या किसानों की किसी भी समस्या के ऊपर इस सरकार ने चर्चा नहीं की है। अब आवश्यकता यह है, समय की मांग यह है कि इस देश के किसानों को राहत देनी आवश्यक है। खास तौर पर जिस क्षेत्र में पानी कम आता है, जिस क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ता है, उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। उपसभापति जी, तीन साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। हम यहां पर आकर बैठते हैं, लेकिन जब हम वहाँ से सत्र के लिए निकलते हैं तो लोग हमसे पूछते हैं कि आपने यह मुद्दा उठाया या नहीं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह सवाल उठाना चाहती हूँ।

**डा. भालचन्द्र मुणगेकर** (नाम निर्देशित) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : آپ سبھا پتی جی، میں خود کو اس سے  
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Shri Dhoot to associate with Shrimati Rajani Patil.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, the severe drought situation has once again occurred in my home State Maharashtra and Marathwada. Nineteen thousand sixty nine villages out of thirty nine thousand one hundred thirty four villages of the State are under the grip of severe drought.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate. Don't make a statement.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I will just take two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No two minutes. You just speak in two sentences.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I will take only one minute. I will speak only about Aurangabad.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take one minute.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: In Nagpur Division and Amravati Division several villages are in drought situation and I urge upon the Government to give some adequate Central funds as early as possible.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

#### **Missing children in the country**

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं दलों से ऊपर उठकर एक गंभीर विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचाराधीन एक जनहित याचिका के जवाब में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि “बड़े लोगों के बच्चों को खोजती है पुलिस।” सर, औसतन 1 लाख बच्चे प्रति वर्ष गायब होते हैं, हर आठ मिनट में एक बच्चा गायब होता है और 43 परसेंट का अभी तक कुछ पता नहीं लग पाया है। मैं अफ़सोस के साथ यह बता रहा हूँ कि ये जो गुमशुदा बच्चे हैं, उनमें 55 परसेंट लड़कियाँ होती हैं। अभी तक 3.2 लाख बच्चे गुमशुदा हो चुके हैं। अभी 14 नवंबर को चाचा नेहरू के जन्म दिवस पर मनाए जाने वाले बाल दिवस के मौके पर यूनेस्को की एक रिपोर्ट है। मैं इस मौके पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में 43.36 करोड़ बच्चे हैं, जिनमें से 43.5 लाख बच्चे बाल श्रमिक हैं, प्रति हजार पर नवजात मृत्यु दर 40 है और 3 वर्ष से कम उम्र के 46 परसेंट बच्चे छोटे कद के हैं। They are ‘vibrant India.’ 47 परसेंट बच्चे कम वजन के हैं। 11 साल से कम उम्र के 14 लाख बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा पा रहे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इस याचिका के आलेख में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया है, लेकिन जैसे आदेश लागू होता है, इसके लिए कोई टास्क फोर्स बननी चाहिए, रिकवर होने वाले बच्चों के लिए चिल्ड्रेन होम होना चाहिए, उनकी तलाश के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेकिंग सिस्टम होना चाहिए, प्रत्येक थाने में जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम होना चाहिए और पीड़ित पैरेंट्स के लिए लीगल सहायता होनी चाहिए।

सर, ये जो इतने बच्चे और लड़कियाँ गायब हो रही हैं, समूचे सदन को इस पर एसोसिएट करके किसी टास्क फोर्स के निर्माण के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं सदन के माननीय नेता से

उनकी संवेदनशीलता की वजह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को वार लेवर पर लेकर प्रयास करना चाहिए। जो कम उम्र के 3 लाख से ज्यादा बच्चे हैं, जिनसे तमाम तरह के खराब काम कराए जाते हैं, जिनसे भीख माँगने से लेकर प्रॉस्टिट्यूशन तक कराया जाता है, इस पर सारा सदन गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करे।

**Restriction on disbursement of certain medicines to  
MPs in CGHS dispensaries**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने इस नोटिस के माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, एम.पी.जी और उनके परिवार के लिए मेडिसिन, मेडिकल इन्वेस्टिगेशन और हॉस्पिटल में इलाज कराने की व्यवस्था स्वास्थ्य विभाग करता है। उसमें यह व्यवस्था थी कि हम किसी भी डॉक्टर को दिखाएं, वह जो प्रिस्क्रिप्शन देगा, हम वह प्रिस्क्रिप्शन भेज देते थे, तो एल.पी. के माध्यम से दवा मिल जाती थी। अगर हम किसी भी हॉस्पिटल में इलाज कराते थे या हमारा परिवार इलाज कराता था, तो उस पर्चे के आधार पर रिइम्बर्समेंट हो जाता था। 25 सितम्बर, 2014 को स्वास्थ्य विभाग, चूंकि अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं, ने एक जीओ जारी कर दिया, जिसमें कुछ प्रतिबंध लगा दिए गए हैं। इसमें यह कहा गया कि अगर इस-इस कंपोनेंट की दवाएं ही होंगी, तो एम.पी. को अवेलेबल होंगी, नहीं, तो अवेलेबल नहीं होंगी। इसमें यह भी कहा गया कि अगर आप इन्वेस्टिगेशन बाहर कराएंगे, तो आपके इन्वेस्टिगेशन के रिइम्बर्समेंट का जो रेट होगा, सी.जी.एच.एस. सिस्टम में जो रेट है, वह होगा। अगर आप हॉस्पिटल का रिइम्बर्समेंट भी लेंगे, तो आपका रेट यह होगा। श्रीमन्, मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि यह क्यों है? हम देखते हैं कि सारे राज्यों में एम.एल.ए. को फ्री फैसिलिटीज मिलती हैं। डॉक्टर्स जो दवाएं लिख देते हैं, वे एल.पी. के माध्यम से मिल जाती हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह सारी व्यवस्था एल.पी. के माध्यम से हो रही है। अभी तक हो रही है। क्या आपको एम.पी.जी पर शक है? अगर शक नहीं है, तो फिर प्रतिबंध क्यों लगाया गया? क्या कोई मेडिसिन के नाम पर फ्रॉडगिरी करेगा? क्या कोई एम.पी. अपने परिवार की फर्जी पर्चा लगा कर दवा लेने का प्रयास करेगा? मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आशंका क्यों की गई और किस अधिकारी के कहने पर की गई? पूरा सदन बैठा हुआ है। मैं पूरे सदन के एम.पी.जी और उस सदन के एम.पी.जी की भी बात कर रहा हूँ। यह जो आपका जीओ है, जिसमें ये प्रतिबंध लगाए गए हैं, उसको तुरंत समाप्त किया जाए और जैसा पहले चल रहा था, उस व्यवस्था को चालू रखा जाए, जिससे एम.पी.जी और उनके परिवार सही तरीके से अपना इलाज करा सकें। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर हम इनके डॉक्टर्स से इलाज करा रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** तो यह एलाऊ किया जाए। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि यह एम.पी.जी से जुड़ा सवाल है, अगर आप सदन में खड़े होकर इसकी रिप्लाइ दे देंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सी.जी.एच.एस. **...(व्यवधान)...**

**SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO** (Odisha) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, all hon. Members associate themselves with this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, सारे एम.पी.जे. परेशान हैं, यह सब लोगों की दिक्कत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, यह हो जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी आपको इसके बारे में बताएँगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। श्री शान्ताराम नायक।

#### **Sand erosion at Baga beach in Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Baga Beach is a beach close to the famous Calangule Beach in the North Goa and is badly affected by sand erosion. According to reports, the locals including the fishermen, shack owners and water sports boat operators have expressed concern over the damage the beach has suffered and called for immediate measures. Due to sand erosion it is becoming difficult for the fishermen to navigate their boats along the creek. An old retaining wall constructed some time back was washed away. Due to sand erosion, boatmen have to operate their boats 80 metres from the beach and tourists have to wade through water during high tides to reach the boats. The world famous beaches of Goa are facing a threat from nature as well as from humans. About 20 per cent of 105 kms of Goa's coastline has been affected by erosion.

Some of Goa's beaches could disappear if immediate efforts are not made to save them. Beaches in Pernem and Bardez talukas in North Goa as well as Salcete and Canacona talukas in South Goa are most affected due to continuous erosion in the recent past. Well-known and popular beaches like Morjim, Calangute, Baga, Sinquerim, Anjuna, Candolim, Coco, Donapaula, Colva, Polem and Palolem are more affected.

Apart from beaches, the Colvale area in North Goa and Talpona River in South Goa also face erosion. During monsoon the coast faces tidal erosion as saline water combines with monsoon water eroding the coastline and even coastal properties.

A total of 21 stretches are affected. The Government has initiated various steps to save coasts. We have also approached the Central Government. Two major stretches of Colva and Coco beaches are being reinforced with flexible barriers called 'geo-tubes' which stop land being undercut by erosion.

In some places the coastline is actually falling into the sea, including the beach at Donapaula which is next to the State Governor's official residence -- Raj Bhavan.

So, Sir, I request the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Department of Oceanography to look into the matter and do the needful. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Health Minister, would you like to say something on issue of medicines in CGHS dispensaries raised earlier?

**Restriction on disbursement of certain medicines  
to MPs in CGHS dispensaries**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I have taken note of the issue.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह ठीक नहीं है। एम.पीज़ पर क्वेश्चन मार्क लगाया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Shri Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? He has taken note of it ...*(Interruptions)*... He will come back to the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, tomorrow there is a question on this. I will reply to it ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : क्या पता कल हाउस चलेगा या नहीं चलेगा। यह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that is enough. Mr. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Problem to people due to reduction in the number of ATM  
transactions per month**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue relating to the middleclass and lower middleclass people of our country. They have been facing problems in ATM transactions due to RBI's recent Circular.

Sir, very recently, the RBI has come out with a Circular dated 10th October, 2014. The Circular says, "The Circular, *inter alia*, advises that the number of mandatory free

ATM transactions (inclusive of both financial and non-financial transactions) for savings bank account customers at other banks' ATMs is reduced from the present five to three transactions per month..." It means, transactions will come down to three times from the earlier five transactions. This has created a lot of problems for the people, particularly the lower middleclass and middleclass who wanted to use ATM facility. Moreover, they are charging ₹ 20 as service charges. They say that the ceiling/cap on customer charges ₹ 20 per transaction (plus service tax, if any) will be applicable. So, all along, this is creating problems for the common people.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India and the hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter and withdraw this Circular so that people get the benefit of what they were getting earlier. Otherwise, it will be a problem for the common man. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister himself will respond to this issue. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Demolition of houses in South Delhi**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I draw the attention of this august House towards the pathetic condition of more than 2,000 people, including more than 900 children, thrown out from their homes in South Delhi near Vasant Kunj by the State Forest Department. This cruelty is justified by the Department citing order from the National Green Tribunal to secure the ridge. Securing trees is important and encroachments are illegal. But, are these more important than human lives in our country? How can a department do such things without any humanitarian consideration?

Sir, these poor people were relieved when they heard the hon. Prime Minister's speech in Jharkhand where he said, 'no poor man will be deprived of shelter by way of demolition.' These poor homeless people want shelter, not empty promises.

So, I would urge the Government to take immediate steps to stop evacuating poor families without providing any alternative arrangements and ensure proper rehabilitation for residents of Israeli Camp in Rangpuri Pahari area in South Delhi as soon as possible. Thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Dr. Seema. Thank you.

**12.00 Noon**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

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(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

### **INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS BY THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Now, introduction of Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister, I would like to introduce the newly inducted Ministers in the Council of Ministers to you; and through you, to the respected House.

Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Sanwar Lal Jat	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri Suresh Prabhu	-	Minister of Railways

...(Interruptions)...

### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

#### **Utilization of tribals in Special Tigers Protection Force**

\*61. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of poaching of tigers in the country and to what extent it has been controlled;



(b) whether all the tiger reserves in the country have been provided with special force personnel to control such a loss, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the tribals in such reserves are proposed to be used as a special force to achieve the objective, if so, the details thereof?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) Details of tiger mortality, including poaching/seizure of body parts, as reported by States, during last two years and the current year, are given in Statement-I (See below). Protection of tiger, wild animals and their habitat is given topmost priority under Project Tiger, and detailed guidelines/Standard Operating Procedure have been issued, besides funding support, with close monitoring by the Regional Offices of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

(b) and (c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to States for deployment of Tiger Protection Force comprising of local/tribal people, ex-army personnel/home guards, to complement the efforts of frontline staff. Further, 100% Central assistance is also provided under the said Scheme for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in tiger reserves, which has a provision for involving local tribals. Details in this regard are given in Statement-II.

#### *Statement-I*

*Details of tiger mortality, including poaching/seizure of body parts, as reported by States, during last two years and the current year (State-wise).*

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#### **2012**

Confirmed poaching/seizure cases = 46

Deaths due to natural and other causes = 27

Cases under scrutiny/investigation = 16\*

**Total deaths - 89 (Inside tiger reserves = 38**

**Outside tiger reserves = 51)**

#### **2013**

Confirmed poaching / seizure cases = 15

Deaths due to natural and other causes = 9

Cases under scrutiny / investigation = 44\*

**Total deaths - 68 (Inside tiger reserves = 36**

**Outside tiger reserves = 32)**

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**2014 (as on 19.11.2014)**

Confirmed poaching/seizure cases = 6

Deaths due to natural and other causes = 6

Cases under scrutiny/investigation = 49\*

**Total deaths - 61 (Inside tiger reserves = 139 Outside tiger reserves = 22)**

\* (all tiger deaths are considered as poaching unless until proved otherwise after investigation / scrutiny)

***Statement-II***

*Funding support provided for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) under the centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger during last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of tiger reserve	State	Year							
			2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
			Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
									(as on 8.8.2014)	
1.	Pench	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	196.55	228.96	71.28
2.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	175.80	210.00	62.28
3.	Bandipur	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.9772	477.9772	0.00	0.00
4.	Similipal	Odisha	300.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	250.0	94.98

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 61. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please go back to your places...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 61. Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I want to draw your attention that in end of the 19th century there were 45,000 tigers in India. Now it has been brought down to only 1,400 tigers and it has been happening because of certain organised rackets operating in the country, ...*(Interruptions)*... involving India, Nepal and China. Sir, there is a racket operating at Dharchula. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government taking proper action against this racket? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, first of all, there are not 1,400 tigers, but as per the latest estimate, there are more than 1,700 and we have 60 per cent of the world tiger population. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the number has increased on the backdrop of very depleting number of tigers. And as far as the specific query is concerned, my answer is that here is our Member, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore; he was also in Sariska, and has seen that poaching is a day-to-day menace and we are tracking it through various channels. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have cooperation with Nepal and other countries and we are tracking all the gangs and the poaching is comparatively less in number than the previous two years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the second Supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, apart from poaching, and killing of tigers. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know from the Government what steps they are taking to increase the population of tigers and wildlife in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Tribal participation is a very integral and essential part of the anti-poaching drive, and we are recruiting even in Special Tiger Protection Force, the tribals who are habituated and who know the jungle and love jungle. The issue is that the relocation policy is also there in place. So, we have to preserve the tiger reserves by relocating the ...*(Interruptions)*... But the population of tribals is part and parcel of the protection of tigers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, the tribes people living inside a tiger reserve in India have been treated and cheated for living in their ancestral land and in the name of tiger conservation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even though there is no evidence that they harm the wildlife and they desperately want to stay on their land, India's Forest and Wildlife Act recognises their right to live in the forest and to manage and protect it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my question is, whether in the name of tiger conservation efforts in India, the tribal people are being illegally evicted from their ancestral homelands. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know whether the Government has failed to provide housing compensation or means of livelihood to these displaced tribal communities, particularly with reference to tiger reserves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, Dr. Seema has asked a very relevant question, but let me assure her that we are not evicting any tribal forcefully. ...*(Interruptions)*... What we are doing is, we are encouraging their relocation, because we have to shift these tiger reserves without habitation so that natural wildlife happens and it subsists. So, what we are encouraging is relocation with adequate compensation. Even we are thinking that

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

at some places ₹10 lakh compensation is not adequate, and how to give more compensation. So, that is under consideration of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Definitely, we want to avoid human and animal conflict. But, at the same time, tribals are part of our scheme to protect tigers and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): One of the biggest things is that there are hunting tribes, and those hunting tribes only survive on poaching. ...*(Interruptions)*... They live on hunting of animals and also tigers. What are you going to do to contain them because that is the biggest problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... There are pardis tribes; there are barias tribes. How are you going to contain them because they are engaged in.....*(Interruptions)*... They have been doing it for centuries. What is the way out for them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my learned friend, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore himself has experience on hand of how to tackle poaching. He has tackled it very successfully in Sariska and Ranthambore. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we will definitely take his advice and of those who are interested in tiger protection. We can have a small Committee of M.P.s. also, as an advisory, to guide us and do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that America has farms of tigers, with more tigers from many countries. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in our own country's zoos, many tigers die for lack of care. Would the hon. Minister consider training the people to have better care for tigers in the zoos? Sir, countries like Nepal and others have 'shoot-at-sight' orders for poachers in the reserves where the poaching has gone to 'nil' almost. ...*(Interruptions)*... Would the hon. Minister consider such things for our country?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the 'shoot-at-sight' orders for poachers are already in existence under the law and order mechanism. In Kaziranga, last year, more than 20 poachers have been killed. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, this is already under our programme. ...*(Interruptions)*... More importantly, what we feel is that these tigers need special care. ...*(Interruptions)*... And for orphan tiger cubs, we are now having not only Standard Operating Procedures but we are also creating a creche like thing for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, creche is not a correct word, but what we are doing is, we are creating an environment where they will be re-wilded successfully by taking care. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 62. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us resume please. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 62. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not come into the Well. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)...

#### सेवा-काल बढ़ाया जाना

**\*62. श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों और सरकारी बैंकों के प्रमुखों का सेवाकाल सतर्कता मंजूरी के बिना न बढ़ाये जाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

जी हां। मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और सरकारी बैंकों के प्रधानों के कार्यकाल को बढ़ाने के लिए सतर्कता की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त होना अनिवार्य है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों दोनों में केवल अधिवर्षिता की आयु, जो कि संबंधित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम के नियमानुसार 58 अथवा 60 वर्ष हो सकती है, तक ही कार्यकाल बढ़ाया जाता है। सरकारी बैंकों के मामले में अधिवर्षिता की आयु समान रूप से 60 वर्ष है। बैंकों के प्रधानों के संबंध में कार्यकाल में विस्तार के मामले बहुत ही कम संख्या में होते हैं।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रधानों के मामले में, यदि 5 वर्ष की प्रारंभिक अवधि उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख से पहले ही समाप्त हो जाती है, तो सतर्कता, की दृष्टि से उन्हें उपयुक्त पाए जाने तथा निर्धारित कार्यनिष्पादन मानदंडों को पूरा करने के अध्यक्षीन मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति समिति (ए.सी.सी.) के अनुमोदन से उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाए जाने पर विचार किया जाता है।

अनुसूची “क” और “ख” के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कार्यकाल बढ़ाए जाने के लिए उपयुक्त मामले पदधारी के सतर्कता की दृष्टि से निर्दोष पाए जाने की स्थिति में एसीसी को प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। ऐसे मामले, जिनमें पदधारी बैंचमार्क को पूरा नहीं करता अथवा सतर्कता की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त नहीं पाया जाता, तो वे मामले भी विस्तार न किए जाने हेतु ए.सी.सी. को प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं क्योंकि विस्तार न किया जाना भी केवल ए.सी.सी. द्वारा ही अनुमोदित किया जा सकता

है। अनुसूची “ग” और “घ” के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के मामले में यदि पी.ई.एस.बी. की सिफारिशें पूरी तरह से मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली जाती है और नियमों में कोई विचलन नहीं होता, तो प्रभारी मंत्री द्वारा विस्तार को अनुमोदित किया जा सकता है।

पूर्व अनुभव के आधार पर यह पाया गया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रधान के कार्यकाल में विस्तार के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय में कभी-कभी विलंब हो जाता है जो कि उस पदधारी के 5 वर्ष के आरंभिक कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से ठीक पूर्व उसके विरुद्ध अत्यधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त होने तथा उसकी सतर्कता निकासी प्राप्त होने में विलंब के कारण होता है। ऐसे बोर्ड स्तरीय पदाधारियों के कार्यकाल में विस्तार पर अंतिम निर्णय में तेजी लाने के लिए कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग ने प्रक्रिया के विभिन्न चरणों और शिकायतों अथवा सतर्कता निकासी प्राप्त करने में होने वाले विलंब के मामले में की जाने वाली कार्रवाई की समय-सीमा के संबंध में दिनांक 30.10.2014 को विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं।

दिनांक 30.10.2014 के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, संबंधित विभाग को इस बात पर सोच-समझ कर निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि क्या बोर्ड स्तरीय पदधारी के कार्यकाल को उसके कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से कम से कम 1 वर्ष पूर्व बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की निकासी प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय उपलब्ध हो। दिशा-निर्देशों में यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि ऐसी किसी भी शिकायत पर कोई संज्ञान नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए जो बोर्ड स्तरीय पदधारी के अनुमोदित कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से 6 माह पूर्व प्राप्त होती है। बोर्ड स्तरीय पदाधारी के अनुमोदित कार्यकाल के समाप्त होने से 6 माह पूर्व उसकी सतर्कता रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग इस संबंध में प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग से पत्र प्राप्त होने के 2 महीने के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सकता है।

दिशा-निर्देशों में यह भी कहा गया है कि जिन मामलों में केवल प्रक्रियागत कारणों से केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की निकासी में 2 माह से अधिक समय लगता है और केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा सतर्कता निकासी देने को स्पष्ट रूप से मना नहीं किया जाता तो सेवाकाल बढ़ाए जाने के ऐसे मामले बिना किसी और प्रतीक्षा के ए.सी.सी. को विचारार्थ भेजे जा सकते हैं। जिन मामलों में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की अनुमति प्राप्त होने में 2 माह की निर्धारित समय-सीमा से अधिक विलंब हो जाता है, लेकिन अधिकारी के विरुद्ध मामले/शिकायतें लंबित होती हैं तो प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग उस अधिकारी के अनुमोदित कार्यकाल के कम से कम 2 माह पूर्व एक उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव निम्नलिखित के साथ ए.सी.सी. के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करेगा;

- (i) शिकायत के संबंध में सभी उपलब्ध सूचनाएं;
- (ii) मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय सतर्कता अधिकारी की जांच रिपोर्ट, यदि कोई हो, सहित केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से प्राप्त/भेजी गई सामग्री; और
- (iii) उस पर मंत्रालय की टिप्पणी।

यदि शिकायतें निर्धारित तारीख के पश्चात् प्राप्त होती हैं तो कार्यकाल में विस्तार की

प्रक्रिया पर उनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा और इनका कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, ऐसी शिकायतों पर सामान्य प्रक्रिया अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी और जांच के आधार पर आरोप साबित होने पर किसी अगली तारीख पर संबंधित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग के दिनांक 30.10.2014 के उपर्युक्त दिशा-निर्देश विवरण-I (नीचे देखिये) में दिए गए हैं।

### **विवरण-I**

#### **कार्यालय ज्ञापन**

**विषय :** बोर्ड स्तर के जिन पदाधिकारियों के मामले में सतर्कता अनापत्ति उपलब्ध न हो उनके कार्यकाल के विस्तार हेतु नीति दिशा-निर्देश।

मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, यदि बोर्ड स्तर के किसी पदधारी के 5 वर्षों का शुरुआती कार्यकाल उसके अधिवर्षिता की तिथि से पहले समाप्त होता है, तो मंत्रिमंडलीय नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से उसके कार्यकाल को अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक बढ़ाए जाने पर विचार, किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि सतर्कता दृष्टिकोण से उन्हें अनापत्ति प्राप्त हो चुकी हो तथा वह कार्य निष्पादन के निर्धारित मापदंडों को पूरा करता हो। मौजूदा अनुदेशों के अनुसार, बोर्ड स्तर के किसी नियुक्त पदधारी की सेवाओं को उसके आरंभिक कार्यकाल पूर्ण होने मात्र से मंत्रिमंडलीय नियुक्ति समिति के विशिष्ट आदेशों के बिना समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है, यदि उसके कार्यकाल का विस्तार देय हो। तथापि, ऐसे अनेक मामले हुए हैं जहां संबंधित पदधारी के विरुद्ध लंबित शिकायतों/जांच के कारण से केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग/संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा समय से सतर्कता अनापत्ति प्रदान नहीं की गई हो।

2. बोर्ड स्तर के नियुक्त पदाधिकारियों के कार्यकाल के विस्तार संबंधी मुद्दे की जांच की गई है और मंत्रिमंडलीय नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इस संबंध में भविष्य में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाएगा:-

- (i) नई नियुक्तियों के मामले में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के दिनांक 31.08.2004 के निर्देशों के अनुरूप, बोर्ड स्तर के पदाधिकारियों के अनुमोदित कार्यकाल की समाप्ति की तिथि से 6 महीने के भीतर प्राप्त किसी शिकायत का कोई संज्ञान नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा इसलिए अपेक्षित है कि बार-बार महसूस किया गया है कि बोर्ड स्तर के पदाधिकारियों, जिनके मामले में कार्यकाल विस्तार दिया जाना देय होता है, के विरुद्ध कई दोषारोपण तथा शिकायतें होती हैं।
- (ii) बोर्ड स्तर के किसी पदधारी के कार्यकाल का विस्तार करने के संबंध में पदधारी के शुरुआती कार्यकाल के पूर्ण होने से कम से कम एक वर्ष पहले ही विभाग को स्पष्ट निर्णय लेना चाहिए ताकि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने हेतु विभाग को पर्याप्त समय मिल सके।

(iii) प्रारंभिक नियुक्ति के कार्यकाल की अंतिम तिथि से छह महीने पहले की सतर्कता संबंधी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय से तत्संबंधी पत्र प्राप्त होने पर दो महीने के भीतर अपनी अनापत्ति देनी होगी। दो महीने की इस सीमावधि में वापस पत्राचार/जांच आदि में लगा समय शामिल होगा।

(iv) यद्यपि निर्धारित अंतिम तारीख के बाद प्राप्त शिकायतों से कार्यकाल विस्तार की प्रक्रिया पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा उस पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। तथापि, ऐसी शिकायतों पर सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी। कार्यकाल विस्तार संबंधी निर्णय लेते समय निर्धारित अंतिम तारीख के बाद प्राप्त ऐसी शिकायतों को नजरअंदाज करने से कोई गंभीर परिणाम नहीं होगा क्योंकि जांच के आधार पर आरोपों के साबित होने की स्थिति में उक्त नियुक्ति को समाप्त किया जा सकेगा।

(v) (क) जिन मामलों में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की अनापत्ति प्रक्रियात्मक कारणों मात्र से निर्धारित समयवधि के बाद तक लंबित हो, और जहां सतर्कता अनापत्ति प्राप्त होने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, वहां कार्यकाल विस्तार के मामले पर अविलंब कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

(ख) जिन मामलों में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की अनापत्ति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही हो, और उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध मामले/शिकायतें लंबित पड़ा हो, वहां मंत्रालय कार्यकाल के विस्तार हेतु मंत्रिमंडलीय नियुक्ति समिति के समक्ष अधिकारी के अनुमोदित कार्यकाल से कम से कम दो महीने पहले निम्नलिखित सहित तत्संबंधी प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करेगा:

(i) शिकायतकर्ता के संबंध में सभी उपलब्ध सूचनाएं;

(ii) मंत्रालय के मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी से जांच रिपोर्ट, यदि कोई हो, सहित केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से/भेजे गए प्राप्त सामग्री; और

(iii) मंत्रालय द्वारा तत्संबंधी टिप्पणी

3. सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से यह अनुरोध है कि वे बोर्ड स्तर के नियुक्त पदधारियों के कार्यकाल के विस्तार हेतु प्रस्ताव पर कार्रवाई हेतु उपयुक्त निर्धारित समयावधि तथा प्रक्रियात्मक दिशानिर्देशों का सख्ती से अनुपालन करें।

(आनंद मधुकर)

निदेशक (ए.सी.सी.)

दूरभाष: 23092272

सेवा में

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों में सभी सचिव।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को:-

1. प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय (श्री वी. शेषाद्री, निदेशक), नई दिल्ली।
2. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय (सुश्री निवेदिता शुक्ला वर्मा), नई दिल्ली।



3. सचिव, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, नई दिल्ली।
4. सचिव, लोक उद्यम चयन बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली।
5. एन.आई.टी. (कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग को इस अनुरोध के साथ कि वे इस कार्यालय ज्ञापन को विभाग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करें।
6. स्थापना अधिकारी (ए.सी.सी.) (30) प्रतियां।

(आनंद मधुकर)

निदेशक (ए.सी.सी.)

दूरभाष: 23092272

### Extension of service period

†\*62. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes not to extend the service period of the heads of PSUs and Government Banks without vigilance clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Yes Sir. As per existing norms, vigilance clearance is mandatory for extension of tenure of heads of Public Sector Undertakings and Government Banks. In both Public Sector Undertakings and Government Banks, extension of tenure is granted only till the age of superannuation, which may either be 58 or 60 years as per the rule of the Public Sector Undertaking concerned. In case of Government Banks, the age of superannuation is 60 years uniformly. Cases of extension of tenure in case of heads of Banks are very rare.

In case of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings, if the initial term of 5 years comes to an end prior to his/her date of superannuation, extension of his/her tenure upto the date of superannuation is considered with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) subject to his/her being free from vigilance angle and meeting the prescribed performance parameters.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Eligible cases of extension of tenure in Schedule 'A' and 'B' CPSUs are submitted to ACC subject to the incumbent being clear from vigilance angle. The cases where the incumbent does not meet the benchmark or is not free from vigilance angle are also submitted to ACC for non extension as such non extension can be approved by the ACC only. For Schedule 'C' & 'D' CPSUs, extension can be approved by the Minister-in-charge if the PESB recommendations are accepted in its entirety by the Ministry and there is no deviation from the norms.

It has been observed from past experience that a final decision regarding extension of tenure of a Head in PSU was occasionally delayed due to a spate of complaints being received against the incumbent just prior to completion of his/her initial term of five years and due to delay in obtaining his/her vigilance clearance. To expedite a final decision on extension of tenure of such board level incumbents, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued detailed guidelines on 30.10.2014 regarding timelines for different stages of the process and action to be taken in case of complaints or delay in receipt of vigilance clearance.

In terms of the guidelines dated 30.10.2014, the Department concerned should take a conscious decision on whether to extend the term of a Board level appointee at least one year in advance of the completion of his tenure so that adequate time is available to obtain CVC's clearance. The guidelines further provide that no cognizance should be taken of any complaint which is received within six months prior to the terminal date of the approved tenure of a Board level appointee. Taking into account the vigilance status as on the date six months before the end of the approved tenure of the Board level functionary, the CVC may give its clearance within two months of receiving the reference in this regard from the administrative Ministry/Department.

The guidelines further stipulate that in respect of the cases where CVC clearance is delayed beyond 2 months, merely on account of procedural reasons, and where vigilance clearance has not been explicitly denied by the CVC, the case of extension may be processed for consideration of the ACC without waiting any further. In respect of cases where CVC clearance is awaited beyond the prescribed timeline of two months but there are cases/complaints pending against the officer, the administrative Ministry/Department shall submit for consideration of the ACC, an appropriate proposal at least two months prior to the officer's approved tenure with

- (i) All available information in respect of the complaint;
- (ii) Material received from/sent to the CVC, including enquiry report, if any, of the CVO of the Ministry; and

(iii) The comments of the Ministry thereon.

Even though complaints received after the cut-off date shall have no bearing upon the process of extension of tenure and would not prejudice the same, such complaints would be dealt with as per the normal procedure and necessary action shall be taken against the officer concerned if the charges are substantiated at a later date on the basis of an enquiry.

A copy of the aforesaid DoPT guidelines dated 30.10.2014 is placed at Statement-I. (See below)

***Statement-I***

No. 17(9)EO/2014-ACC

Government of India

Secretariat of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet

Department of Personnel & Training

Office of the Establishment Officer

North, Block, New Delhi

Dated: 30.10.2014

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Policy guidelines for Extension of tenure of Board level incumbents where vigilance clearance is not available.

As per extant policy, in case the initial term of 5 years of a Board-level appointee come to an end prior to his/her date of superannuation, extension of his/her tenure upto the date of superannuation is considered with the approval of the ACC subject to his/her being free from vigilance angle and meeting the prescribed performance parameters. In terms of existing instructions, services of any Board-level appointee cannot be terminated on completion of his initial term, if he/she is due for extension, without specific orders of the ACC. There are many cases, however, where vigilance clearance is not given in time by CVC/concerned administrative Ministry/Department due to complaints/inquiries pending against the concerned officer.

2. The issue of extension of tenure of Board level incumbents has been examined and with the approval of the ACC, it has been decided to henceforth follow the following procedure in this regard:-

- (i) As in the case of fresh appointments, in line with CVC's instructions dated 31.08.2004, no cognizance should be taken of any complaint which is received within 6 months prior to the terminal date of the approved tenure of Board-level appointees. This is imperative as it has been frequently observed that there is a spate of allegations and complaints against Board-level officials whose cases become due for extension of tenure.
- (ii) The Department should take a conscious decision on whether to extend the term of a Board-level appointee at least one year in advance of the completion of his initial term so that adequate time is available for the Department to obtain CVC clearance.
- (iii) Taking into account the vigilance status as on the date six months before the terminal date of initial appointment, the CVC may give its clearance within two months of receiving the reference in this regard from the Administrative Ministry. This limit of two months will include time taken for back references, CBI references/inquiries, etc.
- (iv) Even though complaints received after the cut-off date shall have no bearing upon the process of extension of tenure and would not prejudice the same, such complaints shall be dealt with as per the normal procedure. Disregarding such complaints received after the cut off date at the time of deciding upon extension of tenure may not be of any serious consequence as the appointment can always be terminated at a later date if the charges are substantiated on the basis of an inquiry.
- (v)
  - (a) In respect of the cases where CVC clearance has been delayed beyond the prescribed timelines, merely on account of procedural reasons, and where there is no denial of vigilance clearance, the case of extension could be processed without waiting any further.
  - (b) In respect of the cases where CVC clearance is awaited, and there are cases/complaints pending against the officer, the Ministry shall submit to ACC, a proposal for extension of tenure, at least two months prior to the officer's approved tenure with:
    - (i) all available information in respect of the complaint;
    - (ii) material received from/sent to CVC, including enquiry report, if any, of the CVO of the Ministry;
    - (iii) the comments of the Ministry thereon.

3. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to strictly adhere to the time-line and procedural guidelines stipulated above for processing the proposals for extension of tenure of Board level appointees.

(Anand Madhukar)  
Director (ACC)  
Tel :23092272

To

All the Secretaries in Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

Copy to:-

1. The Prime Minister's Office (Shri V. Sheshadri, Director), New Delhi.
2. Cabinet Secretariat (Ms. Nivedita Shukla Verma), New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, PESB, New Delhi.
5. NIC (DoP&T)-with request to upload the O.M. on the website of DoPT.
6. EO (ACC)- (30) copies.

(Anand Madhukar)  
Director (ACC)  
Tel.:23092272

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू** (झारखंड) : चेयरमैन साहब, क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों एवं सरकारी बैंकों के अध्यक्ष, प्रबंध निदेशक एवं निदेशक पद के उम्मीदवारों की ...*(व्यवधान)*... सतर्कता जांच पूरी करने की ...*(व्यवधान)*... संभावना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि टाइम से सतर्कता जांच पूरी न होने के कारण सड़नली प्रक्रिया रद्द कर दी जाती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, सुनाई नहीं दे रहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please repeat your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू** : सभापति महोदय, क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों एवं सरकारी बैंकों के अध्यक्ष एवं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I think the hon. Member's query has been adequately answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... The vigilance clearance has not been done away with. ...*(Interruptions)*... The only difference is that if, within the stipulated time, we do not

receive the clearance or otherwise from Vigilance, whatever complaints are pending against the officer or the member of the Board, are referred to the ACC in order to avoid a delay in the process of extension or appointment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary? ...(*Interruptions*)... Now Question No. 63.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**Inclusion of castes in OBC list**

\*63. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been demands to include 104 castes from 13 States into the Central List of OBCs;
- (b) if so, the details of castes that have been asked to be included, caste-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) whether only Jats have been given the status of OBC leaving aside others; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Inclusion of 110 entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been done during the year 2014 for 20 States/Union Territories. Further, the inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs is a continuous process. This Ministry notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different States/Union Territories on consideration of the advice tendered from time to time by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. Till date 2404 such entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) have been notified in Statement-I (*See below*) in the Central List of OBCs through 32 notifications.

(b) The State-wise details of 110 entries (castes, their synonyms, sub castes *etc.*) included in the Central List of OBCs in 2014 are attached in Statement-II (*See* below). Apart from these, the Ministry has received 7 advices from the NCBC and one advice from the Jammu and Kashmir State Backward Classes Commission are given in Statement-III (*See* below), which are under examination .

(c) No. As explained in (a) above, apart from the inclusion of Jat, 101 entries (castes, their synonyms, sub castes *etc.*) have been included in the Central List of OBCs during the year 2014.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise number of entries in the Central List of  
OBCs (as on 24.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central Lists of OBCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0
3.	Assam	28
4.	Bihar	130
5.	Chhattisgarh	67
6.	Goa	17
7.	Gujarat	104
8.	Haryana	74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
11.	Jharkhand	129
12.	Karnataka	197
13.	Kerala	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76
15.	Maharashtra	255
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Mizoram*	0
18.	Meghalaya*	0
19.	Nagaland *	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central Lists of OBCs
20.	Odisha	198
21.	Punjab	65
22.	Rajasthan	68
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	181
25.	Tripura	43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77
27.	Uttarakhand	79
28.	West Bengal	99
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5
30.	Chandigarh	60
31.	Daman and Diu	44
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
33.	Delhi	58
34.	Lakshadweep *	0
35.	Puducherry	58
GRAND TOTAL		2404

\* States/UTs have no notified list of OBCs

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of Castes/Communities/(Synonyms, sub-castes etc.) included in the Central list of other backward classes during the year 2014*

Sl. No.	Entry No. in State list and Name of the Castes/Communities/ (Synonyms, sub-castes etc.)
1	2
<b>Andhra Pradesh (4)</b>	
1.	108. Gudia/Gudiya (confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts only)
2.	109. Kurmi (confined to Telangana Region and also Krishna District only)
3.	110. Budubunjala/Bhunjwa/Bhadbhunja (confined to Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts only)



1	2
4.	111. Lakkamari Kapu (confined to Telangana Region only)
	<b>Goa (1)</b>
5.	20. Vishwakarma/Chari/Mesta
	<b>Himachal Pradesh (4)</b>
6.	2. Popo Brahman
7.	27. Jhiwar, Jheur, Jheer
8.	56. Choharka other than SC and ST residing in 12 Gram Panchayats in Choharghati of Mandi District (HP) viz. "Bardhan, Barot, Batheri, Dhamchyan, Kathog, Latran, Lapas, Ropa, Silbadwani, Sudhar, Tikkar and Tarswan
9.	55. Jat
	<b>Jharkhand (2)</b>
10.	128. Chhipi
11.	129. Mayra (Maira) Modak
	<b>Karnataka (10)</b>
12.	145. Agnivanni, Agni Vamsha Kshatriya
13.	146. Uppara, Uppar, Uppera, Lingayat Uppara/Sunnagara, Uppaliyan
14.	155. Gamalla
15.	157. Banagara
16.	160. Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya
17.	167. Kalavanthi
18.	196. Raya Rawath, Ravat
19.	197. Daveri
20.	198. Garudi, Garudiga, Garadiga (Hindu and Muslim) (whose traditional occupation is snake-charming and performing juggling and acrobats)
21.	199. Andi, Andipandaram
	<b>Kerala (4)</b>
22.	54. Chaliya (Chaliyan) (whose caste profession is cotton weaving)

1	2
23.	79. Moopar
24.	82. Mahendra-Medara
25.	83. Kuruba
<b>Maharashtra (2)</b>	
26.	14. Bhujwa
27.	159. Pachkalshi, Somvanshi Kshatris and Pathares
<b>Punjab (4)</b>	
28.	11. Re
29.	21. Nai (Kuleen Brahmn)
30.	26. Tamboli
31.	40. Dhiman
<b>Tamil Nadu (5)</b>	
32.	3. Ambalakaran (including Servai)
33.	146. Thoraiyar (Plains)
34.	147. Erragollar
35.	162. AgaramVellan Chettiar
36.	181. Latin Catholic Christian Vannar (in Kanniyakumari District)
<b>West Bengal (37)</b>	
37.	63. Devanga
38.	64. Hajjam (Muslim)
39.	65. Chowduli (Muslim)
40.	66. Nikari (Muslim)
41.	67. Mahaldar (Muslim)
42.	68. Dhukre (Muslim)
43.	69. Basni/Bosni (Muslim)
44.	70. Abdal (Muslim)
45.	71. Kan (Muslim)
46.	72. Tutia (Muslim)

1	2
47.	73. Gayen (Muslim)
48.	74. Beldar Muslim
49.	75. Khotta Muslim
50.	76. Muslim Sardar
51.	77. Muslim Kalandar
52.	78. Muslim Laskar
53.	79. Muslim Jamadar
54.	80. Muslim Chutor Mistri
55.	81. Muslim Dafadar
56.	82. Mal Muslim
57.	83. Majhi/Patni Muslim
58.	84. Muchi/Chamar Muslim
59.	85. Muslim Nehariya
60.	86. Muslim Haldar
61.	87. Muslim Sanpui/Sapui
62.	88. Muslim Biswas
63.	89. Muslim Mali
64.	90. Ghosi (Muslim)
65.	91. Muslim Darji/Ostagar/Idrishi
66.	92. Muslim Rajmistri
67.	93. Muslim Bhatiyara
68.	94. Muslim Molla
69.	95. Dhali (Muslim)
70.	96. Muslim Piyada
71.	97. Muslim Barujibi/Barui
72.	98. Muslim Penchi
73.	99. Gangot
<b>Chandigarh (19)</b>	
74.	4. Tarboli
75.	5. Berrer

1	2
76.	9. Bharbhuria
77.	12. Chahang
78.	13. Chamgar
79.	14. Darji/Darj, Tank, Chimba, Chiba (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian)
80.	19. Kasye Rajputs
81.	21. Bhosali (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian)
82.	23. Gadderia
83.	25. Ghani/Ghazi, Goasiara or Ghosia
84.	28. Nais
85.	35. Kummi
86.	39. Kanihar
87.	46. Pemja (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh)
88.	49. Rehard
89.	51. Singhikar, Singhwala
90.	54. Tamera
91.	59. Daula, Soni Barderi
92.	60. Lohar (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian)
<b>NCT of Delhi (10)</b>	
93.	5. Ramgarhia-Sikh
94.	21. Fakir (including Alvi-Fakir)
95.	22. Dhangar, Kurba
96.	25. Nath, Yogi, Gosain
97.	27. Maurya, Shakya
98.	43. Sain (barbers by caste)
99.	55. Ghrit, Bahti, Chahng
100.	56. Meo
101.	57. Bhar/Rajbhar
102.	58. Jat

1	2
	<b>Puducherry (1)</b>
103.	16. Vadabaliya
	<b>Bihar (1)</b>
104.	134. Jat
	<b>Gujarat (1)</b>
105.	28. Jat
	<b>Haryana (1)</b>
106.	75. Jat
	<b>Madhya Pradesh (1)</b>
107.	67. Jat
	<b>Rajasthan (1)</b>
108.	58. Jat
	<b>Uttarakhand (1)</b>
109.	79. Jat
	<b>Uttar Pradesh (1)</b>
110.	77. Jat

**Statement-III**

*Details of pending advices regarding additions/changes in the Central list of OBCs sent by NCBC and Jammu and Kashmir Backward Classes Commission*

Sl. No.	State	Details of advices	Status of the case
1.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Populace living in Malana revenue Village of Kullu District (HP) (ii) Populace <i>i.e.</i> Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in Chhota Bhangal and Bara Bhangal area of Kangara District (HP)	Department of Legal Affairs has opined that the issue of domicile should be clarified by the NCBC. The matter is being examined by the NCBC.
2.	Karnataka	All Muslims except the following categories: (i) Cutchi Memon (ii) Navayat (iii) Bohra or Borah (iv) Sayyid (v) Shiek (vi) Pathan (vii) Mughal (viii) Mahdiva/ Mahdavi (ix) Konkani or Jamayanthi Muslims.	Department of Legal Affairs has opined that the NCBC should clarify the issue in detail. The NCBC is examining the matter.

Sl. No.	State	Details of advices	Status of the case
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Panka	
4.	Jharkhand	(i) Bagti (ii) Late (iii) Kunai (iv) Pushpanamit (v) Jhora (vi) Laxmi Narayan Gola	
5.	Gujarat	Sipai, Patni, Jamat or Turk Jamat (all Muslims)	
6.	Maharashtra	Mhali	
7.	Telangana	“Mutatis Mutandis” applicability of Central List of OBC for the State of undivided Andhra Pradesh to the newly created State of Telangana.	Clarification sought from NCBC
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Labana and Sheer Gojrie (Jammu and Kashmir Backward Classes Commission)	Department of Legal Affairs has advised to wait till the Socio Economic Caste Census (2011) data is available.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, there are two issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... The first one is about inclusion of castes in the OBC List and the second one is about categorization of existing castes in the OBC List into A, B, C, D, E and F at the Central level as has been done in Andhra Pradesh and other States. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is useful for many backward communities to get a fair share of reservation as per their population. ...*(Interruptions)*...

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for delay in categorizing the OBC List at the Central level into different groups and by when the Government is going to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, my second supplementary is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are six reservation categories, that is, SC/ST/OBC/Disabled/NCC/NSS and women. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are adding new castes under the OBC category and giving them reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is no creamy layer in any of the above reservation groups except the OBC. ...*(Interruptions)*... Due to creamy layer, only 7 per cent out of 27 per cent is filled up. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for not removing the creamy layer with regard to OBCs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also want to know whether the Government is thinking of giving constitutional status for BC Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सभापति महोदय, जिन-जिन संस्थानों से और जिन-जिन राज्यों से कुछ जातियों को अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में सम्मिलित करने के लिए मांग आती है, ...(व्यवधान)... हम उस पर विचार करते हैं और विचार करने के बाद निर्णय करते हैं। हमने 2014 में जो निर्णय किया, उसमें 20 राज्यों में 110 जातियों की लिस्ट अधिसूचित की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीया ने अभी जो मांग की है, उस पर मैं आज की तारीख में यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे पास 8 राज्यों के कुछ और विषय विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर हम निर्णय करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक ...(व्यवधान)... आयोग को कंस्टीट्यूशनल स्टेट्स देने का मामला है, अभी इस प्रकार का कोई ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे पास विचाराधीन नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 27 परसेंट का आरक्षण दिया गया था, ...(व्यवधान)... अब इन लोगों को शामिल किया जाएगा, जिससे एक तरफ से आरक्षण देकर दूसरी तरफ से पिछड़े वर्गों को इसमें शामिल कराकर क्या ...(व्यवधान)... गरीब लोगों को जो आरक्षण मिल रहा था, उस आरक्षण को आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें शामिल कराना चाहते हैं? जो 27 परसेंट है ...(व्यवधान)... का नाम दिया गया है, ...(व्यवधान)... जो पहले से ही पिछड़े से सबसे पिछड़ा वर्ग है, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो ...(व्यवधान)... पिछड़ी जाति का है, उसको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने की आपकी मंशा है या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सभापति महोदय, 27 परसेंट आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है और आरक्षण फुलफिल हो रहा है या नहीं, मेरे विभाग से इसका सीधा संबंध नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि इसे डी.ओ.पी.टी. और अन्य विभाग देखते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए हम उन विभागों के साथ समय-समय पर संपर्क में रहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... और कोशिश करते हैं कि आरक्षण का जो प्रतिशत निर्धारित है, उसके अनुसार आरक्षण की व्यवस्था मिल सके। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक अन्य जातियों को पिछड़े वर्ग में जोड़ने की बात है, ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जो-जो विषय हमारे सामने आते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... हम उन पर विचार करते हैं और विचार के बाद जब पाया जाता है कि हां, यह अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की श्रेणी में आने लायक है, तो उसे जोड़ ...(व्यवधान)... लेते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जैसा मैंने बताया कि अभी हमारे पास आठ राज्यों की सिफारिशें हमारे मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उन पर विचार कर के हम आखिरी निर्णय करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ओ.बी.सी. के लिए गुजरात में और बाकी जगहों में, जहां आरक्षण पा रहे विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षावृत्ति का सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)... और आगे की कक्षा में जाने का सवाल है, ...(व्यवधान)... स्टूडेंट्स को हर साल ओ.बी.सी. के सर्टीफिकेट का रिन्यूअल कराना पड़ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है, क्योंकि जब वे सर्टीफिकेट के रिन्यूअल के लिए तहसीलदार के पास जाते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... तो वहां उन्हें पैसा देना पड़ता है ...(व्यवधान)... और अन्य प्रकार की अनेक प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 12वीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने ...(व्यवधान)... और अगली

क्लास में जाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... वह सर्टीफिकेट स्वयमेव रिन्यू हो जाए, ...(व्यवधान)... क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** सर, जहां तक अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग का प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने का सवाल है, ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी ओर से राज्य सरकारों को जो निर्देश दिए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार जिला कलेक्टर इस प्रकार के प्रमाणपत्र छानबीन के बाद बनाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर कोई स्पेसीफिक शिकायत होगी, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को जो आरक्षण की सुविधा है, ...(व्यवधान)... वह 1947 से दी जा रही है। जब मंडल कमीशन बना था, ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लोगों को आरक्षण संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 64. ...(Interruptions)... Member absent. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 65. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, कुछ भी सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स कैसे चल रही हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

#### **Registered MSMEs in the country**

\*64. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered micro, small and medium enterprises in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of registered enterprises (MSMEs) located in the rural areas; and
- (c) the schemes proposed to be launched by the Government to boost MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) Sir, the Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically, in the country. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the total number of registered MSMEs functioning in the country stands at 15.64 lakh. The State-wise distribution of registered MSMEs is given in Statement-I (See below).



(b) As per the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) 2006-07, the number of registered MSMEs located in the rural areas is 7.07 lakh.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise distribution of estimated number of registered Micro,  
Small and Medium Enterprises Sector, 2006-07*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Enterprises
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,993
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11,931
3.	Punjab	48,110
4.	Chandigarh	996
5.	Uttarakhand	23,765
6.	Haryana	33,150
7.	Delhi	3,754
8.	Rajasthan	54,885
9.	Uttar Pradesh	187,742
10.	Bihar	50,036
11.	Sikkim	122
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	417
13.	Nagaland	1,332
14.	Manipur	4,492
15.	Mizoram	3,715
16.	Tripura	1,343
17.	Meghalaya	3,010
18.	Assam	19,864

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Enterprises
19.	West Bengal	43,259
20.	Jharkhand	18,190
21.	Odisha	19,606
22.	Chhattisgarh	22,768
23.	Madhya Pradesh	106,997
24.	Gujarat	229,830
25.	Daman and Diu	594
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,716
27.	Maharashtra	86,586
28.	Andhra Pradesh	45,692
29.	Karnataka	136,186
30.	Goa	2,621
31.	Lakshadweep	2
32.	Kerala	150,188
33.	Tamil Nadu	233,881
34.	Puducherry	1,451
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750
	ALL INDIA	1,563,974

### **Dismantling of Planning Commission**

\*65. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to dismantle the Planning Commission; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has decided to establish any other mechanism in the place of Planning Commission; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to conduct mid term review of Twelfth Plan if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement***Dismantling of Planning Commission*

(a) and (b) The present Planning Commission was constituted *vide* Government of India Cabinet resolution dated March 15, 1950. The Government has decided to replace this resolution with a new resolution. Towards this end process of consultation for setting up a New Institution has been initiated. Suggestions from public have also been sought on <http://mygov.nic.in>. Currently, the process of seeking inputs and suggestions through consultation is in progress.

(c) The exercise for undertaking the Mid Term Appraisal has been internally initiated in Planning Commission at official level. The Internal Planning Commission in its deliberation early this year had recommended that the Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan would be undertaken along selected themes. Accordingly, suitable themes along which such appraisal should take place have been identified. Such themes include Employment, Macroeconomic Factors, Physical Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Transformation, Human Development, Governance, Resources like land, water and forest etc.

SHRIP. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the 12th Plan adopted by the NDC... (*Interruptions*)... but the operational part is annual plans that includes the allocation of ... (*Interruptions*)... funds to the State Government and to different sectors. ... (*Interruptions*)... Now, since the Planning Commission has been ... (*Interruptions*)... dismantled by the Prime Minister, who will decide this allocation to the State Governments and different sectors? ... (*Interruptions*)... Is it the Finance Ministry? ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the Planning Commission is functioning. ... (*Interruptions*)... The decision of the Government of India ... (*Interruptions*)... was that the Resolution of the Planning Commission of 1950 will be replaced by another Resolution. ... (*Interruptions*)... The new resolution has not yet come into place. The nitty-gritty of establishing the new resolution is in the process of consultation. ... (*Interruptions*)... After that only will the new Planning Commission come into force. But until then, the Ministry is continuing. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is continuing to do all the work that it was mandated to do by the resolution of 1950. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is on the complete functioning ... (*Interruptions*)... The Deputy Chairman and the Planning Commission are there; they are working. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the Deputy Chairman and the Members of the Planning Commission are no longer there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has decided to withdraw the resolution which made the Planning Commission in 1950. ...*(Interruptions)*... A new resolution would replace this old resolution, but the process is still on and it is in the making. It will take a while. In the meantime, the Planning Commission is functioning with the Prime Minister as the head of the Planning Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: While making this announcement, has the Prime Minister consulted the State Governments or the NDC? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, since a large interface of the new Institution is with States, suitable consultations with State Governments have been planned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, my question is whether the Constitution of India specifically recognizes any institution as the Planning Commission or prescribes only for a Finance Commission to allocate funds for the States, and whether that has been adhered to in letter and spirit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the Planning Commission is continuing to do what it had been doing for the last 60 years. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Commission has separate set of responsibilities. The Planning Commission is functioning till a new resolution of the Cabinet establishes a new dispensation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bandyopadhyay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह सदन कैसे चल रहा है? यह नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमें कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past twelve of the clock.,*

*The House re-assembled at two of the clock.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Implementation of recommendations of the Mandal Commission**

†\*66.SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendations of the Mandal Commission for providing reservation to other backward classes in Government jobs were implemented;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has carried out monitoring of the progress of the implementation of recommendations of the Mandal Commission from time to time, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an important Commission like the Union Public Service Commission is indifferent towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to constitute a committee to probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been providing 27 per cent reservation in direct recruitment for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Government of India Civil posts and services since September, 1993.

The Government is monitoring the progress of representation of OBCs through the following measures:

- (i) Filling up of backlog reserved vacancies through Special Recruitment Drives. 13,740 backlog vacancies were filled up during the drive from November 2008 to March 2012.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued in June 2013 to all Departments/Ministries to make concerted efforts to fill up the remaining backlog reserved vacancies. This is being reviewed by Department of Personnel and Training regularly.
- (iii) Ban on de-reservation of reserved OBC vacancies for filling up by any other categories.

(c) and (d) Union Public Service Commission has informed that recruitment/ examination/ advertisements made by the Commission are on the basis of vacancies indicated by the various indenting Ministries. While making selections, compliance of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the instructions of the Government is ensured and relaxations/ concessions wherever applicable are accorded to the candidates belonging to the OBC category.

**Mandatory products and services procurement policy**

\*67. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Central Government Ministries and Departments to procure at least 20 per cent of products and services required by them from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) from April, 2015;

(b) whether out of 146 PSUs, only 32 PSUs have complied with the 20 per cent mandatory procurement; and

(c) whether Government is considering amending the policy to incorporate provisions against PSUs which do not comply with the mandatory procurement norm after 2015; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, as per Policy, twenty per cent (20%) procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) shall be mandatory w.e.f 1st April, 2015

(b) As per data available with the Ministry, out of 233 functional CPSUs, 37 CPSUs have informed more than 20% procurement from MSEs in the year 2013-14 so far.

(c) There is no such amendment in the policy proposed at present.

**UN Climate Summit**

\*68. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China had, in the recent past, ignored UN Climate Summit;

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

(c) India's present policy on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. India participated in the United Nations Secretary General's Summit (UNSG) on Climate Change. A high level delegation led by the Minister of State for Environment, Forests & Climate Change attended the Summit on 23rd September, 2014. China also participated in the Summit.

(c) India's policy on climate change is guided by the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) based on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR). India has taken various steps to combat climate change through the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCCs).

#### **Intrusion by Chinese army**

\*69. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese army has intruded into the Indian territory during last six months, till date;
- (b) if so, the details of the incidents of intrusion and face off, till date;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of response from Chinese Government thereto, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (d) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

#### **Special representative for dialogue with China**

\*70. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has appointed a special representative for dialogue with China;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there is any specific reason for not appointing special representative;
- (c) the progress of dialogue on the Indo-China boundary issue and at what level the issue of incursion has been discussed with China; and

(d) the progress made so far on the issue of Chinese incursion in the Indian Territory?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During Premier Wen Jiabao's visit in 2005, the two sides signed Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question'. An Agreement on the Establishment of a Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) was signed during the 15th Round of Special Representatives talks in New Delhi in January 2012. Till date, there have been 17 meetings of SRs, last one in New Delhi on February 10-11, 2014. In addition, regular meetings of WMCC are held, last one being held on October 16-17, 2014 in New Delhi.

There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

#### **Opening of PSKs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

\*71. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the demands received from various States, MPs and other public representatives for opening up of Passport Seva Kendras in the country in the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise and locations where PSKs sought to be set up; and

(b) the action the Ministry has taken on those requests with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) The year-wise, State-wise demands received from 1-1-2010 to 21-11-2014 from various States, MPs and other public representatives, for opening of Passport Seva Kendras at various locations across the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) There are three Passport Seva Kendras in Andhra Pradesh at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati and four in Telangana of which three are in Hyderabad and one in Nizamabad. It has also been decided to set up a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) each in Bhimavaram (Andhra Pradesh) and Karimnagar (Telangana).



**Statement**

*The year-wise, State-wise demands received from 1-01-2010 to 21-11-2014 from various States, MPs and other Public representatives, for opening of Passport Kendras at various locations across the country*

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar, Vijayawada, Cyberabad, Tirupati	Sh. K. Rosaiah, Chief Minister
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP (LS)
	Jharkhand	Giridih	Sh. R.K. Pandey, MP (LS)
	Kerala	Chengannur	Sh. K. Suresh, MP (LS)
2011	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Sh. S. Semmalai, MP (LS)
		Kanyakumari	Sh. P.R. Natarajan, MP (LS)
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP (LS)
		Kolhapur	Sh. S.D. Mandalik, MP (LS)
		Talegaon	Sh. Gajanan Babar, MP (LS)
		Dhule	Govt. of Maharashtra
	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Sh. Oommen Chandy, Chief Minister
		Kollam	Sh. N.P. Kurup, MP (LS)
		Chengannur	Sh. K. Suresh, MP (LS)
	Karnataka	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP (LS)
		Mysore	Sh. A. Vishwanath, MP (LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Sh. M.M. Pallam Raju, MoS (Defence)
		Warangal	Sh. Rajaiah Siricella, MP (LS)
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP (LS)
		Ajmer	Sh. Sachin Pilot, MoS for Comm. & IT
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sh. Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, MoS for Commerce & Industry
	Kerala	Palakkad, Kottarakkara, Chengannur & Thiruvallai	Sh. Oommen Chandy, Chief Minister
		Pathanamthitta	Sh. Anto Antony, MP(LS)
		Varkala, Attingal, Nedumangad	Sh. A. Sampath, MP(LS)
		Kottarakkara & Chengannur	Sh. K. Suresh, MP(LS)
		Palakkad	Sh. P K Biju, MP(LS)
	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Sh. A.V. Reddy, MP(LS)
		Kakinada	Sh. M. M. Pallam Raju, MoS for Defence
		Warangal	Sh. Rajaiah Siricella, MP(LS)
		Amalapuram	Sh. G.V. Harsha Kumar, MP(LS)
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Rajasthan	Sangareddy, Medak	Sh. T. Devendra, MP(RS)
		Udaipur, Bikaner & Udaipur	Sh. R.S. Meena, MP(LS), Govt. of Rajasthan
		Margao	Sh. Manohar Parrikar, Chief Minister
	Goa		

		Dr. W.M. Mesquita, Commr. For NRI Affairs, Govt. of Goa
Karnataka	Mysore, Hubli and Shimoga	Sh. A.H. Vishwanath, MP(LS)
	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP(LS)
Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Sushil Kumar Shinde, Home Minister
	Latur	Dr. J.M. Waghmare, MP(RS) &
	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS)
Odisha	Sambalpur, Berhampur	Sh. Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Sh. Q. A. Akhoo, Minister of Public Distribution and Transport, J & K
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS)
	Jamnagar	Sh. Vikram Maadam, MP(LS)
Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	Sh. Dinesh Kashyap, MP(LS) & Sh. Santosh Bafna, MLA
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Sh. M. Abdul Rahman, MP(LS)
2013 Assam	Cachar, Karimganj, Barak Valley	Sh. L.M. Suklabaidya, MP(LS) & Govt. of Assam
Andhra Pradesh	Old Hyderabad	Sh. S. A. Pasha, MP(LS)
	L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad	Sh. Kiran K. Reddy, Chief Minister
	Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Sangareddy, Medak	Smt. M. Vijayashanthi, MP(LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
Kerala	Tirur		Sh. E.T. Mohd Bashir, MP(LS)
	Kasargod		Sh. P. Karunakaran, MP(LS)
	Wayanad		Sh. M.I. Shanavas, MP(LS)
	Pathanamthitta		Sh. P.T. Thomas, MP(LS)
Karnataka	Hyderabad		Sh. N. Dharam Singh, MP(LS)
	Mysore		Sh. Siddaramaiah, Chief Minister
	Udupi, Chikmagalur		Sh. K.J. Hegde, MP(LS)
Maharashtra	Aurangabad		Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS) & Sh. Balasaheb Thorat, State Govt. Minister for Revenue & Khar land
	Malegaon, Kolhapur		Govt. of Maharashtra
	Jalgaon		Sh. H. Jawale, MP(LS)
	Latur, Ratnagiri		Sh. Sharad Pawar, Minister for Agriculture
	Latur		Sh. Amit Deshmukh, MLA
	Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg		Sh. U.R. Samant & Sh. R. Salvi, MLAs
	Osmanabad		Sh. M.A. Khan, Minister for Textiles, Govt. of Maharashtra
	Kolhapur		Sh. S.D. Mandalik, MP(LS)
	Sangli		Sh. P.P. Patil, MoS for Coal

Daman and Diu	Daman	Sh. Lalubhai Patel, MP(LS)
		Administrator, Daman and Diu
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Sh. Lalubhai Patel, MP(LS)
		Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Haryana	Bhiwani	Smt. Shruti Choudhary, MP(LS)
Meghalaya	Tura	Smt. Wansuk Syiem, MP(RS)
Punjab	Bathinda	Smt. Harsimran Kaur, MP(LS)
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Sh. Vikram Maadam MP(LS)
	Bhavnagar	Sh. R.S. Rana, MP(LS) & Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS)
	Bhuj	Smt. P.V. Jat, MP(LS)
	Palanpur	Sh. Sultan Ahmed, MP(LS)
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch, Mandsaur,	Smt. Meenakshi Natarajan, MP(LS)
	Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior	Sh. Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, MoS for Power
	Indore, Jabalpur	Sh. S.S. Chauhan, Chief Minister; Smt. Y. Raje Scindia, MP(LS)
Rajasthan	Kota	Sh. Ijyaraj Singh, MP(LS)
	Udaipur	Smt. Kiran Maheshwari, MLA
	Bikaner	Sh. K. Rahman Khan, Min. for Minority Affairs &
		Sh. A.R. Meghwal, MP(LS)
	Ajmer	Sh. Sachin Pilot, MoS for Corporate Affairs

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
2014 (up to 21.11.14)	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	Sh. Dinesh Kashyap, MP(LS)
	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Smt. J. Helen Davidson, MP(LS)
	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Sh. Vijay Bahuguna, Chief Minister
		Ramnagar	Sh. Satpal Maharaj, MP(LS)
	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly and Dalmau	Smt. Sonia Gandhi, MP(LS)
		Jhansi and Lalitpur	Sh. P. Jain Aditya, MoS for Rural Dev.
		Madariya (Gorakhpur)	Sh. Kamal Kishore, MP(LS)
	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuram	Sh. A.V. Reddy, MP(LS)
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MoS for Railways and Smt. B. Renuka, MP(LS)
		Guntoor	Sh. Jayadev Galla, MP(LS)
		Nellore	Sh. M.R. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Assam	Silchar, Barak Valley	Sh. M.B. Ajmal, MP(LS) and Sh. M.A.R. Mazarbhuiya, MLA, Assam Govt.
	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Sh. R.M. Singh, Minister for Agriculture
		Siwan	Sh. Sushil Kumar Modi, MLA, Leader of Opposition, Bihar Govt.
	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Sh. B.S. Solanki, MoS for Drinking Water and Sanitation; Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS);

		Sh. K.B. Bavaliya, MP(LS) and Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal, MP(LS)
	Bhuj	Sh. Vinod Chavda, MP(LS)
Daman and Diu	Daman	Administrator, Daman and Diu
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Kerala	Palakkad	Sh. Vayalar Ravi, Minister for OI Affairs, Sh. M.B. Rajesh, MP(LS) and Sh. P.K. Bijju, MP(LS)
	Kasargod	Sh. P. Karunakaran, MP(LS)
Karnataka	Bhatkal	Dr. Najma Heptulla, Minister for Minority Affairs
	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP(LS)
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker (Lok Sabha)
	Jabalpur	Sh. Rakesh Singh, MP(LS)
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Sharad Pawar, ex-Minister for Agriculture, Sh. M.B. Ajmal, MP(LS), Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS) and Sh. R.K. Dhoot, MP(RS)
	Kolhapur	Sh. D. Mahadik, MP(LS)
	Vasai	Smt. Supriya Sule, MP(LS)
Odisha	Rourkela	Sh. Jual Oram, Minister for Tribal Affairs
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. R.S. Meena, MP(LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
		Bikaner	Sh. A.R. Meghwal, MP(LS)
		Kota	Sh. Om Birla, MP(LS)
	Telangana	Warangal	Smt. G.S. Rani, MP(LS)
		Mahabubnagar	Sh. A.P.J. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Sh. Manoj Sinha, MoS for Railways
		Moradabad	Sh. K. Sarvesh Kumar, MP(LS)
		Sultanpur	Sh. Varun Gandhi, MP(LS)
		Allahabad	Sh. K.P. Maurya, MP(LS)
	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Sh. B.S. Koshiyari, MP(LS)
	West Bengal	Siliguri	Sh. S.S. Ahluwalia, MP(LS)
		Asansol	Sh. Babul Supriyo, MP(LS)



**Steps taken to free rivers from pollution**

\*72. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than eighty per cent of sewage in India is untreated and flows directly into the nation's major rivers;
- (b) if so, Government's views and reaction thereto;
- (c) the amount spent by Government for cleaning of rivers and its achievements thereon during the last five years; and
- (d) the details of effective steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government for making all major rivers free from pollution?

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

(b) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage is not discharged into the rivers. According to the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in December, 2009, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38,254 million litres per day (mid) from Class-I cities and Class-II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11,787 mid i.e. around 30% of the sewage generation. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes respectively, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. NRCP and NGRBA programmes presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 11083.42 crore. Till end of September, 2014 an expenditure of ₹6674.77 crore (including State's share) has been incurred by the States on pollution abatement works under these programmes; including expenditure of ₹2866.57 crore incurred during the last five years and current financial year. Sewage treatment capacity of 4992 million litres

per day (mld) has been created so far under the two programmes, including 1289 mld created in the last five years and current financial year.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including jetting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Urban Development.

In the current financial year, the Government has also announced an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission - 'Namami Gange' under the NGRBA for consolidating the ongoing efforts and planning for an integrated and comprehensive action plan for rejuvenation of Ganga.

#### **Establishment of Special Tiger Protection Force in States**

\*73. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has asked all States to set up a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) to save the tiger, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and released for the above purpose, State-wise including Odisha;

(c) the number of Tiger Reserves in the country including Odisha and the number of Tiger Reserves which have already set up STPF;

(d) the number of tigers poached in the country during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and Reserve-wise and the action taken by Government in each case; and

(e) the estimated population of tigers at present, Tiger Reserve-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, provision exists for 100% Central assistance to tiger States for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF). The States of Karnataka, Odisha and Maharashtra have already created and deployed the STPF, and the details in this regard are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) There are 47 Tiger Reserves in the country, including Odisha, and the details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Special Tiger Protection Force is currently operational in States of Karnataka (Bandipur Tiger Reserve), Maharashtra (Tadoba-Andhari and Pench Tiger Reserves) and Odisha (Similipal Tiger Reserve). In-principle approval has been accorded for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in Melghat and Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserves of Maharashtra.

(d) The details of tiger mortality due to poaching and other causes (including seizure of body parts), during last two years and the current year, as reported by States, are given in Statement [Refer to Statement Appended to the Answer to Starred Question No. 61]. Action taken on individual case is not collated at the Government of India level, as the day to day management including field protection is vested with States. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to check poaching/killing of wild animals including tigers, and the details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in Statement-IV. (*See below*)

### Statement-I

*Funding support provided for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger during last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 8.8.2014)	
			Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Pench	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	196.55	228.96	71.28
2.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	175.80	210.00	62.28
3.	Bandipur	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.9772	477.9772	0.00	0.00
4.	Similipal	Odisha	300.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	200.00	250.0	94.98

***Statement-II****Details of Tiger Reserves in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand
	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Manas	Assam
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8.	Similipal	Odisha
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10.	Periyar	Kerala
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan
12.	Buxa	West Bengal
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
17.	Valmiki	Bihar
18.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra
20.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Dampa	Mizoram
23.	Bhadra	Karnataka
24.	Pench	Maharashtra
25.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
26.	Nameri	Assam
27.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
29.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
30.	Satkosia	Odisha
31.	Kaziranga	Assam
32.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
33.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
34.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
36.	Nagarahole	Karnataka
37.	Parambikulam	Kerala
38.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra
39.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka
40.	Kawal	Telangana
41.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu
42.	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan
43.	Navvegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra
44.	Nagarjunsagar Srisailem (part)	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem (part)	Telangana
46.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Bor	Maharashtra

**Statement-III**

***The Government of India has taken a number of steps to check poaching / killing of wild animals including tigers are as under:***

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for protection infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)

- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves
- Alerting the States as and when required
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring system for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STRIPES)
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% central assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), eg. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered/encouraged in the last two years].
- Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

**Statement-IV***Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006			2010			
	Estimate	Statistical	Statistical	Estimate	Statistical	Statistical	
	(Number)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	(Number)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
TOTAL	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
TOTAL	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
TOTAL	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
GRAND TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

\*\*\* Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

#### Facilities for urban slums

†\*74. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the details of the steps being taken by Government to provide facilities of sanitation, electricity and drinking water in the urban slums?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Provision of sanitation, electricity and drinking water to households including slums falls in the domain of State Government and ULBs. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) provides Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing and basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting etc. to urban slums. BSUP and IHSDP has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

In addition, Ministry of Urban Development has launched the Swach Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014, to provide sanitation facilities in all statutory towns of the country including slums.

#### **National Memorial for Dr. Ambedkar**

†\*75.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the construction of National Memorial in the memory of Father of Constitution Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. Bheemrao Ambedkar at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi;
- (b) the details of acquisition of the said place and related earlier facts thereof; and
- (c) the details of demands raised by various organizations for developing and implementing the project with regard to part (a) and (b) and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, shifted to a Bungalow at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi on 1st November, 1951 and lived there till he breathed his last on 6th December, 1956. The said land and property were taken over by the Government, from its owners, on 14.10.2003. The place was converted into a Memorial and the then Prime Minister of India dedicated the same to the Nation, as Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial and Museum (hereinafter "Memorial") on December 2, 2003. At present the Memorial consists, *inter-alia*, of two photo galleries on the Life and Mission of Dr. Ambedkar.

There has been a long standing demand from various corners for converting the place into a befitting National Memorial. The Government has initiated the process to construct a well-designed and fully developed Dr. Ambedkar National memorial at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi. The work has been entrusted to the Central Public Works Department. A concept plan for this purpose has been prepared.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Progress of Delhi Metro line Phase 3 and Phase 4**

\*76. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Delhi Metro line Phase 3 and Phase 4 to connect various parts of Delhi and NCR;
- (b) the schedule of completion of various lines under the above projects, project-wise and line-wise;
- (c) the budgeted amount and the amount spent so far, project-wise; and
- (d) the efforts being made to complete the projects as per the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):(a) As per the information received from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), the progress of civil works of Phase - III of Delhi Metro Project including extensions to Faridabad and Bahadurgarh, as on 31.10.2014, is 59.22% and the overall physical progress is 43.56%.

DMRC has submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase - IV of Delhi Metro Project to Government of India (GoI) and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) in October, 2014.

(b) The targeted schedule of completion of various lines, as provided by DMRC, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Corridor	Target date for completion
1	Delhi MRTS Phase - III	
	(i) Jahangirpuri - Badli	March, 2015
	(ii) Central Secretariat - Kashmere Gate	December, 2015*
	(iii) Mukundpur - Shiv Vihar	December, 2016
	(iv) Janakpuri West - Kalindi Kunj	December, 2016
2	Dwarka to Najafgarh	March, 2016
3	Extension from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad	May, 2015
4	Extension from Mundka to Bahadurgarh	March, 2016

\* Central Secretariat - Mandi House section is already operational with effect from 26.06.2014

The Phase - IV of Delhi Metro Project is scheduled to be completed in six years from the date of sanction.

(c) An amount of ₹ 8273.85 crore was allocated in Government of India's budget for the Phase-III projects from 2011-12 to 2014-15, out of which ₹ 7654.97 crore has been released to DMRC till date.

(d) DMRC has informed that the following efforts are/have been made to complete the project as per the targeted completion date:-

- (i) Contracts for all major works awarded.
- (ii) Major parts of land made available.
- (iii) Funds are released regularly.
- (iv) Project is monitored at the highest level.

#### **Exploitation of Indian workers abroad**

\*77. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian workers abroad are being exploited and harassed, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of cases of exploitation of Indian workers working abroad during the last one year and this year, till date, country-wise, year-wise;
- (c) whether assistance is being extended to those workers in distress; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to make their lives secure abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) Complaints received from Indian workers, from time to time, are generally in the nature of non-payment/ delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and air-ticket to the hometown on completion of contract period, forcible custody of Passport and Visa, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits' / 'final exit visa' etc.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, deals with according emigration clearance to Emigration Check Required (E.C.R.) passport holders going to ECR countries. Country-

wise and year-wise number of complaints received by the Missions of Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries during the last one year and current year, year-wise is as under:

Name of the ECR countries	No. of Complaints	
	2013	2014 (till date)
1. Afghanistan	Nil	Nil
2. Bahrain	838	745
3. Indonesia	Nil	Nil
4. Iraq	Nil	9
5. Jordan	11	13
6. Kuwait	2887	2721
7. Lebanon		5*
8. Libya		1*
9. Malaysia	253	1650
10. Oman	1781	1146
11. Qatar	3221	2991
12. Saudi Arabia	2608	2973
13. Sudan		4*
14. South Sudan	Nil	Nil
15. Syria	Nil	Nil
16. Thailand	Nil	Nil
17. UAE	1104	1346
18. Yemen	17	6

\* for both 2013 and 2014.

(c) and (d) Whenever a complaint is received from any Indian worker abroad, action is initiated by the Ministry by asking the concerned Indian Mission to look into the matter. If the complaint is received by the Indian Mission, the Indian Mission also initiates action to resolve the issue by getting in touch with the foreign employer/local authorities and emigrant worker concerned and visiting Indian labour camps, if required, and actively pursuing until their logical conclusion, whenever necessary, the complainant is also provided counseling and accordingly referred to concerned labour office/court, Immigration and Police authorities etc. The Missions also provide interpreting services to the Indian complainants.

Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants, which include offering food and accommodation like Shelter for short term to Indian workers in distress, air-ticket at Government cost for repatriation to India, transportation of the mortal remains, initial legal assistance and emergency medical help and organizing awareness camps at prominent worker's accommodation sites.

For redressal of grievances of emigrants, Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at Dubai, UAE, has been established which is a 24X7 toll free multilingual helpline and also provides free legal, psychological and financial counseling to distressed Indians. Other Missions also have helpline/help desks to attend to grievances of Indian nationals.

The Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules thereof as amended from time-to time and executive instructions provide framework to facilitate safe and legal emigration, check irregular emigration and for providing protection and welfare to the Indian emigrants.

To ensure that only credible persons are enrolled as recruiting agents, various eligibility criteria are imposed, like Police verification of character and antecedents, minimum educational qualification of graduation or 2 year Diploma, financial soundness of the applicant and submission of Bank Guarantee of ₹ 20.00 lakhs etc.

Every application for emigration clearance should accompany the requisite documents like Demand from the Foreign Employer, Power of Attorney given by the Employer to the Recruiting Agent, Employment Agreement to be signed by the foreign employer and the intending emigrant and to be countersigned by the Recruiting Agent (RA) having a provision of Minimum Referral Wages (to ensure reasonable salary), various other conditions of employment (like free accommodation, food, allowances, leave salary, fixed working hours), valid Visa, Insurance Policy under Parvasi Bhartiya Bima Yojna (PBBY). Pre-attestation of employment documents is mandatory in vulnerable cases (unskilled) and Domestic Sector Workers (DSW). In case of women emigrants below 30 years of age, emigration clearance is not accorded, besides attestation of documents by the respective Mission, depositing a security of US \$ 2500 in the Indian Mission by the Foreign Employer has been made mandatory to protect the interests of women emigrants.

Violation of provisions of the Emigration Act/Rules is dealt with seriously. Complaint against unregistered R As are referred to concerned State Governments/Police Authorities for investigation and action for violation of Section 10 and 24 of Emigration Act, 1983, and other laws of the land, as appropriate. The Police authorities, in turn, after investigating

the case and securing adequate evidence, seek approval from Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs/competent authority for prosecuting the accused in the appropriate court of law, under section 27 of the Emigration Act, 1983. Request for such prosecution sanctions are processed and prosecution sanction issued on priority by the office of the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The penal provisions for violation of the Emigration Act, 1983 such as cheating, overcharging, furnishing false information [(Section 24(1) and (2))] are punishable with imprisonment upto 2 years and with a fine upto ₹2,000/-.

In case of complaints against registered RAs, action as stipulated under the Emigration Act, 1983 and Emigration Rules, 1983, by way of issuing Show Cause Notice (SCN), suspension/cancellation of license and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee, are taken.

In case the Foreign Employer (FE) is found to be indulging in exploiting an emigrant, the FE is blacklisted in consultation with the Indian Mission. A blacklisted, FE cannot recruit any Indian worker.

Other measures taken for protection and welfare of emigrants include computerized system for emigration clearance. The complete status of the Registered Recruiting Agent is also available for online checking on the website [www.poeonline.gov.in](http://www.poeonline.gov.in).

The Ministry has established Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC), under which, a 24 hour toll free helpline in eleven listed languages namely, English, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu and to enable Emigrants/prospective Emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Registered/Unregistered Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers.

The Ministry has also established Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin and Hyderabad with facility for walk in counseling/consultation.

To protect the intending emigrants from being duped by the unscrupulous elements, the Ministry conducts a massive nationwide Awareness and Publicity campaign through print and electronic media to inform intending migrants the do's and don'ts of the recruitment and the emigration procedure.

Diplomatic initiatives are also taken with host countries to extend the protection of labour laws to the workers in the informal sector. India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Labour with the major emigrants receiving countries like Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia (for Domestic Sector Workers).

**National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management**

\*78. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has established a National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) within the campus of Anna University, Chennai with its regional centres in each of the coastal States/Union Territories to promote research and development in the area of coastal management including addressing issues of coastal communities;

(b) if so, whether its regional centre has been set up in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the prominent research activities that have been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has established National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project in February, 2011. The NCSCM is located within the Anna University Campus, Chennai. The NCSCM has no regional centres. However, the Centre has established network through “Anna University Declaration” with 14 consortium partners from the coastal States and Union Territories who are specialised in various aspects of coastal management.

(b) Andhra University has been identified as one of the consortium partners with NCSCM.

(c) The major research activities undertaken so far by the NCSCM include the following:-

- (i) Preparing immediate preventive and remedial action, wherever possible, using existing knowledge, resources, plans and processes for conservation and protection of the coastal environment and safeguarding the livelihood of local communities who depend upon the resources from the coastal and marine areas.
- (ii) Promoting access and undertaking high quality targeted research in the area of coastal and marine area management and facilitating transfer of technology and information.
- (iii) Collecting, compiling and disseminating information in the area of coastal and marine environment management through networking among States/Institutions.

- (iv) Encouraging cooperative and collaborative action and partnerships, among governmental institutions and organizations, communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations which have relevant responsibilities and/or experience;
- (v) Assisting institutional strengthening and human resources development for capacity building in ICZM.

#### **Condition of juvenile homes**

†\*79. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidents of children running away from the juvenile homes since January, 2010 till date and the number of children who fled away in each incident;
- (b) the reasons for their fleeing away from juvenile homes;
- (c) whether the children who fled away from juvenile home, were arrested under the cases such as murder, attempt for murder, robbery and rape;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the details of juvenile home visitors are not kept, if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition of juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), four complaints were registered since 2010 concerning children running away from Juvenile Homes. A total of 33 children were involved in these four cases. The details of such incidents is given in Statement (*See below*). As per records with NCPCR, the reasons for the fleeing away of juveniles' include: poor security system, dilapidated condition of the building, inadequate personnel, etc. No information is available about the offences under which these runaway children were apprehended. However, children admitted in the Juvenile Homes (Observation/Special Homes) are those children who are in conflict with law including offences such as murder, attempt to murder, robbery and rape.

- (d) The details of the visitors of Juvenile Home are maintained by the Officer-in-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Charge of the Home. Rule 66 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 requires maintenance of Visitor's Book in every institution and Officer-in-Charge of the Home is required to forward a copy of every entry in the Visitor's Book to the District Child Protection Unit or State Government. Further, Rule 73 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007, states that no strangers can be admitted to the Home without the permission of the Officer-in-Charge of the Home or an order of the Juvenile Justice Board.

(e) The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009 for effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Under the Scheme, Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are also supported. The Government has recently enhanced financial norms under the Scheme including norms for CCIs. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are: increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per month per child, increased financial norms for construction and maintenance of a new home for 50 children from ₹ 77.61 lakh to ₹ 129.85 lakh, increased financial support for a special unit of 10 children for children with special needs from ₹ 4.22 lakh to ₹ 10.48 lakh, flexibility in staffing pattern and enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet or as per PWD norms, whichever is lower.

The Government has also introduced the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 in the Lok Sabha which provides for several provisions including provisions to improve the condition of juvenile homes such as mandatory registration with punishment for non-compliance, at least one mandatory inspection visits every month by the Juvenile Justice Board, list of services to be provided in homes such as education, nutrition, counselling, etc., appointment of inspection committees by the State Government and independent evaluation of functioning of structures under the Act.

#### **Statement**

*Number of incidents of children running away from the juvenile home since January 2010 till date and the number of children who fled away from the juvenile homes in each incident*

Year	State	No. of Cases	No. of children fled in each case
2010-11	Odisha	1	10
2010-11	Rajasthan	1	12
2010-11	Uttar pradesh	1	5
2012-13	Uttar pradesh	1	6
TOTAL		4	33

**Employees liable to radiation exposure**

\*80. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees of Atomic Energy establishment who are liable to exposure to radiation due to nature of their work;
- (b) the safety measures instituted for them and whether any of them have been affected in spite of these measures during last three years;
- (c) whether there are contract employees who are liable to exposure to radiation, if so, the number of them who were exposed and the measures that were taken to bring them back to normalcy; and
- (d) whether Government has developed new technology which does not make such exposure to radiation of employees inevitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Atomic Energy Establishment has facilities like Uranium and Thorium mining sites, ore processing facilities, fuel fabrication facilities, nuclear reactors, spent fuel reprocessing facilities, waste management facilities, accelerator facilities and radioisotope processing facilities. The current number of occupational workers in Atomic Energy Establishments, who are liable to exposure of radiation due to nature of their work and who have been issued Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD) badges for monitoring, are 33705.

(b) All nuclear facilities are robustly designed such that during operation, the occupational radiation exposures to the workers are well within the limits specified by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). AERB has prescribed limits for radiation exposure for radiation workers at Nuclear Power Plants and other nuclear and radiological plants and facilities. As per these limits, the individual cumulative effective dose should not exceed 100 milliSievert (mSv) during any consecutive five year period. These limits are in line with the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). Within the cumulative dose, the annual dose limit for an individual prescribed by AERB is more stringent at 30 mSv, as against the ICRP limit of 50 mSv. Furthermore, all these limits are conservatively arrived at, and are much less than the levels beyond which only any perceptible health impact can be observed. The radiation exposure of all the persons working in nuclear plants and facilities is monitored regularly. During the last three years, there was no case of individual radiation exposure above the prescribed limits in these establishments.

(c) Contract employees are mainly deployed in carrying out certain specific jobs (unskilled or semiskilled) in Nuclear Power Plants, Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) and the waste management facilities of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Before deployment, they undergo mandatory medical check-up and training for the intended job, and are also provided with all the safety and personal protective gadgets for avoiding any undue exposure to radiation. They too are liable for radiation exposure. Based on a conservative implementation of the recommendations of International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), the AERB prescribes limits on occupational dose for occupational workers as 30 milliSievert (mSv) in a year, along with a limit of 20 mSv/yr averaged over five consecutive years (calculated on a sliding scale of five years). For the contract workers a limit of 15 mSv/year is stipulated by AERB to provide an additional margin of conservatism. During the last three years the radiation dose received by only one contract worker exceeded this value, with a dose of 20.4 milliSievert received in the year 2012 during the maintenance activities at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-5. It has been scientifically established that at such levels of radiation exposure there are no unacceptable effects on the human health. A worker, exposed to such level of radiation dose, continues to work in non-radiation areas of the plant. Any such incident is investigated by the Exposure Investigation Committee of the facility concerned, and also by the AERB, and corrective measures are taken based on their recommendations.

(d) Radiation is omnipresent in nature and all are constantly exposed to it. Radiation exposure of occupational workers cannot be reduced to zero.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Atomic power station at Kota, Rawatbhata

466. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units that are operating at atomic power station at Kota, Rawatbhata;

(b) whether Unit-5 of atomic power station at Rawatbhata achieved second nuclear power plant in the world to run continuously for 739 days;

(c) if so, whether the safety concerns have been reviewed to improve the technical capability in other plants also; and

(d) the total capacity of all the units at Kota atomic power stations, unit-wise and its distribution, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are six (6) nuclear power reactors at Rajasthan Atomic Power Site at Rawatbhata. Of these, one reactor RAPS-1(100 MW) is under extended shutdown since October, 2004 and the remaining five reactors (RAPS-2 to 6) are currently in operation.

(b) Yes, Sir. Unit-5 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station achieved the world record of second longest continuous operation on August 11, 2014 surpassing the earlier record of 739 days. The unit recorded 765 days of longest continuous operation on September 06, 2014, prior to its planned biennial shutdown for maintenance.

(c) As a part of safety culture, periodic safety reviews of the Indian nuclear power plants are carried out by the national regulatory authority, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). In addition, periodic international reviews are also carried out to enhance safety and performance.

(d) The current installed capacity at Rawatbhata site is 1180 MW. In addition, two reactors of indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (RAPP 7&8) are also at various stages of construction. The unit-wise details are given below:

Units	Capacity (MW)
RAPS-1*	100
RAPS-2	200
RAPS-3	220
RAPS-4	220
RAPS-5	220
RAPS-6	220
TOTAL CAPACITY	1180

\*RAPS-1 under extended shutdown since October, 2004

While the power from RAPS 1&2 is allocated exclusively to the State of Rajasthan, the power from RAPS 3&4 and RAPS 5&6 is distributed (allocated) among the beneficiary States and Union Territories in the Northern Electricity Region by the Ministry of Power. The current allocation (in %), depending on time of the day, varies as follows:

State	RAPS 3&4	RAPS 5&6
Chandigarh	0 to 3.18	1.19
Delhi	0	12.69
Haryana	10.91 to 14.66	5.67
Himachal Pradesh	0	3.40
Jammu and Kashmir	7.95	11.60
Punjab	22.73 to 25.91	14.22
Rajasthan	34.32 to 36.82	20.70
Uttar Pradesh	17.50 to 18.41	26.24
Uttarakhand	0	4.29

Source: Northern Region Power Committee (MoP) allocation dated 12.11.2014

#### Deposits of rare earths

467. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether Government has data regarding the deposits of rare earths in the country, State-wise details thereof;
- if so, what mineral contained in the above; and
- where these minerals are being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constitute unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has estimated the presence of 11.93 million tonnes of monazite resources in the beach sand mineral placer deposits along the coastal tracts of India. Monazite in general, contains about 55- 60% total Rare Earth Oxide. The State-wise resources of *in situ* monazite established by AMD so far are as follows:

State	Monazite (Million tonne)
Odisha	2.41
Andhra Pradesh	3.72
Tamil Nadu	2.46
Kerala	1.90
West Bengal	1.22
Jharkhand	0.22
TOTAL	11.93

The resources of xenotime, another rare-earth bearing mineral, are negligible in India. AMD has established about 2000 tonnes of xenotime-bearing heavy mineral concentrate containing 2% xenotime in the riverine heavy mineral placer deposits of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

(c) Monazite is a mineral mainly containing rare earths and thorium—a prescribed substance to be handled by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Accordingly, Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL) wholly owned by the Government of India, under the administrative control of the Deptt. of Atomic Energy (DAE) utilises monazite mainly for production of rare earth compounds, and thorium, as needed in the Department of Atomic Energy.

#### **Dense population around Narora Atomic Power Plant**

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

(a) whether a study has found Narora Atomic Power Plant in high risk category due to dense population around the plant, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action plan Government proposes to chalk out in view of the findings of these study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Thorium reserves in country**

469. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has reserves of thorium in sufficient quantity as compared to other parts of world:

(b) if so, the details of thorium reserves identified in India, its volume and estimated generation of power through these reserves;

(c) whether thorium as a fuel for power generation has more advantages than Uranium; and

(d) whether Government is considering promoting thorium based plants to overcome power crisis?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) and (c) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has so far established 11.93 million tonnes of *in situ* resources Monazite (Thorium bearing mineral) in the country, which contains about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium. The State-wise resources of *in situ* monazite established by AMD as of September, 2014 are as follows:

State	Monazite (million tonnes)
Odisha	2.41
Andhra Pradesh	3.72
Tamil Nadu	2.46
Kerala	1.90
West Bengal	1.22
Jharkhand	0.22
TOTAL	11.93

Both Uranium and Thorium have got distinctive characteristics governing their utilisation in nuclear reactors. Unlike uranium, thorium alone cannot be directly used as nuclear fuel in a reactor. Utilisation of Thorium with either uranium or plutonium, without going through the second stage of Fast Breeder Reactors, to build sufficient inventory of plutonium first, will be counter-productive by limiting thorium utilisation to a very small fraction of the total available resources in the country. Utilisation of Thorium in the third stage makes it available as a sustainable energy resource for centuries. With this mode of utilisation, Thorium offers not only a sustainable energy resource, but also excellent fuel performance characteristic in a reactor, better than Uranium with respect to lower inventory of long lived nuclear waste.

(d) The three stage Indian nuclear programme was formulated at the inception of the DAE and has as its main stay objective of utilisation of large resources of Thorium in a sustainable manner. As explained above, Thorium cannot be used for overcoming power crisis in the short term.

**Power generation through atomic energy**

470. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of power generation through atomic energy in the country;
- (b) whether Government has signed any MoU with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government plans/proposes to develop and carry forward the nuclear programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 20 Nuclear Power Reactors in the country with a total installed capacity of 4780 MW. In addition, Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, in Tamil Nadu with a capacity of 1000 MW was connected to grid in October, 2013. It has so far generated 2825 Million Units (MUs) of electricity. The generation of electricity by the nuclear power reactors in the country was 35333 MUs in the year 2013-14, including 1106 Million units from Kudankulam-1.

- (b) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:
  - (i) Additional Protocol with regard to safeguards.
  - (ii) Regional Cooperation Agreement (RCA) with 21 countries in the Asia Pacific Region and the International atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for collaboration in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
  - (iii) Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)-for collaboration between IAEA and GCNEP for furthering the objectives of GCNEP.
- (c) Yes Sir.

**Administrative Arrangement Agreement with USA**

471. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in finalising Administrative Arrangement Agreement with USA;
- (b) the reasons US is insisting on 'intrusive verification' of our nuclear reactors; and
- (c) whether it also wants to verify our strategic reactors, and if so, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Subsequent to signing of the India-U.S. Agreement for cooperation concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 10th October, 2008, 'Arrangements and Procedures' pursuant to Article 6(iii) was signed on 30th July, 2010 concerning reprocessing or other alteration in form or content of nuclear material etc. The Agreement follows a similar template as in bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreements signed by India with other countries. The Agreement provides for establishment of an Administrative Arrangement to implement the provisions of the Agreement. Negotiations for finalisation of this Administrative Arrangement are in an advanced stage.

(c) The civilian facilities open for international collaboration and available for International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards have been voluntarily identified by India as per India's Separation Plan of 2006 and there are no strategic facilities on this list.

#### **New atomic power plants**

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

(a) whether Government is planning to establish new atomic power plants in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India have ensured necessary fuel supply for the plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The XII Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work of nineteen new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW. The details are as under:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>		
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP 1&2)	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 x 700
Chutka Madhya Pradesh Atomic Power Project (CMPAPP 1&2)	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 x 700
Mahi Banswara, 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2 x 700
Kaiga 5 &6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 700
Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR 1&2)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 500
Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR)	Location to be decided	300

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
<b>Reactors with Foreign Cooperation</b>		
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3&4)	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000
Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP 1&2)	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x 1650
Kowada, (1&2)	Kowada, Andhra Pradesh	2 x 1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, (1&2)	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2x 1100

(b) Yes Sir. In respect of the reactors to be set up in the future with international cooperation, necessary provisions will be made in the commercial contracts to ensure fuel supply for the entire lifetime of the reactors. In respect of indigenous reactors, the fuel supply will be ensured from indigenous and imported sources [for reactors to be placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards]. Decisions on use of indigenous/imported fuel (alter placing them under IAEA Safeguards) in respect of new indigenous reactors will be taken by the Government at an appropriate time.

#### **Role of NERAMAC**

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

(a) the role of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) and the employment generated in the North-Eastern region as a result thereof;

(b) whether NERAMAC has conducted any survey to identify the surplus agricultural and farm products in the region, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether NERAMAC proposes to diversify its activities to boost the economy and generate employment opportunities in the region; and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The main role of NERAMAC (North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation) Limited is to purchase the marketable surplus of fruits and vegetables from the growers of the North Eastern India, to make necessary arrangement for its processing and marketing and to support farmers and producers through input supplies for better productivity under the aegis of Central Sector Schemes. NERAMAC has been employing 87 persons at present and its activities also lead to indirect employment which has not been enumerated.

(b) NERAMAC has sponsored a Techno-Economic Feasibility Study to look at the feasibility for setting up collection and procurement Centres of agro-horticulture commodities viz. Pineapple, Orange, Ginger, Apple, Kiwi and Passion fruit in nine places viz. Diphu, Haflong, Krishnai (Assam), Bomdila, Roing (Arunachal Pradesh), Churachandpur (Manipur), Vairangte (Bhaga) in Mizoram, Nongpo and Phulbari (Meghalaya).

(c) Yes, Sir. NERAMAC has associated with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India for development of food processing in the region apart from involving itself in Central Sector schemes like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). NERAMAC has also taken up assignment to coordinate and assist the Mission Directors in attracting investment, create awareness on food processing and to assist MoFPI in administering the National Mission on Food Processing in the North East. MoFPI has appointed NERAMAC as Project Management Agency (PMA) for which a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with MoFPI on 19.10.2012.

#### **Expenditure on DoNER**

474. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure on DoNER during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether this expenditure was as stipulated in the guidelines, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the outcome of the expenditure so made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) the actual expenditure of the Ministry of DoNER during the last three years, year-wise, is as under:-

(₹ in crores)			
Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2011-12	1733.67	23.10	1756.77
2012-13	1643.08	23.49	1666.57
2013-14	1778.58	23.78	1802.36

(b) Yes, Sir. The above expenditure was as stipulated in the guidelines.

(c) Most of the projects for which funds have been released by the Ministry of DoNER and the North East Council (NEC) pertain to creation of physical infrastructure and support systems in the North Eastern Region (NER) in major developmental sectors, such as transport and communication, power, health, irrigation, flood control and water supply, agriculture and allied services, education, industries, science and technology and tourism and are at various stages of implementation.

As regards expenditure on non-infrastructure projects, under Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (CB&TA) scheme, about 7629 unemployed youths and mid level functionaries of State Governments have been trained. The unemployed youths have been trained in various sectors like Hospitality and Tourism, Tool Rooms, Fashion technology, Construction industries, Welding and Metal sheet cutting, Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs) etc.

Under the North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP), activities undertaken as on October, 2014 are as under:

Sl. No.	Major Activities	Activities undertaken till October 2014
1.	Village Awareness Programme	1321
2.	Entry Point Activities	976
3.	Formation of SHGs, of which	
	i. number of Co opted SHG	2544
	ii. Number of New SHG Formed	7698
4.	Seed Grant provided to SHGs	4002
5.	Livelihood Grant provided to SHGs	1203
6.	Number of SHG Federation Formed	61
7.	Number of CDGs Formed	1101
8.	Fund provided to CDPs	13
9.	Number of Youths registered for Trainings and Placement	4300
	i. Number of youths trained	1101
	ii. Number of youths provided placement	213

Under North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), the activities undertaken are as follows:-

**Promotional activities - entrepreneurship and skill development**

1. Sustainable livelihood training: During last 3 years, 193 training programmes on sustainable livelihood have been provided to 5192 participants of which more than 80% are women beneficiaries.
2. Practical Livelihood training: During last 3 years, 48 training programmes on practical livelihoods have been provided to 1252 participants of which 50% are women beneficiaries.
3. **Entrepreneurship Development:**
  - **Business Facilitation Centres (BFC):**
    - Set up 8 BFCs in all NE States to guide new and first generation entrepreneurs (FGEs) in all areas related to project financing including preparation of DPR.
    - Provided mentoring assistance to 772 entrepreneurs and credit linkages to 196 entrepreneurs with assistance of around ₹ 992 lakh, mostly from NEDFi.
  - **Business Meets:**
    - 50 Business Meets/Awareness programmes were conducted. 2223 potential first generation entrepreneurs were provided guidance on various aspects of setting up business enterprises including for project financing.
  - **Capacity development programmes for NGOs/Microfinance Institutions (MFIs):**
    - 10 capacity building training programmes to MFIs/NGOs have been conducted where 244 participants from NGOs/ MFIs have participated.
  - **The Corporation has prepared 100 project profiles related to MSME sectors which has been widely distributed and has also uploaded in the website.**

**Unemployment in NE States**

475. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the rate of unemployment of all the North Eastern States for the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons of unemployment in North-Eastern States;

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

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Based on quinquennial Employment -Unemployment Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) the rate of unemployment in the North Eastern States, State-wise, is available for the years 2009-10 (66th round) and 2011-12 (68th round). This is given below:

*Unemployment rate per 1000 persons in the North Eastern States*

Name of the State	(2009-10) 66th Rd.				(2011-12) 68th Rd.			
	Usual		Usual		Usual		Usual status	
	status (ps)*		status (adjusted)**		status (ps)*		(adjusted)**	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	13	34	13	34	18	49	17	48
Assam	41	58	39	52	50	57	45	56
Manipur	43	51	38	48	39	76	26	71
Meghalaya	5	52	4	51	5	28	4	28
Mizoram	15	31	13	28	26	50	18	50
Nagaland	172	127	106	92	247	275	151	238
Sikkim	44	0	43	0	10	23	10	23
Tripura	112	172	92	171	123	254	105	252

\* Usual principal status indicates the chronically unemployed.

\*\* Indicates the unemployed excluding those employed in a subsidiary capacity.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission constituted a working group on employment, planning and policy for the Twelfth Five Year plan which included North Eastern States also. The group emphasised an approach that sensitizes the various development programmes to their employment outcomes. The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP)-2007 provides excise duty exemption, income tax exemption, capital investment subsidy, comprehensive insurance subsidy and other such benefits to industries set up in the North Eastern Region. Development of local industries and tourism will further create employment opportunities in this region.

**Monitoring of variability of weather phenomena**

476. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government monitors the variability of the weather phenomena and development of abnormal weather pattern like drought, flood, cyclone, heat and cold waves, etc. on a continuous basis; and

(b) if so, the findings made in the monitoring, and to what extent the extreme conditions are on the rise?

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

(b) The Government continuously monitors the variability of the weather phenomena, extremes and development of abnormal weather pattern potentially leading to drought, flood, flash flood, cyclone, rain induced landslides, heat cold wave, etc. on a continuous basis. Records of past weather events show that extreme values in respect of heavy rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, seasonal rainfall etc. remained unsurpassed in many cases.

Heavy rain events ( $>10$  cm/day) over central India are found to have increased in the recent decades while weak and moderate events are decreasing. The extreme rain events which are becoming more intense in recent years are localized and could be part of the natural variability of the monsoon system.

The occurrence of heat wave conditions is found to be more frequent in May than in June, while very few heat waves occur in the months of March and April. The spatial changes in minimum temperature are found to be decreasing in most parts of Western Ghats and increasing in most parts of Himalayan region and certain parts of the north-eastern region and such warming is confined to winter and post-monsoon seasons. No such pattern is discerned in respect of other weather phenomena.

Spatial pattern of trend in mean annual temperature anomalies, for the period 1902-2012, suggests significant positive (increasing) trend ( $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in general with few pockets of  $1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  over most parts of the country except some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trend was observed. No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season. The total frequency of cyclonic storms that form over the Bay of Bengal has remained almost constant. Although, the monsoon rainfall at all India level

does not show any trend but on regional scale, areas of increasing trend is discerned. It is not clear if this increasing trend in the heavy rainfall events is attributable to global warming.

#### **Proposal to conversion of sea water into potable water**

477. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to convert the sea water into potable water by using technology and transport it through pipelines to the water deficit areas, if so, the details of the proposal; and

(b) the number of States that will be covered under the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Earth Sciences, through National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), has been working on the Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Technology that utilizes the temperature difference available between surface water and deep sea water. In this methodology, the warmer surface sea water is evaporated at low pressures and the vapour obtained are condensed using the colder deep sea water. Three LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter of potable water per day. The fresh water produced is supplied through local pipe network within the same Island. The Lakshadweep Administration requested NIOT for setting up similar plants in remaining six islands. NIOT has sent a detailed project report to the Lakshadweep Administration in this regard. Work has been initiated to set up a prototype LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day at the Tuticorin Thermal Power station, Tamil Nadu.

#### **Mapping of multi-hazard coastal vulnerability**

478. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ESSO-INCOIS, Hyderabad and ESSO-ICMAM, Chennai have carried out mapping and demarcating of multi-hazard coastal vulnerability for the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the vulnerability being found for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) - Indian National Centre for Ocean



Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and ESSO-Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM), Chennai have carried out mapping and demarcating of multi-hazard coastal vulnerability for the States. The relative vulnerability of different coastal environments is essentially quantified at a regional to national scale using basic information on seven risk variables, viz. shoreline change rate, sea-level change rate, coastal slope, mean significant wave height, mean tidal range, coastal regional elevation and coastal geomorphology. Most of the above parameters are dynamic in nature and require a large amount of data from different sources to be acquired, analysed and processed, with an inbuilt updating mechanism.

The general trend in the vulnerability, demarcated in to four classes (very high, high, medium and low), carried out first time on macro-synoptic scales (at 1:1,00,000) covering the entire Indian coastline suggest varied degrees of vulnerability along coastal States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Maharastra, Goa, Gujarat and islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The Gulfs of Kambhat and Kachchh in Gujarat show very high vulnerability indices, with the inlets of Kachchh showing localized vulnerability. Relatively low vulnerability indices are reported along the zones of mangroves that help in breaking the large amplitude waves, dissipating the energy and hence act as a natural barrier. However, it is to be noted that coastal vulnerability aspects at a much local (micro) level are to be accounted with additional parameters such as cyclone, storm surge and coastal flooding so as to add an additional dimension to the current study.

(b) Andhra Pradesh coast line falls under the five risk classes. The Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) for the state of Andhra Pradesh reveals that the length of 6 km. is under very high vulnerable class. The majority of the coastal stretches belong to low and medium vulnerable class recording a length of 465 km and 379 km, respectively. High vulnerable class was recorded along 224 km of coastline. The coast of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts were classified as medium to high vulnerable class. In general southern parts of Andhra Pradesh are more vulnerable when compared to northern parts.

#### **NASA aircraft for prediction of cyclones**

479. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to buy a NASA aircraft for prediction of cyclones/calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with salient features of the aircraft; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to study wind pattern at high altitudes for better prediction of cyclones/calamities?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) has installed Doppler Weather Radars network over the coastal areas of the country to identify zones of strong wind and heavy precipitation associated with cyclone as and when cyclone moves in to the 500 km. radial coverage range. ESSO-IMD has established network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) over the coastal districts to further authenticate the ground level impact associated with the cyclone landfall. High Performance Computing (HPC) systems have been used to enhance the weather forecasting capacities by assimilating all available global satellite data for forecast generation.

A full proof 24×7 operational cyclone detection and movement mechanism exists for the assessment of intensity, track and landfall over the coastal areas of the country. Details of such monitoring mechanism include genesis of the possible cyclonic circulation over the open seas is generated by the meso-scale short range (72 hrs in advance) prediction models and global scale medium range (120 hrs in advance) prediction models along with monitoring sea surface temperature and moisture convergence, satellite monitoring is pursued for detecting cyclogenesis and monitoring further intensity, movement and landfall of cyclones.

As far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned, the performance evaluation of the updated forecast systems for the past 5 years, have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18%.

#### **Diversion of forest lands in Himachal Pradesh**

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

(a) whether State Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested Government to enhance its power to give approval for diversion of forest lands up to five hectares instead of one hectare for non-forestry development purposes for certain specific activities, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the decision taken/being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government of Himachal Pradesh informed the Central Government that general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes for certain specific activities involving upto 1 hectare forest land does not really address the development aspiration of the State. Government of Himachal Pradesh requested that to intensify the pace of development, power of approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry developmental purpose upto 5.00 hectare be delegated to the State Government.

The MoEFCC *vide* letter dated 7th November 2014 extended general approval under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than 1 hectare of forest land in each case, for creation of critical development and security related infrastructure of 13 categories by Government Departments/Undertakings, Boards, Corporations etc. accorded by the MoEFCC *vide* letter of dated 13th February, 2014 read with letter dated 21st August, 2014 to diversion of not more than 5 hectares of forest land in each case, for creation of critical development and security related infrastructure of 13 categories, as specified in the MoEFCC's said letter dated 13th February, 2014, by Government Departments/Undertakings, Boards, Corporations etc. in Lahaul and Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh for a period of one year with effect from 7th November, 2014.

#### **National Board for Wild Life**

481. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reconstituted National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) recently and also appointed 15 members;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has violated norms and provision while nominating the members;
- (c) the expertise and background of the members who have been appointed recently; and
- (d) the number of times the meeting of NBWL has been convened and how many projects have been cleared by the board in the recent meeting, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The members nominated to the National Board for Wildlife are eminent conservationists, ecologists and environmentalists and have worked in the field on biodiversity conservation. The five Non-Government Organizations have also been working in the field of environmental conservation and wildlife protection.

(d) The National Board for Wildlife has met six times since its first constitution in 2003. In the meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 12th-13th August, 2014, 133 proposals of national importance including those relating to strategic defence importance, road improvement for providing connectivity, laying of drinking water pipeline etc. have been recommended.

**Team to study climate changes in Himalayan region**

†482. SHRI MAHENDRASINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a team of meteorologists to study the changes taking place in Himalayan region of the country; and

(b) whether Government is willing to constitute the team, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Based on scientific assessment of the needs for further augmentation of observing system network, comprising Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Snow Gauges etc. expansion has been formulated over the western Himalayan region (J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal). In addition, augmenting high performance computing facilities, communication, forecast/warning systems, product dissemination systems etc. are part of a continuous process by which state-of-the-art science and technology tools can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting for enhancing the service quality.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Implementation of Green India Mission**

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

- (a) whether Green India Mission has been approved for implementation;
- (b) if so, what is the outlay approved for each State and the total outlay, and details of the source of funding; and
- (c) the complete details of institutional mechanisms for implementing the Green India Mission in the Centre and States?

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

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the National Mission for a Green India (Green India Mission) as a centrally sponsored scheme in February, 2014 with total outlay of ₹ 13,000 crore for the 12th Plan period and spill over of one year in the 13th Plan Period. This includes convergence worth ₹6000 crore with CAMPA, ₹4000 crore with MGNREGS and ₹600 crore with National Afforestation Program. The Planning Commission outlay for the scheme is ₹2000 crore and ₹ 400 crore from 13th Finance Commission as States share. The share of Centre and States being in the ratio 75:25 respectively for all states except North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir for which it will be in the ratio of 90:10.

(c) The guidelines framed for implementation of the Green India Mission envisages implementation of the Mission through decentralized forest governance involving following levels:

**Village level :**

The Gram Sabha and the Committees mandated by the Gram Sabha will plan and implement the Mission activities at the village level. It will have explicit linkages with Panchayat level planning to ensure maximum convergence.

In urban areas, ward level committees/Residents Welfare Associations linked to Municipality/Municipal Corporation will have role in implementation of the Mission activities.

**Landscape/Cluster Level:**

Cluster/landscape level Committees will represent federations of villages/ward level committees and will focus on facilitating planning, problem solving and seeking convergence opportunities at the level of cluster.

**District level :**

The revamped Forest Development Agency (FDA) having explicit linkages with District Planning Committee will facilitate the Mission activities at the district level. Each State Government shall appoint a Member Secretary for each District FDA and District level Steering Committee which will ensure convergence of schemes and programs.

**State Level :**

A revamped State Forest Development Agency will facilitate the Mission implementation within the State. To provide for maximum convergence opportunities and strategic direction to the Mission, a steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary shall be setup by each State Government.

**National Level :**

At National level, the Mission will have a Governing Council, Chaired by the Minister, Environment and Forests and a National Executive Council chaired by the Secretary (E&F). There shall be a Mission Directorate at the National level with the Mission Director as its CEO with overall accountability for the Mission deliverables and will be supported by a team of experts and Secretarial staff.

**Identification of polluted stretches**

484. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted stretches along various rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the stretches in Andhra Pradesh that have been identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality of aquatic resources in the country under its National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. The present network of water quality monitoring stations comprises of 2500 stations in 28 States and 6 Union Territories spread country-wide. Based on the water quality data,

CPCB has identified 150 polluted river stretches having Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) concentration in the range of 3-30 milligram per litre (mg/l) as against a standard of 3mg/l. Three such polluted river stretches have been identified in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per details given below:

*Polluted river stretches in the State of Andhra Pradesh*

River	Polluted Stretch	Monitoring Location	BOD (mg/l)
Godavari	Downstream of Rajamundry	Rajamundry D/S	6
Tungabhadra	Downstream of Manthralayam	Manthralayam, Kurnool	3.3
Pennar	Puspagini	A/C Papagni, Puspagini	3.2

**Time lag for environmental clearance**

485. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring out a new policy to reduce the time lag for environmental and forest clearances, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government would shortly come up with a buyback policy for electronic goods to deal with electronic waste, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The improvement in systems and rationalization of policy and procedure is a continuous process. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has taken initiatives from time to time to simplify and rationalize the environment and forest clearance processes with a view to facilitating timely and objective decision making.

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, effective from 1st May, 2012. The provision on 'Extended Producer Responsibility' forms the core of these Rules. As per the provision, producers of electrical and electronic equipment are responsible for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products during the post consumer stage, to registered dismantler and recycler.

**Forest cover in India**

486. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed target to achieve 33 per cent forest cover in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government would provide incentives to States that increased their forest cover and give more attention to those which were unable to do so, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides for having a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover as a national goal. The Policy further prescribes that in the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system. The details of forest cover State/ UT-wise as per India State of Forest Report 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change does not provide incentives to States that increased their forest cover or more attention to those which were unable to do so. However, the Ministry is supporting the State Governments in implementing the programmes of afforestation, forest conservation and protection to achieve this goal. The Government of India supports afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands through various schemes like National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Intensification of Forest Management Schemes, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 13th Finance Commission support to different State Plan/ Non-Plan schemes, and various Externally-Aided Projects etc.

***Statement***

*Forest cover in States/UTs as per India State of Forest Report 2013*

(Area in km <sup>2</sup> )						
State/UT	Geographical Area	Forest Cover			% of GA	
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	850	26,079	19,187	46,116	16.77
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,828	31,414	15,079	67,321	80.39



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	78,438	1,444	11,345	14,882	27,671	35.28
Bihar	94,163	247	3,380	3,664	7,291	7.74
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,153	34,865	16,603	55,621	41.14
Delhi	1,483	6.76	49.38	123.67	179.81	12.12
Goa	3,702	543	585	1091	2219	59.94
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,220	9,057	14,653	7.48
Haryana	44,212	27	453	1,106	1,586	3.59
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,381	5,078	14,683	26.37
Jammu and Kashmir*	222,236	4,140	8,760	9,638	22,538	10.14
Jharkhand	79,714	2,587	9,667	11,219	23,473	29.45
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,179	14,176	36,132	18.84
Kerala	38,863	1,529	9,401	6,992	17,922	46.12
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,632	34,921	35,969	77,522	25.15
Maharashtra	307,713	8,720	20,770	21,142	50,632	16.45
Manipur	22,327	728	6,094	10,168	16,990	76.10
Meghalaya	22,429	449	9,689	7,150	17,288	77.08
Mizoram	21,081	138	5,900	13,016	19,054	90.38
Nagaland	16,579	1,298	4,736	7,010	13,044	78.68
Odisha	155,707	7,042	21,298	22,007	50,347	32.33
Punjab	50,362	0	736	1,036	1,772	3.52
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,424	11,590	16,086	4.70
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	697	3,358	47.32
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,948	10,199	10,697	23,844	18.33
Tripura	10,486	109	4,641	3,116	7,866	75.01
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,623	4,550	8,176	14,349	5.96
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,785	14,111	5,612	24,508	45.82
West Bengal	88,752	2,971	4,146	9,688	16,805	18.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,754	2,413	544	6,711	81.36
Chandigarh	114	1.36	9.66	6.24	17.26	15.14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	99	213	43.38
Daman and Diu	12	0	1.87	7.4	9.27	8.28
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27.06	84.56
Puducherry	480	0	35.23	14.83	50.06	10.43
TOTAL	3,287,263	83,502	318,745	295,651	697,898	21.23
Tree cover in India					91,266	2.78
Total Forest and Tree cover in India					789,164	24.01

#### **Closing of industries polluting Ganga**

487. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court entrusted the National Green Tribunal, with the task of closing down industries polluting the Ganga which fail to install adequate anti-pollution measures to treat effluents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to comply the Supreme Court's order; and

(c) the names and addresses of the industries polluting the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Supreme Court entrusted the National Green Tribunal, with the task of closing down industries polluting the river Ganga and which have failed to install adequate anti pollution measures to treat effluents. Accordingly, NGT has organized a meeting of senior level officials of Central and State Governments on 11th November, 2014. The NGT has also passed an order on 17th November, 2014 for taking action to close down industries polluting the river Ganga. The State-wise and Sector-wise Status of such industries inspected and directions issued by CPCB is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement-I***State-wise status of industries as on 10th November, 2014*

Sl. No.	Action/State	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Bihar	West Bengal	Total
1.	Direction under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	167	23	2	2	194
2.	Direction under section 18(1)(b) of Water Act, 1974	177	0	0	1	178
3.	Letter issued for ensuring compliance	45	7	1	6	59
4.	No action required	91	0	1	5	97
5.	Action taken for reinspection/revalidation	34	3	1	8	46
6.	Found closed	97	1	0	0	98
7.	Units not traceable	22	0	0	0	22
8.	Action under process	28	0	0	2	30
9.	Inspection report under preparation	3	0	0	0	3
TOTAL		664	34	5	24	727

**Statement-II***Sector-wise status of industries as on 10th November, 2014*

Sl. No.	Action/State	Distillery & Fermentation	Sugar	Pulp & Paper	Tannery	Chemical	Food, Dairy & Beverage	Dyeing & Textile	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Direction under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	23	4	45	105	2	4	9	2	194
2.	Direction under section 18(1)(b) of Water Act, 1974	0	1	0	176	0	0	0	1	178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Letter issued for ensuring compliance	5	14	9	3	5	3	7	13	59
4.	No action required	3	0	2	76	5	6	0	5	97
5.	Reinspection/ revalidation	12	3	3	0	12	6	0	10	46
6.	Found closed	1	6	3	67	0	2	16	3	98
7.	Units not traceable	0	0	1	15	0	0	6	0	22
8.	Action under process	0	4	1	0	0	2	13	10	30
9.	Inspection report under preparation	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL		44	35	64	442	24	23	51	44	727

#### Hydro power projects pending for environmental clearance

†488. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro power projects which are under consideration of Government for environmental clearance during the past three years, State-wise number of projects particularly from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, and the reasons for pendency of these projects; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to accord approval to these pending proposals with a view to improve power sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No proposal of hydropower project seeking environmental clearance (EC) has been received from Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. As on date, twenty (20) hydroelectric power, projects are being appraised for environmental clearance. State-wise list of these projects is given in Statement (*See below*). These projects are being considered and appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

constituted for River Valley & Hydroelectric Projects under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. The reasons for pendency *inter-alia*, include delay in submitting additional information by the project proponents/State Government and non-availability of Stage-I forest clearance.

(b) The proposals are processed for environment clearance as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006. These projects are accorded clearance within the stipulated time-frame on receipt of complete information and documents from the project proponents and State Government including report of public hearing.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of Hydroelectric Power Projects under  
appraisal for Environment Clearance (EC)*

Sl. No.	Hydroelectric Power Project Details
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
1.	Naying HEP (1000 MW) Project in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Dibang Multipurpose (3000 MW) project in Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Kangtangshiri HEP Project (80 MW) in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Simang-I HEP Project (67 MW) in East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Simang-II HEP Project (66 MW) in East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Heo HEP Project (240 MW) in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Tato-I HEP Project (186 MW) in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Pauk HEP Project (240 MW) in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Talong Londa HEP Project (225 MW) in the East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Pemashelpu HEP Project (80 MW) in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Kalai-II HEP Project (1200 MW) in the Anjaw District of Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Hydroelectric Power Project Details
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
12.	Chhatru HEP Project (126 MW) District: Lahaul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.
13.	Shongtom-Karcham HEP Project (450 MW) District: Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh
14.	Sach-Khas HEP (260 MW) project in Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh
15.	Rupin HEP (45 MW) project in the Lahul & Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	
16.	Kiru HEP (660 MW) project in the District Kishtwar of Jammu and Kashmir
17.	Kwar HEP (560 MW) project in the District Kishtwar of Jammu and Kashmir
<b>Karnataka</b>	
18.	Gundia HEP Project (200 MW) in Hasan & Dakshin Kannada Districts of Karnataka
<b>Sikkim</b>	
19.	Chuzachen (99 MW) HEP in Sikkim (Environmental Clearance for revised capacity of 110 MW)
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	
20.	Jelam Tamak HEP (108 MW) Project in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand

#### Reduction in forest cover

†489. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that forest area of the country is reducing continuously;

(b) if so, State-wise details of forest area and the reasons of depletion of forest area;

(c) the amount of allotment of funds to various States for afforestation during the last five years, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the area of forest cover that has been increased by afforestation, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State of Forest Report 2013 there is a net increase of 5871 square kilometers in the forest cover as compared to India State of Forest Report 2011. However, in 16 States/Union Territories, decrease in forest cover has been reported, details of which alongwith reasons for decrease are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. The State-wise details of funds released and area approved for treatment under NAP Scheme for the last five years till 15.11.2014 are given Statement-II and III (See below) respectively.

The Ministry has also released to the tune of ₹4994.55 lakhs and 1265.50 lakhs to the states in the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14 for preparatory activities for implementation of Green India Mission. The activities undertaken by the State Governments under preparatory phase include institutional strengthening, training, identification of landscapes and preparation of Perspective Plan for implementation of Green India Mission. The Year-wise and State-wide details of allocation of funds are given in Statement-IV.

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

#### *States/UTs showing loss in forest cover and reasons for loss*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Change (square kilometer)	Reasons for loss
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-273	Rotational felling mainly of fast growing species, open cast mining, encroachments
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-89	Shifting cultivation practices.

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	-2	Encroachment, Biotic Pressure, Shifting Cultivation Practices
4.	Chhattisgarh	-53	Developmental activities, mining, encroachments
5.	Haryana	-22	Developmental activities, Rotational felling
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-1	Development activities
7.	Karnataka	-62	Rotational felling
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-178	Submergence of area, mining, encroachments
9.	Maharashtra	-14	Encroachments etc.
10.	Manipur	-100	Shifting cultivation practices
11.	Mizoram	-63	Shifting cultivation practices
12.	Nagaland	-274	Biotic pressure, shortening of shifting cultivation cycle
13.	Rajasthan	-1	Biotic Pressure and Mining
14.	Sikkim	-1	Earthquake induced landslide leading to loss of forests
15.	Tripura	-111	Shifting cultivation practices
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-13	Loss in mangrove vegetation
TOTAL		-1257	

***Statement-II***

*Details of funds sanctioned during last four years ( 2010-11 to 2013-14) and current year under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

						(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 15.11.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.74	19.66	5.42	11.06	4.56
2.	Bihar	6.21	7.22	8.89	12.81	14.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	35.84	25.23	15.79	21.99	20.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
5.	Gujarat	33.00	30.69	23.58	23.36	21.00
6.	Haryana	24.24	15.20	10.37	18.06	11.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6.48	8.19	3.63	5.22	5.17
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.49	12.12	6.06	13.44	-
9.	Jharkhand	19.82	20.84	9.39	16.82	12.00
10.	Karnataka	15.81	15.38	12.17	17.75	21.35
11.	Kerala	11.28	9.45	11.69	13.97	10.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40.22	33.80	19.34	25.24	21.00
13.	Maharashtra	38.19	33.11	28.89	32.58	35.00
14.	Odisha	17.37	11.41	7.83	10.71	18.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	2.41	1.52	3.23	3.74
16.	Rajasthan	8.40	10.29	5.10	5.62	6.70
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.21	6.15	5.99	5.68	8.50
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.07
19.	Uttar Pradesh	23.64	31.02	18.95	22.00	24.00
20.	Uttarakhand	11.69	15.06	6.45	7.12	5.00
21.	West Bengal	4.73	6.89	4.15	3.82	2.84
	TOTAL (Other States)	330.36	314.13	205.20	270.52	248.55
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.01	0.00	3.32	0.00	-
23.	Assam	12.40	10.52	2.92	5.98	-
24.	Manipur	10.38	12.74	9.46	12.12	8.00
25.	Meghalaya	9.54	9.53	10.05	9.00	-
26.	Mizoram	12.23	13.36	8.23	12.02	15.00
27.	Nagaland	10.11	11.69	10.88	9.82	11.00
28.	Sikkim	12.53	12.34	5.42	7.54	6.00
29.	Tripura	11.76	17.10	8.46	14.55	10.20
	TOTAL (NE States)	85.96	87.29	58.75	71.03	50.20
	GRAND TOTAL	416.32	401.42	263.95	341.55	298.75

***Statement-III***

*Details of approved advance work area from 2010-11 to 2014-15 under  
National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Year				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	14-15 till 15.11.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2341	5453	0	1605	810
2.	Bihar	0	5647	2415	3885	1786
3.	Chhattisgarh	1177	8370	2934	5906	4699
4.	Goa	0	0	-	0	-
5.	Gujarat	1760	11150	2000	2735	5284
6.	Haryana	1100	3145	1519	3035	1900
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1646	2566	1450	908	2237
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4857	4486	2260	-
9.	Jharkhand	0	4815	0	3975	3924
10.	Karnataka	0	9523	1880	3070	2900
11.	Kerala	666	2947	1000	1620	1478
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13000	10219	5125	5110	4786
11.	Maharashtra	0	9854	2900	6850	6647
14.	Odisha	0	7410	1975	4910	6535
15.	Punjab	0	625	0	1347	1628
16.	Rajasthan	400	3300	1250	2325	2550
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	2984	1800	2094	750
18.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	795
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5167	12435	4270	4890	8548
20.	Uttarakhand	3340	5058	2350	1241	1330
21.	West Bengal	2815	2360	710	970	2495
TOTAL (Other States)		33412	112718	38064	58736	61082

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	3125	0	0	0	-
23.	Assam	0	0	0	3675	-
24.	Manipur	3599	4250	3970	2530	1835
25.	Meghalaya	4800	3930	3000	3000	-
26.	Mizoram	2370	2600	2500	3000	3135
27.	Nagaland	2000	8000	2910	4000	2130
27.	Sikkim	1549	3730	650	1095	1851
28.	Tripura	6271	6220	4435	4547	1796
TOTAL (NE States)		23714	28730	17465	21847	10747
GRAND TOTAL		57126	141448	55529	80583	71829

**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds released to the State Governments for preparatory activities under Green India Mission*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year 2011-12	Financial Year 2012-13	Financial Year 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	127.00
3.	Assam	130.00	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	-	224.85
3.	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	0
6.	Gujarat	133.80	-	0
7.	Haryana	357.00	-	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50	-	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-	0
10.	Jharkhand	147.00	-	0
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	0

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	194.60	-	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	0
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	0
15.	Manipur	40.50	-	
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	89.70
17.	Mizoram	0	-	223.65
18.	Nagaland	141.50	-	0
19.	Odisha	107.50	-	0
20.	Punjab	125.50	-	0
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	0
22.	Sikkim	0	-	299.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	0
24.	Tripura	350.50	-	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	0
26.	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	0
27.	West Bengal	0	-	300.75
	TOTAL	4994.55	-	1265.50

#### Launching of Air Quality Index

490. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Air Quality index to provide easy access to citizens of urban areas of the quality of the air they breathe;

(b) whether at present 246 cities in India have some form of air quality monitoring with 16 cities under real time monitoring system; and

(c) the time-frames for formalizing Purity Index—across major urban pockets and for the roll-out, nation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees

(PCCs) for UTs and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) at 580 manual station in 244 cities, towns and industrial areas in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 micron (PM<sub>10</sub>) apart from real time monitoring in 16 cities.

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

### **Revision of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index**

491. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that have been cleared in the eight critically polluted industrial belts (as identified by the CEPI index), since the lifting of the moratorium on the expansion in polluted industrial zones;

(b) the expected timeline of the revision of the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI); and

(c) the safeguards that have been put in place to ensure that no deterioration takes place in critically polluted areas in such time as the index is revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) had imposed temporary moratorium on 13.01.2010 on consideration of projects for environmental clearance to be located in 43 Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs), identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Later, based on inputs received from CPCB regarding action plans prepared by the concerned State pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) for improving the environmental quality in these areas and actions initiated, as also re-assessment of CEPI score done by CPCB of these areas, this Ministry has lifted moratorium from different CPAs time to time subject to certain stipulations.

This Ministry has issued an Office Memorandum (OM) on 10th June, 2014 for consideration of environmental clearance based on CEPI Index and allowing projects / activities in Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs) under moratorium keeping in abeyance OM dated 17th September, 2014 with respect to re-imposition of moratorium in eight CPAs

namely Ghaziabad (UP), Indore (M.P.), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Ludhiana (Punjab), Panipat (Haryana), Patancheru - Bolaram (A.P.), Singrauli (UP & MP) and Vapi (Gujarat).

In compliance to aforesaid OM dated 10th June, 2014, this Ministry has granted environmental clearance to two (02) projects namely i) Bina and ii) Krishnashila under Coal Mining Sectors only.

(b) and (c) CPCB has constituted Working Group and a Technical Review Committee to look issues relating to calculation of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) Scores and others technical matters. The Technical Review Committee is overseeing action plans in 43 critically polluted industrial clusters. Following actions are in progress in Critically Polluted Areas, to ensure that no deterioration takes place:-

- (i) Remedial Action Plans have been formulated by concerned SPCBs of 43 CPAs to improve the environmental quality and are currently at various stages of implementation.
- (ii) Chairman CPCB requested all the Chief Secretaries of States in which CPAs are located to constitute State level Committees under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to ensure regular review of implementation of Action Plans, thereby preventing the degradation of environmental quality of the CPAs.
- (iii) 'Technical Review Committee' comprising of national level experts will also be held to review the implementation of Action Plans formulated for each of the 43 CPAs.
- (iv) MoEF & CC vide O. M. dated September 17, 2013 directed CPCB to undertake environmental quality monitoring in CPAs through a third party on biennial basis (once in 2 years) for computing CEPI. Accordingly, environmental quality monitoring in 10 CPAs namely, Ankleshwar, Ghaziabad, Indore, Jharsuguda, Ludhiana, Panipat, Patancheru – Bollaram, Singrauli, Vatva and Vapi was undertaken by CPCB during 2013-14 and rest polluted industrial areas will be covered in 2014-15.

#### **Regularization of area occupied by aboriginals**

†492. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of forest cover inhabited by the aboriginals in the State of Rajasthan, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to regularize areas occupied by the aboriginals and if so, by when;

(c) the area in percentage out of the total area of Rajasthan that has been declared as forest cover;

(d) whether there has been increase in the percentage of the forest cover for the last five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated to the State by Government for forest conservation and planting trees during the last five years and the results thereof along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no population classified as aboriginals in the State of Rajasthan. However, the forest rights of Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers have been recognized as per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. There are no records of the area of forest cover inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers in the State of Rajasthan in this Ministry. As per the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, 34,082 individual rights and 65 community rights involving an area of 20,998.005 ha. of forest land have been recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(c) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, the forest cover of Rajasthan is 4.70 per cent of the geographical area of the State.

(d) Yes. As per ISFR 2013, there has been an increase of 0.01 per cent (50 sq. km.) in the forest cover in the State of Rajasthan compare to that of 2009 assessment of ISFR.

(e) The details of the funds allocated to the State by Government under various schemes for forest conservation and planting trees during the last five years and the results thereof are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Funds released during the last five years/in relevant years by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and other programmes for forest conservation and planting trees in Rajasthan are given in Table I*

**Table I**

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Activities
1.	Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of National Afforestation Programme (in hectares) (NAP)	10.67	4.94	6.23	4.14	2.81	For re-generation of degraded forests and adjoining area in Rajasthan as approved areas given year-wise in the table.
2.	Under CSS of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) (₹ in crore)	4.96	3.48	2.91	4.78	4.30	The funds released under IDWH mainly for development, conservation of wildlife and its habitats which includes the plantation and forest conservation activities.
3.	Under CSS of Project Tiger (PT) (₹ in crore)	106.94	23.68	0.67	40.91	5.12	The funds released under PT mainly for development, conservation of Tiger and its habitats which includes the forest conservation activities.



4.	Under CSS of Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) (₹ in crore)	1.49	1.03	1.61	2.37	1.45	The funds released under IFMS aim to supplement the efforts of the State for forest management and protection which includes patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.
5.	Under the XIII Finance Commission (₹ in crore)	-	82.80	-	-	-	For conservation and development of forests.
6.	Under the National Mission for Green India (Green India Mission) (₹ in crore)	-	-	2.75	-	-	For the preparatory activities which include institutional strengthening, training and identification of landscapes and preparation of prospective plans for implementation of the Mission.

**Killing of milch animals**

493. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India kills more animals than other countries for various purposes;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that milch animals are being slaughtered and illegally traded;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that vigilance is required to prevent the regular whisking away of camels to be slaughtered and distributed among various States;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of camels were killed for religious purposes yearly; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No such data is maintained by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

(b) Many State Governments have enacted laws to prevent slaughter of cows. Further, in order to control illegal trades of bovines, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture have formulated guidelines for export and import of bovine germplasm, 2013. As per guidelines export of live animals is allowed only for breeding purposes. Export of animals for any other purpose is not permitted.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the Ministry of Health, Government of India has issued a directive dated 6.8.2014 stating which species of animals are permissible under the Food Safety Standards Act and Regulations and has directed the slaughtering of animals of any other species other than the ones listed in the directive is not permissible under the above Act. Camel is not included in the species mentioned in the directive and hence, slaughtering of camels for food is illegal. Every year, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), Chennai a statutory body established under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 issues advisory to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to stop camels being slaughtered illegally.

**National action plan on climate change**

494. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chairperson of the Inter Governments Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Shri R.K. Pachuri that India's national action plan on climate change needs to be revisited in the light of the IPCC's synthesis Report launched in Copenhagen recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government is aware of the launching of Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Synthesis Report in Copenhagen in October, 2014, and the message of Shri R.K. Pachuri, Chairperson, IPCC.

(b) Government has reconstituted the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change and the Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) in November, 2014. The ECCC at its meeting held on November 14, 2014, decided to revisit all National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

**Increasing number of pigeons in NCR**

†495. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rapidly increasing number of pigeons in national capital Delhi, including all other big cities, is becoming a matter of concern for scientists and environmentalists and environment is getting polluted as a consequent of such increase which is dangerous for the environment;

(b) whether the species of other birds are becoming extinct due to increasing number of pigeons; and

(c) whether pigeons spread diseases like asthma, which is fatal for human, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The populations of Blue Rock Pigeon are a common sight in several big cities including

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Capital Territory of Delhi. However no reports about rapid increase in their numbers and environment getting polluted, extinction of other bird species or spread of diseases like asthma due to such rise in the population have been received in the Ministry.

#### **Bio-diversity Conservation Scheme for Jaitapur**

†496. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high power committee of the Ministry has given its approval to the Biodiversity Conservation Scheme for Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) constituted by the Ministry for considering the Nuclear power projects for grant of Environment Clearance has approved the Biodiversity Conservation Plan (BCP), submitted by the Nuclear Power Corporation (NPCIL) for Jaitapur Nuclear Power Park (6x 1650 MWe) at Village Madban, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, in its meeting held on 6th May, 2014. The committee observed that BCP is a unique and important document identifying various issues required for the biodiversity conservation in the Jaitapur area. NPCIL is responsible to implement the plan in its study area. The Monitoring Committee in this regard has already been constituted by the NPCIL to monitor satisfactory implementation of BCP programme in its study area.

#### **Risk from catastrophic happenings**

497. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was assessed among top 20 nations most at risk from catastrophic happenings like extreme drought, floods, sea level rise including damages to infrastructure, livelihood and settlements, as per United Nation's Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change's Synthesis Report;

(b) if so, whether the report also highlights that Kolkata and Mumbai are most

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

vulnerable cities for loss of life and properties due to possible unprecedented sea level rise in 2050;

(c) if so, what comprehensive plan has been envisaged by Government to combat the emerging catastrophe; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no action plan drawn, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Synthesis Report of fifth assessment report (AR5) published in October, 2014, has provided information on extreme events, like occurrence of heat waves, heavy precipitation, droughts, floods, cyclones, and wildfires, which cause damage to ecosystems and human systems in various regions. No information on country specific assessment is available in this report. However, the report of Working Group-II titled 'Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability' of AR5 of IPCC published in March, 2014, has reported that India is one amongst the top 20 countries and regions most at risk based on analysis of climate risk and coping ability by country. It has also reported that Mumbai and Kolkata will be with the greatest population and assets exposure to coastal flooding in 2070.

(c) and (d) Recognising the challenges of Climate Change, Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of energy, habitat, water, agriculture, forests and Himalayan eco-system. State Governments are also preparing the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address State specific issues.

#### **Declaration of national animals**

498. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to declare many animals as national animals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to curb the large scale transport of animals between States for slaughter, if so, the details thereof?

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

**Change in forest land use**

499. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Ministry's order dated October 28, 2014 has altered the process for allowing change of forest land use;
- (b) the expected impact of the order on the fast diminishing forest cover of the country;
- (c) whether the order is in violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and directions of the Supreme Court; and
- (d) whether the Ministry is contemplating withdrawing the order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) observed that in case of plantations which were notified as "forest" on a day less than 75 years prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 and are located in villages having no recorded population of Scheduled Tribes, as per the Census-2001 and the Census-2011, no forest rights are likely to be recognised, even if the process stipulated in the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and the rules framed thereunder for recognition and vesting of forests rights is initiated and completed. The reasons for the same are as below:

- (i) Clause (o) of the section 2 of the FRA provides that a person should have primarily resided and depended on forest land for bonafide livelihood needs for at least 75 years prior to 13th day of December, 2005 to be classified as an Other Traditional Forest Dweller (OTFD). No person living in such plantations which were notified as forest less than 75 years prior to 13th December, 2005 will thus be eligible to be classified as OTFD.
- (ii) Such villages will therefore, not have any person belonging to both the categories, viz. Scheduled Tribes and OTFD, whose rights can only be recognized over the forest land in accordance with the provisions of the FRA. The question of recognition of forest rights on such forests will thus not arise.

The MoEFCC therefore, in their guidelines dated 28th October, 2014 informed the States and Union Territories that in further modification of the Ministry's letter dated 3rd

August, 2009, proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the FC Act for diversion of plantations which were notified as “forest” on a day less than 75 years prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 and are located in villages having no recorded population of Scheduled Tribes, as per the Census-2001 and the Census-2011, are exempted from the requirement of initiation and completion of process for recognition and vesting of forest rights of Scheduled Tribes and OTFDs stipulated in clause (a), read with clause (d) and clause (g) in second para of the Ministry’s letter dated 3rd August, 2009.

It has further been stipulated in these guidelines that in such cases a certificate from the concerned District Collector to the effect that the forest land proposed to be diverted is plantation which was notified as “forest” less than 75 years prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 and is located in villages having no recorded population of Scheduled Tribes, as per the Census-2001 and the Census-2011, will only be sufficient to meet requirement of clause (a), read with clause (d) and clause (g) in second para of the Ministry’s letter dated 3rd August, 2009.

These guidelines will not in any way affect interest of the Scheduled Tribes or OTFD, as the same will not be applicable in the villages which have even a single Scheduled Tribe or OTFD as its resident.

The Ministry is of the view that the said guidelines are not in violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and directions of the Supreme Court and will not have any impact on forest cover of the country.

**Committee to examine five laws administered by the Ministry**

500. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a Committee to examine five laws administered by the Ministry; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said committee had been asked to submit its report within two months; and
- (c) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government by said Committee?

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

A High Level Committee was set up to review the six main Environment and Forests related laws of the country *vide* Office Order dated 29th August, 2014. The Composition of the Committee was as follows:

- |       |  |   |          |
|-------|--|---|----------|
| (i)   | Shri T.S.R. Subramanian<br>Former Cabinet Secretary                      | : | Chairman |
| (ii)  | Shri Vishwanath Anand<br>Former Secretary, MoEF                          | : | Member   |
| (iii) | Justice (Retd.) Shri A.K. Srivastav<br>Retired Judge of Delhi High Court | : | Member   |
| (iv)  | Shri K.N. Bhat<br>Senior Advocate of Supreme Court                       | : | Member   |

The said six laws are as follows:-

- (i) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (ii) Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980
- (iii) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- (iv) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (v) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (vi) The Indian Forests Act, 1927

The terms of the reference of the High Level Committee were as follows:

- (i) To assess the status of implementation of each of the aforesaid Acts *vis-a-vis* the objectives;
- (ii) To examine and take into account various court orders and judicial pronouncements relating to these Acts;
- (iii) To recommend specific amendments needed in each of these Acts so as to bring them in line with current requirements to meet objectives; and
- (iv) To draft proposed amendments in each of the aforesaid Acts to give effect to the proposed recommendations.

The tenure of the Committee was for two months which was extended by one month *i.e.* upto 28th November, 2014. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 18th November, 2014.



**Impact of climate change**

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

- (a) the details of study conducted, if any, by Government about impact of climate change on human health;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to State Governments for conducting detailed study about climate change and its impact on agriculture sector and human health;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received by Government from States and by when the same would be sanctioned, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government contemplates to start an educational study programme on climatic conditions in consultation with the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government has conducted a scientific study titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" published in 2010, to assess the impact of climate change on four key sectors of India including health sector. As per the report, malaria is projected to spread in new areas and threats of its transmission are likely to increase for longer duration, which are likely to cause adverse impact on human beings.

(b) and (c) Government has launched a new thematic scheme titled 'Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP)' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, which has provisions to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for implementing the climate change activities under the State Action Plan on Climate Change. No such proposals have been received from State Government.

(d) CCAP does not have provision to start an educational study programme on climatic conditions in States.

**Steps taken to improve Delhi's air quality**

502. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi's air quality is very unhealthy which could lead to significant aggravation of heart or lung disease and significant increase in respiratory effects; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve Delhi's air quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had sponsored two epidemiological studies in Delhi to Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata to assess the long term impact of air pollution on human health. These studies indicate that several pulmonary and systemic changes and other health impairments are associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate matter which increases the risk of various respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. These results are indicative rather than conclusive because health effects of air pollution are synergistic and additive which includes *vide* range of variation and also depends on various factors of a person like food habit, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity of the individual and heredity etc. Therefore, air pollution, mainly results in morbidity which in turn may lead to mortality.

(b) The Government has taken various measures to control air pollution in the Delhi which *inter-alia* include, the following:

- Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) emission norms have been implemented in 34 cities including NCR and BS-III emission norms have been notified in 2010 throughout country.
- Introduced Pre-mix 2T in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- Operation of CNG mode as fuel in all public transport vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of metro in Delhi to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Formulation of industry specific emission standards.
- Source-apportionment studies for fine particulate matter in ambient air in six cities namely. Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Pune.
- Strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations.
- Promotion of cleaner technologies.

#### **Present scenario of forest land in different States**

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

- (a) the total forest land coverage of the country in 1950, State-wise;

- (b) the present scenario of forest land in different States in the country;
- (c) whether the deforestation has influenced the erratic climatic change; and
- (d) the measures that have been taken by Government to check global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India has been doing assessment of forest resources of the country on biennial basis since 1987. The data of forest cover of the country in 1950 is not available. The details of State-wise recorded forest areas as per India State of Forest Report – 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per India State of Forest Report-2013, there is a net increase of 5871 square kilometres in the forest cover of the country as compared to 2011 assessment. India follows a path of sustainable development through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has operationalised eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change, to meet the challenges of Climate Change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

### **Statement**

#### *Recorded Forest Areas in States and UTs*

(Area in Square Kilometres)			
States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Recorded Forest Area	Percentage of Recorded Forest Area to the total geographical area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,069	63,814	23.20
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	51,541	61.55

1	2	3	4
Assam	78,438	26,832	34.21
Bihar	94,163	6,473	6.87
Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	59,772	44.21
Delhi	1,483	85	5.73
Goa	3,702	1,225	33.09
Gujarat	1,96,022	21,647	11.04
Haryana	44,212	1,559	3.53
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	37,033	66.52
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	20,230	9.10
Jharkhand	79,714	23,605	29.61
Karnataka	1,91,791	38,284	19.96
Kerala	38,863	11,309	29.10
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	94,689	30.72
Maharashtra	3,07,713	61,357	19.94
Manipur	22,327	17,418	78.01
Meghalaya	22,429	9,496	42.34
Mizoram	21,081	16,717	79.30
Nagaland	16,579	9,222	55.62
Odisha	1,55,707	58,136	37.34
Punjab	50,362	3,084	6.12
Rajasthan	3,42,239	32,737	9.57
Sikkim	7,096	5,841	82.31
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	22,877	17.59
Tripura	10,486	6,294	60.02
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	16,583	6.88
Uttarakhand	53,483	34,651	64.79
West Bengal	88,752	11,879	13.38

1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	7,171	86.93
Chandigarh	114	35	30.70
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	204	41.55
Daman and Diu	112	8	7.38
Lakshadweep	32	0	0.00
Puducherry	480	13	2.71
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,263	771,821	23.48

#### Death of forest rangers in India

504. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding forest rangers losing lives in India is highest in the world, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures that Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No such reports of high number of Forest Rangers losing lives have been received in this Ministry. However, in order to strengthen the forest protection mechanism in the country, the Ministry provides Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest management and protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.

Funds are also provided to the State/UT Governments under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) against the Annual Plan of Operations for activities relating to protection and management of forests and wildlife including *inter alia* providing residential accommodation to the field staff and necessary machinery and equipments to them, training of forest officials of various levels with an emphasis on training of staff at cutting edge level (forest range level).

**Impact of coastal regulation zone notification**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government issued CRZ-2011 notification with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fishermen communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent the notification is being implemented and the achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), 2011 with the objective to ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other local communities living in the coastal areas; to conserve and protect coastal stretches and to promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles, taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming etc. The traditional coastal communities including fisher folk are permitted to undertake reconstruction even between 100 and 200 metres in the No Development Zone (NDZ) in CRZ-III area.

(b) National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) and State Coastal Zone Management Authorities for all coastal States and Union Territories have been established for the implementation of provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011.

**Steps taken to check poaching in Himachal Pradesh**

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

(a) whether poaching to prey wild boars, porcupines, barking deer, rabbits, sambhar deer, partridge and peahens among other animals is continuing in forests of Solah Sighi Dhar stretching from Barsar to Dhaneta, Jeehan forest, Jungle Beri, Jandru, Tauni Devi and those around Bhoranj and Samtana in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey in this regard has been conducted by Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof along with the steps taken by Government to check poaching to protect the wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, no cases of poaching of wild boars, porcupines, barking deer, rabbits, sambhar deer, partridge and pea-hens among other animals has been reported in the forests of Solah Sighi Dhar stretching from Barsar to Dhaneta, Jeehan forest, Jungle Beri, Jandru, Tauni Devi and those around Bhoranj and Samtana in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The State Government has reported that no survey has been conducted in this regard. However, the field staffs in their respective jurisdiction have been directed to remain vigilant to check poaching of wild animals.

#### **Environmental clearances for mining projects**

507. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for the grant of Environmental Clearances (ECs) for mining projects, including coal and iron ore have been received by Government for the last five years;

(b) the number of these requests for environmental clearances have been denied; and

(c) on what grounds were these clearances denied; if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has received 477 mining proposals including 23 coal mining and 20 iron ore mining seeking for Environmental Clearance during last five years. Following 14 proposals were denied Environmental Clearance on the grounds such as projects were proposed to be located in eco-sensitive areas/protected areas; submission of proposals after the expiry of Terms of Reference, etc.:

Sl. No.	State	Proposal	Year
1.	Punjab	The sand mining project located at village Jaswan, Tehsil Pathankot, District Pathankot, Punjab for the production of 6.0 lakh TPA for lease area of 45.0 ha. The mine is reported to be located adjacent to Kathlaur Kaushlian Wildlife Sanctuary	2013

Sl. No.	State	Proposal	Year
2.	Punjab	The sand mining project located at villag Barhi Haveli, Tehsil Rupnagar, District Rupnagar, Punjab for the production of 27,078 TPA for mine lease area of 25.51 ha. The mine is reported to be located adjacent to Ropar Wetland	2013
3.	Maharashtra	Direction under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for cancelling the environmental clearance accorded to Udgiri bauxite Mine (ML area: 776.78 ha.) of M/s Swati Minerals, Village Udgiri, Tehsil Shahuwadi, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra	2013
4.	Uttarakhand	Mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulder in river Tons Lot No. 14/11 of M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. located at Vill. Dharmawala, Tehsil Vikasnagar, Distt. Dehradun, Uttarakhand (31.00 ha.)	2013
5.	Uttarakhand	Collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in river Asan Lot No. 14/13 of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. located at Vill. Kunja Grant, Tehsil-Vikasnagar, Distt. Dehradun, Uttarakhand (20.667 ha.)	2013
6.	Uttarakhand	Mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in river Tons Lot No. 14/11 of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. located at Vill. Dharmawala, Tehsil-Vikasnagar, Distt. Dehradun, Uttarakhand (31.00 ha.)	2013
7.	Uttarakhand	Mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in river Suswa Lot No. 12/2 of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. Located at Vill. Satiwala, Kudkawala, Teiliwala Kheri, Tehsil Doiwala, Distt Dehradun, Uttarakhand (141.500 ha.)	2013



Sl. No.	State	Proposal	Year
8.	Uttarakhand	Collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in river Mohan of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. located at Vill Banjarewala Tehsil. Roorkee, Distt Haridwar, Uttarakhand (72.32 ha)	2013
9.	Uttarakhand	Mining of Sand, Bajri and Boulders in river Sukhrao and Mohanrao of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. located at Vill Budhwa-shahid, Tehsil-Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar, Uttarakhand (104.504 ha).	2013
10.	Chhattisgarh	Mahamaya Dulki Mining (Bhilai Steel Plant) for enhancement of production capacity from 0.96 to 1.46 MTPA of M/s Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) in Durg and Rajnandgoan Districts, Chhattisgarh (1522.67 ha.)	2014
11.	Chhattisgarh	Rasuli Iron Ore Deposit Mine of M/s Navbhaarat Fuse Co. Ltd. located at Village Kanker, Tehsil Bhanupratappur, District Kanker, Chhattisgarh (220 ha.) (45,000 TPA)	2014
12.	Himachal Pradesh	J-11015/77/2008-IA.II (M)Bhimgoda Limestone Mine (ML no. 94/03) of Smt. Satya Tomar, Village Kamaroo, District-Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh (8.50 ha.)(60,000TPA)	2014
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Barwas Limestone Mine of M/s Jakra Mines & Minerals, Village Barwas, Tehsil Paonta Sahib, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh (8.91 ha.)	2014
14.	Maharashtra	Bauxite Mining of M/s Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association, Village Shahuwadi, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra (95.06 ha.) (1,50,000 ton/annum).	2014

**Safe disposal of mercury bearing waste**

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

- (a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines for safe disposal of mercury bearing waste in Compact Florescent Lights (CFL) in accordance with international standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to check unregulated and unrestricted disposal of CFL leading to contamination of environment and human health; and
- (d) the further steps taken by Government to ensure safe disposal of mercury bearing waste in CFL in accordance with the concept of the extended producers responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) No guideline has been framed for disposal of mercury bearing waste in Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) in accordance with international standard has been issued. However, Central Pollution Control Board has published "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamp Sector" in 2008, wherein the role and responsibilities of the stakeholders are specified for effective management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamp.

**Measures taken to combat air pollution**

509. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been measures taken to combat air pollution by switching over to CNG/LPG as automotive fuel in Kolkata, Kanpur, Pune, Ahmedabad and other major cities of India, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the performance of these schemes in these cities; and
- (c) whether the status of ambient air in these cities post implementation of schemes show improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *via* its order dated May 9, 2002 has ordered to the preparation of a scheme for compulsory switch over to CNG/LPG as automotive fuel in the cities which are equally or more polluted than Delhi. The 4 cities that have been identified as equally or more polluted than Delhi were Kolkata, Kanpur, Pune and Ahmedabad. The State Governments of these cities have prepared schemes for switching over to CNG/LPG as automotive fuel.

With regard to monitoring of air quality at Kolkata, Kanpur, Pune, Ahmedabad, the air quality data for the year 2010 to 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*). Analysis of data during 2010-2012 reveals that for Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) at all locations were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the three consecutive years. Regarding Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), Kolkata exceeds the NAAQS norms in three consecutive years and for Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM<sub>10</sub>) all the 4 cities exceeded the NAAQS of 60 ug/m<sub>3</sub> in three consecutive years.

**Statement**

*Air quality status of 46 million plus cities for 2010, 2011-2012  
(Annual average ug/m<sup>3</sup>)*

City	State	2010			2011			2012		
		SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	15	21	95	13	25	79	12	24	83
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	7	34	203	8	33	184	8	34	215
Kolkata	West Bengal	11	62	99	13	66	115	12	70	135
Pune	Maharashtra	29	39	82	32	58	113	22	44	93

**Time-frame for online environmental clearances**

510. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is drafting any clear rules for faster green approvals, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there would be a time-frame for online clearances; and
- (c) what would be Government's strategy to simplify the whole process in future, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (b) to (c) To facilitate timely processing of proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forestland for non-forest purpose, Central Government notified the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2014 to stipulate time lines for processing of such proposals at each level in the Central and State Governments. The Central Government has also launched a web portal for on-line submission and monitoring the status of proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (C) Act, 1980 and Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, with a view to increasing transparency and facilitating expeditious decision making process. For further simplifying the process for grant of environment clearance, the Ministry has recently issued guidelines for categorization of Category 'B' projects/activities into Category 'B1' and 'B2', which are to be appraised by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority/State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEIAA/SEAC).

**Environment clearance challenge before NGT**

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

(a) whether Government is regularly making it public about the Environment Clearance (EC) given to the projects;

(b) if so, the details of the Environment Clearance (EC) granted during the last three years; and

(c) whether any order granting Environment Clearance has been challenged before National Green Tribunal; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry has issued instructions to all the regulatory authorities responsible for consideration of proposals seeking environment clearance *vide* Office Memorandum No. J-11013/19/2012-I A.II (I) dated 20.03.2012 for making public all the information including Form-I, Form-IA, Pre-feasibility report, the draft TORs, EIA/EMP report and environment clearance etc. required for consideration of proposals for the grant of environment clearance. Moreover, a condition is also stipulated in the environment clearance letter whereby Project proponents are required to inform the general public about the grant of environment clearance.

During the last three years and current year, the Ministry has accorded environmental clearance to 2210 proposals in various sectors. These are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Total 55 environment clearances granted by the Ministry have been challenged before various benches of the National Green Tribunal. These are given in Statement-II. (See below)

***Statement-I***

<i>List of environment clearances granted during last three years</i>		
Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of ECs granted
1.	Industry (I)	668
2.	Industry (II)	612
3.	Infrastructure	367
4.	Non-Coal Mining	236
5.	Coal Mining	103
6.	Thermal	108
7.	River Valley	31
8.	Nuclear/Defence	05
TOTAL		2210

***Statement-II***

<i>List of environment clearances challenged before NGT</i>		
Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of ECs challenged in NGT
1.	Industry (I)	01
2.	Industry (II)	-
3.	Infrastructure	04
4.	Non-Coal Mining	-
5.	Coal Mining	12
6.	Thermal	26
7.	River Valley	12
8.	Nuclear/Defence	-
TOTAL		55

**Exclusion of villages from Govind Pashu Vihar**

†512. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received regarding exclusion of 42 villages from the Govind Pashu Vihar situated in Uttarkashi of Uttarakhand State; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard; and if not, the reasons for not taking action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No proposal regarding exclusion of 42 villages from the Govind Pashu Vihar has been received in the Ministry from the State Government of Uttarakhand. However, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 18th meeting held on 12th April, 2010 recommended exclusion of an area of 126.60 sq.kms from the Govind National Park and Sanctuary wherein one of the conditions was that four villages, viz., Dhatmir, Gangar, Panwadi and Osla be resettled outside the Govind Wildlife Sanctuary by providing suitable compensation package.

**Working of emigration processing software**

513. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new ₹ 100 crore Emigration Processing Software installed by the Ministry is holding up Passports because it is much slower than the previous system, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the action taken in the matter so far; and

(c) the action taken to further simplify the mechanism of issuing Passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The eMigrate Project launched by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) on 26th May, 2014 has been designed to facilitate and improve emigration management of workers from India. It is a comprehensive system covering entire spectrum of emigration including foreign employers, Indian Missions and Posts abroad, Protector of Emigrants Offices, MOIA, Recruiting Agents, Emigrants, Insurance Agencies, Ministry of External Affairs and Bureau of Immigration. It is aimed

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at ensuring safe and legal emigration of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders to ECR countries. The objective of the system is to ensure that all stake holders like foreign employers, recruiting agents, emigrants, Indian Missions and Posts and MOIA officials are accessing a unified platform. It has inbuilt provision for accessing Passport Seva database for validation of passports. However, it has no effect on issuance of passports.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Ministry of External Affairs to further simplify the mechanism of issuing passports:

- (i) **Police Verification:** Police Verification of applicants' particulars plays an important role in timely dispatch of passports. The Ministry as well as the Passport Offices continue to engage closely with the Police Departments across States/Union Territories and with concerned Home Departments to reduce time taken in police verification.
- (ii) **Passport Portal:** A more user-friendly portal <http://passportindia.gov.in> was released in September, 2013. The Passport Portal is kept updated with Advisories/Notices and Press Releases relating to Passport services developments.
- (iii) To address the concerns relating to availability of appointments, the Ministry introduced **Online Payment System** in July, 2013. There has been a noticeable improvement in availability of appointments since then. There are certain categories of applicants and services for which '**walk-in**' facility is available.
- (iv) **mPassport Seva mobile app.**, which was launched on Android platform in March, 2013, has been made available on Windows and Apple iOS platforms. This app provides passport related information including PSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission and tracking of passport application status on smart phones.
- (v) **The Passport Seva system sends four free of cost SMS** to applicants - (i) at the time of dispatch of passport, (ii) in 'returned undelivered' passport cases, (iii) rejection of request for counter delivery cases and (iv) clear Police Verification (PV) report in pre-PV PCC cases or review of PV and clearance by the PIA. In addition, a **premium optional SMS Service**, on nominal payment basis, has been made available to enable citizens to receive alerts and updates regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.

- (vi) **Common Services Centres (CSCs):** With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of over one lakh CSCs across rural hinterland. The arrangement was firmed up in March, 2014.
- (vii) **Passport Melas:** In order to speed up passport issuance and meet high or seasonal demand for Passports, Passport Melas are organised from time to time on weekends at PSKs by Passport Offices.
- (viii) **Passport Adalats,** on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.
- (ix) **Greater outreach:** The Ministry is working on setting up 18 more Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in addition to the existing functional 77 PSKs across the country.
- (x) **Passport Seva Camps:** In order to provide closer and speedier passport services to people located far away from PSKs, the Ministry is organizing Passport Seva Camps at various locations in the country.
- (xi) **Simplification of procedure:** It has been decided to accept registered rent agreement as proof of address. It has also been decided w.e.f. 1st August, 2014 to do away with ink signatures on passports and replace these with stamped signatures to save time and manpower. The Ministry has also introduced the system of self-attestation of documents replacing the requirement of attestation by gazetted officers.

#### **Temporary membership of UNSC**

514. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons that India is not even able to become a temporary member of the United Nation Security Council (UNSC) as contenders refused to stand down;
- (b) whether Vietnam, one of the contenders, has already announced its candidature whereas India has failed to do so like in 1993-94;
- (c) whether there is no slot till 2038 since candidatures till 2038 have been announced by various countries and India has to support them to protect its bilateral relations; and



- (d) in what manner India is planning to go ahead in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) India has been elected seven times as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), latest being for the term 2011-2012. India has again put forth its candidature for a non-permanent member of the UNSC for the term 2021-2022, from the Asia Pacific Region, elections for which will be held in 2020. India has initiated the process of seeking support for our candidature from UN Member States.

### **Capital punishment to Indian fishermen**

†515. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a court in Sri Lanka has awarded capital punishment to five Indian fishermen;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the facts behind the allegations levelled against those fishermen;
- (d) whether help of advocate for court proceedings and any other kind of assistance for legal proceedings has been provided by Government to these fishermen; and
- (e) the number of fishermen nabbed by Sri Lankan navy during the last five years and the number of fishermen imprisoned in various prisons of Sri Lanka at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) On 30 October, 2014, the High Court of Colombo awarded the death penalty to five Indian fishermen who had been apprehended in Sri Lankan waters on 28 November, 2011 on drug trafficking charges. The Government, through the High Commission of India in Colombo had consistently rendered all Consular assistance to the Indian fishermen. The matter was also taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka, highlighting the fishermen's contention that the case against them had been fabricated. Following the judgment, an appeal was filed against the sentence in the Sri Lankan Court of Appeal by the High Commission of India in Colombo, on behalf of the five Indian fishermen. Separately, Government also took up the issue at the highest level with the Government of Sri Lanka. Following Government's intervention, the President

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Sri Lanka granted full remission of the sentence and the five fishermen returned to India on 20 November, 2014.

(e)

Year	No. of fishermen arrested	No. of fishermen released
2010	33	33
2011	198	198
2012	197	197
2013	676	676
2014	730	706

As on 22 November, 2014, there are 24 Indian fishermen currently under detention/arrest in Sri Lankan jails on charges of alleged fishery related violation.

**Chinese submarines docked in Sri Lankan port**

516. SHRI H.K. DUA:

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese submarines have been docking at Sri Lankan ports;

(b) whether such dockings have continued in spite of Government of India having conveyed to Sri Lanka its concerns in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has by now replaced Japan as Sri Lanka's number one donor; and

(d) if so, the reasons Government ascribe to these developments and whether there are any steps it is planning to take in response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) A conventional (diesel-powered) Chinese submarine berthed at Colombo Port from 7-13 September, 2014 and 31 October- 6 November, 2014. Government of India closely monitors foreign military presence in India's neighbourhood. India and Sri Lanka share a strong and multi-faceted relationship, and cooperate closely on various issues, including defence and security aspects. In this context, the Government has taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka the recent visits of the Chinese submarine to Colombo. Government of Sri Lanka has informed that the submarine visited Colombo

for replenishment purposes, and has reassured that the Government of Sri Lanka would not do anything against the security interests of India. Government of India will continue to take all necessary measures to safeguard India's security and sovereignty.

China has been one of the important economic partners of Sri Lanka since the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka in 2009. As per available information, China has overtaken Japan as Sri Lanka's largest donor over the last few years. Sri Lanka-China bilateral trade reached US\$ 3.085 billion in 2013 (second only to India).

#### **Infiltration by Chinese army**

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

- (a) whether there have been incidents of infiltrations by the Chinese Army into the Indian border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

#### **China using stapled visa for Jammu and Kashmir**

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

- (a) whether China still uses stapled visa for the Indian residents belonging to Jammu and Kashmir, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of Indian citizens who have been issued stapled visa by China during the past three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has lodged its protest with China regarding stapled visa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and China's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) In recent months, no instances of stapled visas being issued to residents of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir have been brought to the notice of Government. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions including at the highest level.

#### **Talks with China**

†519. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times talks were held between China and India and the main points of the talks;

(b) whether China is serious about improving its relations with India;

(c) if so, the manner in which this would be done; and

(d) if not, the details of India's foreign policy towards China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) There are regular meetings between India and China at various levels, including at the highest level. Soon after the new Government took office, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India as the Special Envoy of the Chinese President and held extensive talks with External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj. The two Foreign Ministers have subsequently met on the sidelines of the ASEAN Regional Forum in Nay Pyi Taw and UN General Assembly in New York in August and September 2014 respectively.

At the invitation of the Vice, President of China, the Hon'ble Vice-President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari, paid an official visit to China from June 26 to 30, 2014. The Vice, President held bilateral discussions at Beijing on June 30, 2014 with his counterpart, Vice, President Li Yuanchao of China and called on President Xi Jinping.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

President Xi Jinping visited India from 17-19 September, 2014. During the visit he met with President Pranab Mukherjee and held substantive discussions with the Prime Minister. Prime Minister Modi had earlier met with President Xi Jinping on 14 July, 2014 in Brazil on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit. Prime Minister Modi also met with Chinese Premier Li Keqiang in Nay Pyi Taw on 13 November, 2014 on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit.

During these meetings entire gamut of bilateral, regional and global issues are discussed. Both sides have emphasized several times their policy of attaching priority to the development of good-neighbourly and friendly bilateral relations and are committed to resolving bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

#### **Fake passport and visa**

520. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of fake passports and visas are on a rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such rackets that have been identified in the last one year; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken to make our passport and visa system foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. Very few cases of fake passports and visas have come to the notice of the Government in recent past. The involvement of any racket has not been identified in the last one year.

(c) A number of measures are already in place to make the passport and visa system fool proof. These measures include:

- (i) Issuance of machine-readable passports and visas with improved security features and in compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidelines issued from time to time;
- (ii) Changing the design of Indian Passports with reverse stitching and non-tearable papers to make it more secure;
- (iii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable

Document Examiner (QDX) machines at International Check Posts for verifying the genuineness of the passports and detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents;

- (iv) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation; and
- (v) Introduction of Supplementary Letter Screen Image (LSI) in passports as well as on visa to prevent any forgery in data pages.

**Violation of ceasefire by Pakistan**

521. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the instances of violation of ceasefire by Pakistan during last three months till date;
- (b) whether Government has taken up the matter of ceasefire violation with Pakistani Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the response of Pakistani Government thereto and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Ceasefire violations by Pakistan along the International Border (IB) and Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir between August 2014 and 17 November, 2014 were 363 and 61 respectively.

All such violations are taken up with Pakistani authorities through the established mechanisms of hotlines, flag meetings, weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations (DGMO), as well as through diplomatic channels. It has been repeatedly emphasized to Pakistan, including at the highest level, the need for it to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir as its obligation emanating from the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. In his address to the UN General Assembly on September 27, 2014, the Prime Minister underlined Pakistan's responsibility in creating an appropriate atmosphere for a constructive and substantive bilateral engagement which requires a peaceful environment without the shadow of terrorism.

Government continues to take all necessary steps to safeguard India's territorial integrity and safety and security of its people.

**Problem of Indian fishermen**

522. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing any plan to solve the problems being faced by Indian fishermen so that they may do their work without any fear to earn their livelihood; and

(b) whether any talk has been initiated with Sri Lanka and Pakistan about frequent detention/arrest of Indian fishermen, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Government has consistently taken up issues relating to detention/arrest of Indian fishermen with the concerned Governments.

An India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group (JWG) to deal with issues relating to straying fishermen, work out modalities for prevention of use of force against them and the early release of confiscated boats has been established since 2004. Further, keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen's issue, Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26 October, 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these arrangements, it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and that Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. The first meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Committee on Fishery related issue was held in New Delhi on 29 August, 2014 to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in Fisheries sector. Additionally, in 2014, two rounds of India-Sri Lanka Fishermen's Associations talks have taken place in Chennai (27 January, 2014) and Colombo (12 May 2014) towards resolution of the issue. The matter has also been discussed during the bilateral meetings of PM with Sri Lankan President on 27 May in New Delhi and 27 September, 2014 in New York. Both leaders have called for a permanent solution to the issue. The Government as a result of its consistent efforts has managed to secure the release of 676 Indian fishermen in 2013 and 730 Indian fishermen (till 21 November, 2014) from Sri Lanka.

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of the early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian fishermen as well as providing regular consular access to them. The Government also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee consisting of retired judges from both countries visits jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. Due to Government's efforts 390 fishermen were released by Pakistan in 2013 and 150 fishermen were released by Pakistan in 2014 so far.

Government continues to remain engaged with the Governments of Sri Lanka and Pakistan to ensure that our fishermen can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

#### **Effects of deteriorating West Asia security situation**

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the deteriorating West Asia security situation;
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto specially for safe guarding our trade and energy requirements issues with West Asia; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for improving the situation in the West Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Government is concerned at the deteriorating security situation in West Asia and is continuously monitoring it. We have important stakes in the larger West Asia region including, *inter alia*, of trade and investment, diaspora, remittances, energy and security.

(b) Despite the challenges of the regional security situation, India's bilateral relations with all countries of the region have been progressing structurally towards safeguarding our interests. There has been no negative impact on our trade and energy stakes.

(c) The Government has been maintaining high level contacts with all the leaders in West Asia. Our position has been guided by our long standing ties with the region. We follow a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, or being prescriptive, which also impacts bilateral ties.



**Identity of individuals in Pakistan's custody as Indian nationals**

524. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been informed by the Pakistan Government about a number of individuals in their custody who they believe to be Indian nationals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has not been able to establish the national identity of these individuals in the absence of sufficient detail and information of their background and place of permanent residence; and

(c) if so, the steps/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As per the list provided by the Pakistani authorities on 1 July, 2014 under the bilateral Consular Access Agreement 2008, there are 48 civil prisoners and 247 fishermen believed to be Indians in Pakistani jails. Out of the 48 civil prisoners, the Indian nationality status in respect of 24 civil prisoners has been confirmed. The other 24 civil prisoners are mentally challenged. Of the 247 fishermen, the Indian nationality status in respect of 210 fishermen has been confirmed so far while one fisherman was not found to be Indian during verification. Nationality Status confirmation is under process in respect of the remaining 36 fishermen.

Since the mentally challenged prisoners were not able to provide details about themselves during Consular Access, their available details (names along with their photographs) have been placed on the website of the High Commission of India, Islamabad to help in their expeditious identification.

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of the early release and repatriation of all such prisoners as well as providing regular consular access to them. Government of India also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee consisting of retired judges from both countries visits jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term.

**POs/RPOs in country**

525. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Passport Offices in the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of Passport Seva Kendras in the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether there have been demands for opening up of new Passport Seva Kendras from various States;

(d) if so, the details of such demands, particularly from districts of Warangal and Medak from Telangana; and

(e) the action taken on the above demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The State-wise details of Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) and the districts showing their location are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The jurisdiction of Passport Offices and the 77 PSKs extends to all the districts in the country.

(c) and (d) Several demands have been received from various States and Union Territories for opening of new PSKs in addition to the existing operational 77 PSKs. A list of such demands is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The proposals for setting up a PSK each in Warangal and Medak, were received on the following dates:

Warangal: 17th July, 2012 and 22nd July, 2014

Medak: 10th September, 2012 and 14th August, 2013

(e) The proposals related to Warangal and Sangareddy (Medak) along with similar proposals for additional PSKs were referred to the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) to assess the feasibility. As per the recommendations of the NISG accepted by the Ministry in August, 2014, a PSK each will be set up only in Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Solapur (Maharashtra) for the time being. However, to provide better and closer passport services, the Ministry has been organizing Passport Seva Camps at different locations, including Warangal. Sangareddy (Medak) has also been included in the list of upcoming Camps.

**Statement-I***State-wise list of Passport Offices and Passport Sdeva Kendras*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Passport Office /District	No. of PSKs	PSK/District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam/ Visakhapatnam	3	I. Visakhapatnam/ Visakhapatnam II. Vijayawada/Krishna III. Tirupati/Chittoor
2.	Assam*	Guwahati / Kamrup Metropolitan	1	Guwahati/Kamrup Metropolitan
3.	Bihar	Patna/Patna	1	Patna/Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT**	Chandigarh/Chandigarh	1	Chandigarh/Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur/Raipur	1	Raipur/Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT***	Delhi/Delhi NCT	3	I. Herald House /Delhi NCT II. Shalimar Place/ Delhi NCT III. Bhikaji Cama Place/Delhi NCT
7.	Goa	Panaji/Panaji	1	Panaji/Panaji
8.	Gujarat	I. Ahmedabad/Ahmedabad# II. Surat	5	I. # Ahmedabad I & II/Ahmedabad II. Vadodara/Vadodara III. Rajkot/Rajkot# IV. Surat/Surat
9.	Haryana**	Chandigarh/Chandigarh	2	I. Ambala / Ambala II. Gurgaon***/Gurgaon***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Passport Office /District	No. of PSKs	PSK/District
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla/Shimla	1	Shimla/Shimla
11	Jammu and Kashmir	I. Srinagar/Srinagar II. Jammu/Jammu	2	I. Srinagar/Srinagar II. Jammu/Jammu
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi/Ranchi	1	Ranchi/Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore/Bangalore	4	I. Bangalore I & II II. Hubli/Dharwad III. Mangalore/Dakshin Kannada
14.	Kerala	I. Thiruvananthapuram / Thiruvananthapuram II. Kochi/Ernakulam^ III. Kozhikode/ Kozhikode IV. Malappuram/Malappuram	13	I. Thiruvananthapuram/ Thiruvananthapuram II. Thiruvananthapuram (Rural)/ Thiruvananthapuram III. Kollam/Kollam IV. Kochi/Ernakulam V. Ernakulam Rural/Ernakulam VI. Alappuzha/ Alappuzha VII. Kottayam/Kottayam VIII. Thrissur/Thrissur IX. Kozhikode I/Kozhikode X. Kozhikode II (Vadakara) /Kozhikode

				XI. Kannur I/Kannur
				XII. Kannur II (Payannur)/Kannur
				XIII. Malappuram/Malappuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal/Bhopal	1	Bhopal/Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	I. Mumbai/Mumbai^^	7	I. ^^Mumbai I, II & III / Mumbai
		II. Thane/Thane		II. Thane/Thane
		III. Nagpur/Nagpur		III. Nashik/Nashik
		IV. Pune/Pune		IV. Nagpur/Nagpur
				V. Pune/Pune
17.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar/Khorda	1	Bhubaneswar/Khorda
18.	Punjab	I. Amritsar/Amritsar	5	I. Amritsar/Amritsar
		II. Jalandhar/Jalandhar		II. Jalandhar I & II/Jalandhar
				III. Ludhiana/Ludhiana
				IV. Hoshiarpur/Hoshiarpur
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur/Jaipur	3	I. Jaipur/Jaipur
				II. Jodhpur/ Jodhpur
				III. Sikar/Sikar
20.	Tamil Nadu	I. Chennai/Chennai'^^^	8	I. Chennai I, II & III/ Chennai'^^^
		II. Trichirappalli/ Trichirappalli		II. Trichirappalli /Trichirappalli
		III. Madurai/Madurai		III. Thanjavur/Thanjavur
		IV. Coimbatore/Coimbatore		IV. Madurai/Madurai

Sl. No.	State/UT	Passport Office /District	No. of PSKs	PSK/District
21.	Telangana	Hyderabad/ Hyderabad	4	V. Tirunelveli/Tirunelveli VI. Coimbatore/Coimbatore I. Hyderabad I, II & III /Hyderabad II. Nizamabad/Nizamabad
22.	Uttar Pradesh	I. Lucknow/Lucknow II. Bareilly/ Bareilly III. Ghaziabad/Ghaziabad	6	I. Lucknow/Lucknow II. Varanasi/Varanasi III. Kanpur/Kanpur IV. Gorakhpur/Gorakhpur V. Bareilly/Bareilly VI. Ghaziabad/Ghaziabad
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun/Dehradun	1	Dehradun/Dehradun
24.	West Bengal@	Kolkata/Kolkata	2	I. Kolkata/Kolkata II. Behrampore / Murshidabad
TOTAL			77	

\* RPO Guwahati covers Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland also at present.

\*\*RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

\*\*\*RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana and PSK Gurgaon is under its jurisdiction.

@RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura at present.

#RPO Ahmedabad /PSK Rajkot covers Diu.

^RPO Kochi covers Lakshadweep.

^^RPO Mumbai /PSKs in Mumbai cover Daman & Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

^^^ RPO Chennai/PSKs in Chennai cover UT of Puducherry.

N.B.: Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration, Port Blair is also a Passport Issuing Authority.

**Statement-II***List of demands from various States and UTs for opening of new PSKs*

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar, Vijayawada, Cyberabad, Tirupati	Sh. K. Rosaiah, Chief Minister
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP (LS)
	Jharkhand	Giridih	Sh. R.K. Pandey, MP (LS)
	Kerala	Chengannur	Sh. K. Suresh, MP (LS)
	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Sh. S. Semmalai, MP (LS)
2011		Kanyakumari	Sh. P.R. Natarajan, MP (LS)
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP (LS)
		Kolhapur	Sh. S.D. Mandalik, MP (LS)
		Talegaon	Sh. Gajanan Babar, MP (LS)
		Dhule	Govt. of Maharashtra
	Kerala	Pathanamthitta,	Sh. Oommen Chandy, Chief Minister
		Kollam	Sh. N.P. Kurup, MP (LS)
		Chengannur	Sh. K. Suresh, MP (LS)
	Karnataka	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP (LS)
		Mysore	Sh. A. Vishwanath, MP (LS)
	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Sh. M.M. Pallam Raju, MoS (Defence)
		Warangal	Sh. Rajaiah Siricella, MP (LS)
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP (LS)
	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Sh. Sachin Pilot, MoS for Comm. & IT
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Sh. Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, MoS for Commerce & Industry
2012	Kerala	i. Palakkad, Kottarakkara,	i. Sh. Oommen Chandy, Chief Minister Chengannur & Thiruvalla
		ii. Pathanamthitta	ii. Sh Anto Antony, MP(LS)
		iii. Varkala, Attingal; Nedumangad	iii. Sh. A. Sampath, MP(LS)
		iv. Kottarakkara & Chengannur,	iv. Sh. K. Suresh, MP(LS)
		v. Palakkad	v. Sh. P. K. Biju, MP(LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Sh. A. V. Reddy, MP(LS)
		Kakinada	Sh. M. M. Pallam Raju, MoS for Defence
		Warangal	Sh. Rajaiah Siricella, MP(LS)
		Amalapuram	Sh. G. V. Harsha Kumar, MP(LS)
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP(LS)
		Sangareddy, Medak	Sh. T. Devendra, MP(RS)
	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sh. R.S. Meena, MP(LS)
		Bikaner & Udaipur	Govt. of Rajasthan
	Goa	Margao	Sh. Manohar Parrikar, Chief Minister
			Dr. W.M. Mesquita, Commr. for NRI Affairs, Government of Goa
	Karnataka	Mysore, Hubli and Shimoga	Sh. A.H. Vishwanath, MP(LS)
		Belgaum	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP(LS)
	Maharashtra	Solapur	Sh. Sushil Kumar Shinde, Home Minister
		Latur	Dr. J.M. Waghmare, MP(RS)
		Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS)
		Sambalpur, Berhampur	Sh. Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister
	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Sh. Q.A. Akhoun, Minister of Public Distribution and Transport, J & K
	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS)
		Jamnagar	Sh. Vikram Maadam, MP(LS)
	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	Sh. Dinesh Kashyap, MP(LS) & Sh. Santosh Bafna, MLA
	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Sh. M. Abdul Rahman, MP(LS)
2013	Assam	Cachar, Karimganj, Barak Valley	Sh. L.M. Suklabaidya, MP(LS) & Government of Assam
		Old Hyderabad	Sh. S. A. Pasha, MP(RS)
	Andhra Pradesh	L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad	Sh. Kiran K. Reddy, Chief Minister
		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MP(LS)
		Sangareddy, Medak	Smt. M. Vijayashanthi, MP(LS)



Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
	Kerala	Tirur	Sh. E.T. Mohd Bashir, MP(LS)
		Kasargod	Sh. P. Karunakaran, MP(LS)
		Wayanad	Sh. M.I. Shanavas, MP(LS)
		Pathanamthitta	Sh. P.T. Thomas, MP(LS)
	Karnataka	Hyderabad	Sh. N. Dharam Singh, MP(LS)
		Mysore	Sh. Siddaramaiah, Chief Minister
		Udupi, Chikmagalur	Sh. K.J. Hegde, MP(LS)
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS) & Sh. Balasaheb Thorat, State Government Minister for Revenue & Khar land
		Malegaon, Kolhapur	Government of Maharashtra
		Jalgaon	Sh. H. Jawale, MP(LS)
		Latur, Ratnagiri	Sh. Sharad Pawar, Minister for Agriculture
		Latur	Sh. Amit Deshmukh, MLA
		Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg	Sh. U.R. Samant & Sh. R. Salvi, MLAs
		Osmanabad	Sh. M.A. Khan, Minister for Textiles, Government of Maharashtra
		Kolhapur	Sh. S. D. Mandalik, MP(LS)
		Sangli	Sh. P.P. Patil, MoS for Coal
	Daman & Diu	Daman	Sh. Lalubhai Patel, MP(LS) Administrator, Daman & Diu
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Sh. Lalubhai Patel, MP(LS) Administrator, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	Haryana	Bhiwani	Smt. Shruti Choudhary, MP(LS)
	Meghalaya	Tura	Smt. Wansuk Syiem, MP(RS)
	Punjab	Bathinda	Smt. Harsimran Kaur, MP(LS)
	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Sh. Vikram Maadam MP(LS)
		Bhavnagar	Sh. R.S. Rana, MP(LS) & Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS)
		Bhuj	Smt. P.V. Jat, MP(LS)
		Palanpur	Sh. Sultan Ahmed, MP(LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch, Mandsaur, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior	Smt. Meenakshi Natarajan, MP(LS) Sh. Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, MoS for Power
		Indore, Jabalpur	Sh. S.S. Chauhan, Chief Minister; Smt. Y. Raje Scindia, MP(LS)
	Rajasthan	Kota	Sh. Ijyaraj Singh, MP(LS)
		Udaipur	Smt. Kiran Maheshwari, MLA
		Bikaner	Sh. K. Rahman Khan, Min. for Minority Affairs & Sh. A.R. Meghwal, MP(LS)
		Ajmer	Sh. Sachin Pilot, MoS for Corporate Affairs
	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	Sh. Dinesh Kashyap, MP(LS)
	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Smt. J. Helen Davidson, MP(LS)
	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Sh. Vijay Bahuguna, Chief Minister
		Ramnagar	Sh. Satpal Maharaj, MP(LS)
	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli and Dalmau	Smt. Sonia Gandhi, MP(LS)
		Jhansi & Lalitpur	Sh. P. Jain Aditya, MoS for Rural Develop
		Madariya (Gorakhpur)	Sh. Kamal Kishore, MP(LS)
2014	Andhra Pradesh	Anananthapuram	Sh. A.V. Reddy, MP(LS)
(up to		Kurnool	Sh. K.J.S.P. Reddy, MoS for Railways &
21.11.14)			Smt. B. Renuka, MP(LS)
		Guntoor	Sh. Jayadev Galla, MP(LS)
		Nellore	Sh. M.R. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Assam	Silchar, Barak Valley	Sh. M.B. Ajmal, MP(LS) and Sh. MA.R. Mazarbhuiya, MLA, Assam Government
	Bihar	Muzzaffarpur	Sh. R.M. Singh, Minister for Agriculture
		Siwan	Sh. Sushil Kumar Modi, MLA, Leader of Opposition, Bihar Government
	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Sh. B.S. Solanki, MoS for Drinking Water & Sanitation; Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, MP(LS); Sh. K.B. Bavaliya, MP(LS) & Dr. Bharatiben D. Shyal, MP(LS)
		Bhuj	Sh. Vinod Chavda, MP(LS)

Year	State/UT	Location of PSK	Request from representative of public
	Daman and Diu	Daman	Administrator, Daman & Diu
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Administrator, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	Kerala	Palakkad Kasargod	Sh. Vayalar Ravi, Minister for OI Affairs, Sh. M.B. Rajesh, MP(LS) & Sh. P.K. Biju, MP(LS)  Sh. P. Karunakaran, MP(LS)
	Karnataka	Bhatkal  Belgaum	Dr. Najma Heptulla, Minister for Minority Affairs  Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP(LS)
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Jabalpur	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker (Lok Sabha) Sh. Rakesh Singh, MP(LS)
	Maharashtra	Aurangabad  Kolhapur Vasai	Sh. Sharad Pawar, ex-Minister for Agriculture, Sh. M.B. Ajmal, MP(LS); Sh. Chandrakant Khaire, MP(LS) & Sh. R.K. Dhoot, MP(RS)  Sh. D. Mahadik, MP(LS) Smt. Supriya Sule, MP(LS)
	Odisha	Rourkela	Sh. Jual Oram, Minister for Tribal Affairs
	Rajasthan	Udaipur Bikaner Kota	Sh. R.S. Meena, MP(LS) Sh. A.R. Meghwal, MP(LS) Sh. Om Birla, MP(LS)
	Telangana	Warangal Mahabubnagar	Smt. G.S. Rani, MP(LS) Sh. A.P.J. Reddy, MP(LS)
	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur Moradabad Sultanpur Allahabad	Sh. Manoj Sinha, MoS for Railways Sh. K. Sarvesh Kumar, MP(LS) Sh. Varun Gandhi, MP(LS) Sh. K.P. Maurya, MP(LS)
	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Sh. B.S. Koshiyari, MP(LS)
	West Bengal	Siliguri Asansol	Sh. S.S. Ahluwalia, MP(LS) Sh. Babul Supriyo, MoS for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**Silk road project of China**

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

(a) whether China has decided to revive its Silk Road Project to develop International Trade Routes and requested India to take part in the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the response of the Indian Government to such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government of India has noted the new Chinese initiatives of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The ancient trade routes in Asia included the Silk Route, the Spice Route and many other such routes. These were the channels of vibrant trade in the region and beyond and anchor of Asia's prosperity. They promoted exchange of ideas, cultures, art, religion and spiritualism. India, historically was at the centre of several of these trade routes and shared its age-old wisdom with societies along these routes.

**Resumption of CBMs with Pakistan**

527. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for resumption of dialogue to seek out confidence building measures (CBMs) with Pakistan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) meeting in Kathmandu within a month; and

(c) if so, the issues Government proposes to raise in this conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The 18th SAARC Summit is scheduled to be held on November 26-27, 2014 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The Government is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through a peaceful bilateral dialogue on the basis of the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. For a meaningful dialogue an environment free from the threat of terror and violence is essential. In his address to the UN General Assembly on September 27, 2014, the Prime Minister once again reiterated India's willingness to engage with Pakistan in a

serious bilateral dialogue which requires a peaceful environment without the shadow of terrorism. The Prime Minister also underlined Pakistan's own responsibility in creating an appropriate atmosphere for a constructive and substantive bilateral engagement.

**Agreement signed during visit of China's President**

†528. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the agreements signed by both countries during the visit of China's President to India in September, 2014;
- (b) whether Government had raised the issue of violation of Indian border time and gain and incident of stopping of construction of canal in Ladakh area on the Indian soil by Chinese army prior to the visit of Chinese premier; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of China on the Indian border dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping, a total of 16 agreements were signed, which are:

1. Memorandum of Understanding on Opening a New Route for Indian Pilgrimage (Kailash Mansarovar Yatra) to the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China
2. Memorandum of Understanding on strengthening cooperation in Railways
3. Action Plan on strengthening cooperation in Railways
4. Five year Trade and Economic Development Plan
5. Agreed Minutes of the Tenth Session of India-China Joint Economic Group
6. Agreement on Audio-Visual Co-production
7. Agreement on mutual administrative assistance and co-operation in Customs matters
8. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Peaceful use of Space
9. Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening the Exchange and Cooperation between Cultural Institutions
10. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between National Book Trust of the Republic of India and the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of The People's Republic of China

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

11. Work Plan on Drug Administration and Cooperation
12. Agreement on establishing Sister City relationship between Mumbai and Shanghai
13. Agreement on establishing Sister City relationship between Ahmedabad and Guangzhou
14. Agreement on establishing Sister Province/State relationship between Gujarat and Guangdong
15. Memorandum of Understanding on supporting the setting up of industrial parks in Maharashtra
16. Memorandum of Understanding on supporting the setting up of industrial parks in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) The two sides discussed full range of issues in the bilateral relationship, including political and security issues, economic relations and people-to-people contacts. Indian side raised concern over repeated incidents along the border. The two leaders agreed that peace and tranquility in the border region constitutes an essential foundation for mutual trust and confidence and for realizing the full potential of our relationship. It was suggested that clarification of Line of Actual Control would greatly contribute to the efforts to maintain peace and tranquility.

#### **Releasing of prisoners by India and Pakistan**

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

- (a) whether India and Pakistan have released each other's prisoners during the last three years till date;
- (b) if so, the number of prisoners released by each country, category-wise and year-wise as on date; and
- (c) whether talks have been held to secure the release of remaining prisoners and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The number of Indian prisoners released by

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pakistan and Pakistani prisoners released by India in the last three years are as follows (as of 21 November, 2014):

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Indian civil prisoners released by Pakistan	13	26	38	1
Indian fishermen released by Pakistan	103	677	390	150
Pakistani civil prisoners released by India	102	50	38	23
Pakistani fishermen released by India	121	64	28	77

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistani authorities the issue of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners as well as providing them regular consular access. Government of India also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners comprising retired Judges from the higher judiciary of both countries has also been constituted to look at humanitarian issues and ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term.

#### **Formation of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation in CPSU**

530. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation has been formed in all the Central Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether all these organisations has been duly registered and bye-laws governing their function are duly approved and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No. Only 43 SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisations have been formed in 9 out of 32 Central Public Sector Undertakings, under the administrative control of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. These organizations have been duly registered and bye-laws governing their function are duly approved. The details of these organizations is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation in Central Public Sector  
undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of  
Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSU	Details of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation
1.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	(i) CCI SC/ST Employees Welfare Association Rajban, Distt. Sirmur, (H.P.). Reg. No.- 5645/86 (ii) SC/ST Employees Welfare Association KKT, Tandur, (Telagana). Reg. No.-16 .
2.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. SC/ST Employees Welfare Association T.S.P.L. T.B.DAM-583225. Reg. No. 57/90-91.
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	(i) Depressed Class League. Reg. No.-168. (ii) B.R. Ambedker Sewa Sansthan. Reg. No.-173.
4.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) HPF Tribes Welfare Association. Reg. No.-153/07. (ii) HPF Employees Scheduled Caste Welfare Association. Reg. No.-161/07. (iii) HPF United Scheduled Caste Employees Welfare Association. Reg. No.-221/07.
5.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. SC/ST Employees Welfare Association, Naini, Allahabad. Reg. No.-1238.
6.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	HPC Employees Welfare organization.
7.	Scooters India Ltd.	Anusuchit Jati Avam Anusuchit Janjati Kalyankari Karamchari Association Scooters India Ltd. Reg. No.-1061.
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	(i) BHEL SC and ST Employees Welfare Association (ii) BHEL SC Employees Welfare Association (1) (iii) BHEL SC Employees Welfare Association (2) (iv) BHEL ST Employees Welfare Association (v) Adivasi Karamchari Association (vi) Adim Samudai Employees Welfare Association (vii) Bhartiya SC/ST BHEL Karamchari Kalyan Samiti



Sl. No.	Name of CPSU	Details of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation
		(viii) All India Federation of SC/ST Employees Welfare Association
		(ix) ST Welfare Association
		(x) The Scheduled Castes Uplift Union; BHEL Branch
		(xi) BHEL SC/ST Employees Welfare Council
		(xii) BHEL SC/ST Employees Welfare Association
		(xiii) The Scheduled Castes Uplift Union
		(xiv) Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Welfare Association - Branch: BHEL Ramachandrapuram
		(xv) Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare & Cultural Association
		(xvi) BHEL R&D SC/ST Employees Welfare Association
		(xvii) BHEL- EPD: SC/ST's Uplift Union
		(xviii) BHEL- EDN: SC/ST's Uplift Union
		(xix) Anusuchit Jati- Janjati Karamchari Association
		(xx) BHEL Anusuchit Jati/ Janjati Karmchari Kalyan Samiti
		(xxi) Ambedkar SC/ST Karamchari Kalyan Samiti
		(xxii) BHEL PSSR SC/ST Employees Welfare Association
		(xxiii) BHEL SC/ST's Welfare Association
		(xxiv) BHEL SC/ST Employees Welfare Association
9.	HMT Ltd.	(i) HMT SC/ST Employees Association Reg. No. TMK-S 585/2021213 dated 5.3.2013.
		(ii) SC/ST Employees Association WFR Reg. No.- Hid/126/88.
		(iii) HMT SWCD SC/ST Employees Association Reg. No.-769/95-96.
		(iv) HMT Watch Factory SC/ST Employees Association
		(v) HMT Head Office SC/ST Employees Association Reg. No.-108/94-95.

Sl. No.	Name of CPSU	Details of SC/ST Employees' Welfare Organisation
		(vi) HMT Machine Tools Ltd. (MBX&CSD) SC/ST Employees (Welfare) Association Reg. No.-478/99.
		(vii) Prage Tools SC/ST Welfare Association-Secunderabad. Reg. No..-S/16.
		(viii) HMT SC/ST Employees Welfare Reg. No.-235.

### **Protection of Capital Goods Industry**

531. SHRI CHANDAN MITRA:

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified Capital Goods Sector as a strategic sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of long term roadmap to develop indigenous manufacturing base in this sector; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of our Capital Goods Industry as well as the domestic industry as a whole while entering into free trade agreements and Preferential Trade Agreements with various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

A road map for developing indigenous manufacturing in this sector is covered under the "National Manufacturing Policy" formulated by the Government of India in 2011. National Manufacturing Policy also includes Capital Goods.

Further, Department of Heavy Industry prepared a Working Group Report under the aegis of Planning Commission in 2011 for Capital Goods and Engineering Sector.

These two policy documents contain recommendations for developing domestic manufacturing base in the long run.

(c) Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study feasibility of the proposed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including their impact on the domestic stakeholders. Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well

as the Administrative Ministries and Departments are consulted. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry including the capital goods sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/ negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA.

#### **Closing of some PSUs**

532. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to close down some PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for the closure of each of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 28th February, 2014 had approved giving VRS to all the employees of Hindustan Photo Film Limited (HPF) at 2007 notional pay scales and further action for closure of the company. The VRS could not be given due to stay granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. However, the Madras High Court by their recent order on 9.9.14, as modified by their order dated 16.9.14, has allowed willing employees to avail VRS.

(c) Board For Reconstruction Of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), after reviewing its present status of operations and future outlook, has *inter-alia* observed that in the light of the Company's original activities being totally unproductive and the failure of the various efforts of diversify in recent times, the only logical solution seems to be the closure of the Company.

#### **PSUs in Karnataka**

533. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of public sector undertakings (PSUs) in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the number of PSUs in Karnataka State which are working, defunct and under liquidation;

(c) the details of loss making PSUs in the Karnataka State, and the reasons for the losses; and

(d) whether Government has any specific programmes to rehabilitate and make these PSUs viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 which was laid in the Parliament on 20.02.2014, there were 277 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) comprising 229 operating CPSEs and 48 under construction CPSEs in the country as on 31.03.2013. The State-wise details of these CPSEs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13, 16 CPSEs have Registered Offices in the State of Karnataka as on 31.03.2013. The working results of these CPSEs are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per information available from the CPSEs, 9 CPSEs in the State of Karnataka incurred losses, during 2012-13. The reasons for losses are manifold and enterprise specific. However, some common problems faced by the sick and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) include obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, interest burden, stiff competition, weak marketing, surplus manpower etc.

(d) Steps are taken by Government to revive loss making CPSEs in terms of (a) financial restructuring such as, conversion of loan into equity, waiver of loan and interest including penal interest, Government guarantee for raising loans, grant of moratorium on payment of interest/loan, (b) business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another PSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, human resources management and entering into technology joint ventures or Strategic alliances etc. Based on the recommendations of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises, the Government has approved cash and non-cash assistance to three sick CPSEs in Karnataka as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Total Assistance- cash & non-cash (₹ in crore)
1.	HMT Machines Tools Ltd.	1055.42
2.	HMT Ltd.	1083.48
3.	ITI Ltd.	4156.79

**Statement-I***Detail of State-wise CPSEs as 31.03.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	No. of CPSEs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	6
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	5
6.	Delhi	116
7.	Goa	1
8.	Haryana	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	10
12.	Karnataka	16
13.	Kerala	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4
15.	Maharashtra	25
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	7
20.	Rajasthan	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	11
23.	Uttaranchal	2
24.	West Bengal	27
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
26.	Chandigarh	1
27.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		277

***Statement-II******CPSEs functioning in Karnataka during 2012-13***

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Production/Sales	Profit/Loss
1.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	116874	17707
2.	BEML Ltd.	299887	-7987
3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	612555	88983
4.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1432929	299691
5.	HMT (International) Ltd.	3409	448
6.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	23944	-4365
7.	HMT Watches Ltd.	1106	-24248
8.	HMT Ltd.	10095	-14537
9.	I. T. I. Ltd.	92200	-18206
10.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	22720	1129j
11.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	669	574
12.	KIOCL Ltd.	115912	3105
13.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	6883826	-75691
14.	STCL Ltd.	10556	-29612
15.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	130	-3115
16.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	2747	-271

**Appointment of SC/ST employees**

†534. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage in the appointment of employees of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in this Ministry if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of post lying vacant at various levels in this Ministry in various States including Uttar Pradesh and the number of posts to be filled along with the actual number of working employees;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) by when all of the vacant posts in this Ministry are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes. As on date, there is a shortage of 4 ST employees in Department of Heavy Industry and Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) Department of Heavy Industry and Department of Public Enterprises do not have any office at State level.

(c) and (d) Department of Heavy Industry has sent the requisition to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for filling up the vacant posts of ST employees.

#### **Night shelters in Delhi**

535. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are enough night shelters in New Delhi to cater to all the street children and the old living in the streets;
- (b) whether Government proposes to build more night shelters for the children and old living in the streets; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) As per report given by the NCT of Delhi, the total number of homeless including children and old persons is 16,600. In total 184 night shelters having a capacity to accommodate 14,584 homeless are functioning. Night Shelters exclusively for children are also functioning. The details of children night shelters are as under:

- (i) 12 night shelters exclusively for children having capacity of 50 per shelter.
- (ii) 7 night shelter exclusively for women and children having capacity of 50 per shelter.
- (iii) 1 night shelter exclusively for girl child having capacity of 50 per shelter.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to build more night shelters for future needs including the ones for children and old.

(c) As per report given by the NCT of Delhi, 7 sites have been identified for construction of permanent shelters as per the guidelines of Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission. The details are as under:

- (i) IFC, Gazipur
- (ii) Service Centre, Sector-9, Dwarka
- (iii) PSP Area, Sector-22, Rohini
- (iv) Kakrola, Sector-16 B, Dwarka
- (v) OCF Pocket, IFC, Narela
- (vi) Sector-5, Rohini
- (vii) Nangloi, Phase-II

Further, all efforts are being made for procurement of more plots from DDA in different parts of Delhi. The details of which are as under:

- (i) Sector 20, Service Centre, Dwarka,
- (ii) Sector 26, Phase II (HAF Pkt II), Dwarka,
- (iii) Sector 18, Pocket F, Rohini,
- (iv) Narela, near Mandi, and
- (v) Narela, near Truck Terminal.

#### **Provision of basic amenities in slums of metro cities**

†536. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens living in slums of the metros of the country especially Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai are living in miserable condition;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any effective step to provide necessary basic amenities like power, environmental, sewer, water, etc. to the residents living in slums of the country, especially of the metros; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) Registrar General and Census Commissioner defines slum as a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facility. Further details, as per Census 2011 data, on slum households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet, type of latrine facility and main source of lighting of Metro Cities are given in Statement-I, II and III (See below) respectively.

(b) and (c) Government of India, with a view to improve quality of life of the slum dwellers across the country including Metro Cities, has taken following measures to provide housing along with necessary civic amenities in slum areas:-

- Government implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities including Metros under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.
- Government also implements Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Government also implements the Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).
- Further, the Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

**Statement-I***HH-9: Slum Households by availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet - 2011*

Sl. No.	Area name	Total number of households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises			Waste water outlet connected to	
			Bathroom	Yes	No	Closed drainage	Open drainage
				Enclosure Without roof			
1.	Total Delhi (M. Corp)	100.0	49.01	9.85	41.14	50.57	43.99
2.	Kolkata (M. Corp.)	100.0	71.34	12.68	15.98	81.28	13.97
3.	Greater Mumbai (M. Corp) (Part)	100.0	79.80	11.67	8.53	70.73	26.09
4.	Chennai (NM. Corp.)	100.0	92.02	2.46	5.52	91.83	2.51
							5.44
							4.74
							3.18
							5.66

**Statement-II***HH-8: Slum households by availability of type of latrine facility*

Sl. No.	Area name	Total No. of house-holds	No. of House-holds having latrine facility within the premises	Types of latrine facility within the premises								No. of household latrine not having facility with the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Flush/pour flush latrine connected to		Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service latrine					
				Piped sewer system	Septic tank	System	With slab/ventilated improved pit		Without slab/open pit	Night soil serviced by human	Night soil serviced by animal			
1.	Total Delhi (M. Corp.)	100.0	49.9	44.3	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	38.6	50.1	11.5
2.	Kolkata (M. Corp.)	100.0	92.0	44.2	42.6	1.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	7.1	8.0	1.0
3.	GreaterMumbai (M. Corp) (Part)	100.0	32.8	22.6	6.3	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	64.1	67.2	3.1
4.	Chennai (NM. Corp.)	100.0	91.0	87.1	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	7.8	9.0	1.2

**Statement-III****HH-7 Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting-2011**

Sl. No.	City Name	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Lighting				
			Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Other Oil	Any Other lighting
1.	Total Delhi (M. Corp.)	100.0	97.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
2.	Kolkata (M. Corp.)	100.0	95.5	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.2
3.	Greater Mumbai (M. Corp.) (Part)	100.0	95.6	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
4.	Chennai (M. Corp.)	100.0	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Demand for housing units**

†537. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for housing units is rising continuously in the cities;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to chalkout any special scheme to meet the demands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when these steps would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) As per the Technical Group constituted by this Ministry for estimating the housing shortage in India, there was a shortage of 24.71 million dwelling units across the country in urban areas in 2007 which has now come to 18.78 million dwelling units in 2012.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is formulating a new mission for housing for this purpose.

**Implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana**

538. SHRI. VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in implementation of RAY over 2013-14 with regard to the targets set, the details thereof, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is delay in phase-II of implementation, due to which work on 1,03,694 Dwelling Units is yet to commence, if so, the reason for the delay;

(c) whether Government has a set deadlines or revised any deadline for the completion of pending projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the budget proposal for creation of new cities and steps proposed by Government in order to prevent the increase in slum dwelling due to the creation of these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) Under RAY, a total of 225 projects involving central share of ₹ 4689.16 crore for construction of 1,60,931 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been approved. The timeline for completion of projects is fixed by the State Government as per Detailed Project Report which is approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.

**The details of RAY projects State-wise are at Annexure**

RAY is a demand and reform-driven scheme and the progress depends on the commitment of States to mobilize technical and financial resources and therefore specific annual targets are not set.

(d) The concept paper of Developing Smart Cities Scheme is presently at draft stage and budget provisions will be framed after approval of the concept note.

**Housing for all by 2022 scheme**

539. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme 'Housing for All by 2022' and whether the scheme would be implemented on pilot basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations wherein the scheme would be implemented in the initial stage and the funds to be allocated, State-wise and location-wise; and

(c) to what extent it will provide houses to all by the year 2022 in the scenario of ever increasing population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) The

Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). It is not envisaged to be implemented on pilot basis.

#### **Urban slums in Maharashtra**

540. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recent survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) which has reported the highest number of urban slums in Maharashtra, if so, Government's views and reaction thereto; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for making Maharashtra Slum Free in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) As per NSSO 69th Round of survey (July 2012-December 2012), the number of slums from the State of Maharashtra has been estimated at 7723, the highest in the country.

Slum is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implement Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Rajiv Rin Yojana (RRY) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Government including Maharashtra to address the issue of rehabilitation of slum. BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM have been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.

The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses, of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. The Scheme, at present, is at appraisal stage by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

Government of Maharashtra has reported that Slum Rehabilitation Scheme of the State Government is being implemented under Development Control Regulation of Greater Mumbai, 1991. under which projects which include 4,66,524 Dwelling Units have been approved by Slum Rehabilitation Authority, out of which 1,56,903 Dwelling Units have been completed.

**Rent to own scheme by HUDCO**

541. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) proposes to launch 'Rent to own' housing scheme in certain parts of the country for jhuggies dwellers; if so, salient features of the scheme;
- (b) the names of the cities/towns identified for the purpose in the First phase; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the beneficiaries of the scheme do not sell such flats in connivance with building mafia and return back to their original jhuggies as in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) No, Sir. 'Rent to own' scheme of HUDCO is meant only for salaried employees, in public Sector.

- (b) and (c) The questions do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Difficulties in MSMEs sector**

542. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the investors are facing difficulties in starting-up small units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the help extended to such units so far; and
- (c) the views of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) MSME entrepreneurs who are starting units are facing difficulties such as lack of adequate capital, issues like that of getting power connection and clearances related to pollution, environment, labour etc. The Government is conscious of the problems being faced by start-up units. The Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of schemes and programmes to address the credit, infrastructure, technology and marketing needs of the start-ups. Some of the important schemes are: Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness

Programme. Furthermore, Ministry of MSME has been interacting with various concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments/Banks and other Stake holders to streamline the mechanism for grant of loans, simplify labour laws and other procedures to facilitate the setting up of start up units. The State Governments have made varied degree of progress in this direction.

#### **Entrepreneurship Development Programme in the country**

543. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked and allocated funds for Entrepreneurship Development Programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and results yielded so far in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan periods, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry provided entrepreneurship development training to 16,87,324 persons during the Eleventh Plan with an expenditure of ₹234.86 crore and 11,58,562 persons during the first 2 years of Eleventh Plan with an expenditure of ₹ 222.62 crore.

The Ministry's interventions are in the nature of Central Schemes which are implemented through Institutions such as MSME-Development Institutes, KVIC, Coir Board, National Level EDIs, NSIC etc. The data for Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are maintained institution-wise.

#### **Protection of MSME Sector**

544. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh steps to protect the small and medium enterprises (MSME) which are hard hit by the current economic slowdown, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government's initiatives for mitigating the hardships of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have not really percolated down to the ground level, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) To tackle the current economic slowdown the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is facilitating the promotion and development of MSMEs through implementation of various schemes / programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Furthermore, the Government is expanding the coverage of the schemes and strengthening their implementation.

(b) The steady annual growth rate in SME registration (*i.e.* above 10 per cent) in the recent years is a pointer to the fact that Government's policies and initiatives are meeting the desired objectives. The growth rate of Entrepreneur Memorandum (Part -II) (MSME) in the last three years is as follows:

Period	Growth Rate of EM-II (MSME)
2010-11	12.23
2011-12	18.64
2012-13	13.91
2013-14	11.45

#### **Monitoring the public procurement policy**

545. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any monitoring mechanism to supervise Centre's policy of twenty per cent procurement of products and services rendered by MSMEs, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether there are any guidelines framed in this regard to facilitate procurement from MSMEs and the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of action Government plans to do in this regard to keep a check on the minimum reservation of twenty per cent in the total share of procurement from MSMEs; and



(d) whether Government has any plan to increase this reserved minimum limit of 20 per cent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the para 12 of Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, there is a provision for monitoring and review of the Policy under Review Committee which has already been constituted as given as annexure in the Policy.

(b) Functions of the committee are already mentioned in the order of constitution of committee for monitoring and review of the Policy.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government has no plan to increase the limit of 20 per cent procurement from MSEs.

**Special employment through Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Commission**

†546. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start special employment in the country through Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Commission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the above said scheme is a part of the target set for providing employment by Khadi and Village Industry Commission; and

(c) if so, the details of amount sanctioned under the scheme, State-wise, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to start special employment in the country through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). However, Government in the Ministry of MSME has already been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and current year is given in Statement (See below).

In addition, Government through KVIC and the Coir Board has also been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which khadi, village industries and coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in XII Plan and 71 clusters with an outlay of ₹ 149.44 crore have been proposed for development in the 1st phase.

***Statement***

*State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated in 2011-12 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized #	Number of projects assisted (₹ lakh)	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2011-12</b>					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2012-13</b>					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

**2013-14**

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7.	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18.	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28.	Goa	0	89.64	42	214
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	181
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	172.59	237	887
TOTAL		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2014-15 (as on 31.10.2014)</b>					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3368.84	711.24	445	2672
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1991.88	666.51	343	1781
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2000.08	675	4050
4.	UT Chandigarh	405.40	19.74	17	88
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	676.21	396	2230
6.	Haryana	3101.28	786.83	318	1590
7.	Delhi	1161.61	27.56	23	120
8.	Rajasthan	6662.38	1521.19	608	4119
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17073.57	4089.39	1335	13041
10.	Bihar	11073.19	319.86	123	976
11.	Sikkim	638.59	00	00	00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926.51	00	00	00
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	00	00	00
14.	Manipur	1750.20	189.52	71	576
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	00	00	00
16.	Tripura	1387.58	00	00	00
17.	Meghalaya	1518.37	460.74	165	1320
18.	Assam	7238.82	1215.90	1202	3456
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	1653.70	1009	8153
20.	Jharkhand	5887.94	1128.29	608	3040

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	7258.63	1630.82	922	6754
22.	Chhattisgarh	4520.12	171.59	67	391
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10170.42	1769.76	555	4440
24.	Gujarat*	5150.22	2898.16	588	5463
25.	Maharashtra **	7985.19	1473.78	639	4397
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3522.13	494.06	115	1847
27.	Telangana	2550.51	304.88	110	1091
28.	Karnataka	5295.41	1618.11	721	6013
29.	Goa	633.60	00	00	00
30.	Lakshadweep	1082.31	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2710.19	1348.24	683	4862
32.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	1875.99	818	9959
33.	Puducherry	968.50	2.94	2	7
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	776.13	00	00	00
TOTAL		138000.00	29055.09	12558	92236

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman & Diu.

\*\* including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

#### **Review of financial architecture of MSMEs**

547. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee to review the financial architecture of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Budget



Announcement for Financial Year 2014-15 regarding setting up of a committee to examine the financial architecture for the MSME Sector, the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. V. Kamath, Chairman, ICICI Bank on 26.09.2014. The Committee consists of 15 members including Shri K.V. Kamath (Chairman, ICICI Bank) as Chairperson of the Committee and Joint Secretary (Institutional Finance), DFS as Member Secretary. The first meeting of the above committee was held on 5.11.2014.

### **Strengthening of Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

548. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is strengthening the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Commission to make it more productive, people oriented with results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years State-wise and results yielded so far along with the funds sanctioned and spent for the period; and
- (c) if not, by when such steps will be taken in future in consultation with each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The following are some of the major steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to make it more productive, people oriented with results.

- (i) Introduction of Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi with effect from 1.04.2010 to incentivize production and marketing of khadi and Polyvastra besides earmarking 25% of the assistance to provide for financial incentives to artisans.
- (ii) Making available concessional credit (@ 4% interest to khadi institutions under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme;
- (iii) Providing financial support to institutions under the Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of khadi industry and Artisans;
- (iv) Providing better work environment to khadi spinners and weavers under the Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans;

- (v) Developing clusters of khadi and village industries under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) with improved equipment, business development services, training, capacity building and exposure visits, design and marketing support and common facility centres.
- (vi) Apart from the above, KVIC with assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) is also implementing a comprehensive reform package for the khadi sector namely Khadi Reform and Development Programme, which includes capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and incentivizing production.
- (vii) Government in the Ministry of MSME has also been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

State-wise funds disbursed by KVIC under various schemes of khadi and village industries and corresponding employment generated during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) All major schemes of the Ministry including PMEGP and SFURTI are implemented with active involvement of States through KVIC, DICs and State Khadi Boards. Regular consultation with the State Industry Ministers and Secretaries is held and the progress is also closely monitored through meetings.

**Statement**  
*State-wise funds disbursed by KVIC and employment generated*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Total Fund disbursed by KVIC# (₹ in lakh)	Employment Generated (in lakh persons)	Total Fund disbursed by KVIC# (₹ in lakh)	Employment Generated (in lakh persons)	Total Fund disbursed by KVIC # (₹ in lakh)	Employment Generated (in lakh persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3641.12	2.68	4470.44	2.81	4060.35	2.95
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1519.99	2.31	1738.08	2.42	2,037.79	2.53
3.	Punjab	2420.86	3.72	2018.20	3.89	3,640.85	4.05
4.	UT Chandigarh	0	0.21	135.38	0.22	0	0.23
5.	Haryana	3939.92	3.47	3064.66	3.63	3438.38	3.80
6.	Uttarakhand	2128.69	1.38	2440.49	1.44	2917.68	1.50
7.	Delhi	813.69	0.34	1219.95	0.35	878.01	0.36
8.	Rajasthan	5837.84	9.42	7598.37	9.86	4717.56	10.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	29942.81	18.32	18727.61	19.14	20358.48	19.94
10.	Bihar	8213.95	4.15	7979.79	4.32	8574.46	4.48
11.	Sikkim	69.65	0.26	226.77	0.26	55.56	0.26
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.05	0.13	371.34	0.14	1046.21	0.15
13.	Nagaland	765.70	0.62	1163.47	0.65	2033.68	0.68
14.	Manipur	674.45	0.77	1150.39	0.81	1798.45	0.85
15.	Mizoram	540.66	0.95	774.02	1.00	1249.89	1.05
16.	Tripura	3089.25	0.71	2980.46	0.75	1154.44	0.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	958.94	0.48	1286.24	0.50	875.00	0.52
18.	Assam	4926.75	4.13	7433.18	4.34	4363.86	4.54
19.	West Bengal	9876.81	9.41	8523.16	9.87	9580.45	10.33
20.	Jharkhand	4272.24	0.59	3753.16	0.63	4910.82	0.65
21.	Odisha	4738.36	3.53	8292.18	3.70	3859.09	3.88
22.	Chhattisgarh	4029.17	1.39	4760.83	1.46	3033.04	1.52
23.	Madhya Pradesh	6112.13	4.12	10180.20	4.32	9628.50	4.53
24.	Gujarat*	8365.61	2.51	6561.34	2.62	4201.01	2.74
25.	Maharashtra**	6224.35	8.23	8489.97	8.64	5309.57	9.05
26.	Andhra Pradesh	6865.99	8.38	7646.75	8.80	3877.38	9.22
27.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Karnataka	6551.62	5.23	7418.95	5.48	7229.25	5.73
29.	Goa	238.27	0.19	414.73	0.20	33.85	0.20
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0.01	3.12	0.01	0	0.01
31.	Kerala	4547.41	4.86	3845.43	5.10	3689.14	5.34
32.	Tamil Nadu	11934.57	16.26	7807.59	17.05	9115.50	17.83
33.	Puducherry	0	0.10	17.52	0.10	0	0.10
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.24	149.75	0.25	0	0.26
TOTAL		143655.85	119.10	142643.52	124.76	127,668.25	130.38

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman &amp; Diu.

\*\* including Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli.

**Expenditure in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

549. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated expenditure for recently launched swachh Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) the break-up of spending on construction of toilets as well as expenditure on communication and generating awareness; and
- (c) the number of toilets constructed over the last seven years under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) The estimated cost for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in urban areas during next 5 years is ₹ 62,009 crore, the Central assistance would be ₹ 14,623 crore. The break-up of estimated cost for construction of toilet and communication and awareness generation are ₹ 22,744 crore and ₹ 1,828 crore respectively. The break-up of spending by Government of India for construction of toilets and awareness generation are ₹ 4,820 crore and ₹ 1,828 crore respectively.

(c) The number of individual household latrines constructed over the last seven years under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed
1.	2007-2008	11527890
2.	2008-2009	11265882
3.	2009-2010	12407778
4.	2010-2011	12243731
5.	2011-2012	8798864
6.	2012-2013	4559162
7.	2013-2014	4976294

**Details of Ministry's staff**

550. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the strength of staff of the Ministry, all Group-wise; and

(b) the strength of staff belonging to SC/ST in the Ministry and its organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GEN. (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The sanctioned strength of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, group wise is as under:

Group	Sanctioned Strength
A	27
B	37
C	37
TOTAL	101

(b) The strength of staff belonging to SC/ST in position in the Ministry and its organizations is as under:

Offices	Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA)	4	8	6	18
Office of the Protector of Emigrants (POEs)	1	5	11	17
Overseas Indian Centres (OIC)	1	--	--	1
TOTAL				36

#### **Backlog under RTI**

551. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the collective backlog in 23 Information Commissions under RTI is about 1.98 lakh as on December 31, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with the details of monthly disposal;

(c) whether the massive backlog in disposal of appeals and complaints is resulting in citizens having to wait for excessively long periods of time to have their appeals and complaints heard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) As far as the Central Information Commission is concerned, the pendency of appeals/complaints as on 31st October, 2014 is 33898.

(d) The Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

In addition to the above, Government has appointed five more Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission w.e.f. 22nd November, 2013.

The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting in less number of appeals to the Commission.

#### **Establishment of Jan Lokpal**

552. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the establishment of the Jan Lokpal;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government for appointment of the Lokpal, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-line in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the current status of the amendments to be carried out in the Search Committee/ Panel Rules, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, notified the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of appointment of members and the manner of selection of Panel of Names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal) Rules, 2014 on 17th January, 2014. A writ petition has been filed by Common

Cause, a Registered Society, before the Supreme Court wherein, *inter alia*, challenge has been made to the validity of the Search Committee Rules. During the course of hearing of the case by the Supreme Court on 5th May, 2014, the Court was informed that the Government will re-examine the issue and make formal amendments in the Rules and only thereafter proceed further in the matter. Accordingly, Government examined the matter and necessary amendments in the Search Committee Rules have since been notified in the official Gazette on 27th August, 2014.

A number of writ petitions have also been filed in various High Courts, challenging, *inter alia*, certain provisions of the Act and the Search Committee Rules. Government has filed applications before the Supreme Court for transfer of these writ petitions to the Supreme Court so as to get authoritative pronouncement on all these issues, so that the institution of Lokpal can be made functional at the earliest.

Under the circumstances, no specific time-line has been fixed for making appointments in the Lokpal.

#### **On-line access to RTI replies**

553. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all replies given under the RTI by ministries would be available for access to all, on-line, very soon; and

(b) whether this proposed step would not only improve transparency but also reduce workload of Government officials and eliminate possibilities of repeated RTI queries on the same issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A facility to upload the reply of RTI applications and first appeals on the respective website of the Ministry/ Department has been started from 31st October, 2014. All the Ministries/Departments of Government, of India have been requested to upload the reply to RTI application and first appeal on their respective websites, except the replies relating to the personal information of an individual, if they do not serve any public interest.

(b) This step would not only promote transparency but is also likely to reduce workload of public authorities, as there would be no need for citizens for repeated RTI queries on the same issues.

#### **Widening the definition of “sexual harassment”**

554. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced amending rules to widen ambit of the



definition of “sexual harassment” and “work place” to make working conditions even more conducive for women; and

(b) whether new rules could bring in more clarity on various offense punishable under the law, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been amended on 19.11.2014 to widen the definition of sexual harassment and workplace.

(b) As per the new definition contained in the Explanation (1)(a) under Rule 3C of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, “sexual harassment” includes any one or more of the following acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely:

- (i) physical contact and advances; or
- (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or
- (iii) making sexually coloured remarks; or
- (iv) showing pornography; or
- (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal, non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.

The following circumstances, among other circumstances, if it occurs or is present in relation to or connected with any act or behaviour of sexual harassment may amount to sexual harassment:

- (i) implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment in employment; or
- (ii) implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in employment; or
- (iii) implied or explicit threat about her present or future employment status; or
- (iv) interference with her work or creating an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment for her; or
- (v) humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety.

Further, as per Explanation (1)(c) under Rule 3C of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, “Workplace” includes,-

- (i) any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the Central Government;
- (ii) hospitals or nursing homes;

- (iii) any sports institute, stadium, sports complex or competition or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereto;
- (iv) any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such journey;
- (v) a dwelling place or a house.

**Tapping of expertise of retired Government officials**

555. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to tap expertise of huge pool of retired Government officials in order to contribute to the country's growth story, if so, the details of the proposal; and
- (b) whether any "concept paper" has been prepared for giving pre-retirement counseling to Government officials and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare has launched an initiative on pilot basis for 2000 pensioners to prepare the individual for life after retirement and to channelize energy, experience and skill of retired and retiring Government personnel into meaningful voluntary work.

Under this initiative, one of the components is to conduct pre-retirement counseling workshop to help the retiring Central Government civil employees to transit smoothly into post retirement phase.

**Declaration of assets and liabilities by Government officials**

556. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all Government officials have been asked to declare information on assets and liabilities of self, spouses and dependent children by 31st December, 2014;
- (b) whether officers of public sector undertakings and Banks are also required to furnish the requisite information to their respective departments; and
- (c) if so, the complete details of information required to be furnished by Government employees under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Section 44

of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides that every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in the manner as provided by or under the said Act. The time-limit for furnishing such intimation has been extended upto 31.12.2014 under The Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014.

(b) Yes, Sir. Officers of Public Sector Undertakings and Banks are also public servants within the meaning of the said Act and are accordingly required to comply with the provisions of section 44 of the Act relating to submission of information regarding their assets and liabilities.

(c) Sub-section (5) of section 44 mandates that the information and annual return regarding assets and liabilities shall be furnished by the public servant to the competent authority in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed. In exercise of the said power, the Central Government has notified the Public Servants (Furnishing of information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014 in the Official Gazette on 14th July, 2014. A copy of the format in which the information is to be provided is given in Statement (*See below*).

#### **Statement**

*Return of Assets and Liabilities on First Appointment or on the 31st March, 20.....\**

*(Under Sec. 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.)*

- |    |                                    |       |
|----|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Name of the Public servant in full | ..... |
|    | (in block letters)                 | ..... |
| 2. | (a) Present public position held   | ..... |
|    | (Designation, name and address     | ..... |
|    | of organisation)                   | ..... |
|    | (b) Service to which belongs       | ..... |
|    | (if applicable)                    | ..... |

#### **Declaration:**

I hereby declare that the return enclosed namely, Forms I to IV are complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, in respect of information due to be furnished by me under the provisions of section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

Date..... Signature .....

\* In case of first appointment please indicate date of appointment.

Note 1. This return shall contain particulars of all assets and liabilities of the public servant either in his/her own name or in the name of any other person. The return should include details in respect of assets/liabilities of spouse and dependent children as provided in Section 44 (2) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

[(Section 44(2): A public servant shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation to enter upon his office, furnish to the competent authority the information relating to:—

- (a) the assets of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are, jointly or severally, owners or beneficiaries;
- (b) his liabilities and that of his spouse and his dependent children.]

Note 2. If a public servant is a member of Hindu Undivided Family with co-parcenary rights in the properties of the family either as a 'Karta' or as a member, he should indicate in the return in Form No. III the value of his share in such property and where it is not possible to indicate the exact value of such share, its approximate value. Suitable explanatory notes may be added wherever necessary.

Note 3. "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the public servant for their livelihood. [Explanation below Section 44(3) of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013].

#### FORM NO. I

##### Details of Public Servant, his/ her spouse and dependent children

Sl. No.	Name	Public Position held, if any	Whether return being filed by him/her, separately
1. Self			
2. Spouse			
3. Dependent-1			
4. Dependent-2			
5.* Dependent-3			

\* Add more rows, if necessary.

Date.....

Signature.....

## FORM NO. II

**Statement of movable property on first appointment or as on the 31st March, 20...**

Details of the movable assets of self, spouse and dependent children:

Sl. No.	Description	Amount in Rupees				
		Self	Spouse	Dependent 1	Dependent 2	Dependent 3
(i)	Cash in hand					
(ii)	Details of deposit in Bank accounts (FDRs, Term Deposits and all other types of deposits including saving accounts), Deposits with financial Institutions, Non-Banking financial Companies and Cooperative societies and the amount in , each such deposit	Name of Bank/ Financial Institutions & Nature of Deposit				
(iii)	Details of investment in Bonds, debentures / shares and units in companies/mutual funds and others	Name of company				
(iv)	Details of investment in NSS, Postal Saving, Insurance policies and investment in any Financial instruments in Post office or Insurance Company	Nature of investment				
(v)	Detail of deposit in Provident Fund/ New Pension Scheme	Nature of Investment				
(vi)	Personal loans/ advance given to any person or entity including	Name of Debtor				

Sl. No.	Description	Amount in Rupees				
		Self	Spouse	Dependent1	Dependent 2	Dependent3
	firm, company, Trust etc. and other receivables from debtors and the amount (exceeding)					
	(a) two months basic pay, where applicable.					
	(b) Rupees one lakh in other cases)					
(vii)	Motor Vehicles/ Aircrafts/ Yachts/ Ships (Details of Make, registration number etc. year of purchase and amount)					
	Nature of vehicle, registration no. & year of purchase					
(viii)	Jewellery, bullion and valuable thing(s) (give details of weight/ JEWELLERY *** OTHER THAN JEWELLERY					
	Gold Silver Precious stones/ precious metals Gold Silver Precious stones/ precious metals					
(ix)	Any other assets					

Date.....

Signature.....

*Note 1:* Assets in joint name indicating the extent of joint ownership will also have to be given.

*Note 2:* In case of deposits/Investments, the details including Amount, date of deposit, the scheme, Name of the Bank/Institution and Branch are to be given.

*Note 3:* Value of Bonds/Share Debentures as per current market value in Stock exchange in respect of listed companies and books values in case of unlisted firms.

*Note 4:* Details including amount is to be given separately in respect of each investment.

*Note 5:* Under (ix) details of movable assets not covered in (i) to (viii) above valuing individually over two months basic pay (where applicable), or ₹ 1.00 lakh may be indicated.

## FORM NO. III

*Statement of immovable property on first appointment or as on the 31st March, 20....*  
(e.g. Lands, House, Shops, Other Buildings, etc.)

**(Held by Public Servant, his/her spouse and dependent children)**

SL. No.	Description of property (Land/House/Flat/Shop/Industrial etc.)	Precise location (Name of District, Division, Taluk and Village in which the property is situated and also its distinctive number, etc.)	Area of land (in case of land and buildings)	Nature of land in case of landed property	Extent of interest	If not in name of public servant, state in whose name held and his/her relationship, if any to the public servant	Date of acquisition	How acquired (whether by purchase, mortgage, lease inheritance, gift or otherwise) and name with details of person/ persons from whom acquired (address and connection of the Government servant, if any, with the person/persons concerned) and cost of acquisition. (Please see Note 1 below)	Present value of the property (If exact value not known, approx. value may be indicated)	Total annual income from the property	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Date .....

Signature .....

*Note (1) :* For purpose of Column 9, the term "lease" would mean a lease of immovable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent where, however, the lease of immovable property is obtained from a person having official dealings with the public servant, such a lease should be shown in this Column irrespective of the term of the lease, whether it is short term or long term, and the periodicity of the payment of rent.

## FORM NO. IV

*Statement of Debts and Other Liabilities on first appointment or as on 31st March, 20...*

Sl. No.	Debtor (Self/ Spouse or dependent children)	Amount	Name and address of Creditor	Date of incurring Liability	Details of Transaction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Date .....

Signature .....

*Note 1:* Individual items of loans not exceeding 2 months basic pay (where applicable) and ₹ 1.00 lakh in other cases need not be included.

*Note 2:* The statement should also include various loans and advances (exceeding the value in Note 1) available from the employer like advance for purchase of conveyance, house building advance, etc. (other than advances of pay and travelling allowance), advance from the GP Fund and loans on Life Insurance Policies and fixed deposits.

**Reform in public service delivery system**

557. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a Concept Paper for reforming the public service delivery system, formalities in case of new appointments and issuance of passports, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the reasons for bringing such reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to reforming the Public Service Delivery System. Ministry of External Affairs has informed that they have already embarked on the Passport Seva Project as part of National e-Governance Plan, which is a Mission Mode Project to deliver all Passport related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner. There is no proposal for changes in formalities in case of new appointments.



**Form of assets declaration**

558. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee to draft form for assets declaration for Government servants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has extended the time for submitting the assets declaration form to December 31, 2014, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (k) and clause (1) of sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), read with section 44 and section 45 of the said Act, the Central Government has notified the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014 in the official Gazette on 14 July, 2014, which, *inter alia*, contain the forms in which such information/return is required to be filed. Subsequently, concerns and apprehensions were raised by several Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, *inter alia*, about the complexity involved in furnishing the desired details in the forms prescribed under the Rules. Accordingly, the Government of India, *vide* its order dated 28.08.2014, constituted a Committee to simplify the forms and the process in which public servants shall make declaration of assets and liabilities. The said Committee has submitted its First Report on 1.10.2014, recommending simplified formats for declaration of moveable property and for declaration of debts and other liabilities by public servants.

The Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Rules, 2014, as originally notified on 14th July, 2014, had provided that the public servants who have filed declarations, information and annual returns of property under the provisions of the rules applicable to such public servants, shall file the revised declarations, information or as the case may be, annual returns as on the 1st day of August, 2014, to the competent authority on or before the 15th day of September, 2014. The above provision in the said rules has subsequently been amended by a notification dated 8th September, 2014, by which the time limit, for furnishing of such information/return by public servants, has been extended till 31st December, 2014.

**Disposal of appeal by CIC**

559. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of RTI appeal received and disposed of by the Central Information Commission (CIC) during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the present number of Appeals pending with CIC, whether disposal of Appeals by the CIC has been slow; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and the steps being taken to speed up disposal of Appeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) RTI appeals registered and disposed of by the Central Information Commission during last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Registered	Disposed
2011-12	22375	14525
2012-13	20760	17835
2013-14	15790	14968
2014-15 (upto October, 2014)	20070	9811

(b) Appeals pending in the Central Information Commission as on 31st October, 2014 are 26532.

(c) The Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. The Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

In addition to the above, Government has appointed five more Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission *w.e.f.* 22nd November, 2013.

The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting in less number of appeals to the Commission.

**Online details of assets of Government officers**

560. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has instructed the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) to take immediate steps to make available the details of the assets of all officers in all Government departments online as a part of Lokayukta Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status of its implementation as of now, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 contains a mandate in sub-section (6) of section 44 of the said Act that competent authority in respect of each Ministry or Department shall ensure that all such statements (containing the information and annual returns of public servants regarding their assets and liabilities) are published on the website of such Ministry/Department by 31st August of that year. Thus the responsibility for publishing such statements on the website has been entrusted by the Act to the competent authority in each Ministry/Department.

(b) Does not arise.

**Complaint against the CSAT examination pattern**

561. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints against the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) examination patterns;

(b) if so, whether there was also some gaps in both Hindi and English papers thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve the errors of controversy thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from various quarters regarding inclusion of a question section on “English Language Comprehension Skill” in Paper II of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. There were also reports about some discrepancies in the translated version of question papers from English to Hindi in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination 2014.

(c) The Government has taken a decision *vide* its notification dated 16.08.2014 that in Paper II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) examination, the marks of the question-section on “English Language Comprehension Skills” is not to be included for gradation or merit in CSE 2014.

Further, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Puroshottam Agrawal to look into various issues relating to the Hindi translation in Bilingual Question Papers. The committee has submitted its report on 17.9.2014 to UPSC suggesting various measures to make Hindi translation user friendly.

#### **Showcasing of commendable work done during service**

562. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government circulated concept paper to all Ministries proposing to create a platform for retiring employees to volunteer to showcase commendable work done during service, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would be used as database of useful suggestions and information for the officials in the Department; and

(c) the timeline given for retiring employees and whether it can be done online, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A concept paper to create a platform for retiring employees to showcase significant achievements during their service period has been approved and uploaded on Department's website. This would also create a database of useful suggestions and information. Once this facility is eventually created, retiring employees will be able to submit their outstanding achievements online.

#### **Rise in income inequality**

563. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per report by United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) weaker labour market institutions, inadequate social protection systems, poor-quality education, inadequate access to credit and land and excessive asset concentration has led to a wide income inequality;

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether the growing share of capital in national income is exacerbating the inequality gap between the top 1 per cent of the population and the poorest 20 per cent; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to reduce poverty and to prevent a rise in income inequality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in its 'Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2014 - Regional Connectivity for Shared Prosperity' states that 'at the national level, there has been an increase in income inequality in many major economies in recent decades'. The report has brought out that in Asia-Pacific region, "Widening income gaps across societies and within communities are the consequence of a series of factors, including weaker labour market institutions, inadequate social protection systems, poor-quality education, inadequate access to credit and land and excessive asset concentration.

(b) and (c) Since, the data on distribution of income is not compiled centrally, the data on household consumption expenditure collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) could be used as a proxy to capture the economic inequality in terms of consumption expenditure. Based on consumption expenditure data, the Gini coefficient (measuring the inequality between different expenditure classes of the population) in rural areas is observed to be almost same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient has increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12. From the same data, it is observed that the ratio of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of top 1% to bottom 20% of population is 11 times for both the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 in the rural areas. In urban areas, the ratio of MPCE of top 1% to bottom 20% of population has increased from 16 times in 2004-05 to 19 times in 2011-12.

(d) Reduction of economic inequalities has been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Government is implementing a number of programmes to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution. This includes Jan Dhan Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of alleviation of poverty, reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country.

**Mandatory use of Aadhaar card**

564. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has rejected Government's plea for making Aadhaar mandatory for all schemes;

(b) whether Supreme Court has refused to give even an interim stay of its order on Aadhaar; if so, Government's action in this regard; and

(c) the reasons that Government is making Aadhaar mandatory for domestic LPG in spite of Court's orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Aadhaar enrolments are undertaken on a voluntary basis. Hon'ble Supreme Court while hearing a PIL case issued an interim order on 23.09.2013 directing that "no person should suffer for not getting Aadhaar in spite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory". In a subsequent interim order issued on 26.11.2013, the Court impleaded all the States and Union Territories as respondents to give effective directions, and directed that the interim order dated 23.09.2013 will continue.

An interim application filed by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for modification and clarification of the order of the Supreme Court dated 23.09.2013 is pending, and is currently *sub judice*.

(c) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG) has informed that Aadhaar is not mandatory for modified DBTL scheme re-launched by MOPNG in 54 districts with effect from 15 November, 2014. If an LPG consumer does not possess an Aadhaar, he can opt for receiving subsidy into his bank account, without the use of an Aadhaar.

**Proposal lying pending with the Planning Commission**

565. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise list of projects/proposals including Jharkhand and Gujarat lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval as on date and the date of pendency of these projects;
- (b) the reasons for not according approval to these projects;
- (c) whether Government has received requests from the State Governments to accord approval to these projects, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Planning Commission accords investment clearance for irrigation projects having inter-State ramifications for their inclusion in the Annual Plan of the States. This clearance is also required for inclusion of the projects for availing funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits and Flood Management Programme (AIB&FMP), formerly known as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). The list of such proposals which are pending with the Planning Commission for examination is given in Statement (*See below*).

In addition, Planning Commission also examines and approve the proposals of various State Governments received from time to time seeking Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/ Special Plan Assistance (SPA) for specific project(s) from already allocated ACA/SPA during Annual Plan period.

**Statement***Proposal lying pending with the Planning Commission*

State	Name of the Project	Estimated cost ₹ in crore	Pending since
1	2	3	4
<b>Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernisation Projects</b>			
Uttarakhand	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project	3966.51	13.10.2014
<b>Flood Control Projects</b>			
Assam	R/S to construction of M/E along both bank of Mora-Pagladia river from NH-31 bridge including A/E measures at different reaches	14.4202	15.09.2014

1	2	3	4
	Integrated Flood and River Bank Erosion works at Rohmaria	78.48	10.11.2014
Uttarakhand	Construction of flood protection works of Thature and Bhawan from Aglad river in District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	14.1589	30.09.2014
	Flood protection work for air force colony power substation and village Jhajra at Thakurpur Tarla along Tons river in Sahaspur block, District Dehradun	13.7674	29.08.2014
	Flood protection work along Suswa river in Doiwala block of District Dehradun	98.00	29.08.2014
	Flood protection work in Bindal river from Cantt. Road to Mothronwala in District Dehradun	46.12	29.08.2014
	Flood protection works along river Tons and its Tributaries from D/S of the confluence of river Jakhan and river Song up to river Ganga in Doiwala in district Dehradun	34.25	29.08.2014
	Flood protection work of river Jakhan from village Rani Pokhari to confluence with Song river in Doiwala block in District Dehradun	33.9499	29.09.2014
	Protection work on both bank of Bhagirathi river at Uttrakashi	48.814	10.11.2014
	River training works including miscellaneous associated works on both banks of Bhagirathi river as per requirement from Jhulapul to Tiloth bridge excluding proposed works on left from Tiloth bridge to swithward of Maneri Bhali I at Uttrakashi	76.71	10.11.2014



1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	Project for construction of studs and marginal bunds for protection of population and agriculture land from Banjarewala to Alwarpur village situated at banks of river Solani in District Haridwar	38.898	10.11.2014
	Flood protection scheme of Villages from Dakpathhar barrage to NH 72 Kulhal Paonta Sahib Bridge from river Yamuna (left bank) in Vikasnagar Block District Dehradun	77.349	10.11.2014
	Project for anti-erosion and drainage work of Udmadi Rao Nala from village Kheda Pachhawa To village Fatehpur (Assan River) in Vikas Nagar Block in District Dehradun	34.05	10.11.2014
	Project for flood protection works for Hilly Shivalik range originated nalas (between villages Sekhuwala to Prateetpur) in Vikas Nagar Block in District Dehradun	31.25	10.11.2014
	Scheme for flood protection works of villages from river Asaan (between Sahaspur Sabarwala Bridge to Kunja Grant) at Vikas Nagar Block in District Dehradun	57.74	10.11.2014
Uttar Pradesh	Construction of marginal bunds in Ramraj Khaddar along the right bank of river Ganga in District Muzaffarnagar	29.39	10.11.2014
Kerala	Modernisation of Thannermukkom Barrage	255.34	10.11.2014
Bihar	Bagha Town Protection Scheme (Phase III) on the left Bank of the river Gantak in West Champaran District	90.78	10.11.2014

1	2	3	4
<b>Command Area Development Projects</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	Sidhatha Medium Irrigation Project	27.73	10.09.2014
	Shahnehar Irrigation Project	147.47	28.10.2014
Tamil Nadu	Kalingarayan Anicut Project	10.16	13.10.2014
	Manimuktha Nadhi System	46.87	13.10.2014
	Pelandurai Anicut System	20.57	13.10.2014
	Ellis Anicut System	13.57	13.10.2014
	Cheyyar Anicut System	18.03	13.10.2014

#### **Completion of enrolment by UIDAI**

566. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has completed enrolment and the total number of people enrolled so far;

(b) whether UIDAI proposes to start enrolling of people in a few other States whether it has not been done so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be started;

(d) the estimated funds likely to be spent for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which people of all the States, presently not covered under UIDAI, are likely to be taken up for issue of Aadhaar Card?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) A total of 70.43 crore Aadhaars have been generated in the country as on 15 November, 2014. The Aadhaar saturation level is more than 90% in nine States / UTs; between 75 and 90% in seven States /UTs and between 50 and 75% in another eight States/UTs. In remaining twelve States /UTs, the Aadhaar saturation level is under 50%.

(b) and (c) The Government has allocated twenty four States /UTs to UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolment, and the remaining twelve States /UTs to Registrar General of India

(RGI) for enrolment under National Population Register (NPR) process. Details are given in Statement (*See* below). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government, at this stage to change the allocation of States / UTs.

(d) A total outlay of ₹ 13663.22 crore has been sanctioned for Aadhaar project for the period 2009-2010 to 2016-2017.

(e) Aadhaar enrolment in the States/UTs not allocated to UIDAI are being undertaken by Registrar General of India under NPR process. While a target of universal enrolment in the country is being pursued, it has to be noted that Aadhaar enrolment is undertake on voluntary basis; and is an ongoing process.

**Statement-I**

*States/UTs allocated to UIDAI for Aadhaar enrolments*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sl. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.	NCT of Delhi
2.	Chandigarh	14.	Puducherry
3.	Daman & Diu	15.	Punjab
4.	Goa	16.	Rajasthan
5.	Gujarat	17.	Sikkim
6.	Haryana	18.	Tripura
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19.	Bihar
8.	Jharkhand	20.	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Karnataka	21.	Chhattisgarh
10.	Kerala	22.	Uttarakhand
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.	Telengana
12.	Maharashtra	24.	Andaman & Nicobar

*States/UTs allocated to RGI for Aadhaar enrolments*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs
1.	Assam	7.	Meghalaya
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.	Mizoram
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.	Nagaland
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.	Odisha
5.	Lakshadweep	11.	Tamil Nadu
6.	Manipur	12.	West Bengal

**Norms adopted for backward districts**

567. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for identification of backward districts in the country and the number of districts that have been identified so far, State-wise;

(b) whether these districts get treatment under special category; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of districts of Odisha that are covered with 90 per cent support by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Districts have been identified for coverage under the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The 250 districts initially identified for coverage under the scheme, included all the 200 districts covered by the first phase of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and 170 districts identified by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG), 120 districts being common to both. List of 17 parameters used by the IMTG for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In 2012-13, Government decided to include 22 more districts, most of which were districts carved out of the existing BRGF districts between Census 2001 and 2011. The List of 272 districts covered under BRGF is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Special Category Status has been granted by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterised by a number of features necessitating special consideration. Odisha is not a Special Category State.

(c) Twenty districts of Odisha are covered under the District Component of BRGF. The KBK districts of Odisha are also allocated ₹ 250 crore annually under the Special Plan which is funded under the State Component of BRGF. In addition 17 districts of the State have been allocated ₹ 30 crore each under the scheme, "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected Districts". The funds under the above schemes are provided on 100% grant basis.

**Statement-I**

*List of 17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional imbalances (IMTG) regarding norms adopted for backward districts*

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**1. Economic**

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) Percentage of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

**2. Social and Educational**

- (i) Percentage of SC Population
- (ii) Percentage of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class 1-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

**3. Health:**

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

**4. Amenities:**

- (i) Percentage of Households without Electricity
  - (ii) Percentage of Households with Banking Services
  - (iii) Percentage of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.
-

***Statement-II***

*List of 272 districts covered under the District Component of the Backward Regions  
Grant Fund regarding norms adopted for backward districts*

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		4.	Banka
1.	Anantapur	5.	Begusarai
2.	Chittoor	6.	Bhagalpur
3.	Cuddapah	7.	Bhojpur
4.	Vizianagaram	8.	Buxar
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		9.	Darbhanga
1.	Upper Subansiri	10.	Gaya
<b>Assam</b>		11.	Gopalganj
1.	Baksa	12.	Jamui
2.	Barpeta	13.	Jehanabad
3.	Bongaigaon	14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
4.	Cachar	15.	Katihar
5.	Chirang	16.	Khagaria
6.	Dhemaji	17.	Kishanganj
7.	Goalpara	18.	Lakhisarai
8.	Hailakandi	19.	Madhepura
9.	Karbi Anglong	20.	Madhubani
10.	Kokrajhar	21.	Munger
11.	Lakhimpur	22.	Muzaffarpur
12.	Marigaon	23.	Nalanda
13.	North Cachar Hills	24.	Nawada
<b>Bihar</b>		25.	Pashchim Champaran
1.	Araria	26.	Patna
2.	Arwal	27.	Purbi Champaran
3.	Aurangabad		

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
28.	Purnia	2.	Dahod
29.	Rohtas	3.	Dang
30.	Saharsa	4.	Narmada
31.	Samastipur	5.	Panch Mahals
32.	Saran	6.	Sabar Kantha
33.	Sheikhpura		
34.	Sheohar		<b>Haryana</b>
35.	Sitamarhi	1.	Mahendragarh
36.	Siwan	2.	Sirsa
37.	Supaul		<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
38.	Vaishali	1.	Chamba
		2.	Sirmaur
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>
1.	Bastar	1.	Doda
2.	Bijapur	2.	Kishtwar
3.	Bilaspur	3.	Kupwara
4.	Dantewada	4.	Poonch
5.	Dhamtari	5.	Ramban
6.	Jashpur		<b>Jharkhad</b>
7.	Kabirdham	1.	Bokaro
8.	Kanker	2.	Chatra
9.	Korba	3.	Deoghar
10.	Korea	4.	Dhanbad
11.	Mahasamund	5.	Dumka
12.	Narayanpur	6.	Garhwa
13.	Raigarh	7.	Giridih
14.	Rajnandgaon	8.	Godda
15.	Surguja	9.	Gumla
	<b>Gujarat</b>	10.	Hazaribagh
1.	Banas Kantha		

Sl. No.	Districts
11.	Jamtara
12.	Khunti
13.	Koderma
14.	Latehar
15.	Lohardaga
16.	Pakur
17.	Palamu
18.	Ramgarh
19.	Ranchi
20.	Sahebganj
21.	Saraikela Kharsawan
22.	Simdega
23.	West Singhbhum
<b>Karnataka</b>	
1.	Bidar
2.	Chitradurga
3.	Davangere
4.	Gulbarga
5.	Raichur
6.	Yadgir
<b>Kerala</b>	
1.	Palakkad
2.	Wayanad
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
1.	Alirajpur
2.	Anuppur
3.	Ashoknagar
4.	Balaghat

Sl. No.	Districts
5.	Barwani
6.	Betul
7.	Burhanpur
8.	Chhatarpur
9.	Chhindwara
10.	Damoh
11.	Dhar
12.	Dindori
13.	Guna
14.	Jhabua
15.	Katni
16.	Khandwa
17.	Khargone
18.	Mandla
19.	Panna
20.	Rajgarh
21.	Rewa
22.	Satna
23.	Shahdol
24.	Seoni
25.	Sheopur
26.	Shivpuri
27.	Sidhi
28.	Singrauli
29.	Tikamgarh
30.	Umaria
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
1.	Ahmednagar



Sl. No.	Districts
2.	Amravati
3.	Aurangabad
4.	Bhandara
5.	Chandrapur
5.	Dhule
7.	Gadchiroli
8.	Gondia
9.	Hingoli
10.	Nanded
11.	Nandurbar
12.	Yavatmal
<b>Manipur</b>	
1.	Chandel
2.	Churachandpur
3.	Tamenglong
<b>Meghalaya</b>	
1.	Ri Bhoi
2.	South Garo Hills
3.	West Garo Hills
<b>Mizoram</b>	
1.	Lawngtlai
2.	Saiha
<b>Nagaland</b>	
1.	Kiphrie
2.	Longleng
3.	Mon
4.	Tuensang
5.	Wokha

Sl. No.	Districts
<b>Odisha</b>	
1.	Balangir
2.	Bargarh
3.	Boudh
4.	Deogarh
5.	Dhenkanal
6.	Gajapati
7.	Ganjam
8.	Jharsuguda
9.	Kalahandi
10.	Kandhamal
11.	Keonjhar
12.	Koraput
13.	Malkangiri
14.	Mayurbhanj
15.	Nabarangpur
16.	Nuapada
17.	Rayagada
18.	Sambalpur
19.	Sonepur
20.	Sundargarh
<b>Punjab</b>	
1.	Hoshiarpur
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
1.	Banswara
2.	Barmer
3.	Chittorgarh
4.	Dungarpur

Sl. No.	Districts
5.	Jaisalmer
6.	Jalore
7.	Jhalawar
8.	Karauli
9.	Pratapgarh
10.	Sawai Madhopur
11.	Sirohi
12.	Tonk
13.	Udaipur
<b>Sikkim</b>	
1.	North District
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
1.	Cuddalore
2.	Dindigul
3.	Nagapattinam
4.	Sivaganga
5.	Tiruvannamalai
6.	Villupuram
<b>Telangana</b>	
1.	Adilabad
2.	Karimnagar
3.	Khamman
4.	Mahabubnagar
5.	Medak
6.	Nalgonda
7.	Nizamabad
8.	Rangareddi
9.	Warangal

Sl. No.	Districts
<b>Tripura</b>	
1.	Dhalai
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
1.	Ambedkar Nagar
2.	Azamgarh
3.	Bahraich
4.	Balrampur
5.	Banda
6.	Barabanki
7.	Basti
8.	Budaun
9.	Chandauli
10.	Chitrakoot
11.	Etah
12.	Farrukhabad
13.	Fatehpur
14.	Gonda
15.	Gorakhpur
16.	Hamirpur
17.	Hardoi
18.	Jalaun
19.	Jaunpur
20.	Kanshiram Nagar
21.	Kaushambi
22.	Kheri
23.	Kushi Nagar
24.	Lalitpur
25.	Maharajganj

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
26.	Mahoba	3.	Tehri Garhwal
27.	Mirzapur		<b>West Bengal</b>
28.	Pratapgarh	1.	24 Paraganas South
29.	Rae Bareli	2.	Bankura
30.	Sant Kabir Nagar	3.	Birbhum
31.	Shravasti	4.	Dinajpur Dakshin
32.	Siddharth Nagar	5.	Dinajpur Uttar
33.	Sitapur	6.	Jalpaiguri
34.	Sonbhadra	7.	Maldah
35.	Unnao	8.	Medinipur East
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	9.	Medinipur West
1.	Chamoli	10.	Murshidabad
2.	Champawat	11.	Purulia

#### Criteria for identification of BPL people

†568.SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is studying some new technique to identify the people living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed criteria to identify the people living below the poverty line; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has already fixed the poverty level at 42 per cent of the rural population and 27 per cent of the urban population of India which is 37 per cent of the total population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development launched a Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country to enable the States/ Union Territories to objectively prepare a list of families living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas. The ranking of households would be done in three steps-automatic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exclusion criteria, automatic inclusion criteria and deprivation criteria. The criteria for ranking of households in rural areas is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Planning Commission estimates percentage and number of people living below poverty line using large sample survey data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The surveys are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 computed following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology have been released on 22nd July 2013, according to which the poverty ratio in the country has been estimated as 21.9 percent whereas for the rural and urban areas it has been estimated as 25.7 percent and 13.7 percent respectively.

***Statement***

*List of Criteria for ranking of Households in Rural Areas for Automatic Exclusions, Automatic Inclusions and Deprivations- SECC, 2011*

- 1. List of Automatic Exclusion Criteria:** The following are the criteria for automatic exclusions:-
- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
  - (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc.;
  - (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of ₹50,000 and above;
  - (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
  - (v) Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose, any non agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
  - (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than ₹ 10,000 p.m.;
  - (vii) Households paying income tax or professional tax;
  - (viii) Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
  - (ix) Households owning Refrigerator;

- (x) Households owning landline phones;
  - (xi) Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/ tubewell;
  - (xii) Households with 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
  - (xiii) Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated borewell / tubewell?
- 2. List of Automatic Inclusion Criteria:** Following categories of households would be compulsorily/ automatically included subject to exclusion criteria:—
- (i) Households without shelter;
  - (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;
  - (iii) Manual scavengers;
  - (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
  - (v) Legally released bonded labourers.
- 3. Deprivation Criteria:** The following are the deprivation criteria used for inclusion:—
- (i) Households with only one room with kuchcha walls and kuchcha roof;
  - (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
  - (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
  - (iv) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
  - (v) SC/ST households;
  - (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
  - (vii) Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour.

#### **Linking of Aadhaar cards with SIM cards**

569. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been demands to link SIM cards with Aadhaar to curb the misuse of mobile SIMs, if so, the decision of Government in this regard;

(b) by when all the eligible people would get Aadhaar number so as to link SIM with Aadhaar, keeping in view of the fact that only 70 crore Aadhaar number has been issued; and

(c) the status of issuing of Aadhaar cards in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Department of Telecommunications has issued instructions to Telecom Service Providers on 16.10.2014 to collect “Aadhaar Number” along with Customer Acquisition Form while issuing mobile telephone connections and to store the same in their database along with other data. The copy of instructions dated 16.10.2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) While a target of universal enrolment is being pursued, it has to be noted that Aadhaar enrolment is undertaken on voluntary basis, and is an ongoing process.

(c) As on 15.11.2014, a total of 4.72 and 3.56 crore Aadhaar have been generated in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively. The district-wise details, are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Communications & IT**

**Department of Telecommunications**

**(AS Cell)**

**Sanchar Bhawan, 20 Ashoka Road, New Delhi -110 001.**

File No: 800-09/2010-VAS

Dated: 16.10.2014

**All CMTS/ UAS/UL (AS)/ UL Licensee(s)**

**Subject:** Collecting Aadhaar numbers alongwith Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) of mobile telephone applications and storing the same in the database along with other data by telecom service operators.

It has been decided to collect ‘Aadhaar Number’ along with Customer Application Form (CAF) of mobile telephone applications and store the same in the database along with other data.

2. Accordingly, ‘Aadhaar Number’ may be made part of CAF on the top, below “Unique Customer Application Form (CAF) No” and above “Type of Connection” in the

CAF format enclosed with the instructions issued *vide* letter no. 800-09/2010-VAS dated 09.08.2012 wherever 'Aadhaar Number' is not available, it may be mentioned as "Not available".

3. It will be applicable in all cases irrespective of the fact that mobile connection is issued by taking Aadhaar Card or any other document as proof of identity and proof of address.

4. This shall come into effect immediately. Access Service Providers should amend their database for adding 'Aadhar Number' within a time period of two months. In the amended database, the 'Aadhar Number' of mobile connections given in the meantime should be added in a period of one week thereafter. 'Aadhar Number' of mobile connections given after amendment of database should be added along with all the other data of subscriber in the database before activation of mobile connection as per the instructions issued *vide* letter no. 800-09/2010-VAS dated 09.08.2012.

(P.C. Sharma)

Director (AS-II)

**Copy to:**

1. Sr. DDG (TERM), DoT, New Delhi
2. All DDGs TERM
3. DDG (LF-I)/ DDG (LF-II)/ DDG(A/C), DoT, New Delhi
4. Director(AS-I)/ Director(AS-III)/Director (AS-IV)/ Director (AS-V), DoT
5. COAI/AUSPI

***Statement-II***

*Aadhaar generation in Andhra Pradesh as on 15 November 2014 (district -wise)*

Sl. No.	District	Population	Aadhaar
1.	Srikakulam	2,699,471	2,727,768
2.	Ananthapur	4,083,315	4,073,401
3.	East Godavari	5,151,549	5,079,185
4.	Chittoor	4,170,468	4,041,628
5.	West Godavari	3,934,782	3,748,822
6.	Guntur	4,889,230	4,631,378
7.	Prakasam	3,392,764	3,209,941

Sl. No.	District	Population	Aadhaar
8.	Vizianagaram	2,342,868	2,227,663
9.	Visakhapatnam	4,288,113	4,050,373
10.	Nellore	2,966,082	2,786,750
11.	Krishna	4,529,009	4,234,655
12.	Kurnool	4,046,601	3,769,336
13.	Cuddapah	2,884,524	2,671,710
TOTAL		49,378,776	47,252,610

*Aadhaar generation in Telangana as on 15 November 2014 ( district-wise)*

Sl. No.	District	Population	Aadhaar
1.	Hyderabad	4,010,238	6,192,453
2.	Adilabad	2,737,738	2,763,075
3.	Khammam	2,798,214	2,711,729
4.	Nizamabad	2,552,073	2,459,156
5.	Warangal	3,522,644	3,380,537
6.	Karimnagar	3,811,738	3,649,031
7.	Nalgonda	3,483,648	3,273,694
8.	Medak	3,031,877	2,820,982
9.	Mahbubnagar	4,042,191	3,751,377
10.	K.V. Rangareddy	5,296,741	4,642,758
TOTAL		35,287,102	35,644,792

**Current status of Aadhaar card scheme**

†570.SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- the current status of the 'Aadhaar Card Scheme';
- whether all the citizens have been provided Aadhaar Card;
- the amount of money spent on this scheme; and
- the time-limit of completing this scheme and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) A total of 70.43 crores Aadhaars have been generated as on 15.11.2014.

(b) Aadhaar is issued to residents of the country and is not a proof of citizenship.

(c) As on 31 October 2014 a total amount of ₹ 5181 crore has been spent on this scheme since inception.

(d) While a target of universal enrolment is being pursued, it has to be noted that Aadhaar enrolment is undertaken on voluntary basis, and is an ongoing process.

#### **Increase in annual plan of Rajasthan**

†571. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the increase made in the annual plan of Rajasthan State, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make special provision in the next plan for the desert and the tribal dominated areas, if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Plan Outlay of the Rajasthan State approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 2013-14 was ₹ 40,500.00 crore whereas budgeted Plan Outlay passed by the State Legislature for the Annual Plan 2014-15 is ₹ 69,820.05 crore *i.e.* an increase by ₹ 29,320.05 crore. The funds for tribal areas are earmarked in accordance with guidelines of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and for desert areas funds are allocated looking in to the specific needs of areas and availability of resources.

#### **GDP in science research**

572. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian investment in science has lagged behind that of China, the US and South Korea resulting in these countries staying ahead in research, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India invested only 0.88 per cent of its GDP in science research while the US invested 7-8 per cent and South Korea 3-4 per cent of their GDP and Indian's lowest spend-to-GDP ratio is resulting in a big lag in research; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken to increase India's investment in science?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. According to the latest available statistics, the Indian investment in science and technology in terms of Gross expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) during 2011-12 has been 36.2 billion US\$ Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) whereas China, the US and South Korea invested 205.4, 429.1 and 58.4 billion US\$ PPP respectively. However, India's investment is higher than many countries such as Brazil 27.4, Canada 24.7 and Sweden 13.4, Mexico 8.1 and Finland 7.9 billion US\$ PPP during 2011-12. In absolute terms, India's national R&D expenditure during 2011-12 has been estimated to be of the order of ₹72620.44 crore.

(b) and (c) India invested 0.88% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) towards Research and Development (R&D) whereas USA and South Korea spent 2.76% and 4.04% respectively during 2011-12. However, the private sector contribution in R&D as percentage of GDP in India is only one-third while two-third is being contributed by the public sector. The private sector participation in India's R&D has not kept pace with many developed and emerging countries in the world.

The Government has desired to invest 2% of its GDP on R&D during the Twelfth plan period and has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, launching of New Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, creation of centres of excellence for research and facilities in emerging and frontline S&T areas in academic and national institutes, establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, recognition of R&D units, fiscal incentives and support measures for enhancing the participation of industry in R&D.

#### **Lecture by scientists and researchers in schools**

573. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to make it mandatory for scientists and researchers of all Government institutions to undertake 12 hours lecture classes in schools and colleges in an academic year;

(b) whether the department will enter into an agreement with schools and colleges in this regard;

(c) whether the CSIR and the department of Science and Technology have about 6,000 scientists and researchers on their rolls and that the performance of scientists and researchers would be evaluated every three years; and

(d) whether the Government is considering a special promotion scheme for women scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) have about 5000 scientists on their rolls. Performance of scientists and researchers is evaluated annually.

(d) No Sir, Government has no proposal for special promotion scheme for women scientists.

#### **Plight of CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute**

574. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for starting of CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI) with great fanfare few years back is later left into oblivion with no head nor sufficient number of scientists and equipments like supercomputer;

(b) whether Government consider this institute really essential for scientific growth;

(c) if so, why all approved posts of scientists are not filled and institute not allowed to go on full stream; and

(d) whether it is a fact that India is advance in certain advanced areas of science and technology is suffering due to the delay in acquiring equipments and appointing scientists in CSIR-4PI?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Sir, the recent technological advancements have led to the prospect of the fourth

paradigm of science, where the challenge lies in making use of the vast data generated/being generated for social good. With its strong foundations in modelling and simulation *i.e.*, third paradigm of science, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) constituent Unit, CSIR-Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (CSIR-CMMACS) was repositioned as the nucleus of the CSIR-Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI) in February 2013. The CSIR-4PI is envisioned to empower CSIR in addressing the grand challenges of science and technology through data intensive scientific research and discovery, by synthesizing data analytics with theory, observation and large scale computation. CSIR-4PI was envisaged to function in a hub and spoke model, with CSIR-CMMACS as the hub and the spokes proposed were the CSIR constituent labs across the country with strong involvement in computational and data intensive research. Further, the Advisory Committee of CSIR-CMMACS was continued for functioning as the Advisory Committee for CSIR-4PI. CSIR-4PI currently has a total strength of 40 personnel, of which 28 are scientists, 7 technical officers and 5 administrative staff. CSIR-Fourth Paradigm Institute is an integral part of the organization.

(b) CSIR's objective through the CSIR-4PI is to achieve a global leadership position in the informatics domain, with state-of-art infrastructure and best of minds, so as to revolutionize scientific computing in CSIR and the country, and thereby enabling computational and data intensive research in diverse fields. It is also envisaged that CSIR-4PI shall cater to the training of next-generation technical and scientific manpower in fourth paradigm research. Further, CSIR as per its commitments to the pursuit of big data scientific discoveries is pursuing R&D in project mode during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) Prof. P. Seshu, Professor from IIT Bombay was appointed as the Scientist-in-Charge, of CSIR-CMMACS which later was repositioned as CSIR-4PI. Prof. Seshu during his tenure had significantly boosted the scientific ambience of the institute. Prof. Seshu repatriated to IIT Bombay in early 2014 and recently Shri Shyam Chetty, Director, CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL) (in which campus the CSIR-4PI is located) and Member of the Advisory Committee, CSIR-4PI has been given the additional charge as Head, CSIR-4PI. In May 2014, CSIR had advertised for the position of Outstanding Scientist at CSIR-4PI, seeking young professionals for CSIR-4PI who would be creative, innovative and well-recognized with a demonstrated leadership and management qualities to manage multidisciplinary R&D teams. Subsequently, CSIR shall pursue filling up of approved scientists' positions of the institute.

(d) No, Sir. CSIR-4PI has been pursuing R&D in the areas of Carbon Cycle and

Ocean Modelling; Climate and Environmental Modelling; Computational Mechanics; High Performance Computing and Cyber Security; Multiscale Modelling and Simulation; and Solid earth Modelling. The institute has been contributing the desired knowledgebase.

CSIR-4PI houses one of the largest supercomputing facilities of the country. The supercomputer with a peak computing power of 360TF and a sustained computing capability of 334 TF on a High Performance LINPACK (HPL) is currently the 3rd fastest system in the country and 99th fastest in the world (June 2014). The supercomputer was made operational on 6th September 2013, after extensive testing and optimization to maximize the capability of the system.

#### **Retirement age of scientists**

575. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received any proposal to enhance the retirement age of scientists to 62 years from the present age of 60 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the kind of acumen the scientists achieve by the time they reach the age of 60 years are too precious to be wasted; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is seriously considering to enhance the retirement age to 62 years to put to use the scientists acumen for an extended use for two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) to (c) The issue is under consideration of a Committee. The Committee will submit its report shortly.

#### **Skill development centres**

576. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large scale corporate sector will be encouraged to set up skill development centres which will, in addition to imparting skills in areas germane to their production, also provide guaranteed employment to the entrants; and

(b) whether such training centres will get recognized as ITIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry/its affiliates are in talks/shall continue to work towards facilitating and encouraging the large scale corporate sector to set up skill development centres provided they gradually conform to the skilling standards as prescribed under the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

**National Skill Development Mission**

577. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been imparted formal skill under the National Skill Development Mission during the last live years along with amount granted, year-wise; and

(b) the target of persons to be given skill during the next three years, and the amount likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) Number of Persons trained under various GOI schemes by the different Ministries and Departments for the last three years. The details of the same since FY 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

Details of funds spent for this purpose during the last five years would be available with the respective GOI Ministries/Departments.

(b) For the current FY (*i.e.* FY 2014-15), NSDA has allocated a target of 1.05 crore persons to be skilled across 20 Ministries and the NSDC based on targets and achievements for FY 2013-2014.

The targets for skill training are allocated on a yearly basis, as per the achievement of the previous year. So the targets for the FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 are not yet allocated.

Details of funds to be spent for this purpose would be available with the respective Ministries/Departments.

**Statement***Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2014-15 till  
the end of September, 2014*

Sl. No.	Ministry / Organization	2014-15 Target (Persons)	Cumulative Achievement for 2014-15 reported till September 2014	
			Number	% of annual target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	16,25,000	6,93,000	42.64%
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	1,77,245	8.06%
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	13,38,347	40.56%
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	1,58,073	28.08%
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	-	-
6.	Department of Higher Education	121,800	30,055	24.67%
7.	Department of Electronics & Info Technology	6,10,000	-	-
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	-	-
9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	96,000	-	-
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	-	-
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	96,050	23,752	24.72%
12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	34,646	42.88%
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924	43.08%
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	-	-
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs .	8000	626	7.83%
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	-	-
17.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	42,500	18,921	44.52%

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38,000	54,000	39.13%
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	31,000	11,678	37.67%
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	-	-
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	3,461	38.45
TOTAL		1,05,07,600	25,84,728	24.59%

*Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Ministry / Organization	2013-14 Target (Persons)	Cumulative Achievement for 2013-14 reported till March 2014	
			Number	% of annual target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	14,00,000	14,80,000	105.71%
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	12,00,000	21,91,380	182.62%
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	10,00,000	10,05,074	100.51%
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	8,00,000	5,35,512	66.94%
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	5,97,726	91.96%
6.	Department of Higher Education	5,44,000	93,465	17.18%
7.	Department of Electronics & Information Technology	5,10,000	5,54,397	108.71%
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	4,00,000	5,92,950	148.24%
9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	1,50,020	60,917	40.61%
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,50,000	1,07,369	71.58%
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	1,21,400	87,426	72.01%
12.	Ministry of Tourism	67,300	95,754	142.28%
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	65,000	48,550	74.69%
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	60,000	44,655	74.43%



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	58,000	3,608	6.22%
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	56,000	-	-
17.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	39,000	35,790	91.77%
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	35,000	63,050	180.14%
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	30,000	28,196	93.99%
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	3,557	88.93%
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	3,000	7,970	265.67%
TOTAL		73,42,720	76,37,346	104.01%

*Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2012-13*

(Figures are in lakh persons)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Target for 2012-13	Cumulative achievement (2012-13)	
			Number	% of annual target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	25.00	8.2	33%
2.	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6.00	5.50	92%
3.	M/o Agriculture	10.00	13.28	133%
4.	M/o Rural Development	8.00	5.42	68%
5.	D/o Higher Education	3.07	2.82	92%
6.	M/o Women & Child Development	1.54	1.01	66%
7.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	5.00	5.25	105%
8.	M/o Tourism	0.54	0.58	107%
9.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	0.40	0.42	105%
10.	M/o Textiles	2.50	0.71	28%
11.	D/o Heavy Industry	0.20	0.22	110%
12.	D/o Electronics & Information Technology	4.40	3.68	84%

1	2	3	4	5
13.	National Skill Development Corporation	4.00	4.03	101%
14.	M/o Chemicals & Fertilizers	0.35	0.36	101%
15.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	0.04	0.01	25%
16.	M/o Food Processing Industries	0.11	-	0%
17.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	1.00	0.09	9%
18.	M/o Tribal Affairs	0.05	0.03	60%
19.	M/o Commerce and Industry	0.31	0.27	87%
TOTAL		72.51	51.88	72%

*Report on persons trained in the Financial Year 2011-12*

(Figures are in lakh persons)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Target for 2011-12	Cumulative achievement for (2011-12)	
			Number	% of annual target
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	19.91	19.52	98.0%
2.	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterp.	4.78	4.29	89.7%
3.	M/o Agriculture	8.75	7.77	88.8%
4.	D/o Rural Development	2.50	3.18	127.2%
5.	D/o Higher Education	1.20	2.20	183.3%
6.	M/o Women & Child Development	1.03	0.77	74.8%
7.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Allev.	2.20	2.79	126.8%
8.	M/o Tourism	0.33	0.27	81.8%
9.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	0.23	0.23	100.0%
10.	M/o Textiles	1.61	0.34	21.1%
11.	D/o Heavy Industries	0.14	0.16	114.3%
12.	Department of IT	2.23	2.35	105.4%
13.	National Skill Development Corp.	1.62	1.82	112.2%
TOTAL		46.53	45.68	98.2%

**Skill standard in youth**

578. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor skill standard in youth and need for skill development;

(b) if so, the details of the sectors identified for skill development in youth, and the details of the roadmap for skill development, if finalized; and

(c) if not, the manner in which Government plans to do skill development of our youth and workforce, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government of India has over 73 skill development schemes for the youth, which varies across sectors and implemented through over 20 GOI Ministries/ Departments.

Under the existing policy on Skill Development, the Government has identified the following priority sectors:

- (i) Automobile and Auto Components
- (ii) Banking/Insurance and Financial Services
- (iii) Building and Construction Industry
- (iv) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals
- (v) Construction Material/Building hardware etc.
- (vi) Educational and Skill Development Services
- (vii) Electronics Hardware
- (viii) Food Processing/Cold chain/Refrigeration
- (ix.) Furniture and furnishings
- (x) Gems and Jewellery
- (xi.) Healthcare Services
- (xii) ITES or Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)
- (xiii) ITS or Software Services/Products
- (xiv) Leather and Leather Goods
- (xv) Media, Entertainment, Broadcasting, Content Creation and Animation
- (xvi) Organised Retail
- (xvii) Real Estate Services

- (xviii) Textiles, Apparels and Garments
- (xix) Tourism, Hospitality and Travel Trade
- (xx) Transportation, Logistics, warehousing and packaging etc.

The roadmap for skill development in each of these sectors is in various stages of development.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Irregularities by NGOs**

579. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to restructure the process of granting allocation to Non-Governmental Organisations in view of large scale irregularities reported to Government, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of representations received by Government against NGOs in the past six months; and
- (c) the corrective action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to impart greater transparency and expeditiousness in the sanctioning of Grants-in-Aid to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the process of submission of application and subsequent process has been made online mandatory from the financial year 2014-15.

(b) Details of representations received against NGOs in the past six months are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The following corrective steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to check embezzlement of Government grants by NGOs:

- (i) Funds are released to the NGOs after receipt of recommendation of the State Level Grant-in-Aid Committee, Inspection Reports, Utilization Certificate and Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Surprise inspections of the NGOs by the officers of the Ministry.
- (iii) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also monitored by respective State Government / UT Administrations.
- (iv) The Ministry sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.
- (v) In the event of proven misappropriation of fund by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

**Statement**

*Details of representations/complaints received against NGOs in the past six months (1.5.2014 to 31.10.2014) and corrective action taken by Government in this regard*

Sl. No.	Complaint received from	Against (Name of NGO)	Date	Regarding	Present Status
1.	Shri R. Manikyala Rao, Hyderabad (Telangana)	Social Transperamation and Rural Technology, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy District (Telangana)	29.10.2014	Allegation <i>inter alia</i> is that it is receiving grant- in-aid by fraudulent methods and that the de- addiction centre is not functioning	On the basis of an earlier complaint received in April, 2014 the District Collector, Ranga Reddy Distt. informed that the IRCA run by this organization was found functioning.  The De-addiction Centre run by the above-said organization was also inspected by official of the Ministry on 28.4.2014. The Centre was found working satisfactorily.  The complaint received recently is being examined.
2.	Shri Raghu Nath Sahoo, Treasury, Mahabir Taining and Research Centre for Rural Development & Shri Raghu Nath Panda, Secretary, Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development	Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development, Ichharpur, Bhadrak, Odisha	27.8.2014	Formation of fake Managing Governing body	The State Government of Odisha has been requested to have the matter inquired into and furnish report.

**Reservation for disabled**

580. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disabled persons have not got their dues in Government services in the last 19 years after framing of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Promotion Rights and Full Participation) Act, which was passed in 1995, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Centre to ensure 3 per cent reservation for differently-abled persons in all categories of Government jobs including in appointments and promotions to IAS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement 3 per cent quota in direct recruitments and promotions for the disabled persons in Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Central Government administers the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. State Governments are, however, mainly responsible for implementation of the provisions of the Act. They have been advised to take measures for implementation of the Act in true spirit from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Bombay in PIL No. 106 No. 2010 titled National Confederation for the Development of Disabled Vs. UOI in its judgment dated 04.12.2013 held that the benefits of reservation to persons with disabilities in the matter of promotion to posts in the Indian Administrative Services should be applicable *w.e.f.* 29.12.2005, the date on which the consolidated instructions for persons with disabilities were issued. The Government filed an SLP against this Judgment in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which was dismissed on 12.09.2014.

As the implementation of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay has administratively wider ramifications, the Government (Department of Personnel & Training) has filed a review petition before Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. The matter is *subjudice*.

**Castes in OBC list**

†581. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total population of other backward classes in 1980

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

was reported to be 52 per cent in India on the basis of a report of the Mandal Commission and the number of the castes included in OBC during the last 20 years;

(b) the present percentage of OBC population after inclusion of the above mentioned castes as OBC castes; and

(c) whether the increase in the number of OBCs would be determined by organizing a fresh census, and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Mandal Commission in its report submitted in 1980 had estimated OBC population at 52% of the total population. Till date 2404 such entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) have been notified in the Central List of OBCs through 32 notifications.

(b) No authentic data is available about the population of the Other Backward Classes. However, as per National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) 62nd round survey report published in September, 2008, the OBC population was estimated as 40.2%

(c) No, Sir, does not arise.

#### **Disabled in rural areas**

582. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that about 75 per cent of the people with disabilities live in the rural areas;

(b) whether Government policies to empower the disabled take into consideration the fact that the majority of their target group resides in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, about 69.5 per cent of the persons with disabilities live in rural areas.

(b) and (c) The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006 focuses on measures for empowerment of persons with disabilities which cover the requirements of persons with disabilities living in rural areas. Further, the schemes and programs of the Ministry for empowerment of persons with disabilities are equally applicable to all

persons with disabilities irrespective of their place of residence. The major schemes of the Ministry such as Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rehabilitation Schemes are implemented through NGOs which have also presence in rural areas. Moreover, the National Institutes of the Ministry have been providing various services which also take care of the needs of persons with disabilities of rural areas.

### **Right of transgender persons**

583. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated, or is in the process of formulating a national policy relating to the rights of transgender persons, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee submitted on 27 January, 2014 have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Government has taken a decision to formulate a National Policy on Transgender Persons.

(b) The Government has, in principle, accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

### **Atrocities against scheduled castes**

584. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities committed against the Scheduled Castes during the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) the State-wise and type-wise number of atrocities;

(c) the number of these atrocities that were tried under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; and

(d) the conviction rate thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per the Government



of India (Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, the subject matter of criminal offences against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) including those under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989, is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), MHA, provides the data, according to which the State/Union Territory wise number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC against members of SCs, during the calendar years 2011, 2012 and 2013 in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) State/UT-wise number of cases charge sheeted in courts and the conviction rate of cases of offences against members of SCs under the PoA Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during the calendar year 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Atrocities against Scheduled Castes, State/Union Territory-wise number of cases of offences against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs), registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with IPC during the calendar years 2011, 2012 and 2013.*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of cases of offences against members of SCs under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC during calendar years:		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4006	3048	3264
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	4	8
4.	Bihar	3623	4821	6721
5.	Chhattisgarh	253	262	242
6.	Goa	4	9	11
7.	Gujarat	1061	1026	1190
8.	Haryana	408	252	493
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	126	144
10.	Jharkhand	636	696	978

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	2473	2594	2555
12.	Kerala	760	810	756
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3245	2875	2945
14.	Maharashtra	1133	1086	1657
15.	Manipur	0	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	18
19.	Odisha	1455	2265	2592
20.	Punjab	90	71	126
21.	Rajasthan	5177	5559	6475
22.	Sikkim	9	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	1379	1638	1844
24.	Tripura	22	76	48
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7702	6201	7078
26.	Uttarakhand	32	33	34
27.	West Bengal	59	85	115
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	2	2	4
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1
32.	Delhi	28	44	52
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	3	4	6
TOTAL		33,652	33,592	39,346

Source: NCRB, MHA.

Note: (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(ii) The NCRB, MHA does not maintain and provide data in regard type of offences of atrocities covered under the PoA Act.

(iii) Calendar year 2014 is in continuation and data for the year becomes available during next calendar year.

**Statement-II**

*'Atrocities against Scheduled Castes', State/UT-wise number of cases charge sheeted in courts and conviction rate of the cases of offences against members of Scheduled Castes, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during the calender years 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Numbers of cases charge sheeted in courts			Percentage of conviction rate during the calendar year:		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1973	1487	1650	11.7	9.1	7.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	8	16	2	4.2	5.4	0.0
4.	Bihar	3857	4211	4608	10.6	12.4	13.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	219	216	297	27.6	31.0	36.8
6.	Goa	1	5	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Gujarat	977	996	1108	2.1	7.6	2.5
8.	Haryana	275	214	353	13.0	7.9	14.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62	92	105	6.3	9.4	17.0
10.	Jharkhand	304	273	438	27.4	22.0	29.8
11.	Karnataka	1958	1954	2150	7.0	4.8	3.5
12.	Kerala	346	374	387	8.7	5.6	10.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3147	2833	2760	31.5	35.3	31.9
14.	Maharashtra	922	927	1290	5.8	5.6	6.5
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Odisha	1396	1452	1741	8.8	6.3	4.6
20.	Punjab	50	43	66	20.9	14.0	17.6
21.	Rajasthan	2230	2173	2434	45.5	41.0	46.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Sikkim		7	8	6	87.5	66.7	86.7
23. Tamil Nadu		884	1174	1264	36.8	17.8	12.6
24. Tripura		14	76	48	20.0	20.7	0.0
25. Uttar Pradesh		5818	4674	5336	59.0	51.4	54.0
26. Uttarakhand		21	14	22	61.9	54.5	46.8
27. West Bengal		37	105	88	0.0	6.2	0.0
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Chandigarh		0	4	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Delhi		12	23	55	21.4	35.7	0.0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34. Puducherry		3	4	1	50.0	50.0	0.0
TOTAL		24521	23349	26226	32.0	24.1	23.9

Source: NCRB, MHA.

Note: (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Calendar year 2014 is in continuation and data for the year becomes available during next calendar year.

### **Self employment training programme for differently abled persons**

585. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Vocational Training Institution would be started under the chairmanship of the District Collectors, along with elected MPs of every State to provide Self Employment Training Programmes in various skills for stable income generation to the adult blind/deaf/PH people through the Nodel Executing Authority the District Differently Abled Rehabilitation Officer; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to give self employment to adult Blind/Deaf/PH persons of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal to start Vocational Training Institution under the chairmanship of the District Collectors, along with elected MPs of every State.

However, the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) set up by the Government under the scheme of implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA), provides rehabilitative services to persons with disabilities through many activities including:

- (i) Arrangements of loans for self employment, through banks & other financial institutions;
- (ii) To Provide supportive and complimentary services to promote education, vocational training and employment for persons with disabilities through:
  - Orientation training to teachers, community and families.
  - Training to persons with disabilities for early motivation and early stimulation for education, vocational training and employment.
  - Identifying suitable vocations for persons with disabilities, keeping in view local resources and designing and providing vocational training and identifying suitable jobs, so as to make them economically independent.

Each DDRC is run under a District Management Team headed by the District Collector. As on 25.11.2014, 249 DDRCs have been set up.

Further, under the Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organization for running projects including imparting vocational training to persons with disabilities.

In addition, National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Disability Affairs, provides financial assistance for wide range of income generating activities for the persons with disabilities.

#### **India's engagement in multilateral negotiations in UNFCCC**

586. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has been actively engaged in multilateral

negotiations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held on this issue at such forums/conferences during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India has been actively engaged in the multilateral negotiations under the UNFCCC.

(b) At the seventeenth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which concluded in Durban, on Dec 10, 2011, the Parties adopted a set of decisions. The key decisions include a decision to establish the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, operationalising the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism and adoption of the guidelines for transparency arrangements. It was also decided at Durban to launch a process under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, to develop a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties for the post-2020 period. The process under the Durban Platform is to be completed as early as possible but no later than 2015 for the new arrangement to come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

There are two major outcomes from Doha climate change Conference held in December, 2012. First, the Doha climate change Conference succeeded in carrying out amendments to the KP making the second commitment period (CP2) of emission reduction by KP parties effective immediately beginning January 1, 2013. This decision, ensured that there will be no gap between the first commitment period under the KP ending on December 31, 2012 and the second one commencing on January 1, 2013.

The 19th Conference of Parties held at Warsaw in November, 2013 took many decisions. In an important decision, it was decided to intensify domestic preparation for 'intended nationally determined contributions' towards the agreement that will come into force from 2020. All Parties are required to plan for the same by first quarter of 2015. Developing countries including India ensured that the attempt by developed countries to bring the developing countries within the ambit of 'commitments' was successfully thwarted. The Parties have now agreed to undertake domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of the 2015 agreement, which is under the Convention. Developing countries ensured that there was no attempt by developed countries to unravel

the UNFCCC framework agreement of 1992 and the COP decision in Warsaw did not prejudge the ongoing negotiations for the 2015 agreement.

In the context of pre-2020 ambitions, under the Ad hoc Working on Durban Platform for Enhanced Actions (ADP), the developed countries have been urged to ratify the 2nd commitment period of Kyoto Protocol (KP) and revisit their targets in 2014. Countries that have not joined KP were also requested to do so and undertake qualified emission reduction target.

The “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage” was created with a provision of setting up of an International Mechanism to provide technical support, finance and capacity building to help the poorer and vulnerable countries affected by typhoon, flood, drought and other extreme weather events leading to loss and damage.

It was decided in Doha at COP 18 that the ADP should consider elements for a draft negotiating text at the latest by COP 20. The ADP will now conduct its work in contact group mode. In its last session held in October, 2014, the ADP focused on preparing key documents for the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the UNFCCC, scheduled to take place in Lima, Peru, in December 2014.

#### **Toilets for slum dwellers**

587. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to extend plan for toilets in rural areas in cities and towns also;

(b) if so, whether the plan for toilets would benefit slum dwellers and people living in unauthorised colonies in cities and towns; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the details of assistance to be given to State Governments for extending toilet facilities in slums and unauthorised colonies, and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 as a joint Mission for providing sanitation facilities including the construction of toilets in urban and rural areas of the country. This Mission for urban areas would benefit all slum dwellers and people living in unauthorised colonies of all 4041 statutory town in the country.

(c) Under the Mission for urban areas, it is proposed to construct individual toilets, public and community toilets over a period of 5 years *i.e.* upto 2nd October, 2019. The details of financial assistance for various components to be provided to the State Governments under the Mission are as given below:

Component	Type of Intervention	Gol Share for each project
A	Household Toilets	Incentive of ₹ 4000 per household toilet
B	Community Toilets	40% Viability Gap Funding (VGF) max.
C	Public Toilets	No Gol Funding

The Mission is yet to be implemented, the results can be expected after the implementation of the Mission.

#### **Details of Swachh Bharat Mission**

588. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government initiated Swachh Bharat Mission recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the Mission and the steps taken for implementation of the Mission all over the country; and
- (c) the details of funds earmarked/ to be earmarked for the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban areas on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission aims to achieve the objectives of providing sanitation facilities for all 4041 statutory towns in the country by 2nd October, 2019. It has *inter-alia* following components:

- (i) Provision of household toilets.
- (ii) Community toilets.
- (iii) Public toilets.
- (iv) Solid Waste Management.

The total cost estimate for the Mission is ₹ 62,009 crore out of which the Central Government's contribution amounts to ₹ 14,623 crore. The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is 75%: 25%



(90%: 10% for North Eastern and special category States). The gap in financing of the aforesaid components could be met by the beneficiary contribution, private funding, funds with private companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Swachh Bharat Kosh of the Ministry of Finance. Various awareness campaigns have already been initiated at all levels to create awareness and people's participation in the Mission. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will undertake infrastructure work as per mission guidelines.

### **Management of wastes in Delhi**

589. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being taken to achieve total management of waste in Delhi, like biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes, etc. and its segregation at source, if so, the details thereof;

(b) by what time, 100 per cent door-to-door collection of domestic garbage will be achieved in the Capital;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose, zone-wise; and

(d) whether NGOs will be involved in the mission, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) Various efforts are being taken by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Cantonment Board for achieving total solid waste management in their respective jurisdiction. Garbage from the NDMC area is lifted on daily basis and transferred to the Waste to Energy plant, Okhla for electricity generation. To achieve total management of solid waste management in New Delhi Municipal Council, at present Auto Tipper trucks are deployed for carrying out the work of door-to-door garbage collection from residential colonies. Segregated garbage is being collected door-to-door in Cantonment Board area. Awareness is being created for segregation of garbage at source. In NDMC and Cantonment areas door-to-door collection of domestic waste will be achieved by March, 2015 and October, 2019 respectively.

(c) There is no separate zone-wise budget allocated for door-to-door garbage collection. In NDMC the budget estimate for solid waste management is about ₹ 14 crore

for the year 2014-15. In Cantonment Board the funds are provided in the annual budget of the Cantonment Board.

(d) NGOs have been engaged for door-to-door collection of waste in NDMC and Cantonment Board areas. Department of Environment has engaged “Society for Child and Development” in vermin-composting activity in Eco-Club Schools within NDMC area. Cantonment Board has engaged PATHEYA (NGO) for door-to-door collection and segregation of garbage.

### **Waterlogging in National Capital**

590. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the directions of Delhi High Court waterlogging is common in the National Capital whenever there is heavy rain; and

(b) if so, what concrete measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that there have been instances of waterlogging on roads of Delhi on certain occasions. The Municipal Corporations of Delhi have temporary/permanent pumping stations in place along with Mobile Diesel Pump sets to deal with any emergent situation of waterlogging at vulnerable points. The Municipal Corporations undertake the task of de-silting of drains under their jurisdiction throughout the year and complete them before the onset of monsoon.

### **Establishment of smart cities**

591. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 100 Smart Cities to be established have been identified, if so, the State-wise details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the amount of money allotted for establishing of the 100 Smart Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) No, Sir. The Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is at draft stage. Consultations with State Governments are being held. Guidelines and budget allocation shall be finalized after approval of the Scheme.

(b) A combined allocation of ₹ 2.00 crore for New Mission including Development of Smart Cities along with an allocation of ₹ 6273.77 crore for Mission for Development of 100 Smart Cities and JnNURM have been made by the Government in the current financial year.

#### **Implementation of revised JNNURM**

†592. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement a new and revised Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the policy to declare mission cities; and

(c) whether Government proposes to release the fund amounting to ₹ 39.56 crore deducted from the sanctioned fund for Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for launch of new and revised Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). However, the Government is proposing to launch a New Urban Development Mission, the contour of which has not been finalized.

(c) The JnNURM has ended on 31.03.2014. The Government has no mandate to release funds for the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012 under JnNURM.

#### **Scientific disposal of urban garbage**

593. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2155 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29 August, 2013 and to state:

(a) the progress made/updated status of the action taken by Central Government, in consultation with State Governments, for scientific disposal of urban garbage/waste;

(b) whether Central Government is encouraging/would encourage local self Governments to produce energy from urban garbage, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to financially help the local self Governments

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for setting up plants for producing energy from urban garbage; if so, the updated status thereof and details of such help given thus far; and

(d) the current status of action by task force constituted by Planning Commission for promoting Waste-to-Energy (WTE) projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) and (b) The generation of municipal solid waste is continuously increasing due to increase in urbanization. Currently, as per estimate, 62 million tonnes of MSW is generated annually in India by 377 million people living in urban areas. More than 80% is disposed off in an unscientific manner by the municipal authorities. There is a need to minimize the wastes going to landfill by at least 75% through reuse, recycle and processing of MSW using appropriate technologies. Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, published by the Ministry in year 2000, promotes energy recovery for municipal solid waste which is referred to the State Governments/ULBs for proper and scientific management of municipal solid waste. Central Government is encouraging local self-governments to undertake WTE projects on PPP mode by providing partial financial assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission.

(c) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019, The Mission will cover all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census and the components eligible under SBM are (i) Household toilets, (ii) Community toilets, (iii) Public toilets and (iv) Solid Waste Management. The projects will be implemented involving substantial private sector investment, contribution from beneficiaries and Government incentive/support in form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

(d) Task Force constituted by Planning Commission has published a “Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy” in May, 2014 and the same has been circulated to States/UTs and other stakeholders.

#### **Amenities and facilities in urban areas**

594. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recent upsurge in the urban population;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to provide better amenities and facilities in the urban areas; and

- (c) if so, the details of the same, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) Yes Sir, Government is aware of increase in urban population.

(b) and (c) Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts for infrastructure development, capacity building, public transport, urban planning and reforms through various schemes viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Ten per cent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim; the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, the Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the seven mega cities besides identified metros and other projects. The term of JNNURM Mission ended on 31.3.2014.

About 100 smart cities are planned to be developed across the country so as to ease the infrastructure burden on the existing cities. For strengthening the urban infracture of existing cities, the Government is planning for urban renewal of 500 cities. For provision of better amenities in urban area the Government has undertaken the revision of Urban and Regional Development Plan formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014.

#### **Improvement of facilities in NCT region**

†595.SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion and improvement of public facilities in National Capital Territory (NCT), Delhi is not commensurate with the rising population, if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;

(b) whether adequate budget had been allocated for NCT, Delhi in Union Budget of 2014-15 for expansion and improvement of public facility; and

(c) if so, the details of expansion and improvements made in public facilities during current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Govt.,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and the Local Bodies in Delhi provide public facilities in NCT of Delhi by making provision for the same in their respective budgets. They maintain roads, sewage system, toilets, parks etc., and provide water supply, public health, solid waste management etc. in areas falling in their domain. Ministry of Urban Development has made a provision of ₹ 3470.16 crore in the Union Budget for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). This amount will be mainly utilized by DMRC in Delhi MRTS phase - III project and extension of line from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad and from Mundka to Bahadurgarh.

#### **Suffocation of passengers in Delhi Metro**

†596. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the complaints being received regarding suffocation of passengers during the underground operations of Delhi Metro;
- (b) if so, whether DMRC is trying to solve this problem; and
- (c) if not, the details of how the safety of passengers travelling by Metro will be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that very few complaints have been received on suffocation of passengers due to less cooling in underground operation of trains. These complaints are basically related to slightly less cooling inside metro trains because passengers are demanding less than designed temperature.

(b) Delhi Metro underground stations are designed with adequate ventilation as per international standards. The temperatures of trains and underground stations are monitored and controlled continuously as per design.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **100 Smart Cities Project**

597. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared and finalized detailed contours of its ambitious 100 Smart Cities Project, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the estimated amount of funds required for the projects and in what manner Government would generate the same;

(c) whether Government proposes to engage private sector in a big way in the development of the projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Concept Paper on developing 100 Smart Cities is at draft stage. Consultations with State Governments are being held. Guidelines and budget allocation shall be finalized after approval of the Scheme.

#### **Fixation of circle rates**

598. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to increase the circle rates of land for better tax compliance *vis-a-vis* stamp duty on land transaction;

(b) if so, then the mechanism governing the fixation of circle rates of land in all the States of country thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the gap between market rate of land and the circle rates therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) Circle Rates of land are decided by the State Governments under their State Acts dealing with Stamps and Registration, and not by the Central Government.

#### **Investment from Singapore for Smart City**

599. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry expects to invite investments from Singapore in the projects such as Smart City for improving infrastructures in urban habitations and housing etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Singapore has accepted to invest in India on these projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government has identified those urban areas/cities of the country where the Singapore investments would be made and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL): (a) to (c) Areas of possible Cooperation with Singapore include best practices, technical and technological cooperation and investment through PPP model are at consultative stage.

#### **Gwalior in NCR**

600. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to include Gwalior in National Capital Region (NCR); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA BARAL) : (a) and (b) The National Capital Regional Planning Board has informed that there is no proposal to include Gwalior in National Capital Region (NCR).

#### **Study to monitor malnutrition**

601. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding malnutrition among children, women and lactating mothers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) when was the last national study/survey conducted to monitor malnutrition levels among children, women and lactating mothers, the outcome of the same, the details thereof;

(c) when is the next national study intended to be undertaken; and

(d) steps, if any, being undertaken by Government for dealing with this widespread problem of Malnutrition, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The data of malnutrition is captured under National Family Health surveys and as per the last National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt, of India, 42.5 per cent of the children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48 per cent are stunted and 19.8 per cent are wasted. 35.6 per cent of women in age group of 15-49 years have BMI less than 18.5. 55.3 per cent of all women 15-49 years, 56.2 per cent of ever married women and 58.7 per cent of pregnant women are anaemic in the country. As reported by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 55.3 per cent of all women 15-49 years, 56.2 per cent of ever married women, 58.7 per cent of pregnant women and 78.9 per cent of under five children are anaemic in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducts periodic surveys to ascertain levels of malnutrition and other Health indicators. The last nationally representative survey is National Family Health Survey - 3 in 2005-06. Data for malnutrition indicators has been captured for 21 States/UTs, in recent the District level household survey - 4 in 2012-13 and reports are available.

(d) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and has taken several measures to encourage and ensure adequate availability of nutrition amongst different ages especially children in the age group of 0-6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers through several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition.

This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

In addition, under the National Nutrition Mission, there are two components, namely:

1. Nation-wide Information, Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition, which was launched during 2012-13
2. Multi-sectoral nutrition programme for prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age) and reduction in levels of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women in 200 high-burden districts, which has been launched for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Rehabilitation of sex workers**

602. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court is in the process of adjudicating a petition calling for rehabilitation of sex workers in the light of conditions conducive for them to live with dignity in accordance with the Article 21 of the Constitution;

(b) whether the National Commission for Women's proposal for legalising prostitution will come up before a panel constituted by the Court to deliberate on the extant provisions of ITPA, loopholes, enforcement of law impacting the lives of sex workers;

(c) whether the legalisation of prostitution goes against ILO's definition of 'decent work' and is considered as selling sex under distress; and

(d) if so, the Government's stance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Hon' ble Supreme Court while dismissing Criminal Appeal No. 135/2010 (Budhadev Karmaskar vs. Government of West Bengal) vide its order dated: 14.02.2011 converted the case into a Public Interest Litigation and appointed a panel for assisting the Supreme Court in the matter and making suitable suggestions to the Court on the following aspects:

(i) Prevention of trafficking;

(ii) Rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work; and

- (iii) Conditions conducive for sex workers to live with dignity in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution.
- (b) National Commission for Women has made no such proposal.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Gender based inequities**

603. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accorded the highest priority to ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women;
- (b) if so, the details of concrete measures taken in this regard; and
- (c) to what extent these measures have helped in reducing gender based inequities and discrimination against women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to address gender based discrimination. These include the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and 73rd - 74th Amendment of the Constitution mandating 33% reservation for women in the local governance. Further, to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme has been initiated with the objectives to empowering the girl child and enabling her education through a mass campaign and focussed intervention in 100 critical districts low CSR.

Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training including legal rights of women. The Scheme aims to empower adolescent girls by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues.

To overcome gender based inequalities/discrimination, the Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on rights of women. This includes gender sensitization through workshops, fairs, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav at the district level. In collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special (Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage are also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage.

#### **Funds for National Nutrition Mission**

604. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocation made and funds utilized under National Nutrition Mission (NNM) programme during last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether the funds utilized under NNM programme is much lower than the budgetary allocation, if so, the reasons and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to implement the component of NNM which aims to reduce the incidence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the details of the implementation, State-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The budgetary allocation made and funds utilized under the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) during last three years and the current year is as below:

Financial Year	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Revised Estimates (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2011-12	100.00	100.00	0.0
2012-13	250.00	83.00	55.69
2013-14	300.00	200.00	123.00
2014-15	300.00		0.0

Under the National Nutrition Mission there are two components, namely:

- (i) **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition:** In order to create awareness about nutrition challenges and promote home level feeding practices, a nation-wide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition was launched in November, 2012.
- (ii) **Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme:** In order to address Maternal and Child Under-nutrition in 200 high burden districts aiming at prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age) and reduction in levels of anaemia among children, adolescent girls and women, a Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme was launched in January, 2014. The State-wise/UT-wise allocation in respect of high burden districts under the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Due to procedural delay in the Government approvals for the programmes namely, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition and the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme under the National Nutrition Mission, there was delay in the launch of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition and the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme resulting in the under utilization of the budgetary allocation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme to address Maternal and Child Under-nutrition in 200 high burden districts aiming to reduce the incidence of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women in the country was launched at the fag end of the financial year in January, 2014 for implementing the Programme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The requisite Start up funds has been released to respective States for implementing the Programme. The release of further funds to the respective States would be on the basis of State Nutrition Plans from respective States and its approval by the Multi-sectoral Empowered Committee.

**Statement**

*State-wise/UT-wise allocation of funds in respect of high burden districts under the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme*

Sl. No.	Names of States/UTs	No. of districts covered	Centre: State cost share	Amount sanctioned by GoI (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	03	90:10	150.00
2.	Bihar	12	75:25	475.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	03	75:25	125.00
4.	Jharkhand	01	75:25	62.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25	75:25	881.00
6.	Odisha	06	75:25	238.00
7.	Rajasthan	16	75:25	602.00
8.	Uttarakhand	02	90:10	112.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	32	75:25	1105.00
10.	Andhra Pradesh	03	75:25	7.50
11.	Gujarat	15	75:25	7.50
12.	Haryana	05	75:25	7.50
13.	Himachal Pradesh	03	90:10	9.00
14.	Karnataka	04	75:25	7.50
15.	Maharashtra	20	75:25	7.50
16.	Nagaland	01	90:10	9.00
17.	Punjab	06	75:25	7.50
18.	West Bengal	03	75:25	7.50

#### **Condition of working women**

†605. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of improvement in the condition of working women, drastic fall in their number has been registered;

(b) earlier working women were holding 101st position whereas the position of working women in India has been recorded much below in the list of 142 countries, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to enhance the number of working women and whether these steps have not been helpful; and

(d) if so, whether Government will review these steps and enforce it in an effective manner?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the NSS Surveys 2011-2012, The workforce Participation Rates of male is 54.4 % and Women 21.9 % which indicates that the workforce Participation Rates for women is lower than for male.

(c) and (d) Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. In order to ensure social security to the workers including women in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. A National Social Security Board is constituted at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganised workers including women.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 regulates employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period (12 weeks) before and after childbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits. Such benefits are aimed to protect the dignity of motherhood by providing for the full and healthy maintenance of women and her child when she is not working.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) scheme is being implemented as Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers to partly compensate wage loss both prior to and after delivery.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted, which cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. In order to improve the employability a Skill Development Ministry has been especially created.

#### **Welfare of destitute children**

†606. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are crores of destitute children in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to make arrangement to look after them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There is no authentic data on the number of destitute children in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including destitute children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances at district level. Financial assistance under ICPS is also provided to States/UTs for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies for children in need of care and protection, including destitute children. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

#### **Protection of street children**

607. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orphanages for parentless girl children would be promoted through State/Central funding in all the districts of our country and governed by social welfare department or any Government body to protect the welfare of poor deserted girl children;

(b) steps taken for protection of street children who are uncared still; and

(c) owing to increasing number of street children, step taken/proposed by Government for proper implementation of Day Care and Night Shelters and made it run compulsory by all local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.*, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The scheme is implemented across the country as a Government-Civil Society partnership under the overarching direction



and responsibility of the Central and State Governments. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs to set up Child Care Institutions including orphanages. The inmates of these orphanages include deserted girl children also.

(b) Under ICPS, Open Shelters are set up for children, including street children. These are community based safe spaces which provide a space for children where they can play, study and engage themselves in creative activities.

(c) The Ministry is providing financial support for setting up and maintenance of open shelters under ICPS. These open shelters, run by both Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and State/UT Governments are intended to complement the existing institutional care facilities meant for children in difficult circumstances including street children.

#### **Nirbhaya Centres**

608. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when Nirbhaya Centres proposed to be set up in the country;
- (b) the details of Nirbhaya Centres presently working and become defunct in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up Nirbhaya Centre in every district of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereon with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKASANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had conceptualised a scheme to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country in a phased manner. The Centres aims to facilitate medical aid and police assistance, provide legal counselling/court management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter, if required.

#### **Social audit of children homes**

609. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Observation and Children Homes have had Social Audits as per

Section 36 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number and frequency of such audits conducted over the last five years and key findings of these social audits, if any?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**Observation homes and children homes**

610. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of observation homes and children homes established and running in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of children living in the observation homes and children homes, till date;

(c) the number of such children who have not been accommodated under these observation homes due to space and other constraints; and

(d) the details regarding the psychotherapy and rehabilitation measures adopted in the observation and children homes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of the number of Observation Homes and Children Homes established and running in the country and number of children living in these Homes, till date, which are being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(d) Under the ICPS, there is provision for providing Counsellors in each Child Care Institutions including Observation and Children Homes. There is also provision of special educator/therapist for children with special needs. Rehabilitation measures through adoption, foster care, sponsorship and after care are also supported through Special Adoption Agencies, sponsorship, foster care fund and after care fund.

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of the number of Observation Homes and Children Homes established and running in the country and number of children living in the Observation Homes and Children Homes, till date, which are being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)*

Sl. No.	State	Observation home	Children living in observation homes	Children home	Children in children homes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	471	87	5311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0	1	50
3.	Assam	5	52	26	548
4.	Bihar	10	626	9	247
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	222	20	881
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	6	181	50	1857
8.	Haryana	4	158	12	754
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	18	615
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	11	465	2	54
12.	Karnataka	16	322	65	3008
13.	Kerala	15	65	8	568
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	409	15	884
15.	Maharashtra	81	3241	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	63	17	748
17.	Meghalaya	3	64	26	604
18.	Mizoram	3	90	30	1411
19.	Nagaland	10	152	9	468
20.	Odisha	3	125	150	11699
21.	Punjab	4	143	7	172
22.	Rajasthan	34	715	40	2411

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	2	20	8	365
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	249	227	16584
25.	Tripura	2	18	7	307
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24	879	38	990
27.	Uttarakhand	7	58	6	174
28.	West Bengal	12	548	46	2763
29.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	5	310
31.	Chandigarh	1	119	1	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1	50
34.	Delhi	3	234	12	627
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	50	22	1042
TOTAL		307	9747	965	55511

#### **One-step women protection centres**

611. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up one-stop women protection centres across 100 vulnerable districts in the country, if so, the details with status thereof;

(b) whether the condition of current such centres is deplorable for want of adequate funds; and

(c) whether Government has worked some action plan to financially strengthen the existing such women centres, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had conceptualised a scheme to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country

in a phased manner. The Centres aims to facilitate medical aid and police assistance, provide legal counselling/court management, psycho-social counseling and temporary shelter, if required.

### **Orphanages in Uttar Pradesh**

†612. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of orphanages in Uttar Pradesh, and whether Government has received any complaints from the orphanages of Uttar Pradesh if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 46 Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA) in Uttar Pradesh which are supported under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). No complaints have been received from orphanages of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Programmes against malnutrition**

613. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of Malnutrition continues to haunt the population of India at the highest level, particularly the poor and backward classes of India, despite several schemes implemented by Government in this regard, details regarding percentage of children and mothers in the country continue to be victims of Malnutrition;

(b) the reasons for the ineffective and inefficient outcome of these schemes, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released respectively by the Centre to these schemes in the last five years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being undertaken/ proposed to be undertaken by the Government to deal with this problem?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5 per cent children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48 per cent are stunted and 19.8 per cent are wasted. 35.6 per cent women in age group of 15-49 years have BMI less than 18.5. As reported by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 55.3 per cent of all women 15-49 years, 56.2 per cent ever married women, 58.7 per cent of pregnant women and 78.9 % of under-five children are anaemic in the country.

- Among Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes along with Other Backward Classes the percentage of underweight children is 54.5 per cent, 47.9 per cent and 43.2 per cent respectively.
- According to Wealth quintile, 59.9% of under-five children were stunted in lowest wealth quintile, only 25.3% under five children were stunted in highest wealth quintile. Similarly, for wasting in under-five children, 25% of children belonging to lowest wealth quintile were wasted but only 12.7% were wasted in highest wealth quintile. 56.6% of under-five children were underweight in lowest wealth quintile, but only 19.7% were underweight in highest wealth quintile. Though there is clearly a gradient of fall in nutritional status from highest to lowest wealth quintiles, there is also a large amount of malnutrition present in highest wealth quintiles.

However, the rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

(b) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The causes are inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational levels, income and socio-cultural factors like early marriage, etc. Situation is further compounded by ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition. However, the implementation of these schemes is done by State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

In addition, under the National Nutrition Mission, there are two components, namely:

1. Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition, which was launched during 2012-13.
2. Multi-sectoral nutrition programme for prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age) and reduction in levels of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women in 200 high-burden districts, which has been launched for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The funds sanctioned and released respectively by the center for these schemes/programmes/ policies is given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *The budgetary allocation made under the schemes/ programmes*

Financial Year	ICDS (₹ in crore)	SABLA (₹ in crore)	IGMSY (₹ in crore)	National Nutrition Mission (₹ in crore)
2009-10	8157.76	-	-	-
2010-11	9763.11	210.17	117.96	-
2011-12	14271.70	517.81	293.84	-
2012-13	15701.50	456.59	825.78	55.69
2013-14	16267.49	544.78	232.06	123.00
2014-15 (as on date)	11724.57	422.57	226.86	0.0

**Guidelines for adoption**

614. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate fresh guidelines to make adoption simpler and quicker if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has consulted/invited suggestions from the State Governments, stakeholders and general public in this regard if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the further steps being taken by Government to make the adoption smooth and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reasons for revising the existing guidelines are to further simplify the procedure and to minimise delay in the process of adoption. Some of the key changes contemplated in the existing guidelines are provisions for linking the orphan/abandoned/surrendered children of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) to the adoption system, making the entire adoption process online, treating NRI prospective adoptive parents at par with the domestic prospective adoptive parents, reducing the timeframe for completion of Home study report from two months to one month.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has consulted/invited suggestions from the State Governments, concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments, stakeholders including the Specialised Adoption Agencies, State Adoption Resource Agencies and Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies. The suggestions from general public were also invited by placing the draft new Guidelines on the website of the Ministry.

(c) A web-based portal Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) is operational for making the adoption process smooth and transparent.

**Children's residential care facilities**

615. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Children's Residential Care Facilities registered with the Government under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;



(b) whether Government is aware that several Residential Care Facilities have failed to comply and have not been penalized as the Juvenile Justice Act does not contain penalties for failure to register within the six month period that was provided in the Act; and

(c) the actions Government proposes to take against unregistered Children's Residential Care Facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 there is a provision of registration of Child Care Institutions including children homes, shelter homes etc. which have residential care facilities for children. There are 1389 Child Care Institutions registered under this Act which are getting financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has introduced a Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 in the Parliament which proposes mandatory registration of Child Care Institutions within six months from the date of commencement of Act with stringent penalties for non-compliance. The Bill proposes punishment with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both.

#### **National mission for empowerment of women**

616. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken towards convergence of various women centric schemes under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women;

(b) whether any pilot convergence projects have been initiated under the mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) National Mission for Empowerment of Women endeavors to facilitate the reach of various services and programmes of the Central and

State Governments to the target group of women. Towards this, implementation of Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) project as pilot project to demonstrate convergence of schemes and programs for women at the ground level in select districts has been initiated. The PSKs provide a platform/forum for women to come together, explore their potentials and possibilities, raise awareness about their contributions to society and their social, economic and political rights, facilitate access to schemes and entitlements and build capabilities for promoting their participation in decision-making.

(b) Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) conceived as pilot convergence project is currently operational in 12 districts *i.e.* Medak (Andhra Pradesh), Aurangabad (Bihar), Aravali/ Sabarkantha (Gujarat), Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya), Champai (Mizoram), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Kohima (Nagaland), Malda (West Bengal), Pali & Bundi (Rajasthan), Chandigarh, Kamrup, Metro (Assam).

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Guidelines for POCSO Act 2012**

617. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments has prepared guidelines for the use of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), professionals, experts etc., as envisaged in Section 39 of the Protection of Child from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not preparing guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted a special law “Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012” which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Section 39 of the Act requires the State Governments to prepare guidelines for use of NGOs, professional and experts or persons to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child. On request from several State Governments, Model Guidelines were developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and sent to all the State Governments/UT Administrations in September, 2013, which can be adopted or adapted by them for better implementation of the said Act. Further, as per Report of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), seven States/Union Territories have confirmed formulation/acceptance of guidelines for various stakeholders and remaining States/UTs have already initiated action for this purpose.

**National campaign for girl child**

618. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to launch a National Campaign for saving the girl child and educating her if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has noted any decline in girl child abortion and if so, data of last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government of India has introduced the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue, of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 districts with low Child Sex Ratio.

(b) Since, sex selective elimination is illegal under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994, Government does not maintain any sex disaggregated data on abortion.

**Crime against women by juveniles**

619. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime against women by the juveniles has increased by 132 per cent in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 66.3 per cent belonged to the age group 16-18 years;

(c) if so, plans and proposal of the Government to stop such crimes; and

(d) plan details, if any, to control the teenagers into the main streamline therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the data available from National Crime Records Bureau, in the year 2013 there has been 132% increase in the number of crimes committed by juveniles against women related to assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty compared to the year 2012.

(b) The percentage of crimes committed by children in the age group of 16-18 years has also increased to the total crimes committed by children across all ages. This percentage has increased from 48.7% in 2002 to 66.3% in 2013.

(c) The Ministry has recently introduced the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, in the Lok Sabha in which offences have been clearly defined and classified as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made in the Bill to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years. It is expected that enactment of this Bill will act as a deterrent for child offenders committing heinous offences such as rape and murder.

(d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Bill, 2014 also provides for several reformatory measures for children in conflict with law such as education, vocational training, de-addiction (if required), counselling, behaviour modification therapy, etc.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls**

620. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG);

(b) the number of districts in which RGSEAG have been implemented so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for implementation of RGSEAG in all the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - *Sabla*, a Centrally-sponsored scheme was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present it is being implemented in 205 districts across all the States/UTs.

(b) State-wise number of districts in which RGSEAG has been implemented so far, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Budgetary allocation for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan Period is ₹ 3650 crore, as such the scheme can be implemented in the existing 205 districts of the country only.

**Statement***State-wise number of districts covered under RGSEAG Sabla*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	12
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	3
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	9
13.	Haryana	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	9
18.	Kerala	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15
21.	Maharashtra	11
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	3
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts
26.	Odisha	9
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	6
29.	Rajasthan	10
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Telangana	3
32.	Tamil Nadu	9
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22
35.	Uttaranchal	4
36.	West Bengal	6
TOTAL		205

#### REGARDING INVOKING RULES IN CASE OF DISTURBANCES CREATED DURING DEBATES

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me when you do not raise a point of order.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मेरा यह अनुरोध है, हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि अव्यवस्थित सदन में की गई कार्यवाही वैधानिक है या नहीं? लीगल है या नहीं? मैंने यह प्रश्न इसलिए उठाया... मेरा प्रश्न है कि अव्यवस्थित, डिस्टर्ब्ड हाउस में जो कार्यवाही हो रही है, वह लीगल है या इल्लिगल है? श्रीमन्, आज मैं राज्य सभा का बुलेटिन पढ़ रहा था, उसमें दिया गया है कि कल 12 बजे कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्य वेल में आ गए, आपने उनको नेम किया और बुलेटिन में दिया कि इनके कारण हाउस इतने बजे से लेकर इतने बजे तक डिस्टर्ब किया गया। इसका मतलब आपने माना कि हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड है, कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती। आज 12 बजे फिर जब सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू हुई, वैसे तो नियमावली में कहीं कोई नियम नहीं दिया है, लेकिन रूल्स 255 और 256, 255 - Withdrawal of Member, and 256 - Suspension of Member.

श्रीमन्, ये अधिकार इसलिए दिए गए कि अगर हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड है तो चेयर का यह कर्तव्य है कि हाउस को “इन ऑर्डर” लाएं और “इन ऑर्डर” लाने में अगर वे फेल होते हैं, तो उनको रूल 255 और 256 की यह पावर दी गई, यह समझकर कि हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड नहीं होगा और ऑर्डर वाले हाउस में कार्यवाही होगी। आज 12 बजे हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड था। जबरदस्ती आधे घंटे तक

कार्यवाही चलाई गई। श्रीमन्, ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि अपनी ज़िद या रूल्स कमेटी में जो आपने नियम बनाए कि 12 बजे प्रश्नकाल होगा, इसलिए उस कार्यवाही को किया गया, जबकि कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा था। हाउस जब ऑर्डर में नहीं है, तो उस समय जो भी कार्यवाही हो रही थी, किसी को नहीं पता चला कि क्या कार्यवाही हो रही थी। तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह जो कार्यवाही हुई, वह वैधानिक थी और हाउस अगर disorder में है, तो फिर चेयर को क्या करना चाहिए?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you know everything. Sometimes this side and sometimes that side create a problem. Every side creates a problem. What can the Chair do? Yes, you are right that the Chair can invoke Rule 255 and Rule 256. But the House cannot function that way. The House functions with the co-operation of hon. Members. If the Chairman imposes punishment, for how many days can he do so? How many people can he punish? One day, one hon. Member will be there; another day, other set of Members will be there. You have the experience here. So, we have to function with responsibility, and it is the duty of every Member of this side and that side, and also the front side, to understand the responsibility and behave accordingly. If the Members do not behave, what can the Chair do?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** नहीं श्रीमन्, यह इसमें दिया हुआ है। नियमावली में दिया गया है कि अगर मैम्बर रोक से नहीं रुक रहे हैं, तो चेयरमैन साहब को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि हाउस को सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं, कुछ घंटों के लिए, कुछ मिनटों के लिए, जैसा रोज़ होता है। तो हाउस को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए सारे नियम इसमें दिए गए हैं, सारी पावर चेयर को दी गई है। श्रीमन्, अगर चेयर पावर का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा है, तो हम लोग क्या करें? हम तो चाहते हैं कि ऑर्डर वाले हाउस में कार्यवाही हो, ताकि कम से कम लोग भी तो participate कर सकें। आज क्वेश्चन ऑवर में तमाम क्वेश्चन्स पर हम सप्लीमेंटरीज़ पूछना चाहते थे, लेकिन श्रीमन्, इतनी डिस्टर्बेंस थी कि हमें कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा था। मैंने तो कहा था कि ईयरफोन लगाकर भी कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। तो इसको आप रोक देते और जब हाउस चलता, उस समय यह हो सकता था, नहीं तो नियम समिति में इनको भी आप रोक देते और नियम समिति से इनको भी डिलीट करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disagreeing with the hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal. The fact is that we have to see as to why we brought this change in the rule - to ensure that the Question Hour is not disturbed. See, there, from my seat, I spoke about it yesterday. This is the best instrument available for any Member to make the Minister or the Government accountable. You can even grill the Minister. There is no other occasion. Therefore, I would seek the cooperation of all Members to see that the Question Hour is conducted without being disturbed. This morning, there was some disturbance at 11 o' clock when the House started. After that, we started with Zero Hour. The House

was almost normal and smooth. After that, I do not know what happened. As I was not in the Chair, I do not know what happened, and, I do not want to comment on that. But I would request every Member that if he or she wishes to raise a particular matter, raise it at 11 o'clock. Eleven to twelve is your time, you can raise it during that time. If you want to raise it with some voice, do it; I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking. Please sit down. Eleven to twelve is the Members' time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Twelve to one is not individual Members' time. From eleven to twelve, individual Members are given the opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour. Afterwards, if you create problem, you are troubling others. So, whatever you have to do, do it between eleven to twelve. Twelve onwards, let us function smoothly.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I am agreeing with that, you are with me. That is your judgement. I am satisfied. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, let us take up the Calling Attention to a matter of urgent public importance. Shri D. Raja to call the attention of the hon. Rural Development Minister.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I request the Government to rectify the mistake which they have made. The House will function smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Let the Government rectify the mistake which they have committed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported move of the Government to introduce changes in the Mahatma Gandhi  
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Rural Development to the reported move of the Government to introduce changes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by reducing the wage component of the fund allocation and restricting the areas of work.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION: (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in September, 2005, with the aim of



enhancing livelihood security of households in the rural areas of the country by providing not less than 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. One of its major goals is also to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The MGNREGA was initially implemented in 200 most backward districts and was extended subsequently to additional 130 districts in 2007. The remaining Districts were included under the Act *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2008.

Over the last eight years of its implementation, MGNREGA has achieved significant results. On an average, around 5 crore households, which is close to 29 per cent of the total rural households, are provided employment under the scheme every year. Around 54 per cent of MGNREGA workers are women and close to 40 per cent are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A large body of research shows that the MGNREGA has had its impact on social protection, livelihood security, creation of assets and democratic governance. It has increased rural labour participation rates by drawing into the workforce many of those who have not been active workers, and, making convenient work opportunity easily accessible. Also, with its focus on irrigation, water conservation, land development and large scale investment directly into the village economy, MGNREGA has had a positive impact on agricultural production and productivity. As per recent Performance Audit conducted by the C&AG, around 90 per cent of the beneficiaries were either casual labourers or small or marginal farmers. It is also an important source of income for families susceptible to distress migration in view of limited work opportunities. During the last 8 years, around ₹ 1,80,000 crores have been paid as wages to the workers, which is around 71 per cent of the total expenditure made till date. This Act has ensured considerable financial inclusion with around 9.76 crore accounts of MGNREGA workers being in Banks and Post Offices.

The current focus of the Government is to ensure both wage employment generation and creation of quality assets. In order to ensure the creation of productive and sustainable assets, several measures have been taken by the Government. Schedule to the Act has been amended and the list of permissible works has been expanded. It has been recently notified that at least 60 per cent of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for the creation of productive assets directly linked to agricultural and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. To promote quality asset creation, convergence of MGNREGA with the schemes of line departments is being encouraged. 21 States have formulated their State Convergence Plans in consultation with various line departments. Instructions have been issued to define the expected outcomes of the works taken up and measure the outcome at the time of the closure of the work. Besides,

[Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh]

in order to have adequate number of technical assistants on the ground to supervise and ensure the creation of quality assets, the Ministry has allowed the States for payment of remuneration of technical assistants/barefoot engineers from the skilled wage material component of the work. Moreover, the wage material ratio for works taken up by agencies other than Gram Panchayats would now be counted at the district level, instead of block level, to facilitate taking up more durable assets.

The Budget provision under the MGNREGA in 2013-14 was ₹ 33,000 crores. In the current financial year, 2014-15, the Budget provision has gone up to ₹ 34,000 crores.

The Government is laying emphasis on ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Programme. A strong Management Information System has been put into place. Electronic Fund Management System is operational and being further strengthened to ensure smooth flow of funds and reduce delay in payment of wages. Social Audit is being encouraged. States have framed their Grievance Redressal Rules and appointed Ombudsman in accordance with the Act.

The continuous endeavour of the Government is to further streamline and improve implementation of the Programme.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted by the UPA-I Government. It was a part of commitment given in the Common Minimum Programme, to which the Left Parties gave their support. In fact, we from the Left parties gave our support and we, along with our friends like Shri Jairam Ramesh on the other side, worked hard to bring this legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was a Minister also so I took his name. Our friends include Mr. Jesudasu Seelam, Dr. Mungekar and everybody. Sir, it was started as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act under which the National Employment Guarantee Schemes were introduced. UPA-II Government only added Mahatma Gandhi's name. It became Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. They added Mahatma Gandhi's name to the Act. Now, what BJP-led Government is doing is that ever since they came to power, they are trying all their best efforts to appropriate Mahatma Gandhi. But, making all efforts to weaken the Act, dilute the Act, and gradually they are giving indications to say good-bye to the entire Scheme. This is a very serious situation. Unemployment is the most burning issue in the country. Unemployment in the villages, unemployment in the urban centres is the most serious and burning problem. This leads to social unrest. This leads to all kinds of problems

in the country. Unemployment really affects the livelihood of the people. That is why, when the UPA-I was in power, the Left parties fought for a universal rural employment guarantee Act. While we said it, it did not mean that we did not emphasise the need for urban employment guarantee. We demanded urban employment guarantee also. Anyway, to begin with, that Government started to implement this Act and schemes. Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister on four major issues.

Firstly, there are indications coming from the Government and those indications are given by the previous Rural Development Minister. I have serious apprehensions and I am questioning the intentions of the Government. The first question I would like the Minister to respond is on the issue of Budget squeeze and Budget cut. The funds allocated to NREGA are decreasing in nominal and real terms. It is a demand based-legislation. Despite pressures, even during the previous Government to reduce the expenditure while inflation on wages was rising in nominal terms, NREGA expenditure could not be reduced below ₹38,000 crores by that Government. They could not reduce it below ₹38,000 crores. Therefore, pending liabilities from the previous years have been increasing steadily from ₹2,000 crores in 2011-12 to ₹4,550 crores in 2013-14, causing huge hardships and distress to the people living in States in different parts of the country. Fixing allocations are being given to run a demand-based programme, which is illegal according to me. The Minister's statement in the financial year admits that ₹34,000 crores was allocated to the programme. It is just a thousand crores more than the previous year. The approved person days, which they previously used to call man days, as per the Labour Budget is 227 crores. It is approximately ₹270 per person a day, including labour and material. You talked about labour and material. However, the budgetary allocation for financial year 2014-15 is only ₹34,000 crore, which is a reduction of more than 45 per cent of the Labour Budget proposed by the States. Even by the calculation of your own Government, your own Ministry, the funds allocated to the programme are insufficient. I need the Minister's response to it. In fact, the Chief Ministers and officials of Bihar, Tripura, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Telangana and Odisha have appealed to the Government of India for urgent release of funds. I have papers with me to support this point. The Minister must be well aware of these things. These State Governments have officially written to the Government for the release of funds urgently.

Sir, the State Legislative Assemblies of Jharkhand, Tripura, West Bengal and Telangana have passed a resolution.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It was an all-party resolution.

SHRI D. RAJA: I agree with my colleague Roy. It was an all-party resolution protesting the undermining of the MGNREGA and demanding its effective implementation by the Centre. We have reliable information. If I am wrong, the Minister can correct me. The Ministry of Rural Development has asked the Finance Ministry for additional ₹4,000 crore for this year. But, just recently, the Ministry of Finance has instead proposed budget cuts of ₹3,000 crore. Budget cuts of this kind, in fact, affect the MGNREGA. It is illegal. It is anti-poor. It is anti-labour. It is against the interests of the people. I need the Minister's response to it.

Sir, the other major issue is: Restriction in coverage areas. The former Rural Development Minister had proposed to restrict MGNREGA coverage to backward blocks by bringing an amendment whereas it was conceived to have national rural employment guarantee as a universal scheme and not restricted to a few blocks which you call backward blocks. That was not the understanding when the whole legislation was enacted and the scheme was brought in.

Sir, here I must point out that it is a very serious issue because the Minister has made such a statement. My good friend Sadananda Gowda is sitting here. In Belgaum District of Karnataka, authorities refused to give jobs to the poor. When the poor approached the authorities, they told them let the order come from the Centre and then only can they provide jobs. This is about the Belgaum District of Karnataka. If I am wrong, you can correct me.

In the morning, sterilisation issue of women in Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh was raised. We know how the women of Baiga tribe were subjected to such sterilisation procedure. In 2012, only 20 days' work was given to the rural poor there. So far, they have not received wages. And now they are not getting the work under the Scheme. This is about Chhattisgarh. You can very well check the facts. You can correct me, if I am wrong. This is the information which I have at my disposal.

Sir, the third issue is: Change in labour and material ratio. Mr. Nitin Gadkari, the former Minister, on 30th July, 2014 stated in Parliament and he made his intent very clear to change the ratio of expenditure between labour and material from the current level of 60:40 respectively applicable to gram panchayat level to 51:49. That is what Mr. Gadkari has said on the floor of the House on 30th July, 2014. The former Minister of Rural Development claimed that he had the support of all the MPs in introducing this amendment, but with humility, I must say that it is not the case. There was no consensus.

There was no support from all MPs to these amendments. How could the Minister make such a statement? I do not know. Now, the present Minister will have to clarify that. In any case, the claim that the States are restricted in their expenditure on material is not true. Currently, I agree that the use of material component in NREGA work across the country stands at 27 per cent, but as opposed to the permissible limit of 40 per cent; I need the response of the Minister to this. Sir, this move will only help benami contractors and increase corruption in NREGA. This is a serious issue. The Government will have to take note of all these things.

Finally, I urge upon the Government not to think on the lines of weakening this legislation or diluting or weakening or undermining the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, I appeal to you. Mahatma Gandhi wanted freedom to go to the poorest of the poor in this country. That is the appeal I am making. You appropriate Mahatma Gandhi, but at least think of what Mahatma Gandhi has said. The poorest of the poor must be protected, their livelihood must be protected for which they need employment and we do not have right to work as a fundamental right. But, this is one Act which makes it legally obligatory on the Government to provide jobs to the needy and the poor people. If not, they must be given employment allowance as part of social security. That is where the importance of this Act lies. Do not think of weakening this Act. Do not restrict implementation of this Act to a few blocks. Do not reduce the workdays. And, do not reduce the wages. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri P. Rajeeve. Five minutes to everybody, but not more than five.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Yesterday, we conducted a dharna under the leadership of CPI(M) demanding save NREGA and save poor. Sharad Yadavji was there. Shri Raja was there. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was there. But, this statement by the Minister is not satisfactory and it does not include the position taken by the Government. Actually, the Government is trying to scale down the coverage under the programme to 250 districts instead of the entire country. But, it is not mentioned in the statement. Sir, this is the circular by the Ministry of Rural Development. It is circular No. G-31011/4/2013-MGNREGA-V, Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development dated 21st July, 2014. That is the official circular. Para 3 says that for the year 2015-16, as a part of the Labour Budget exercise, it has been decided that there should be a greater focus on the backward blocks while conducting the Labour Budget exercise. Para 4 provides for identification of backward blocks. It is done based on the percentage of population below poverty line as per Planning Commission estimates 2013.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

While the BJP was in Opposition, it always took a strong stand against the evaluation of BPL by the Planning Commission. Now, on the basis of that, the number of backward blocks for the IPPE has been indicated for each of the States in Annexure. This is the Annexure as per the Government order. In Andhra Pradesh, total blocks are 655 and only 116 are backward. In Bihar, total blocks are 534 and only 293 are backward. In Kerala, total blocks are 152 and only 22 are backward. In Tamil Nadu, out of 385, only 98 blocks were covered; in Odisha, out of 314 blocks, only 180 blocks; in Maharashtra, out of 354 blocks, only 138; in West Bengal, out of 341, only 124 were covered. In the whole of the country, a total of 6,576 blocks were identified. But the number of blocks covered under IPPE is just 2,500. What is the fate of the remaining 4,076 blocks? This has not been mentioned here. Sir, this statement actually misleads the House. This does not include the real facts. This is the Government circular of the time of Shri Nitin Gadkari, who was the Minister then; this was not issued during Mr. Singh's time. But this is still in operation and the State Government on the basis of this circular have identified the blocks. In my own State, in your own State of Kerala, Sir, only in two or three districts they have covered all the blocks. Hon. Deputy Chairman, in your district, Pathanamthitta, not a single block was covered under this project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a discrimination against me too.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In Pathanamthitta and Kottayam, not a single block has been covered. In three districts of Kerala, not a single block has been covered by this project. This is a serious issue, that has not been covered in this statement. This statement is actually misleading.

Sir, the second point, as mentioned by my colleague, comrade D. Raja, relates to cutting down of expenditure. The expenditure is not decided by the State Government alone; it is a joint exercise. It is a joint exercise by the Central Government and the State Governments. The State Governments in agreement with the Central Government worked out their Labour Budget for the year 2014-15, which was ₹227 crores and which was slightly higher than the last year's Budget. The total amount estimated with the Central Government and the State Governments together is ₹ 61,200 crores. Now, the amount allocated is only ₹ 34,000 crores but the original expenditure is very less. I come to the State of Tripura. In an answer given in the House, the highest number of workdays created in Tripura is 87 in 2012-13 and 88 in 2013-14. This is a State which is at number one position. As per the Labour Budget, Government of Tripura's total

Budget is ₹1,406 crores. But the projected amount is only ₹ 660 crores. Till October, 20, the Government of Tripura had received only ₹180 crores which is just 27 per cent of its indicated allocation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am putting questions only, Sir. Then, working days have been decreased drastically. As per the answer given in this House, it is only 32, 46, 46 and 32; maybe, if you cover all the months this '32' may become 40. But as per the Act, 100 days work must be ensured. This has been decreased. I have already mentioned about the labour-material ratio, as was mentioned by comrade D. Raja. It has been brought down from 60:40 to 51:49, which means a decrease in the labour component, from 60 to 51 – a reduction of 9 per cent; this is seriously reflected in the labour wages. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The next point is a new point. This is about unemployment wages. As per this Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time-limit is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a new point, Sir. This is about unemployment wages. In 2013-14, payable unemployment allowance was ₹ 2,923.80 crores. But even there, till the end of the financial year, not a single rupee had been paid to any worker anywhere in the country under this head of 'Unemployment Wages'. There is another new point, about projects. We want flexibility to decide the project recognized in the objective realities prevailing in the States but the Government is not ready to relax it and there are also some new RBI guidelines, that the money should go through the RBI....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: ...and the State Government will have to pay 12 per cent as interest. This statement is not satisfactory and this statement does not address the real situation existing in this country. I urge the Government to withdraw its circular No. G-31011/4/2013-MGNREGA-V dated 21st July, 2014. I urge the Government to withdraw this circular and allot the money to the State Governments as quickly as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, this scheme is called the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme. I think the name should be changed. The word 'guarantee' should be dropped, because of the two crore rural landless people who applied for work, not even one of them got a single day's work since this Government came in. Does the Government realize the seriousness of the situation



[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

and that by not implementing the Scheme, they are defeating the whole purpose of this programme? They have cut down the allocation from ₹ 25,000 crores to ₹ 13,000 crores in the April to September quarter. Sir, this is downright \*. They are not abolishing the scheme but at the same time, they are starving it of funds. So, instead of having this double standard...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word \* is expunged. That word is unparliamentary.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: If you are starving it of funds, you should stop the scheme. If you are not interested in carrying out the scheme, you must simply stop it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that. I said about the word \*. The word is expunged. That is unparliamentary.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Okay, Sir. I say, 'double standards'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, West Bengal is, in fact, the best performing State in this Scheme. So, instead of rewarding the State, we are punishing it. The reduction done in this scheme is going to hit Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar and UP. These States have a huge rural population. Even the arid regions of Rajasthan are going to be affected by this. Sir, this scheme is being implemented in 2,500 blocks. Why is the Government attempting to reduce the number of these blocks? I can't understand that. In the MNERGA, as people before me have said, of the hundred rupees that were spent, sixty rupees used to go to the labour component and the rest to the material component. Our demand is that it should not be changed to fifty-one rupees for the labour component and forty-nine rupees for the material component. Instead, we suggest that the Government should take technical assistance and experts' help in implementing this scheme at the Gram Panchayat level.

Sir, I now come to my last point. Is the Minister aware that 15 of India's leading economists have opposed the proposals to revise this scheme? Is this Government going to ignore their view or are they going to implement only the view of one person? The country wants to know this and that is my question too.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Nadimul Haque. Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, our Members always conclude before time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I always notice that and I must be specifically grateful to you for always adhering to the time-limit. I think other Members could also follow this example.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me a chance to speak on one of the internationally prominent initiatives of this country, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It has been now globally recognized that this is one of the most effective, one of the most original and one of the most humane initiatives of the Government of India, and I compliment the hon. Minister for reinforcing the NDA Government's commitment to this scheme, which is both humanitarian, productive and that give confidence to a section of people who have been destitutes for generations. I, however, support the previous speakers' concerns about the Proposals for dilution, which if implemented will be a grave act of unkindness towards the poorest sections of our society. Hon. Minister, I don't wish to repeat what previous speakers have said, but there are apprehensions regarding loopholes, and I will give some examples, and I will try to give some positive solutions as well. I think the term 'creating of productive assets' is going to allow those who judge whether an asset is productive or not, a lot of attitude either to allow or disallow certain schemes. At the end of the day, small size silos for storing grains, for example, regenerating water bodies, rebuilding *paatshalas*, building all-weather roads etc., these are productive assets according to the needs of the local people. We cannot sit in Delhi and judge which assets are productive or which are not. I request you to kindly seek the views of the Panchayats in various States on the definition of what productive assets are. The second is the definition of vulnerable communities. Community assets of vulnerable communities is another issue which needs to be clearly defined, hon. Minister. Otherwise, the term can be both disused and misused. I am only pointing out some of the dangers. I am not going into the funding issue, all of which have been raised already. Now the revision of labour and material ratios is another apprehension which has been expressed and I, kindly, request you not to be rigid about it, and provide flexibility depending on a situation by providing a range which the instituting authorities may exercise. Therefore, while I acknowledge that there is misuse of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. One of the major ways of preventing or, significantly, reducing misuse is through giving Aadhar cards and distributing it much more to the NREGA villages and blocks on a priority basis so that identity cannot be misused, the name on accounts cannot be misused, and in your installations of electronic communication and electronic delivery protection, kindly use NREGA, as a pilot, in order to test and implement these

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

effectively. One of the cruellest things that is done to the poor is making them work and then either delaying or not making the payments. This is, I understand, quite widespread but I will be happy to be corrected. But kindly provide it a huge penalty, for those who are responsible, to prevent this cruelty because this is most cruel to the poorest of the poor. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

And, finally, Sir, I have one request. Please provide inflation-adjusted funding and wages, which Mr. Raja has talked about, in real terms. We are a rich country with the largest number of poor people. Please take the leadership of transforming the voiceless people but ensuring not paltry ...*(Interruptions)*... I know it is a huge budgetary call but, please, don't treat it as a budgetary burden. I wish you all the best. I compliment you but there are a lot of dangers ahead. I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for your generosity in giving me the time.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our concern has been mainly about reducing the wage component of the fund allocation and restricting the areas of work. I don't think the reply has addressed these problems or has answered these questions. The reply states, "A large body of research shows that the MGNREGA has had its impact on social protection, livelihood security, creation of assets and democratic governance. Around 54 per cent of the workers are women and close to 40 per cent are SCs and STs." So we can understand the importance of the Scheme and how much it has done for the society, especially the rural society, for employment and for social security. Sir, in such an important Scheme, you cannot bring changes, and you cannot reduce it. It creates a great concern when it comes to making changes in this Scheme. It affects employment in rural areas. A very large population depends on the job opportunities created by this Scheme. My first concern is about the labour-material ratio being changed. For example, in Tamil Nadu, the labour-material ratio is only 99:1. Actually, we have 2,677 micro irrigation works, which have been completed in Tamil Nadu under this project. As compared to many other States, where it is 61:39, I think Tamil Nadu has done very well. So, it is very important for us to understand that how this project is very important and the labour-material ratio cannot be reduced, and it should not be tampered with. For example, in Tamil Nadu, 27 per cent of its asset creation projects have been under this Scheme. So, we cannot say that we have not created enough assets. There are good examples. Of course, there is much more to do. We have to create more assets. We have to make this programme more valuable. I think there is a need first to improve on it, rather than reducing it. That is one of the most important things. The Government is considering to

leave out many blocks. Larger States, like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra will be affected in a big way. When the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve was speaking, he said that it was going to be cut down to 98 blocks only. In Tamil Nadu, the situation has been quite bad when it comes to agriculture because we have lost a lot due to drought and flood conditions in the previous year itself. The agricultural sector has been affected a lot. A lot of labourers, who are engaged in agriculture, have been affected. All over the country, the economic growth and investments have reduced in the past few years. That also has to be taken into consideration. The poor people who depend completely on schemes like this in rural areas, their livelihood has to be given importance before making any changes in the Scheme. When Shri Jairam Ramesh was a Minister, I remember, he had promised that 60 per cent of the MGNREGA works will be linked to agriculture-related work. I don't think that much has been done. It is becoming very difficult to get labour for doing agricultural works nowadays. It is a matter of great concern when it comes to agricultural sector. Linking these two schemes will go a long way in improving agriculture and food security in the country. It is a very important thing for us, at this moment, to reassess and understand how much of this Scheme has built over the past eight or nine years and how this can be improved. We must see whether the labourers under MGNREGA have learnt any skills and how they can transfer these skills to other forms of employment. Finally, we must try to bring about a convergence between these schemes so that it creates community assets as well as provides employment and it also protects the agricultural sector. I request the Government not to cut down blocks, and not to cut down on the size of the Scheme. And, as Mr. Raja has pointed out, I think, inflation also has to be taken into consideration and the wages, which have been given to labourers, have to be stepped up and improved. I, once again, request the Government not to cut down on the scheme because it is very important to rural areas and to the already struggling poor. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह जो रूरल एम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम थी और यह इस परपज से थी कि आज इस देश में हम लोगों की जो व्यवस्था है तथा उसमें गरीबों की खास तौर से जो हालत है, जो बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन रह रहे हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कम से कम कुछ गारंटी तो उनको मिले। इसमें सौ दिन की गारंटी दी गई थी कि सौ दिन के लिए उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट की गारंटी मिलेगी। इसके पीछे कई चीजें हैं कि आज जब एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं मिलता है तो जो ये गरीब लोग रहते हैं, जो लोग बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन के रहते हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है, इनको पलायन करके माइग्रेट करना पड़ता है दूसरे प्रदेशों में। जब वे दूसरे प्रदेशों में नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां पर जो हाल होता है वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। जब एक प्रदेश का व्यक्ति दूसरे प्रदेश में जाता है तो हम लोगों ने देखा है कि किस तरीके से महाराष्ट्र में जब लोग काम करने के लिए गए तो उनके साथ कैसा सलूक होता है और ऐसा ही अन्य प्रदेशों में भी होता है। तो उनको मजबूरन जाना पड़ता है। अपना घर,

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

अपनी फेमिली, अपने लोगों को छोड़ करके और वहां जाना पड़ता है। जब उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो सुसाइड करने तक के लिए उनको मजबूर होना पड़ता है और कई तरह के ऐसे सुसाइडस केस हो चुके हैं जिनको देखा गया है। हमारी पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी शुरू से इस स्कीम के बारे में यह कहती आ रही हैं कि यह जो सौ दिन की योजना बनाई गई, यह नाकाफी है। यह सौ दिन की योजना है, जबकि एक साल में 365 दिन होते हैं। आप यह योजना इसलिए लाए थे कि वह अपनी जीविका चला सके और उसको रोज एक रोजगार मिले। तो 365 दिन के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, सौ से बढ़ाना जरूरी था। लेकिन आज स्थिति ऐसी हो रही है कि इसको बढ़ाने की जगह कि इसको हम बढ़ा करके गारंटी देने का काम करेंगे, जिससे कि उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिले और वे अपने परिवार की जीविका चला सकें, वे परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को दे रहे हैं। एक परिवार में अकेला एक व्यक्ति वह ही नहीं, परिवार में कई लोग हैं और उस एक सौ रुपए के तहत सबकी जीविका चलाने का काम, वह भी सौ दिन काम करने का उसको मौका मिलता था। इसलिए इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत थी। लेकिन आज की स्थिति यह है कि आप इसको डॉइल्यूट कर रहे हैं। डॉइल्यूट ही नहीं कर रहे, धीरे-धीरे उसको आप खत्म करने की तरफ चल रहे हैं जैसा कि लग रहा है। जो उसका इंटेन्शन और परपज था, वह ही खत्म हो रहा है। जहां आपने वेज कम्पोंनेंट घटा करके 51 परसेंट कर दिया, मेटिरियल और उन चीजों को बढ़ा करके 49 परसेंट कर दिया। इस तरीके से आप कह रहे हैं कि हम ऐसेट्स क्रिएट करेंगे। आप ऐसेट्स क्रिएट करिए लेकिन उसके लिए अलग से फंड दीजिए। आप इसमें कटौती मत करिए, उनके वेजेज पोर्शन की कटौती न करिए, आप ऐसेट्स क्रिएट करिए। लेकिन अगर आप ऐसेट्स क्रिएट सिर्फ इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आप इन गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं रखना चाहते, बल्कि आप ठेकेदारों का ख्याल रखना चाहते हैं। जो लोग ठेकेदार हैं, आज इस स्थिति से जो ठेकेदार हैं, उनको बढ़ावा मिलेगा। वे ठेकेदारी करके, कंस्ट्रक्शन करके वर्कर्स लाएंगे, लेकिन जिनके लिए स्कीम बनी थी कि वहां के लोकल लोग जो हैं उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिले, उसकी जगह अब ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी कि जो ये बड़े ठेकेदार हैं वे अपने साथ मजदूर लाएंगे, अपने बंधुआ मजदूर रखेंगे, उनको जितना देना होगा देंगे, उनके अंगूठे का निशान लगवाएंगे और रुपए अपनी जेब में रखेंगे और ठेकेदारी शुरू हो जाएगी। तो स्कीम में जो परपज था, उसका पूरा का पूरा परपज ही डिफीट होने जा रहा है इस तरीके से। आज आपने फंड देना बंद कर दिया बढ़ाने की जगह। कई स्टेटों के आंकड़े हैं, हम आंकड़ों पर इसलिए नहीं जा रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे पूर्व साथियों ने जिन्होंने अपनी बात रखी है डी. राजा जी ने तथा और लोगों ने, उन्होंने आंकड़े इस सदन में रख दिए हैं। मैं यह जरूर जानना चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी से कि आप यह बताएं कि क्या आपकी इस स्कीम को आगे चलाने की योजना है? जो आपने इसमें “गारंटी” वर्ड डाला हुआ है उस गारंटी को हटाकर के क्या गारंटी आप ठेकेदारों के लिए उसको एड करेंगे और एम्प्लॉयमेंट से हटा करके आप जैसे कि हर चीज में एम्प्लॉयर को लाकर के खड़ा कर रहे हैं, ठेकेदारों को खड़ा कर रहे हैं, बिजनेसमैन को खड़ा कर रहे हैं, उद्योगपतियों के लिए कर रहे हैं तो क्या यह स्कीम भी जो आप डॉइल्यूट कर रहे हैं, यह इसी प्रकार के लोगों के लिए कर रहे हैं जो इन कामों में लगे हैं, उद्योगों में लगे हैं या ठेकेदारी में लगे हैं, उनके बढ़ावे के लिए कर रहे हैं या आप इनकी

गारंटी को बनाकर रखेंगे और जो आपने एक अमाउंट फिक्स किया हुआ है कि इतने दिन की गारंटी एम्प्लॉयमेंट की मिलनी ही मिलनी चाहिए, उसको आप मेन्टेन रखेंगे या उसको भी आप कम करने का काम कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में मैं जरूर जानना चाहूंगा। यह बात कह करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान) :** उपसभापति महोदय, आज सदन में अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय मनरेगा (एम.जी.एन.आर.ई.जी.एस.) पर बहस हो रही है। इस पर माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री ने जो अपना वक्तव्य पेश किया है, उसके अंदर करीब-करीब सारी बातें आ गई हैं कि इस देश के अंदर मनरेगा योजना कैसी चल रही है और आगे यह अपना रूप किस दिशा में लेगी।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]**

महोदय, जब यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने इस देश के अंदर 2005 में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी बिल के तहत यह योजना बनाई, तो जो ग्रामीण गरीब लोग हैं और जिनको स्थानीय स्तर पर काम न मिलता हो, उन लोगों को काम देने के लिए सौ दिन की गारंटी दी गई। अगर हम इस योजना को लेकर यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट के कार्यकाल की समीक्षा करें, तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जिन ब्लॉक्स के अंदर ये काम चल रहे हैं, उन ब्लॉक्स को देखें, तो जितना बजट रखा गया, वह धीरे-धीरे कम होता गया। जब शुरुआत में इस योजना को लागू किया गया, तो मैं समझाता हूं कि 40 हजार करोड़ का बजट रखा गया था, जो धीरे-धीरे कम होता गया। आज जब हम 2012-13 का अवलोकन करते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि वह नीचे आकर 33 हजार करोड़ पर अटक गया। इसी तरह 2013-14 का जो बजट यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने रखा था, वह बजट भी धीरे-धीरे नीचे आकर 33 हजार करोड़ पर अटक गया था और जो सौ दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी आपने मजदूर को दी थी, वह गारंटी केवल 46 दिन पर आकर सीमित हो गई। इस वक्त मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट है वह गरीब लोगों का पुख्ता ख्याल रखते हुए अगर सौ दिन का काम देना चाहती है, तो देखें कि उस गरीब आदमी को सौ दिन का काम मिले। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जितने जिले हैं, ब्लॉक्स हैं, उनमें आइडेंटिफाई करने का भी काम करें।

महोदय, अब मैं राजस्थान की बात करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान के अंदर दो-तीन तरह की भौगोलिक स्थितियां हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जैसा एरिया, वैसा काम होना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि सड़के बनाने का काम हुआ, नालियां बनाई गईं, तालाब बनाए गए, लेकिन जो नियम के अनुसार काम होने चाहिए थे, वे पूरे के पूरे बिना प्लान के काम हुए, जिससे हमारा जो बरसात का पानी एक-एक, दो-दो साल तक जमा रहता था, ऐसे तलाब खोदने से उसकी वह चीज चली गई। आप जो पुख्ता पानी का स्रोत बनाना चाहते थे, तो पूरा अरेंजमेंट करना चाहिए था। आज वह तलहटी खोदने से पानी आता है और चला जाता है। इसलिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि जो काम हम लेना चाहते हैं, वह काम पुख्ता हो। अगर हम मनरेगा के अंदर तालाब लेना चाहते हैं, तो मनरेगा के अंदर उसका ख्याल रखें, क्योंकि यह नेचुरल बात है कि हम पानी सीमेंट, मिट्टी में या जिस प्रकार से रखना चाहते हैं तो पानी गंदा हो जाता है।

**3.00 P.M.**

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

महोदय, यदि पानी को नैचुरली मिट्टी के आधार पर तालाबों के अंदर रखा जाए, तो वह पानी ठीक रहता है। सड़के वगैरह इस योजना के अंदर बना दी जाती हैं। उनके लिए जो हमारे लोग अभी कंपोनेंट बता रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि जमीनी स्तर पर आप इसे देखेंगे, तो 60 और 40 का रेश्यो है, यह ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि आज मजदूरी से ज्यादा मटीरियल पर पैसा खर्च होता है। इंडेक्स बढ़ गया है। सीमेंट पहले के मुकाबले दुगने भाव पर मिल रहा है। स्टील, पत्थर और स्किल्ड लेबर वगैरह सभी के दाम बढ़े हैं। यदि इनका रेश्यो निकालें, तो 60 परसेंट सामग्री होती है। आज यह होता है कि गांवों में सरपंच लोग ठेकेदारी का काम करते हैं और जिस प्रकार से वे मस्टर रोल वे भरते हैं, वे सारे के सारे 60 और 40 के रेश्यो के हिसाब से भर लेते हैं। काम तो वे कर लेते हैं, लेकिन मस्टर रोल में वे जो एंट्रीज करते हैं, वह गलत करते हैं। वे सिर्फ लिखते रहते हैं और गुणा-भाग कर के जोड़ कर देते हैं। इस प्रकार से ऊपर से देखने में तो वह मामला ठीक लगता है और हिसाब-किताब पूर्ण लगता है, लेकिन जब तक आप सामग्री के पैसे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक गांवों के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार और ज्यादा पनपता रहेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मौके पर आपसे और भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि निगरानी यानी सुपरवीजन किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि आज “मनरेगा” के अंदर किस प्रकार का करप्शन बढ़ रहा है, जिस प्रकार से गांवों के अंदर सरपंच लोग दादागिरी के आधार पर अपने लोगों को लगा रहे हैं। वह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, जो कंपोनेंट का रेश्यो 60 और 40 का है, इसमें मजदूरों को ज्यादा दीजिए, मगर जो सामग्री है, उनके रेट बढ़ गए हैं। इसलिए उनके बढ़े हुए रेट के हिसाब से उनका रेश्यो बदला जाए और साथ ही बजट भी बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि एक तरफ रेट बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आपका बजट कम होता जा रहा है। पहले “मनरेगा” का जो मन्शा थी, वह अब नहीं रही है, मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, NREGA is the only law enacted in the country giving legal instrument in the hands of poor to force the Government to provide employment and pay wages in time. This is a demand-driven scheme, not a plan scheme. What we observe is that the Government of India is not able to meet the demand.

If I take the case of the State of Odisha, the requirement for the State, during 2013-14, was ₹ 1,364.20 crores, but the release was only ₹ 757 crores. March – is the peak season but the State Employment Guarantee Fund's account was empty. The State Government provided about ₹ 270 crores from its own fund. This amount has also not been released till date. The Hon. Minister has stated that there is a total Plan outlay of ₹ 33,000 crores.

But, he has failed to mention what is the liability for 2013-14. If the liability of 2013-14 and the demand for 2014-15 are taken into account, the requirement will be something around ₹ 50,000 crores. So, the hon. Minister should make the mind of the Government very very clear whether it wants to continue with NREGA or they will implement it at the sweet will of the Government. They are imposing conditions one-after-the-other. Even though the State of Odisha has submitted the U.C. and audited balance-sheet, its second installment has not been released. The hon. Chief Minister Odisha has written to the hon. Minister two days back but only ₹81 crores have been released as against the requirement of more than ₹ 1,000 crores. How is the Government of India going to implement the scheme? On one hand, they say it is a universal scheme, but, on the other hand, they have issued circular to the State Governments to limit it only to backward blocks. What will be the fate of the poor who demand wage employment in non backward blocks if it is limited to only the backward blocks? If they limit it, what would be the case of the poor living in other blocks of the country? Once they start demanding wage employment, can the State Governments provide it? The State Governments are handicapped. Most of the State Governments, like Odisha, who are financially not sound, are not able to divert their funds for the purpose of MGNREGA, to provide wage employment. But, they are forced to provide it. Now, the Governments have started discouraging the labourers not to demand wage employment because they don't have the funds. They can't meet it from the State Government funds. The Government of India is not providing for this. So, this will ultimately defeat the purpose of the law of the country.

Secondly, regarding wage employment and material component, Government of India is issuing circular after circular saying that Anganwadi Kendras would be taken under MGNREGA, the Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra would be taken under MGNREGA, and toilet construction would be taken up under MGNREGA. More money is spent on the material component. Less money is available for the labour wages. In such a situation, the Government of India should stick to more labour wage component. What about the States where labour budget is being deducted? So, the States ultimately would discourage the labourers not to come to work. Odisha is one of the first States where electronic funds transfer was taken up in the country. We don't have funds in the State Employment Guarantee Scheme. Several workers have worked for months some months back. Their wages are not being paid because there is no fund. In such a situation, the hon. Minister should make it very, very clear as to what the Government of India intends to do, whether they are going to bring amendments to the Act or they are going to limit to backward blocks or they make it universal. This should be made clear.



[Shri Kalpataru Das]

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to make clear when would the Government of Odisha going to get its entitlement as per-the stipulation. When would the Government of Odisha going to get the funds? Thank you, Sir.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी समय का ध्यान रखूंगा और आप भी ज़रा घंटी जल्दी मत बजाइएगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आपको अभी मिटिंग में जाना है, इसका भी ध्यान रखिएगा।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को पहली बार मंत्री बनने पर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, वे हमारे पुराने साथी हैं और मैं उनकी मंशाओं पर शक नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन आजकल चीज़ें कई जगहों से नियंत्रित हो रही हैं। इस सरकार के दो economists हैं, जिनको राजस्थान की सरकार ने अभी ताज़ा-ताज़ा सलाहकार बनाया है - अरविंद पंगारिया और दूसरे हैं, जगदीश भगवती। ये देश के नामी नाम हैं, जो इस सरकार के आर्थिक सलाहकार हैं। मैं उनका एक व्यक्तव्य मनरेगा के बारे में पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ - “That MGNREGA is an inefficient instrument of shifting income to the poor. It costs ₹ 5 to transfer ₹ 1 in the MGNREGA works.”

सर, पिछले पचास-साठ सालों में जो कुछ अच्छे काम हुए थे, उन कामों में एक अच्छा काम यह भी था और मैं एन.ए.सी. वालों को भी, जो उसमें थे, जो वामपंथी दल थे और veteran Socialist leader मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, शरद यादव जी और रघुवंश बाबू को भी, सुषमा जी के साथ-साथ इस मौके पर मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिनके सक्रिय सहयोग की वजह से मनरेगा आया। अगर वामपंथी दलों का प्रेशर न हुआ होता तो शायद यह स्कीम लागू नहीं होती। सर, मेरे पास प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, जिसके मुताबिक मनरेगा के लागू होने से पहले देश के 135 जिलों में नक्सलवादी गतिविधियां सक्रिय थीं और मनरेगा के इफेक्टिव इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बाद अब वह संख्या केवल 68 रह गयी है। इसके बाद भी इसको क्यों कम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इसकी जड़ें कहीं और हैं। आज डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. की बैठक हो रही है, जिससे इन चीज़ों का बड़ा करीब का वास्ता है। भारत उसमें साइन करने वाला है। उसकी पहली शर्त है कि सब्सिडी हटाओ। यानी फालतू फंड के जो पैसे हैं, उन्हें बंद करो। दूसरा, किसान को फसल के बढ़े हुए दाम मत दो। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार और छत्तीसगढ़ के एम.पी.जे को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन दोनों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने दिल्ली में मंत्री महोदय को चिट्ठी लिखी है और 300 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से जो हम कई सालों से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन राशि दे रहे हैं, उसमें कटौती न की जाए। सर, इस साल किसान को एक नया पैसा भी नहीं मिलेगा। इस प्रकार इन निर्णयों की जड़ कहीं और है और वह जड़ है, भारत सरकार की विश्व व्यापार संगठन के सामने घुटना टेक नीति का होना। सर, इतनी ज्यादाती हो रही है कि 25 नवम्बर तक 10 करोड़ 6 लाख परिवारों ने काम हेतु निवेदन किया है, जिनमें से सिर्फ 8.3 करोड़ लोगों को काम मिला है। वर्तमान सरकार ने इस



स्कीम में फंड की कटौती की है। क्यों? क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ पर ज्यादा जोर है, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में कटौती हो रही है। इसके अंदर जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण काम थे, उन सारे कामों को तिलांजलि दे दी गयी है। 14000 करोड़ रुपए की राशि बकाया है, जो मनरेगा में काम में लगे मज़दूरों को देनी है। पंचायतों ने काम कराया, फंड एलोकेट नहीं हुआ। त्रिपुरा सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री आए थे, जो देश के सबसे ईमानदार मुख्यमंत्री माने जाते हैं। हमारी पार्टी के नेता शरद यादव जी, शायद मणि शंकर अय्यर जी और काफी गरीब-गुरबा लोग वहां पर इकट्ठा हुए थे। उन्होंने बताया कि 1400 करोड़ रुपए का जो मनरेगा का बजट था, उसे घटाकर 650 करोड़ रुपए का कर दिया गया है। यह स्थिति है। जो ताजा अधिनियम है, उसके तहत 2 करोड़ परिवारों को बेरोजगार कर दिया गया है। सर, जो अब से पहले मंत्री महोदय थे, उन्होंने एक बार नहीं, दर्जनों बार उनके जो रुझान हैं, उसके बारे में जिक्र किया। अभी थोड़े दिनों में Land Acquisition Act आने वाला है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एडवांस में बता रहा हूं। अभी पांच मिनट पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और उससे पहले ही आपने मुझे डराना शुरू कर दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** डरा नहीं रहा हूं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** अभी डूडी साहब पूरे सवा सात मिनट बोलकर गए। कम से कम उतना समय तो मुझे दे दीजिए या इसमें भी राज्यवाद चलता है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** मैं खाली वार्निंग दे रहा था। आप बोलिए, मैं केवल आपको आगाह करना चाहता था।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं आपके राज्य का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं मज़ाक में यह बात कह रहा था, आप इसे अन्यथा मत लीजिएगा। मैं आपका सम्मान करता हूं। राजस्थान से समाचार है कि तीस परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार से वंचित रखा गया और 143 रुपए वेज से 110 रुपए वेज कर दिया गया। चुरु, जैसलमेर में स्थिति और भी खराब है। यह केवल पार्टियों का सवाल नहीं है। सर, देश के अंदर जो इस समय स्थिति है। आज 68 जिले नक्सल प्रभावित हैं। सिर्फ आदिवासी, गरीब, दलित, इन लोगों के परिवारों को इससे रोजगार मिलता है और उसमें से 55 प्रतिशत रोजगार महिलाओं को मिलता है। यह उनके पेट पर भी लात मारने का प्रयास है। यह प्रयास यहां से नहीं हो रहा, यह वाशिंगटन से हो रहा है। कैसे-कैसे सलाहकार आ गए हैं। भगवती आ गए हैं, एक रघुराम राजन आ गए हैं। He says, as a measure to improve impact of the public expenditure, इस सोशल सिक्योरिटी को घटा दिया जाए। अरविंद जी सलाहकार बने, देश की सरकार के मुख्य सलाहकार, वे वर्ल्ड बैंक में जाकर भारतीय हितों के खिलाफ डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. की सिफारिश कर रहे हैं। सर, हम नीरो के मेहमान हैं। मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। नीरो को रात को एक पार्टी करनी थी, जश्न मनाना था। देश में कुछ और तो बचा नहीं था। जितने देश में गरीब-गुरबा लोग थे, उन्हें इकट्ठा किया और जो डेड बॉडीज़ थी, उन्हें इकट्ठा और जला दिया। फिर रात भर लोगों ने जश्न देखा, जिसमें मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट थे, बुद्धिजीवी थे, इकनॉमिस्ट्स थे और रेडियो या टेलीविज़न, उस समय जो व्यवस्था रही होगी, उनके लोग थे। (2के-जी.एस. पर जारी) सर, इस दौर में हम नीरो के मेहमान बनकर न रह जाएं

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

चूंकि देश के गरीबों के लिए जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, उन सब पर उंगुली उठाई जा रही है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि मछलियों की रखवाली के लिए आपने बगुले तैनात कर दिए। क्या एक भी मछली के बचने की उम्मीद है? इसीलिए एक शेर के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं कि-

“कैसी मशालें ले के चले तीरगी में आप  
जो रोशनी थी वह भी सलामत नहीं रही।  
रिश्ता कोई, शिकवा कोई, दरिया की खानी से नहीं है,  
रिश्ता ही मेरी प्यास का पानी से नहीं है।”

इसलिए नीतियों का रिश्ता आपसे नहीं है। इसका रिश्ता कहीं और से है और इसका नाम वाशिंगटन है।

**उसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** धन्यवाद। त्यागी साहब, आपको कोई डरा नहीं सकता, इसलिए आप यह कभी मत कहना कि ये डरा रहे हैं। श्री जयराम रमेश।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैंने इसके लिए आपसे पहले ही सॉरी कह दिया है। मेरा ऐसा कहने का कोई इंटेंशन नहीं था।

**श्री जयराम रमेश (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं चौधरी साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला है। कुछ महीने पहले चौधरी साहब ने अपने आपको हरियाणा की राजनीति का ट्रेजिडी किंग कहा था। आज उनको मौका मिला है ट्रेजिडी किंग से हीरो बनने का और उनकी ओर से यह जो औपचारिक तौर पर बयान आया है, उसके बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि यह जरूर एक सकारात्मक कदम है क्योंकि पिछले छह महीने में जो बयान आते रहे हैं सरकार के अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों के, सलाहकारों के, नुमाइंदों के, ये कुछ संकेत दे रहे थे कि “मनरेगा” पर बड़े सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं। पहले राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री की ओर से, बाद में नितिन गडकरी साहब की ओर से और अभी-अभी जो जिक्र हुआ है, जो अपने आपको इस सरकार के आर्थिक सलाहकार मानते हैं, उनकी ओर से लेख आया है बयान आया है कि “मनरेगा” को बंद किया जाए, “मनरेगा” का जो पैसा है, उसे कहीं और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में लगाया जाए। इससे कुछ आशंकाएं हमारे मन में उठी हैं कि क्या यह सरकार “मनरेगा” को उतनी ही प्राथमिकता देगी जितनी प्राथमिकता इसको चाहिए और जितनी प्राथमिकता पिछली सरकारों ने दी है? इस बयान से कुछ साबित तो होता है कि मंत्री और मंत्रालय “मनरेगा” पर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** आप इसके बारे में खुलकर बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** शरद यादव जी, मुझे बोलना तो नहीं चाहिए था क्योंकि तीन साल तक मैं इस मंत्रालय में मंत्री रह चुका हूं। मंत्रियों को कभी-कभी मौन व्रत भी रखना चाहिए। हालांकि पूर्व मंत्रियों को भी मौन व्रत रखना चाहिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। दो ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो इस बयान में नहीं हैं, जो स्टेटमेंट में नहीं हैं। वे असली मुद्दे हैं। उनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ

नहीं कहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जब वे उत्तर देंगे तो इन दो मुद्दों पर जरूर स्पष्टीकरण देंगे। पहला मुद्दा यह है कि जो मंत्रालय की ओर से सर्कुलर जारी किया गया है, उससे लोगों के मन में इस तरह की भावना बन गई है कि सिर्फ ढाई हजार प्रखण्डों में “मनरेगा” सीमित रहेगा। क्या यह सही है या नहीं? अगर सिर्फ ढाई हजार प्रखण्डों में “मनरेगा” रहेगा, तो बाकी चार हजार प्रखण्डों में “मनरेगा” का क्या भविष्य रहेगा, इस पर कई सवाल उठाए गए हैं। इसके बारे में इस बयान में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका स्पष्टीकरण दें कि हां सही है, कुछ ऐसे प्रखण्ड हैं जहां पर और प्राथमिकता देने वाली जरूरत है। जो वंचित प्रखण्ड हैं, जो गरीब प्रखण्ड हैं, जिन प्रखण्डों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की आबादी ज्यादा है और खास तौर से बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्यों में जो पिछड़े हुए प्रखण्ड हैं, जहां पर नक्सलवाद भारी मात्रा में मौजूद है, वहां पर और जोर देने की जरूरत है। इसका मायना यह हुआ कि और जो प्रखण्ड हैं वहां “मनरेगा” लागू नहीं होगा, वहां “मनरेगा” का भविष्य क्या है, इसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। वे अपने जबाब में इसका स्पष्टीकरण दें। हम प्राथमिकता के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, फोकस के खिलाफ नहीं है, कुछ ऐसे प्रखंड होने चाहिए, कुछ ऐसे ब्लॉक होने चाहिए, जहां और भी जोर देने की जरूरत है। क्या इसका यह मायना होगा कि जो प्रखंड छोड़ दिए हैं, वहां “मनरेगा” घटाया जाएगा, वहां “मनरेगा” में और कटौती आएगी या वहां “मनरेगा” में बदलाव आएगा, मंत्री जी इसका स्पष्टीकरण दें।

दूसरी बात यह है, जिसके बारे में इस बयान में नहीं कहा गया है, लेकिन पिछले मंत्री की ओर से लोक सभा में बयान आया था कि यह जो 60-40 का अनुपात है, इसमें बदलाव लाना चाहिए। आपके बयान से तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पिछले सात-आठ सालों में यह अनुपात 70-30 है, जिसमें मजदूरी ज्यादा और material कम है। फिर भी गडकरी साहब ने कई बार कहा है कि ये जो wage to material अनुपात 60-40 है, इसमें बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है। आपने इस बारे में इसमें कुछ जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर भी कुछ रोशनी डालें।

आपने इस बयान में जो दो मुद्दे उठाए हैं, मैं उन पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप पिछले तीन-चार महीनों में एक बदलाव तो जरूर लाए हैं कि जो ग्राम पंचायतों से काम लिए जाते हैं, उन कामों में 60-40 अनुपात होना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार के कार्यकाल में जो नीति थी, वह यह थी कि जो काम लाइन डिपार्टमेंट लेते हैं, जो काम ग्राम पंचायतों के अलावा और संस्थाएं करती हैं, वहां पर वह अनुपात प्रखंड के स्तर पर, ब्लॉक के स्तर पर लगाया जाए। आपने इस बयान में कहा है कि आपने उसको बदला है। आपने वह प्रखंड से लेकर, जिला बनाया है, यानी कि ग्राम पंचायतों के काम में 60-40 ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर पर होना चाहिए और सभी काम प्रखंड के स्तर पर नहीं, अपितु जिला स्तर पर 60-40 में होना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि करीब आधे काम ग्राम पंचायत से होते हैं और करीब आधे काम लाइन डिपार्टमेंट, ब्लॉक पंचायत, जिला परिषद् की ओर से किये जाते हैं। हमने इस पर काफी बातचीत की थी। हमने इस पर राज्यों से बातचीत की थी। हमें डर यह था, खतरा यह था कि अगर आप जिले के स्तर पर बनाएंगे, तो कांटेक्टर्स का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा होगा। यह Employment Guarantee Scheme नहीं होगी और यह एक Contractor Guarantee Scheme बन जाएगी और जो असली गरीब प्रखंड हैं, वे छूट जाएंगे।

[श्री जयराम रमेश]

मंत्री जी, मेरी आपसे यही विनती है कि आपने जिला स्तर पर तो कर दिया है, लेकिन खतरा है। खतरा यह है कि एक जिले में कुछ प्रखंड विकसित प्रखंड हैं, कुछ प्रखंड ऐसे हैं, जहां बेरोजगारी ज्यादा है, जहां “मनरेगा” की मांग ज्यादा है। उनको पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए और उनकी मांगें पूरी होनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या आपकी नीति से यह होगा या नहीं, मैं इस पर सवाल उठा रहा हूं।

आपने इस बयान में जो दूसरी बात कही है कि आपने गाइडलाइंस जारी की हैं कि 60 प्रतिशत खर्चा कृषि संबंधित कार्यों से आना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 6-7 सालों में अगर आप देखें, तो 70-75 परसेंट खर्चा, पानी संरक्षण, वृक्षारोपण, लैंड लेवलिंग, छोटे और सीमांत किसान की जमीन पर काम, इसी पर हुआ है। यह कहना कि “मनरेगा” और कृषि के बीच में कोई संबंध नहीं है, यह गलत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह 60 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा हुआ करता था। आपने जो गाइडलाइन जारी की हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि जो हकीकत है, उसको आप एक गाइडलाइन में फॉर्मलाइज कर रहे हैं। वैसे तो “मनरेगा” के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है, पर यह एक सीमित कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन है और आपका बयान भी है। मैंने सिर्फ उन्हीं मुद्दों पर सवाल उठाया है, जिसका आपने जिक्र किया है। उपसभापति जी, मैं इसको खत्म करता हूं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बार-बार आलोचना होती है कि मनरेगा से तो मजदूर ही मिलता है, मनरेगा से कोई कम्युनिटी ऐसेट नहीं बनता है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यदि आप पिछले साल का रिकॉर्ड देखें तो 28 प्रतिशत खर्चा शौचालयों पर हुआ है, करीब 15 प्रतिशत खर्चा छोटे और सीमांत किसान की जमीन पर हुआ है। अगर ये कम्युनिटी ऐसेट्स नहीं हैं तो और क्या हो सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम, मनरेगा अधिनियम, मनरेगा स्कीम को जारी रखना चाहिए और जो प्राथमिकता पिछले कुछ सालों में दी गई है, जिसे आप जानते हैं, उसको बरकरार रखना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे थोड़ा-सा बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं सभी पूर्व वक्ताओं से माफी मांगते हुए बिल्कुल लाइन से हटकर कुछ बात कह रहा हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी किसान परिवार से हैं। जब यह नरेगा आया था - बाद में इसका नाम महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर पड़ गया, इसकी नीयत और मंशा तो ठीक थी, लेकिन इसका व्यावहारिक पक्ष क्या है?

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

यहां सारी सैद्धांतिक बातें कही जाती हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक पक्ष यह है कि किसानों को अब कोई मजदूर नहीं मिल रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी आप सर्वे कराइए कि इस मनरेगा के आने के बाद कितने किसानों ने अपनी खेती बेच दी और खेती न करने के लिए मजबूर हो गए। किसान को कोई मजदूर नहीं मिल रहा है। जो खेती 53 परसेंट से लेकर 59 परसेंट रोजगार देती है, क्या आप मनरेगा से इतना रोजगार दिला सके हैं? आप सौ दिन का रोजगार दे रहे हैं, वह भी थोड़े से लोगों को। जो खेती 53, 54, 55 और कभी 63 परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार दे रही है उसको पूरे तरीके

से बरबाद कर दिया है। स्थिति यह हो गई है कि यह योजना पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ गई है। मैंने देखा है कि प्रधानी के चुनाव में एक-एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है, जबकि एम.एल.ए. के चुनाव में 20 लाख रुपए खर्च होते हैं। एम.एल.ए. 20 लाख रुपये में चुनाव लड़ लेता है और प्रधान 1 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करता है। होता क्या है। जयराम रमेश जी सुनिआ, 131 रुपया, 140 रुपया जो भी मजदूरी है, उसमें से 70 रुपये इस चीज के दे दिये जाते हैं कि निशान ओरिजनल हैं, जेचिन सिग्नेचर हैं, कागजों में कुछ नहीं करना है, हम अपने आप कर लेंगे, शेष देख लेंगे। सारा काम कागज पर हो जाता है। आपने कहा कि मशीन से काम नहीं हो सकता है, हाथ से काम होगा, तब आप पता कीजिए कि कितने मजदूर अपने हाथ में फावड़ा लिए हुए हैं? क्या आपने किसी मजदूर को हाथ में फावड़ा लिए काम करते हुए देखा है? आपने यह निश्चित किया हुआ है कि अगर तालाब खोद रहा है तो इतने घन फीट मिट्टी उठाएगा, लेकिन कोई मजदूर उसका एक-चौथाई काम भी नहीं करता है। तमाम ईमानदार प्रधानों ने कहा है कि हम यह नहीं करेंगे, हम जेल चले जाएंगे, लेकिन हम यह काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अधिकारी कहता है कि काम करो, मजदूर कहता है कि वह काम नहीं करेगा। मजदूर पर ज्यादा सख्ती करोगे तो एस.सी./एस.टी. ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत प्रधान पर मुकदमा कायम हो जाएगा। शरद जी, यह व्यावहारिक पक्ष है। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि वे खेती नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि बिना काम किए हुए उनको 70, 80 रुपये मिल जाते हैं, जबकि किसान से मजदूर 200 रुपये प्रतिदिन मांगता है। यह स्थिति है। पंचायत सेक्रेट्री और प्रधान मिलकर मनरेगा के सारे पैसे खा जाते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो पैसा आज तक मनरेगा पर खर्च हुआ है, उससे कितना ड्यूरेबल ऐसेट तैयार हुआ है? मिट्टी का काम होगा, पक्का काम करेंगे नहीं, इसलिए पक्के काम का रेश्यो बढ़ा दीजिए, इससे बेईमानी और घपला कुछ कम हो जाएगा। आप पक्का काम बढ़ाइए। ये सभी लोग हमसे नाराज होंगे, वैसे मेरी राय यह है कि इसका 60 परसेंट मैटीरियल पर और 40 परसेंट मजदूरी पर खर्च होना चाहिए। अगर मजदूर पर खर्च ज्यादा होगा और मैटीरियल पर कम होगा, तो क्या काम हो जाएगा, आप बताइए। हो ही नहीं सकता। यह सब चल रहा है, पूरी उल्टी गंगा बह रही है देश में। इसको सुधारिए, वरना हजारों करोड़ रुपए मिड-डे मील पर, मनरेगा पर, पौष्टिक आहार योजना पर ऐसे ही खर्च हो जाएंगे। ऐसी-ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें आप सारे देश में बहुत सारा काम कर सकते थे। आप बिजली के कारखाने लगा सकते थे; सिंचाई के लिए नहरें खोद सकते थे; जो असिंचित जमीन है, उसको सिंचित बना सकते थे; जो बंजर पड़ी हुई जमीन है, उसको खेती करने योग्य बना सकते थे। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा खर्च किया गया और रिजल्ट जीरो है। इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि टोटल कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ, कितने ड्यूरेबल एसेट्स बने और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या शिकायतें मिलीं? मैं तो आधे मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** पहले वाले स्पीकर्स आठ-आठ मिनट बोले। इनको बोलने दीजिए, सही बात है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Then I was not in the Chair.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सदन में कोई तो सही बोले।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I didn't stop you.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** सर, मैंने यह देखा है। मैं खुद अपनी खेती करवाता हूँ। हमें दो-तीन साल से बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। हमें मजदूर नहीं मिलते।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** सबको दिक्कत हो रही है। हर स्टेट में ऐसा हो रहा है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** हमें दिक्कत हो रही है और उसका खेती पर एडवर्स असर भी पड़ रहा है। आगे 4-5 साल में आप देखेंगे कि एग्रीकल्चर का जो टोटल यील्ड है, जो टोटल प्रोडक्शन है, वह कम हो जाएगा। यह हर साल तो कम होता ही जा रहा है। आपने देखा कि जब देश आजाद हुआ था, तब जी.डी.पी. में हमारे एग्रीकल्चर का शेयर 50 परसेंट था, अब यह 13 परसेंट रह गया है और अगले साल हो जाएगा 12 परसेंट, 11 परसेंट। यह स्थिति होती जा रही है। जो सेक्टर देश को सबसे ज्यादा रोजी-रोटी देने का काम करता हो, अगर उसको किसी दूसरी योजना के लिए बरबाद कर देंगे, तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ, इशारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मित्र लोग हम पर नाराज हो जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, according to the United Nations Human Development Report, 2014, one-third of the poorest of the poor people of the world live in India and their number is 40 crores, which is, in fact, one-third of our total population. According to us, the MNREGA Scheme was a fillip to the poorest of the poor sections of our country, who have been deprived for centuries together. Now the way the Government has taken some stringent measures to slash the allocation under MNREGA to different States is a matter of serious concern. The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that MNREGA was initially implemented in 200 most backward districts and subsequently 130 districts were included. True. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan to put the clock back and to reduce the number of districts from 330 to 200 only, as reported in a section of the Press.

Number two, the hon. Minister has claimed that during the last eight years, around ₹ 1,80,000 crores have been paid as wages to the workers. What is the figure during the past six months since the new Government has taken over? How much money has been paid towards wages to the workers under MNREGA?

Number three, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that in 2013-14, the total allocation was ₹ 33,000 crores and this year, it is ₹ 34,000 crores. So, ₹ 1,000 crores has been increased in this year's Budget. If we divide that ₹1,000 crores among 29 States and 7 Union Territories, then it comes to, if it is equally distributed, on an average, ₹ 27 crores or ₹ 28 crores to each State. What is the end result? Instead of

raising the quantum of the allocation, this Government has slashed allocation in a manner that in my own State, in West Bengal, the allocation which was 2,214 crore in the last financial year, that is, 2013-14, has come down to 1,782 crore. Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee, was the first among the Chief Ministers of the country to write a letter to the Government deprecating the stand of the Government, which has reduced the allocation of the fund. Sir, in 2012-13, West Bengal achieved total man days of 20 crores, which is 109 per cent higher than the national average. In 2013-14, the State again exceeded the targets, even though the allocation has been slashed. This Government has put an economic blockade to West Bengal, particularly, to the poorest of the poor and it is not only unique in West Bengal, this is equally true in case of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa and many other States. Sir, I would like to point out that according to the daily updated information system maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development, over 10.6 crore households had applied for work till 25th November this year. It is till 25th November. We are discussing this on 27th November. Till 25th November, over 10.6 crore households had applied and work has been provided to only 8.3 crore, leaving 2.3 crore households without work. In the previous year, during the same period, the work was provided to 9.8 crore households out of 10.9 crore households who demanded it. So, this is the difference that the new Government has made. अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं। अब देखिए, अच्छे दिन को यहां कैसे इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा रहा है। Sir, I am referring to one particular district of Gujarat from where hon. Prime Minister hails. In the tribal-dominated district of Aravali in Gujarat, the job guarantee scheme never really got off. वहां काम शुरू ही नहीं हुआ। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या हो रहा है? क्या आप “मनरेगा” को बंद करना चाहते हैं? आप “मनरेगा” का पैसा कहां देना चाहते हैं? वह पैसा क्रोनी कैपिटलिस्ट्स को लूटने के लिए देना चाहते हैं? वह पैसा हमारे मजदूर, हमारे गांव के किसान, हमारे गांव की आम जनता को नहीं मिलेगा, वह पैसा क्रोनी कैपिटलिस्ट्स को मिलेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, I have one line more, which relates to the issue which Mr. Jairam Ramesh has raised regarding the change in the labour to material ratio. This is very important. This Government is proposing for a reduction in the labour to material ratio from 60:40 to 51:49. This change will dilute the employment objective of the Scheme without increasing the productivity. So, the entire agricultural productivity will come to a grinding halt. So, I appeal to the Government to reconsider and review its stand and try to enhance more allocation under MNREGA.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you very much. First of all, I strongly support the Calling Attention Motion moved by Mr. D. Raja and very, very strongly oppose the BJP Government's intention to dismantle the Mahatma



[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Sir, I beg to submit to this House that the Planning Commission was involved for days together in finalising the logistics of the Scheme and, fortunately, I was involved personally in it as a member of the Planning Commission. The most important point missing in this entire debate, with all due regard to the predecessors who spoke, is that it is a demand-driven Scheme. During the last fifteen years, the rate at which the country's GDP is growing, employment is not growing.

That is why, we call in technical Economics that basically employment elasticity of growth is declining and in agriculture, it is negative. The point is, the statement made by the hon. Minister is absolutely away from the intention of Mr. Raja when he moved the motion. There are two things. One, dismantling the schemes; and second, improving the logistics of the scheme. As far as logistics of the scheme are concerned, each and every person in the country, not only a Member of Parliament but even any sensible person, and I consider myself sensible, wants substantial improvement in the implementation of the scheme. But the intention of the Government is to dismantle the scheme, which I totally oppose. I am also surprised that the socialist party in the name of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is singularly opposing the scheme and creating misunderstanding and trade-off between agricultural development and farmers' prosperity, and the employment guarantee scheme meant for the poor. Sir, dismantling of this scheme will be a totally anti-rural poor measure. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be totally anti-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and it will be totally anti-poor women. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You refer to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, 50 per cent of the households are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who are the poor in this country? Are they Members of Parliament, the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the President, the IAS officers for whom periodically, you appoint Pay Commissions, etc.? We are talking about the assets and we are talking about the expenditure. How much amount have we spent on the employment guarantee scheme during the last seven years? The total expenditure during the last 7-8 years is ₹1,85,000 crore. Today, a statement is made by Mr. Raghuram Rajan, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, saying that the amount of total Non-Performing Assets of the banks is ₹ 2,36,600 crore, of which the main defaulters are the big people who are crony capitalists. Whose interests are we protecting? Whose interests is the sovereign body of the people protecting? For the last 60 years, we are debating the problem of poverty. Who are the poor? They are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, widows, orphans, disabled persons, illiterate persons, unskilled persons, etc. Let this House debate this important issue. We can't fight this issue of poverty by neglecting the claims of the poor people. Sir, please give me two more minutes. I beg your pardon. Both my mind



and heart are involved in this scheme. We are discussing the issue of poverty without discussing who the poor people in this country are. Sir, I observed in the entire country, as a sensible student of Economics, for the last 60 years, despite some improvement in the standards of living of the poor people, We are basically functioning for the top 30 per cent People of the society which include business community, politicians, bureaucracy, traders, wholesale traders including people's representatives, etc. In this House, we take ₹ 2,000 as daily allowance for signing and disrupting the House. At that time, we are not creating a productive asset. Who is against the creation of the productive assets? Ratio of 51:49 per cent is another point. Basically, what we want is the improvement of the scheme to eliminate the irregularities, to remove corruption, to remove loopholes in the scheme, but we are throwing the baby alongwith the bathwater. I am concluding in one minute.

Sir, in my maiden speech on 4th May, 2010 in this House, I had quoted what Ambedkar said on 29th November 1949, the last day when the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution and I would repeat it again. Let us not take this issue very, casually. Two hundred and fifty districts in the country are suffering from Naxal violence. I condemn Naxal violence. But, where from Naxal violence is coming? Why are the children of IAS officers not Naxalites? Why are only tribals Naxalites? Why are children of Members of the Parliament not Naxalites? Why are children of the President, the Prime Minister, doctors, etc., not Naxalites? Who are Naxalites? Naxalites are those who are suffering from deprivation. They are suffering from disappointments because of unemployment, destitution, etc. They will take this country to the ransom. They will take the country at the gunpoint and one day, people will come to the gates of the Parliament to demand 50 per cent of the allowance that we are getting in this Parliament. That is why, I want the Minister to respond. When they are talking about or promising that अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, I wish them the best. If they really want to bring 'achhe din', then, we are certainly with them. But while talking of 'achhe din', if you bring 'burey din', then, people will not tolerate it at all and they will throw this Government out of power before it completes its term.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the list containing names which I got on time has been exhausted. I have one or two requests for only two minutes each. If they adhere to two minutes and put only questions, I can call one or two of them. We have to finish it and, then, we have to take up the Bill. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. You have only two minutes.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I am happy to say that the current focus of the Government is to ensure...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't try to read. Put questions only.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: ...creation of quality assets. I want two or three clarifications only, Sir. The first clarification that I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is this.

Sir, there is a mandatory requirement of the appointment of ombudsmen at district level for redressal of grievances in respect of the implementation of MNREGA and also with a view to bringing in transparency and accountability. And all the States have been directed to establish offices of ombudsmen. But, so far, only 7 States have appointed ombudsmen in all their districts. The undivided Andhra Pradesh has appointed ombudsmen in 20 out of 23 districts.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons why other States have not appointed ombudsmen....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is something else that you are speaking on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, it is connected with the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is connected with this issue. Then, it is okay.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Why have some of these States not appointed ombudsmen and what steps is the Ministry taking to ensure that all States appoint ombudsman at district levels during this year? Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons why the number of households seeking employment under MGNREGA came down to 4.39 crores in 2011-12 when compared to 5.49 crores in 2010-11; and, in 2013-14, only 10 per cent households worked for the promised 100 days work under MGNREGA. What are the reasons behind this?

I have one more point. With a view to eliminating corruption by middlemen in payment of wages to workers, why can't the Ministry, through the Jan Dhan Yojana make payment through banks under the scheme?

There is one more point that I want to make. In India, after the agricultural sector, weavers sector is a very important sector; traditionally, it has been so from the beginning. There has been a demand to include weavers sector under MGNREGA. They are not getting minimum daily wages even after working for 15-18 hours a day. The whole family may work the full day but they do not get minimum wages. The weavers sector is facing many problems and finding it very difficult to survive. Many weavers are committing

suicide due to non-remunerative prices and also due to meagre wages. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he intends to take to include weavers under MGNREGA.

I seek one more clarification. Why does the hon. Minister not emphasise on providing skills to the youth? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I will take one more minute. Why cannot not funds from MGNREGA be used for skill development?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not going on the record now. Mr. Bandyopadhyay, you have only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have only two minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Let me put a simple questions. Is the Government serious about continuing the scheme or not? In the Statement, it is said that the project provision of MGNREGA for 2013-14 was ₹ 33,000 crores and, in the current financial year, it is going to be ₹ 34,000 crores. If we take into consideration the factor of inflation, this is going to be, in real terms, lower than the last year. Therefore, there is a clear indication that the Government is going to strangle it by a gloved hand. I want to know whether it is really serious about continuing it or they are going to close it down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. Just put a question. You have only two minutes.

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा मनरेगा योजना के संदर्भ में एक सुझाव है। यह सारी गरीबों की योजना है, किसानों पर निर्भर जो गरीब लोग हैं, मजदूर लोग हैं, उन मजदूरों को रोजगार दिलाने की योजना है, क्योंकि किसान के पास बारह महीने, पूरे समय रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। दो-तीन महीने ऐसे होते हैं, जब काम नहीं होता है, इसलिए वहां के मजदूरों को रोजगार मिले, उनके लिए इस योजना में सुधार किया गया है। इसी में मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि हमें एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करना है, जैसे छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं, उन गांवों में ड्रेनेज सिस्टम और जो वहां इंटर्नल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करना है, उसमें भी रोजगार का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। जो अभी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता अभियान लांच किया है, तो स्वच्छता अभियान के साथ भी इसको जोड़ना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, किसानों की सरकार है, शोषित लोगों की सरकार है, इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने जन-धन योजना के माध्यम से सब लोगों का बैंक खाता बनवाने का निर्णय किया। पिछले समय में ऐसा होता था कि रजिस्टर बन जाता था, उसमें नामांकन हो जाता था और किसी का पैसा, गरीब लोगों का पैसा, उनकी आय के लिए सरकार जो पैसा देती थी, वह पैसा कहीं और चला जाता था। तो यह देखना होगा कि वह पैसा वास्तव में एसेट के रूप में आता था या नहीं? अभी बताया जाता है कि 23 परसेंट यहां हुआ, 40

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

परसेंट यहां हुआ, लेकिन वास्तव में यह ऐसेट बनी है या नहीं बनी है, वह भी चेक करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि एक सामान्य गरीब के यहां पैसा पहुंचने से पहले ही उसमें ज्यादा पैसा जो प्रधान लोग, ऐसे-ऐसे बिचौलिए लोग होते हैं, उनकी जेब में चला जाता है। दूसरा, योजना लांच करना अच्छी बात है। गवर्नमेंट अच्छे इरादे से ही अच्छी योजना बनाती है, लेकिन उसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन कैसे हो? उसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन अच्छा हो, वह भी देखने की आवश्यकता होती है। सरकार ने वह योजना बनाई है, अच्छी है, उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जबसे देश में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार बनी है, पिछले चार महीनों में पूरे राष्ट्र में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के बारे में एक भावना फैल गई है कि इस योजना को सरकार बंद करने जा रही है, इस योजना में परिवर्तन करने जा रही है। जिस योजना के प्रारंभ होने से देश में करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिला था, उसके बारे में सरकार की मंशा साफ नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ के अनेक जिलों में पिछले चार महीनों में जिन मजदूरों ने काम किया, उन्हें मजदूरी नहीं मिली है। वे लोग लगातार मांग करते चले आ रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें मजदूरी देने में मालूम नहीं सरकार के पास ऐसी क्या कमी आ गई है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना की शुरुआत जब की गई थी, तो इस योजना की शुरुआत करने के पीछे यह भावना थी कि कम से कम सौ दिन का रोजगार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले उन लोगों को मिले, जिन्हें रोजगार के अवसर नहीं मिलते। एक तरफ सरकार रोजगार खत्म करने जा रही है, दूसरी तरफ कहती है कि हम बेरोजगारी को दूर करेंगे। सरकार की मंशा बहुत साफ नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस योजना को बंद करने के पीछे एक योजना है, क्योंकि मजदूरी में कटौती करने की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि जो काम चल रहे हैं, उनमें 50 परसेंट या 49 परसेंट के आसपास मैटेरियल में उपयोग किया जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में विचार करें और जो भ्रम की स्थिति आज पूरे देश में व्याप्त है, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, कि सरकार महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना को शनैः-शनैः बंद करने जा रही है, उसमें परिवर्तन करने जा रही है, इस भ्रम की स्थिति को दूर करना चाहिए। इसमें लोगों को रोजगार मिले, मैं तो कहूंगा कि सौ दिन से अधिक का रोजगार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब अपना जवाब देंगे, तब वे स्पष्ट करेंगे कि इस रोजगार गारंटी योजना को समाप्त नहीं किया जा रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, जहां मजदूरों को महीनों से मजदूरी नहीं मिली है, उसे उन्हें बराबर दिलाया जाए।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारत के गरीब एवं ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के भूखे मरने के मुद्दे को लेकर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मौका है। Sir, the world, through its global fora and their reports, is

observing and appreciating the perceptible improvement that has been obtained through the magnanimous effort of our beloved leader, the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. This has enabled to improve the living standard of more than 14 crore people of the nation in the recent years, since September, 2005, when the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, through the constitutionally provided employment guarantee right, has reached the people. Immediately, after the elections, within two months, the People's Action for Employment Guarantee has got into place and made an open appeal, open letter, open petition, to the Prime Minister of India not to dilute the intention and the programme of delivery of this type of employment guarantee. It is reflecting that. The Union Government is just having the materialistic tendency and it is not at all having any welfare-oriented approach towards the issues. With this contention, the whole of the nation, all across the nation, all the agricultural, rural, agrarian labourers are in disgust for almost last six months. With this situation, what are you going to yield? The distress and cry of the poor agricultural labour is going to create such a public perception that it will hamper your progress-oriented materialist tendency. Sir, I have one more point. Kindly allow me to ask one more point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were given only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. I allowed you on a condition of two minutes. I went out of the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't stand up. You should have given your name. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you speak without giving your name? ...*(Interruptions)*... I know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I have so many requests. I cannot allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave you two minutes and the two minutes are over. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing him. I can't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many people who have requested for it. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to put only one question to the Minister. I do not want to make a speech. There is a provision that within 15 days the wages must be paid. What is the position now? As far as Kerala is concerned, ₹ 160 crores of arrear is pending. In four other States, arrears are still pending. My simple question to the Minister is this. Will the Minister give an assurance to the House that these arrears will be paid within 15 days? That is all.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): MNREGA is not a scheme. It is an Act of Parliament and the Government cannot reduce it on its own. Ministers, here and there, cannot make statements as they like. They have to come to the House with a Bill and it should be the decision of the House. The House means the people of the country.

Sir, lastly, I request one thing. Our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has written a letter seeking an assistance of ₹ 1,000 crores. This is required to make payments to workers. I would request the Minister to react to that.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, just half a minute more....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do it this way. I allowed you two minutes. You should have put your questions within that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow. This way you cannot enforce things in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name was not given by your party. Yet I allowed you two minutes, and you should stick to your time. I am sorry.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री; पंचायती राज्‍यमंत्री; तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :** उपसभापति महोदय, श्री डी. राजा ने मनरेगा से संबंधित ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव रखा, जिसमें लगभग दो दर्जन ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने अपने-अपने नज़रिये से अपनी-अपनी बातें कहीं। बहुतों ने तो आशंका जताई और यह कहा गया कि मरनेगा, जो 2005 में इसी सदन द्वारा एक ऐक्ट की शक्‍ल में आया और आठ साल से उसका जो कार्य था, उस पर लोगों ने अनेक प्रकार से टिप्पणियां भी कीं।

[श्री उपसभापति (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

अभी एक ऑनरेबल मैम्बर कह रहे थे कि 15 ऐसे अर्थशास्त्री थे, जिन्होंने मनरेगा के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न उठाए - उसके चलने के बारे में, उसकी कार्यशैली के बारे में, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में और यह भी आशंका जताई कि हो सकता है, आने वाले समय में इसको संकुचित किया जाए। इसके जो दूसरे मुख्य बिन्दु हैं, उनके बारे में भी अनेक प्रकार की शंकाएं जताई गईं। इससे पहले कि डी. राजा जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाए, उनके बारे में मैं बताऊं, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस ऐक्ट में जिनकी मुख्य भूमिका रही - श्री जयराम रमेश जी, उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं, मैं उनका जवाब देना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहा कि ऐसा लगता है कि 6,500 जो ब्लॉक्स हैं, उनमें से आपने सिर्फ 2,500 ब्लॉक्स को चिन्हित किया है, बाकियों को छोड़ा जाएगा, या क्या स्थिति रहेगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कहने को तो बहुत बातें हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि देश का कोई ऐसा हिस्सा, जो गांव में हो, उसमें हम यह कहें कि यह गांव तो सम्पन्न है और दूसरे गांव में गरीबी छाई हुई है, मैं इस बात से कभी सहमत नहीं हूँ। हो सकता है, एक गांव में एक हैबिटेसन में दस प्रतिशत लोगों में गरीबी हो, दूसरे में हो सकता है कि सत्तर प्रतिशत लोगों में गरीबी हो। यह भी सही है कि बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां हम गरीबी की व्याख्या क्या करें, उसके लिए हमारे पास शब्द नहीं होते हैं कि गरीबी की व्याख्या क्या हो सकती है। मुझे अभी तक याद है, देश के एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने, जो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री भी रहे, एक दिन एक बात कही कि मैं एक पब्लिक मीटिंग में था, एक जन सभा में था। उसमें बहुत से लोग आए थे। उसमें महिलाओं की संख्या भी हजारों में थी, लेकिन जब मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ, तब मैंने देखा कि वे महिलाएं मेरी तरफ मुंह करके नहीं बैठी हैं, बल्कि उनके मुंह दूसरी तरफ हैं। जब मैंने यह सवाल पूछा तो मेरे साथ खड़े हुए व्यक्ति ने कहा कि इनके पास तन ढकने के लिए पूरा कपड़ा नहीं है, जितना तन ये ढक सकती थीं उतना ढका हुआ है, इसलिए इन्होंने आपकी तरफ मुंह न करके दूसरी तरफ किया हुआ है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा कि देश की गरीबी की व्याख्या जब करें तो कई बार यह सोचा जा सकता है कि इस गरीबी से निपटा कैसे जाए? हो सकता है कि मरनेगा के माध्यम से भी यह सोचा गया हो कि गरीबी से निपटा कैसे जाए? प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने उस गरीबी की व्याख्या अपने ही शब्दों में की कि इतना रोजगार हो गया कि किसानों को अब लेबर नहीं मिलती।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, excuse me. I will take half-a-minute. We want a clear reply from him whether...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): He is not yielding. After the reply you may speak.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Okay, Sir.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: I am talking of the facts which you have already narrated and this is a fact that when the sowing season is on in the North of the country, *i.e.* Punjab and Haryana and parts of UP, you won't find labour for sowing, you won't find labour during harvesting. From where will it come? Was it from the areas where NREGA is implemented or somewhere else?

SHRI D. RAJA: These are all separate issues ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Rajaji, please sit down. Rajaji, please take your seat. Please allow the hon. Minister to continue. Rajaji, my earnest request to you is not to interrupt. Please allow the hon. Minister to speak.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : आप लोगों की नीयत खराब है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): The hon. Minister has listened to everybody with rapt attention. Kindly allow him to speak.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: This transformation, this change has disturbed the big landlords. Those who can't afford to have cultivation in the field, must have ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Is it a part of the programme or what?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you can't interrupt in this way.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You cannot allow this 'big landlords' and all that ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): You can't interrupt in this way. No interruptions please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Under which rule are you raising a point of order?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, he made a statement saying that this ...*(Interruptions)*... The suffering of millions of landless ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please tell me under which rule you are raising a point of order? Don't do this. This is not fair. Please continue, Mr. Minister.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: This is the transformation and that too for the good of the poorest of the poor. Sir, when Jairam Rameshji said that there may be only 2500 blocks, he must be knowing because he has been a Minister for three long years. Is it clear that the blocks selected were the poorest of the poor? And, to pay more attention, an extensive exercise was undertaken to see that how they can pick up this scheme. That is why 2,500 blocks were selected. It does not mean that the remaining 4,000 blocks not have the existence. They would continue and this scheme will continue in all the 6,500 blocks. There is no ambiguity on this.

Sir, Shri D. Raja was very particular about the 60:40 ratio. Some of the hon. Members raised that this ratio is being disturbed. Some of the hon. Members raised that if this is disturbed then the component of the labour may also get disturbed. When it comes



to district, you have rightly said, there may be some projects where this component may cross 40 per cent. But, if the entire district is to be taken, then we would ensure that 60 per cent of the labour component remains the same. And, as far as Panchayat is concerned, there cannot be even 41 per cent of the material component; it will remain 40 per cent and the remaining 60 per cent would be labour component.

Sir, if you could see the previous payments made; about 71 per cent of the payments in the total allocation of all the years have gone as labour component and the rest 29 per cent constitutes material component.

The next thing I want to make clear is this. I think, Mr. K.C. Tyagi has made a reference to this that one of the former Ministers of our Government made a statement on 30th July, 2014, that 60:40 ratio would be changed to 51:49. Sir, one thing, with humility, I would like to say कि विपक्ष में बैठकर मेम्बर्स का यह समझना कि वही गरीबों के पैरोकार हैं या वे ही गरीबों की लड़ाई लड़ सकते हैं और पक्ष में बैठकर, सत्ता में आकर, सत्ता पार्टी गरीब की लड़ाई नहीं लड़ती, तो यह एक भ्रामक स्थिति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Shri Jairam Ramesh is Sitting here ...*(Interruptions)*... He did all these things.

**श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति से उबर कर, ऊपर उठकर देखना चाहिए। रमेश जी ने कहा कि बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी अब हीरो रहेंगे या इनको जो ट्रेजिडी किंग की संज्ञा दी है कांग्रेस पार्टी में रहते हुए उसी को बरकरार रखेंगे? यह तो आपको सोचना चाहिए था कि हीरो को ट्रेजिडी में क्यों आप बार-बार तब्दील कर रहे थे। मैंने तो साफ कहा और मैं सदन को भी यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जो “मनरेगा” के बारे में विचार हैं, इन से आगे की सोच रही है। यह कहना कि आप ही इस लड़ाई को लड़ सकते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं आपको सिर्फ इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि इसके इस्तेमाल में लेबर का जो हमारा component है, उसको किस तरह सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं। मुझ से पूर्व मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था, “We should create quality assets.” I would like to inform the House that when we talked about convergence of different schemes to make it part of MGNREGA, eighteen States came forward with their respective schemes, with their respective projects and proposals, and 35 per cent of the component was of the convergent schemes of the line departments. Rest of the 65 per cent was of MGNREGA. Out of this, MGNREGA contributed to ₹ 15,719 crores. Sir, I am talking of 2014-15. The contribution from the line department was ₹ 8,578, that is, 35 per cent. So, this way, the States are keen to see to it that the MGNREGA component is utilized to its maximum, to its hilt. Side by side, quality assets should also be created. And, Sir, this is the only way. Some of the States have done it. But, as I have told you, eighteen States – Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Mizoram, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur and Sikkim - converged their schemes. They

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came forward with convergence and by that mechanism, we were able to give ₹8,578 crores for the schemes and MGNREGA was the major partner.

Secondly, Mr. Raja said that we are trying to weaken the present Act. Sir, this is not correct. Last year, the Budget allocation was ₹33,000 crores and last to last year, it was ₹31,000 crores, and the previous year to that, the demand – I am talking of the Congress Government, the UPA Government – came of ₹40,000 crores. But, they could provide only ₹29,000 crores. This year, the demand is ₹34,000 crores. We have already made payment to the tune of ₹23,000 crores for different States.

Sir, some Members raised the issue that no payment is coming from the Ministry of Rural Development. Jharkhand has not given the audit report up till now. Chhattisgarh has not submitted relevant documents. The States which give proper documents get funds. As I have already told you, we have already released ₹23,000 crores. About Odisha, there was a mention. Odisha, till now, has not given documents correctly despite the pursuance. They didn't submit the audited report. They have submitted the audited reports just two days before. They have submitted all relevant papers and we hope that we will be releasing the funds within next two days.

Sir, you talked about West Bengal. West Bengal has the major share of the release of the funds. About West Bengal, you made it a point that no funds are coming forward. Up till now, in 2013-14, ₹ 2,894 crores were allocated to the State of West Bengal and for this year the allocation is ₹ 3,657 crore. This is how, we have given much more to West Bengal, as compared to the last year. Now, Sir, if we talk of MNREGA, as such, one of our hon. Members was talking that the funding should be through Aadhaar system or through newly introduced Jan Dhan Yojana. Rather, for Jan Dhan Yojana – they have come forward and asked for our accounts, which are more than nine crore – they have asked that we should also bring forward our accounts so that they can also be involved in the Jan-Dhan Yojana. Sir, one more important thing is about providing guarantee, because the Act itself says that the Government stands guarantee for such things. Sir, most of the schemes, which are being forwarded or where they ask for money, *i.e.*, the State Governments, where State Governments are active enough, they get it. As far as Tripura is concerned, I can say that it is the State which is most efficient in getting their due, rather they are asking more. And somebody was talking that their demand was to the tune of ₹ 1,400 crore; that was the demand. Sir, I agree with Dr. Mungekar that it is a demand-driven Act, and we also know that let there be demands, let there be total involvement of the States and those who are seriously concerned ...*(Interruption)*...

**श्री शरद यादव :** मंत्री जी, इस देश में त्रिपुरा ने 87 परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार दिया हुआ है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि ऐसे राज्य को, जिसने इसमें इतना बड़ा योगदान दिया है, यानी इस स्कीम को

सकसेसफल करने के लिए इतना बड़ा काम किया है, उसको प्रेज करना चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने जो पैसा मांगा है, उनको इससे आधा पैसा मिला है। मैं मानता हूं कि जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, हमें उनको रिवाइड देना चाहिए था कि वे गरीबों के प्रोग्राम को किस तरह चलाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि उनको पनिश करने की स्थिति आ गई है। वे मुझसे मिले थे। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि जो आदमी सिन्सियरली इस काम को अंजाम दे रहा हो, ऐसे आदमी को पनिश नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं बस इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

**श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** यादव जी, जहां तक डिमांड की बात है, मैंने खुद कहा है कि त्रिपुरा की डिमांड 14 सौ करोड़ है, जैसे कि मुख्यमंत्री जी ने भी आपको बताया होगा, लेकिन यदि एक स्टेट बहुत प्रो एक्टिव है तो भी सारे फंड उधर नहीं जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि उसका भी कोई मापदंड है। हमने यह जरूर कहा है कि जो लेबर कम्पोनेंट है, यदि उनकी कोई डिमांड है, तो आपको इस बारे में चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है, उसको हम देखेंगे। यह सही बात है कि आपका काम अच्छा है तो आपको उसका रिवाइड मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरीके से मैं तमिलनाडु के बारे में कहूंगा। तमिलनाडु में कहीं-कहीं तो 100 के 100 प्रतिशत लेबर कंपोनेंट है। उसमें एक भी ड्यूरेबल एसेट की बात नहीं है। But it goes to the credit of Tamil Nadu that they are also concerned that the allocation should be fully utilized. Sir, the same thing is with regard to Gujarat State.

Sir, I would also like to say one more thing. Shri P. Rajeev said that there are certain blocks where labour component is 247. Why I am again explaining it is because he has also talked about 2,500 blocks, and there, the labour component is 247. We would especially take care that these blocks should also get the priority or prominence, as far as the allocation of funds is required.

Sir, Dr. Ganguly has said that corruption is one of the main issues. मैं इसके बारे में यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसका जो क्रियान्वयन है, 8 साल हो गए इस एक्ट को बने हुए और इस पर काम होते हुए, इसमें कुछ ऐसे लूपहोल्स हैं, जिनको दूर करने के लिए हमने प्रयास किया है कि हम अपने स्तर पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस चीज के लिए आगाह करें, उनको कहें, क्योंकि हर स्टेट का अपना तरीका है। हमारी जो फंडिंग है, उसके लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैनेजमेंट फंडिंग है। उसमें हमने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि जहां से पैसा चलेगा, उसका कहीं कोई स्टेशन नहीं होगा। वह एक स्टेशन से चल कर सीधे बेनिफिशियरी के एकाउंट में जाएगा। यह न तो स्टेट लेवल पर रुकेगा, न डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर रुकेगा, न ब्लॉक लेवल पर रुकेगा। यहां उसका एकाउंट होगा, उसमें वह पैसा जाएगा। मैं यह समझता हूं कि उससे काफी हद तक जो करप्शन का एलिमेंट है, उस पर रोक लगेगी। लेकिन, सर, यह भी सही है, मैं खुद गांव का हूं, मुझे पता है और मैंने अपना राजनीतिक जीवन भी 1972 में ब्लॉक समिति के अध्यक्ष से शुरू किया, उस समय तो ये बातें नहीं थीं। मैं यह बात समझता हूं कि अगर गांव का सरपंच थोड़ा सा चुस्त हो, तो वह एम.बी. भी अपनी बना लेगा, वह कार्ड भी अपना बना लेगा और हो सकता है कि वह उस काम को इतना मेटिकुलसली करेगा कि जब तक सरपंच है, शायद पता ही न लगे। ये बातें हैं, लेकिन हमने हर

[श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

स्तर पर इनको चेक करने की कोशिश की है और यह कोशिश की है कि जहां तक फंड्स की बात है, वह किसी एक-दो-तीन हाथों से पास हो कर न जाए, बल्कि सीधे बेनिफिशियरी को जाए। बेनिफिशियरी कौन है, it is still a matter of probe. The beneficiary can be fake, in some of the cases, which I have explained. But, this is primarily the duty of the State Government to see that the system should work efficiently, effectively, then only can loopholes be plugged. Shrimati Kanimozhi also pointed out this convergence. She was apprehending that there may be some restrictions. As I have already explained to Mr. Jairam Ramesh, there would not be any restrictions as far the area of operation is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Are you ready to withdraw this circular?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: I have already explained about this circular. This circular is very clear that this 60:40 ratio ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Not the number of blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: This is what I have said.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But that is not satisfactory. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: This is what I have said. This circular means these are the blocks which are to be intensified for such projects of MNREGA. They would be taken on priority. But that does not mean that we have left all the other 4000 blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I gave the example of the State of Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the district of Belgaum the authorities are saying that there is no circular from the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is trying to impress upon the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I have already explained that this is only regarding those blocks which were identified where more work is needed to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow only Mr. Mungekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have assured

you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Mr. Mungekar, nobody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... It can be a never-ending phenomenon. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate with me. Kindly help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: After Mr. Mungekar, I may be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, I may also be given the opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Let me see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you very much, Sir. The main contention of the motion was the scheme being restricted from 6500 blocks to 2500 blocks. Two issues are important, one, restricting the scheme and improving the logistics of the scheme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: The Minister should give a categorical reply that 2500 blocks will be intensified but it will be implemented for all 6500 blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: The Minister should give a categorical reply that 2500 will be intensified but the scheme will be implemented for 6500 blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I again draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the Minister and the Government should understand the anguish expressed by hon. colleague, Shri Mungekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): So, you are associating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is a collective anguish expressed by the poor people in this country particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why we demand a categorical assurance from the Government that they will not dilute the National Rural Employment Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was referring to one circular. ...*(Interruptions)*... That circular is not honoured by many States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): It has been concluded....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister has taken note of everything....*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### **The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the rationale behind this Bill requires a little explanation. This House had debated at length the Lok Pal Bill.

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

In the Lokpal Bill, there were two specific provisions. One, seeking to introduce a provision for the appointment of the Lokpal and the members of the Lokpal. In the same Bill, corresponding arrangements were also made to the CVC law, as also to the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act is a legislation of 1946. Under our Constitution, law and order is a State subject. So, a question had arisen what would happen to the employees of the Central Government, if there were areas of charges against an employee of the Central Government. In view of the federal structure, which we were creating, will a State police go into the conduct of the employee of a Central Government? Now, this was considered as contrary to federal principles. So, initially the Central Government must have its own police force. And, this police force was only to investigate cases against public servants, who were employees of the Central Government. Thereafter, the jurisdiction expanded and the CBI was created by this Delhi Special Police Establishment Act. This was the rationale

behind the Act. Thereafter, it expanded and besides cases of corruption and criminal misconduct against employees of the Central Government, the CBI started investigating other cases that were also assigned to it. Then, a question arose: Can the CBI, being a police force of the Central Government, investigate cases in relation to a State? So, a special power has been given under that Act that you can do it, but the consent of the State is necessary because federal principles come into force. The Supreme Court, through its Constitution Bench, brought one change in the law that you require the consent of the State if there is some incident in the State to get the CBI to investigate. But, in case a High Court or the Supreme Court, pursuant to its constituent power, that is, Article 226 and Article 32, directs that a case be investigated by the CBI, then, even if it is a case of a State, they don't need a consent of the State. Now, people have made comments at various times that this is contrary to the federal principle because if constituent power of the court is a constitutional power, the federalism is also a constitutional power. But that is not the debate that we are concerned with. अब प्रश्न यह उठा कि सी.बी.आई. डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति कौन करेगा? लोकपाल बिल, जिसमें इसका संशोधन हुआ, उसमें यह प्रश्न उठा कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति कौन करेगा? अगर अधिकार केवल सरकार के पास है तो उस नियुक्ति के अधिकार का राजनीतिक दृष्टि से दुरुपयोग भी हो सकता है। इसलिए जब इस सदन ने लोकपाल बिल पारित नहीं किया और वह विषय सेलेक्ट कमिटी को गया, उसकी रिकमंडेशन आई, तो हमने पांच सदस्यों का केलीजीएम बनाया, जो लोकपाल की नियुक्ति करेगा। सेलेक्ट कमिटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की, कि दिल्ली स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टैब्लिशमेंट एक्ट को भी तब्दील कर दिया जाए और सीबीआई डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति भी तीन लोग करेंगे - प्रधानमंत्री, चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया and the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. अब यह बिल इस सदन ने पारित कर दिया और इसमें ये दोनों अमेंडमेंट्स हो गए। इन अमेंडमेंट्स के पश्चात् - अब दो तारीख को मौजूदा डायरेक्टर की रिटायरमेंट है, तो उससे पहले नियुक्ति होनी है। अब एक विशेष राजनीतिक परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, मैं उस बहस में नहीं जाता कि राज्य सभा में लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन रिकग्नाइज्ड हैं, लोक सभा में इस वक्त रिकग्नाइज्ड नहीं हैं, लेकिन लीडर ऑफ लार्जस्ट पार्टी इन अपोजिशन वहां हैं। अगर आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो मैं इस बहस का भी उत्तर दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन अभी मैं इसमें उलझने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता। जब नेशनल जुडिशियल कमीशन का बिल पास हुआ तो हमें लगा कि इसमें चूंकि लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन लोक सभा का रहता है और यह एक वास्तविक स्थिति हमारे सामने आ गई कि रिकग्नाइज्ड लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं है तो हमने उसकी भाषा में परिवर्तन कर दिया और दोनों सदनों ने उसे सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर दिया कि उस कॉलेजियम में लीडर ऑफ लार्जस्ट पार्टी इन अपोजिशन इन दि लोक सभा रहेंगे, ताकि अगर मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं भी है तब भी विपक्ष की भागीदारी इसमें होनी चाहिए, इसलिए इसमें सबसे बड़े विपक्षी दल का हिस्सा रहेगा। सरकार ने अब यह तय किया कि इसी सिद्धांत के आधार पर जहां-जहां लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन आता है वहां-वहां सब पर अगर आम राय बनती है तो हमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, हम उसको लीडर ऑफ



[Shri Arun Jaitley]

लॉर्जस्ट पार्टी इन अपॉजिशन करने के लिए तैयार हैं, क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष की भी एक भूमिका रहती है। रिकॉग्नाइज्ड न भी हो, तो इसलिए वहां पर लीडर ऑफ लॉर्जस्ट पार्टी इन लोक सभा उसमें रह सकता है। जुडिशियल कमीशन का बिल जो नई सरकार बनने के बाद पारित हुआ, हमने भाषा में परिवर्तन कर दिया। अब सरकार की यह इच्छा है, इसलिए यह प्रस्तावना है। इसको लोक सभा ने तुरन्त पारित किया, हम भी पारित करें और मौजूदा नियुक्त में भी केवल दो बकाया सदस्य प्रधानमंत्री और चीफ जस्टिस के साथ-साथ लीडर ऑफ लॉर्जस्ट पार्टी इन लोक सभा भी बैठे जब सी.बी.आई. डॉयरेक्टर की नियुक्ति होती है। इसके बाद जो लोकपाल बिल है, उसमें भी इसी प्रकार संशोधन हमें लाना पड़ेगा। और शायद हमें, “शायद” मैं कह रहा हूं कि सी.वी.सी. बिल में ऐसा प्रावधान है, वहां भी इसको लाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसमें अभी अर्जेंसी नहीं है क्योंकि नियुक्ति तुरन्त नहीं होनी, लेकिन सी.बी.आई. डॉयरेक्टर की नियुक्ति तुरन्त होनी है। इसलिए यह बहुत छोटा बिल है जिसमें हमने कहा, “The Leader of the Opposition recognized as such in the House of People or where no such Leader of the Opposition exists, then the Leader of the largest party in Opposition.” और मुझे लगता है कि इसको लेकर एक आम राय है। मैंने देखा कि माननीय सदस्यों में जिसको लेकर चर्चा है, वह दूसरे प्रावधान के बारे में है। The second provision with it is that no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a member of the Committee. Now, various kinds of amendments are being suggested and let me say with utmost humility that those amendments are not acceptable. The reason I can tell you is that we want the Leader of the largest party in Opposition or the Leader of the Opposition to be there. That is why, we are, on our own initiative, bringing this Bill. In all legislations, whether brought by the UPA or the NDA ever, where collegiums make the appointment, this identical provision exists throughout. Barring one law, in all such legislations, it exists. For instance, in the case of Central Vigilance Commission, appointment is made by the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. No appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner or the Vigilance Commissioner shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy. In case of the National Judicial Commission, no act or proceedings of a National Judicial Commission shall be questioned or to be invalidated merely on the ground of existence of vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission. In case of Lokpal, no appointment of Chairperson or member is invalid merely by reason of vacancy of any member in the Committee. This is the consistent provision which exists. The reason is, out of three members, if one member says that he or she won't attend the meeting, then, the collegiums loses its purpose. वह एक सदस्य जाएगा नहीं तब तक नियुक्ति हो नहीं सकती। तो कॉलेजियम के स्थान पर हमने एक व्यक्ति को वीटो दे दिया। आपको सूचना दी जाएगी, आपकी जो परम्परा इस देश में बनी है राज्यों में भी बनी है, केन्द्र में भी बनी है कि मीटिंग से पहले तीनों या जितने भी सदस्य हैं उनकी कन्वीनिअंस पता कर ली जाती है। We find out the convenience



of all members whenever meetings are to be held. After all, Lokayuktas are appointed in every State in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. Every Chief Minister finds out the convenience of the Leader of the Opposition. The Chief Justice is there. Meetings are fixed. List of people eligible and under consideration is also given in advance. Some civil servant goes to them in advance and some consensus-building takes place, formal appointments take place in the meeting. Now, we have two options; and I am saying this with utmost respect. If we delete this provision or bring some changes into it, we are deviating from the consistent course of language, which we are using throughout. This is not a language decided by the political executive; the Legislative Department has a role to play. Now, some laws are by NDA and some are by UPA. These are not drafted by politicians or Ministers. These are drafted really by the legislative experts. Wherever a collegium makes an appointment, everybody is given notice, his convenience is ascertained. If somebody boycotts the meeting, then he can't hold the decision to ransom. I can give you an example. Supposing the vacancy arises in a State or it can happen in the Centre. In a State, Article 356 is there. There is no Leader of the Opposition, there is no Chief Minister. You may probably wait. Since now we are dealing with the Centre, supposing that the Parliament is dissolved. But you will always have a Prime Minister, you will always have a Chief Justice of India or an acting Chief Justice. Today that situation doesn't exist. Such rare opportunities can arise. So, the intention of the Government is very clear. Even though there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, we want the Leader of the largest party in Opposition in Lok Sabha to be participating in this. Meetings will be fixed with his convenience. But we have to safeguard ourselves against contingencies. If despite knowledge, notice, somebody decides for some reason or the other or that post is vacant for some reason, then the system can't stop working. In this case, the appointment has to be made before the 2nd. That is why on the very first day, we tried to bring this amendment. If we pass it now, we need Presidential assent, and then we need, in the next two or three days, to call the meeting and make the appointment – that is our intention – and do it by consensus. What is our experience? In CVC, the UPA deviated from the consensus. So, it was by voting. The then Leader of the Opposition dissented. The Supreme Court struck it down. So, we are conscious of the fact that you should try and build a consensus for these posts, keep them outside the area of politics, and I would, therefore, urge all my friends in the Opposition to see our intention. We have *suo motu* brought this. There was no pressure from the Opposition on us. Nobody had even suggested that you amend this law. We were careful to bring the National Judicial Commission Act by saying 'Leader of the largest Party in Opposition.' We want to amend this law; we want to amend other laws. Today you are in Opposition;

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

tomorrow others may be in Opposition. Our intention is that the system, at least, benefits and the Opposition has a say in these appointments, and therefore I would urge the hon. Members to pass this Bill. Since we are showing this gesture by bringing this legislation, this Bill should be really passed unanimously with whatever suggestions the hon. Members have. As far as the Government is concerned, I hope, everybody sees this and the spirit in which this is being brought. I am grateful.

With this, I move the Bill for acceptance of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make our observations on the Motion moved by the Leader of the House for the amendment of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Sir, the Leader of the House has explained the background of the CBI as to why in 1946, this enactment had become essential, primarily, to enquire into allegations or charges of corruption against those officials of the Government who were not part of any State bureaucracy. And, therefore, a Central agency had to be established. Over the years, I agree with him, its role has expanded. It is sensitive. It is important. It is not a question of what the nature of investigations carried out by the CBI are, but there are so many developments in an expanding economy, where issues of regulation are involved; there are violations of regulations and rules, or some shadows about decisions taken or made, which attract allegations or otherwise. Therefore, the role of the agency becomes very sensitive and is always under public scrutiny and judicial scrutiny. As we have seen in the last two years, the Supreme Court has been very carefully monitoring not only the investigations in many matters, but also the reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

We know that the Government has come with this amendment. But this impression should not be created that the Government is obliging the Opposition. On the contrary, I would still maintain that this amendment was unnecessary if the Government had shown the grace to give the recognition, accepting the largest number test. There is no *de minima*. I disagree with the Leader of the House here. The Leader of the House has said that there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition. That was a political decision. Why? We have even seen—I don't want to get into those details -- that when a petition was made, it was rejected, and the reasoning that was given was fallacious and frivolous. It cannot stand an honest scrutiny. Where is the Leader of the Opposition described?

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Kindly go back to 1984 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please do not interrupt me. You are a Minister in the Government. You won't interrupt. Please. We listened to the Leader of the House. Have some ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt me. Please do not interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, do we have a situation where a Minister is constantly interrupting the Opposition?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You may proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. You have to tell the Minister to conduct himself as a Minister should.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. Don't worry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, he is telling you what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, he is asking the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. Can a Member direct the Chair? Please answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not directing; I am asking. It is very much within my right. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government wants to interrupt, then you may interrupt. This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: When I listened with respect, why am I being interrupted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Especially, Treasury Benches should not disturb. Please do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is very sad. The right of an MP to disrupt or interrupt is different, but the right of a Minister is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Sir, I was referring to where the definition of 'the Leader of Opposition' comes from. What does the LoP mean, whether in this House or in the other House? There is only one Act, that is, the 1977 Act on Salaries and Emoluments of Leaders and Chief Whips, and subsequently, in 1998 and 1999, when the guidelines were issued. It is very easy for anybody to say that in 1952, there was a ruling of the Speaker. Whether it is the Speaker, as a custodian, or the Chairman in this House, it is the Act of Parliament which is superior. Now, if that definition of the 'Leader of the Opposition' of 1977 Act is meaningless and deals only with the salaries, deals only with the entitlements, then I have to draw the attention of this august House to the subsequent...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have to say something.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Okay, I will yield.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since, the hon. Member is going on the recognition aspect and he is on this so that the debate doesn't remain incomplete, 1980 and 1984, in terms of calendar, come after 1977. In 1980 and 1984, he should please tell us as to what was the position. His party was in power. Nobody had 55 seats in the Lok Sabha in the Opposition. Why did they then rely on the 1952 ruling?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Fine, I will tell him about it. It is a debate and I welcome that he has intervened. That is why I yielded. Now, let me make one thing clear here. If 1980 comes after 1952, then in 1993, there was an enactment regarding the National Human Rights Commission which makes it mandatory, when it comes to selection process, a Leader of the Opposition to be a Member of the Selection Committee. It came into effect in January 1994. If you read that, it takes the same definition. The mandate of Parliament from the 1977 Act is not the *de minimis* of 10 per cent. There is the RTI Act. There is the CVC Act of 2003. And, with all respect, I must tell the Leader of the House that the RTI Act and the other one, NHRC, make it absolutely clear. You can have a look at the explanation regarding the Leader of the Opposition. They have borrowed the same definition of 1977 Act.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a point of order. We may have our own assessment and interpretations based on overall considerations. I disagree with my learned friend's interpretation. That is a different matter. But, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, now and on earlier occasions, has given a ruling. The ruling is that even the 1977 Act says, 'Leader of the Opposition recognised as such'. It does not say, 'Leader of the Opposition'. It says, 'Leader of the Opposition recognised as such'. That is the language. He will get the salary. Now, 'recognised as such' is governed by Mr. Mavalankar's ruling of 1952 that you need ten per cent to be recognised. That is the view that the current Speaker has taken and the earlier Speakers have taken. Is any Member of Rajya Sabha competent in Rajya Sabha to question that ruling of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर हमें आपकी रूलिंग भी चाहिए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाएगा, तो चेयर को रूलिंग देनी पड़ेगी। हम आपकी रूलिंग सुनना चाहते हैं। बिना रूलिंग के कैसा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, with all respect to Shri Anand Sharma, I would like to say that the Speaker is not here to defend herself also. The Chair here cannot answer on behalf of the Speaker. It has been the practice of this august House all the time that we don't refer to the other House, and particularly about the Presiding Officer. I request Shri Anand Sharma to please leave that issue. We can criticize it outside, but here, we should continue the debate on the current issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, हम चेयर की रूलिंग जानना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, या तो आप कहिए कि प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर invalid है। अगर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नियमों के तहत है, तो मैं आपकी रूलिंग इस पर जानना चाहूंगा। यह बात हिस्ट्री में लिखी जाएगी, यह किताबों में लिखी जाएगी, ऐसा नहीं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are very particular, I can give a ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I have something to say. I yielded, and, then, it is my right to respond before you say anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am clear on that. I have not made any aspersion or disparaging observation. I am talking about this Bill, which has been brought, and, the Leader of the Opposition or the Leader of the single largest party in Opposition in Lok Sabha. That is what you have brought here. So, it makes it essential for me to refer to that. It is absolutely essential that I have to give the chronology. It is in that context, in that spirit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make it clear.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, this discussion becomes meaningless if I cannot refer to all the enactments. All the enactments are passed by both the Houses of Parliament, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to speak.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Whether it is the National Human Rights Commission Act, whether it is the Central Vigilance Commission Act, whether it is Right to Information Acts, everything is passed by both the Houses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to speak. Anyhow, the Leader of the House has raised a point of order. It is in the form of a point of order and some Members want a ruling on that. I am giving my position.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, Venkaiah ji has already made it clear ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, give the ruling tomorrow.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: We cannot comment on the Presiding Officer of the other House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: I do not think it is necessary for the Chair to give a ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वेंकैया जी as a member कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: You cannot force the Chair to give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** ऐसा नहीं है। जो वेंकैया जी कहेंगे, क्या वही माना जाएगा?  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, reserve your ruling for a later time.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** वेंकैया जी as a member कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वेंकैया जी के कहने से रूलिंग नहीं होगी। वेंकैया जी चेयरमैन को रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will make it clear. Number one, the ruling of the hon. Speaker of the other House cannot be discussed here. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please. But the Acts of the Parliament and the provisions in the Acts of Parliament can be discussed. That is my ruling on that. I have given my ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think, we are getting into a very unfortunate situation. There was no need. If there is an aspersion cast, if there is a disparaging observation made, that needs to be agitated and contested. If a debate is taking place about the selection process and the composition of the Selection Committee for the CBI Director, I am very much within my right to question the political intent of the Government. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Now, you proceed with your speech. You do not have to justify. I have given the ruling. You proceed now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not justifying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can proceed now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What did I justify? I am saying, I am questioning the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying, I have given the ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, will the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I am saying is that  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, do I have the freedom to say what I want to say now? The Leader of the House was saying something, it is very easy for him to say, well, we brought this amendment because we want to include, we do not want to exclude. यह बताने की कृपा न करें कि आप बहुत उदारता दिखा रहे हैं या

[Shri Anand Sharma]

विपक्ष पर कोई एहसान सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है। आप स्वयं जानते हैं। आप नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी रहे हैं, आप सरकार में पहले भी मंत्री रह चुके हैं और आज भी मंत्री हैं। आप जानते हैं कि पहले से ही यह प्रक्रिया है। इसके पीछे एक पृष्ठभूमि है, एक इतिहास है कि क्या कारण था कि एक सेलेक्शन प्रोसेस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट को हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ा और इसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डायरेक्शन दी कि आई.पी.एस. के चार बैचेज़ को क्रमवार देखा जाए, Central Vigilance Commission उसको scrutinize करे और उसके बाद एक पैनल तैयार हो। जब वह पैनल तैयार होता है, उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री, मुख्य न्यायाधीश और नेता प्रतिपक्ष उस पैनल पर विचार करते हैं। आपने जो बात बताई, वह सर्वविदित है कि अधिकारी जाते हैं। जो पैनल बनता है, names under consideration are shown to the Members of the Selection Panel. It is not only for the CBI Director. I have referred to other enactments where the participation of the Leader of the Opposition is absolutely mandatory. You cannot appoint an RTI Commissioner without the Leader of the Opposition. You were there. You cannot appoint a Member of the NHRC without the Leader of the Opposition. So, same procedure is there for the CVC. Now here, what is happening? Since you did not agree, Speaker gave a ruling, and hon. Speaker's ruling is final. Nobody is questioning or contesting. So, there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition. You are right, and I am also right. Why do I say so? Because the *de minimis* is not there in 77. Yes, as recognized words are there, recognition is not there. That is why this situation has arisen. That is the point which I am making.

Now, what I am trying to say is that when this situation confronts the Government and the Parliament, how to proceed with the selection of the CBI Director. I do not, with due respect, agree that the Government could have proceeded on its own. Okay, if the Government wants to do that, you can proceed. But can you? Given the background, given the history, given the fact that the Leader of the Opposition is not there, here you are bringing this amendment because of non-recognition; therefore, the Leader of the largest party, again going by the largest number test. Fine! You have brought this. We appreciate that you seek and want to ensure the participation, as I understand, of the Leader of the largest single party in Opposition in the House of the People. That is what it is. My point is that three is not there in every enactment which the Leader of the House referred to. Yes, this particular language is there. This is a matter of fact; cannot be contested; has to be conceded. But then, it is also a fact, Mr. Deputy Chairman, and through you, I want to tell the Government that in the RTI Act, this provision is not there. Again, in the CBI selection process, this was not there. I would just read, take a minute, what this



amendment says. “Sub-section 1, the Leader of Opposition recognized as such in the House of the People or where there is no such Leader of Opposition, then the Leader of the single largest Opposition party in that House as a Member, (b) After subsection 1, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely, no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a Member in the Committee”. I would like to make it very clear. I am not casting any aspersion nor making any insinuation of the Government’s intent. I am not saying that. But the question is: Why, when the previous process did not have this, are you bringing it here? Why, as I have explained and the Leader has explained, has it become essential? This selection has been taking place when you were in Government, we were in Government and now you are again in the Government. There has never been any problem. There has never been a situation where one of the three Members has not been there. We are talking of a hypothetical situation that if the Lok Sabha is dissolved then what will happen. It is hypothetical. When you were in Government from 1996 and then again from 1998 to 2004, what was the provision? Was there any difficulty? We were in Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition was part of the selection process. Then, for ten years, we were in Government.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Just a factual correction. Till now, CBI Director has only been appointed by the Government; the Opposition did not come in. So, ten years’ history is not there. The CBI Director, under Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, was only appointed by the Government of India. For the first time, the Select Committee recommended that this should be done by the collegium two years ago. Now, the Select Committee recommended two things. The Lokpal and the members must be appointed by a collegium. A separate collegium must appoint a CBI Director. It was at that stage a drafting oversight that in the Lokpal provision we put a clause that due to absence or vacancy, appointment will not be invalid but for the CBI collegium, this Clause was not put. Mr. Misra and I were both Members of the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): It was our fault.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We were both involved in drafting and our friend Satyavrat Chaturvedi was the Chairperson. So, there is no ten-year history. For the first time, these two provisions came in. एक के साथ कह दिया कि कोई अगर absent होगा या vacancy होगी, तो invalidity नहीं होगी, दूसरे के साथ यह लिखना भूल गए। वह जो drafting error था, उसको अब करेक्ट किया जा रहा है। There is no motive or any other thing. Let me tell you, I can end this debate here and now for the benefit of all Members. As far as the present Government is concerned, we will make sure that in the

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

meeting, all three members are informed. The necessary courtesy of ascertaining their conveniences will be taken into consideration. Whatever names are in the zone of eligibility, will be shared with them in advance and we will try and see how the best man can then be appointed. So, please take this as my assurance to you because if we had any bad motive, none of you asked us. You are right. It is not a courtesy that we are showing to the Opposition. We want to strengthen the democratic system for all future generations. That is the intention. Therefore, when we are ourselves including your party Leader from the Lok Sabha, why should our intention be to fix a meeting in a manner that he is not present? Then we would rather not come with this law.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think it is good that the Leader of the House has again referred to what the intent of the Government is. Just to put the record straight, before he said this, I said that I am neither casting an aspersion, nor an insinuation, nor questioning your intent. I never used these words that the Government will do this. There is an apprehension that why this is being inserted.

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** आपकी सरकार लाई लोकपाल, यह प्रावधान लोकपाल में क्यों डाला? लोकपाल में डाल दिया और इसमें डालना हम भूल गए। क्योंकि यह एक सहमति से बना था, जितने भी सदस्य यहां हैं, उनमें से कई सदस्य उस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में थे। मुझे लगता है कि हमसे एक ड्राफ्टिंग ओवरसाइट हुई है, मैं उस पर aspersion नहीं कर रहा हूं, उसको करेक्ट कर लें। उसके पीछे कोई मोटिव देखें, तो उसमें कोई लाभ नहीं है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** देखिए, आपने लोकपाल का हवाला दिया, बिल्कुल सही है। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, यह एक वास्तविकता है, लेकिन मैंने RTI का भी हवाला दिया है। आप उसको स्वयं स्वीकार करेंगे। अगर आप यह बात कहते हैं, कम से कम 2003 से 11 साल का इतिहास CVC का होता है। उसमें भी नेता प्रतिपक्ष रहा है और कभी भी कोई ऐसी स्थिति, किसी भी समय नहीं हुई, चाहे NHRC है, सेन्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन है, आर.टी.आई. है, जहां पर नेता प्रतिपक्ष सेलेक्शन प्रोसेस का हिस्सा है या कभी कोई गैर-हाजिरी हुई हो। ऐसा न हमारी सरकार के समय हुआ है और न ही कभी आपके कार्यकाल में हुआ है। जो आपने किया, उस पर हमारी टिप्पणी, हमारी सोच आवश्यक है। आपकी एक राय हो सकती है। यह जरूरी नहीं कि सरकार की राय और प्रतिपक्ष की राय एक होगी। यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है। इस संस्था की संवेदनशीलता को देखते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि यह सदन पूरी तरह से आश्वस्त हो, ये जब भी चाहें सदन में, किसी भी तरह से आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि इस सब-सेक्शन-2 के होते हुए, आप कैसी प्रक्रिया बनाएंगे, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। यह तो है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी तो मौजूद होंगे, क्योंकि सरकार को निर्णय लेना है। प्रधान मंत्री मीटिंग की अध्यक्षता करेंगे और उसमें मुख्य न्यायाधीश होंगे। यह आश्वस्त कीजिए कि नेता विपक्ष होंगे। जो आपने कहा है, मैंने नेता सदन को बड़े गौर से सुना है, आपने कहा है कि यह होगा और सरकार इसको सुनिश्चित करेगी, लेकिन क्या इसको सुनिश्चित करने का सरकार का सदन में स्पष्ट आश्वासन है?

दूसरी बात, मैं अपनी स्पीच में फिर दोहराता हूँ कि कभी यह गलतफ़हमी न हो, क्योंकि कई लोगों को पृष्ठभूमि नहीं पता, कुछ लोग भूल जाते हैं, कल को मीडिया में भी इस पर दस तरह की टिप्पणियाँ होंगी - आजकल बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी टिप्पणियाँ आ रही हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** उपसभापति जी, हमने सदन में कह दिया कि we will make sure that the Leader of the Opposition is there unless you prevent him from coming.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not said this. You are listening to me. And I am listening to you with respect. I did not say that. What I am saying is that before this discussion concludes, we would expect the Leader of the House to assure us on it. And before I conclude, I am again repeating one thing. This impression that the Government is being generous, magnanimous and giving something to the Opposition is wrong. It is the right of the Opposition. It is mandated. You could not have gone ahead with the selection process without a leader of the Opposition being on the selection panel. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति जी।

**श्री उपसभापति :** क्या है, बोलिए?

**श्री शरद यादव :** उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां बेकार में ही समय बरबाद हो रहा है। दोनों तरफ की बात सुनने के बाद मुझे महसूस हुआ कि जब लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन कह रहे हैं सभी ऐक्ट्स में ये सब चीजें हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव :** कोई बात नहीं, ये सुधार लेंगे। आनन्द शर्मा जी, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका नाम बोलने वालों में लिखा हुआ है।

**श्री शरद यादव :** मेरी सुनिए, वहां बोलने वाले थोड़े कम हो जाएंगे। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैं आपकी और और लोगों की सहायता के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जो बात उन्होंने कही और इनकी जो बात है, उसमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जितने भी पुराने कोलेजियम हैं, उनमें ये सारे वर्ड्स हैं। आनन्द शर्मा जी और इन लोगों ने जब मुझे बताया था तो मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि सभी में इस तरह की हालत है, लेकिन जब यह समाज है, पुरानी चीजों में, पुराने कोलेजियम में ये सब है, तब इसमें भी है, तो इसकी कोई बात नहीं है। इसके बाद आनन्द शर्मा जी ने इस पर सहमति दी, अतः आपको सदन को एश्योर करना चाहिए। मुख्य बात यह है कि लंबी बहस चलाने का क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** उन्होंने एश्योर कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** मैं कह रहा हूँ कि फिर से कर दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** कितनी बार करें? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** हम लोग बोलेंगे, हम लोग बोलेंगे क्यों नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... इससे तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि बीजेपी-कांग्रेस की \* है ...(व्यवधान)... दोनों मिलकर \* कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** बोलिए, लेकिन मुझे इसमें दम नहीं लग रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, all these issues were discussed threadbare, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने कहा it was a mistake at the time of drafting. All the Acts have this provision. We are having unnecessary discussion on this. The Prime Minister of India and the Chief Justice of India are there on this. When the Chief Justice of India will be sitting there, he will ask about the leader of the largest party. In fact, it is in their interest. I am surprised because it is in the interest of the largest party. They are being included. If they don't include them, then they can say that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Can we be excluded? We are the principal opposition party. We cannot be excluded.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You cannot be excluded. You are not being excluded. ...(Interruptions)... We are unnecessarily doing this. ...(Interruptions)... I don't know why.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Not necessarily in his interest. It is for Satishji also. One day this provision can be in the interest of Ram Gopalji also. Not necessarily in their interest.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: One day this provision can be in your interest also.

**श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) :** आरदणीय उपसभापति जी, the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1964 में सरकार ने ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स प्रस्तुत किए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव :** संचेती जी, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? कोई मतलब नहीं है इस बहस का। आप समय खराब कर रहे हैं।

**श्री अजय संचेती :** सर, यदि आप नहीं कहेंगे तो नहीं बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji and Achuthanji. ...(Interruptions)... Make the speeches brief.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री अजय संवेती :** उपसभापति जी, हाउस का मूड देखते हुए लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता ने जो कहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इसको बीस परसेंट में ही खत्म कर देता हूँ। लोक सभा में लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन रिकार्नाइज्ड नहीं होने के कारण यह स्थिति आई है। present circumstances में ये अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं। अब यह वहां क्यों नहीं है, यह यहां पर बहस का कोई विषय नहीं है। जो है, वह है और जो नहीं, वह नहीं है। उसके बावजूद जैसा कि सीनियर पार्लियामेंटेरियन शर्मा साहब ने कहा कि यह कोई एहसान नहीं है, तो इसमें एहसान की बात नहीं है। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बड़ा कैटेगरीकली कहा है कि सी.बी.आई. जैसी संवैधानिक संस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए, भविष्य में उसका उपयोग-दुरुपयोग न हो, वह अपने ढंग से ठीक चले, इसलिए विपक्ष के लोगों को साथ में लेकर उन लोगों का चुनाव किया जाए। इसलिए ये अमेंडमेंट्स यहां पर लाए गए हैं।

मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करते हुए सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि सारा विपक्ष और यहां जितने भी लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वे इस बिल के जितने भी अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, उनको समर्थन देकर इसे पास करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good. It is the best speech. Brief, pointed and focussed. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. You can follow that good example.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I will follow you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you will be in trouble.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरे ख्याल में लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने बहुत कुछ चीजें क्लियर कर दी हैं। स्टेट में भी यही परम्परा है। स्टेट में भी कहीं यह नहीं लिखा। हम लोग राज्यों को लोकायुक्त वगैरह नियुक्त करते हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि भाजपा और कांग्रेस मिल कर कहीं-न-कहीं \* हो रही है। जिस कांग्रेस को जनता ने रूट आउट कर दिया, आप उसको जिंदा करके हम लोगों को रूट आउट करने का मूड बना रहे हैं। मुझे आपकी ऐसी कोई \* दिखाई दे रही है। इसीलिए अननेसेरली कहीं-न-कहीं पर ये बातें हो रही हैं। आप इतना एश्योर कर दीजिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... आप अखबार में नोटिफिकेशन निकाल दीजिए, जिससे कहने को न हो जाए कि लीडर ऑफ ऑपोजिशन को गवर्नमेंट ने इंफॉर्म नहीं किया। आप कम-से-कम इतना एश्योर कर दीजिए।

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** लीडर ऑफ दि लार्जस्ट पार्टी।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** ठीक है, लीडर ऑफ दि लार्जस्ट पार्टी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे भाई राजीव जी और बालगोपाल जी अपने अमेंडमेंट्स पर बहुत प्रेस भी नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हम कुछ चीजें कहना चाहते हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार बने 6 महीने हो गए, आपने जितने भी डिजीजंस लिए हैं, सब पिछली सरकार के लिए हैं। आपने खुद भाषण में कहा, मैं आपकी बजट स्पीच सुन रहा था, यह उस सरकार का लाया हुआ है, यह उस सरकार का लाया हुआ है, तो क्या उस सरकार ने जितने पाप किए, वे सब आप करेंगे? इन्होंने सी.बी.आई. का पॉलिटिकल मिसयूज

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

किया, मेरा बहुत साफ एलिगेशन है। आज पूरे देश में यह बात है कि सी.बी.आई. पहले कांग्रेस ब्यूरो ऑफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन थी, जो नाम आप लोगों ने दिया था, हम लोग भी यही नाम देते थे। अब हम उसका नाम बदल देंगे, कहीं-न-कहीं आपको जोड़ कर इसका नाम रख देंगे। आप इस सदन में यह गारंटी दीजिए। पहले यह व्यवस्था थी कि राज्यों की बिना अनुमति के सी.बी.आई. राज्य में जांच नहीं करेगी। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जजमेंट हुआ। जजमेंट के बाद ऐसा हो गया, जैसे राज्य सरकारें असहाय हो गईं। हाई कोर्ट से आदेश हो गया। अब तो ऐसा लगने लगा कि राज्यों की पुलिस पक्षपात कर रही है, राज्यों की पुलिस इनकंपीटेंट है। जब हमारा वही अधिकारी सी.बी.आई. में आता है, तब तो वह कंपीटेंट हो जाता है और जब वह राज्य में रहता है, तो इनकंपीटेंट हो जाता है। आप बताइए कि आखिर इस व्यवस्था को आप कैसे बदलेंगे? एक मेसेज जा रहा है, मैं किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी का नाम नहीं लूंगा और अभी सी.बी.आई. ने कोल वाले केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो रोल भी प्ले किया, पहले उन्होंने लिख दिया कि इनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, ये लोग पाक-साफ हैं, फिर एकदम यू-टर्न ले लिया कि ये पाक-साफ नहीं हैं, अब हम इनके खिलाफ चार्जशीट ला रहे हैं। मैं पढ़ रहा था कि एयरटेल के मालिक और बिड़ला जी सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए हैं। एकदम यह जो व्यवस्था हो रही है और डायरेक्टर, सी.बी.आई. पर भी जिस तरीके से आरोप लगे, क्या आप सदन को एश्योर करेंगे? जब हम कॉलेजियम सिस्टम ला सकते हैं, तो लॉ मिनिस्टर क्यों नहीं यह सिस्टम ला सकते हैं कि राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति लेना अनिवार्य है? कौन पार्टी इसका विरोध करेगी? हम रीजनल पार्टी हैं, हमारी सरकार है। आज तो सी.बी.आई. ने जो किया, उसे पढ़ कर मुझे हंसी आती है कि मिर्जापुर में मिट्टी के तेल के ड्रमों पर सी.बी.आई. का छपा, राशन की दुकान पर सी.बी.आई. का छपा, क्योंकि यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम है। आपने दिल्ली स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैब्लिशमेंट एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था दे दी कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जो भी पैसा जहां भी खर्च हो रहा है, उसकी जांच करने का अधिकार सी.बी.आई. को होगा। यही हो रहा है, आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? मिर्जापुर में मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो पर उन्होंने छपा मारा, फिर राशन के कोटे की दुकान पर सी.बी.आई. का छपा पड़ा।

श्रीमन्, क्या सी.बी.आई. का काम यही रह गया है? अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी कर दिया है, तो आप पुलिस ऐक्ट में संशोधन ले आइए कि सी.बी.आई. जहां जाएगी, वहां दिल्ली पुलिस, राज्य की पुलिस के सहयोग के बिना कोई काम नहीं करेगी, यह तो आप कर ही सकते हैं। इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट का कौन सा विरोध हो रहा है या हम उनकी कौन सी अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। मैं यही चाहूंगा, क्योंकि आज जो स्थिति बनी है, आप कहीं न कहीं इस स्थिति को संभालिए। अगर पुलिस के माध्यम से पॉलिटिकल गेम हुई, अगर सिस्टम के सब लोगों को पुलिस का भय दिखाया गया, तो यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए बहुत अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी।

मैं बहुत सारी चीजों को कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में जो हो रहा है, क्या आप उससे संतुष्ट हैं? जिस तरीके से डेमोक्रेसी को कमजोर किया जा रहा है, जिस तरीके से सरकारों को कमजोर किया जा रहा है, सरकारें असहाय दिख रही हैं, अगर वही स्थिति बनी रही, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। सरकार डेमोक्रेसी से चलती है। पिछली बार जब रवि भाई बिल पेश कर रहे थे, तब भी मैंने यह बात कही थी कि

पी.आई.एल. के माध्यम से जो हो रहा है, क्या वह बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है? अगर सड़क में नाली का पानी जा रहा है, तो पी.आई.एल. पड़ जाएगी, अगर मोहल्ले में मच्छर हैं, तो पी.आई.एल. पड़ जाएगी, अगर स्टैंड पर रिक्शा खड़ा हो गया है, तो पी.आई.एल. पड़ जाएगी। सरकारें किसलिए हैं?

हम काम करते हैं, क्योंकि अगर अच्छा काम करेंगे, तो जनता हमको चुनेगी और अगर गलत काम करेंगे, तो जनता हमको नहीं चुनेगी। मैं आपसे एक बात कहूंगा, आप बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, वित्त मंत्री हैं, सरकार के स्तम्भ हैं, अगर इस समय आपने निर्णय नहीं लिया, तो इससे बड़ा मेंडेट आपको दोबारा नहीं मिलेगा, अपने दिमाग से आप यह गलतफहमी निकाल दीजिए। पूरे देश ने आपको जो मेंडेट दिया, पब्लिक ने आपको यह मेंडेट इसलिए दिया कि *be bold*, आप बोल्ट होकर डिजीजन लीजिए, ताकि लगे कि इस देश में सरकारें काम कर रही हैं। भविष्य में यह संदेश न जाए कि सी.बी.आई. या अन्य किसी माध्यम से राजनैतिक दलों को या राजनैतिक लोगों को परेशान किया जा रहा है। आज बंगाल में जो आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं, जो हो रहा है, उसे मैं रोज पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों से हम लोगों को बचना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you, Naresh Agrawalji. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : थैंक यू, सर, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसमें बताया गया है कि *leader of the largest Party* कोलीजियम में रहेगा। आइडिल सिचुएशन तो वह होती, अगर यह प्रावधान रखा जाता कि *if there is no Leader of the Opposition as such in the House of the People, then, the Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States should represent in the collegium*. यह बेहतर होता और आइडिल सिचुएशन होती। Why should Rajya Sabha be ignored all the time? The Prime Minister is the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha normally. हालांकि पिछले दस साल से यह नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आजादी के बाद से प्राइम मिनिस्टर ज्यादातर लोक सभा के लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ही रहे हैं। अब लोक सभा में विरोधी दल के नेता या अगर विरोधी दल के नेता उपस्थित नहीं रहते हैं, तो *largest party* के नेता, ये दो व्यक्ति ही जाएंगे, लेकिन राज्य सभा का उसमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं होगा। मेरे ख्याल से ये कमियां हैं और हमें देखना चाहिए इन कमियां को कैसे दूर किया जाए। सरकार को आने वाले दिनों इस बारे में सोचना होगा।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जब इसमें सभी का समर्थन है, तो मैं भी इसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन नरेश जी ने जो लार्जर इश्यू उठाया, उस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा।

मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है। श्री अरुण जेटली जी, केवल हमारे देश की ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व की एक मानी हुई कानूनी हस्ती हैं और वे हमारे सदन के लीडर ऑफ द हाउस भी हैं। मुझे याद आ रहा है, उन्होंने डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जब गुजरात के भूतपूर्व

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

मुख्य मंत्री और गुजरात के ही दूसरे मंत्रियों को सी.बी.आई. ने सम्मन किया था। उस समय उनसे पूछताछ की जा रही थी, कार्यवाही चल रही थी, तब अरुण जेटली जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उन्होंने यह इल्जाम खास तौर पर लगाया था कि, in spite of the fact that there is no 'prosecutable evidence' – I am quoting these two words from his letter – against the hon. Chief Minister and the Transport Minister or some other Minister, the CBI has taken steps with a political motivation. This is equally true in case of Shri Srinjoy Bose, hon. Member of this House belonging to my party. He was summoned as a witness to give evidence. His name is not in the chargesheet. After summoning him as witness, the CBI has arrested him not under the instructions of the Government. I am not saying so because the CBI is working under the instructions of the Supreme Court. But, who will 'police the police'? This is the question. सी.बी.आई. को महान बना रहे हैं। अभी कोई बता रहे थे, शायद अजय जी अभी बोले कि यह constitutional authority है। CBI is not a constitutional authority. Even its statutory background, legal sanction had been challenged in the Guwahati High Court and the Guwahati High Court ruled that the CBI does not have any legal sanction, and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court. Why is the Government not coming up with a separate legislation for this organization? Why is it under the umbrella of 1946 Act even after a Division Bench of a High Court has ruled that there is no legal sanctity behind it? The way the CBI is being used day in and day out as a part of political vendetta against the Opposition, it is a shame on the part of the organization. For two or three people, the organization should not be defamed. The Director has been described by the hon. Supreme Court as a 'caged parrot'. One or two high level officials meet the accused day in and day out at his residence और वह सीना ठोक कर बोल रहा है कि जो कुछ मैंने किया, वह मैंने ऑफिशियल छूटी की। देश में यह क्या हो रहा है? इस सी.बी.आई. को नियंत्रित करना है। इसे नियंत्रित इसलिए नहीं करना है कि तुम विरोधियों का कंठ रोध करो, बल्कि इसको इसलिए नियंत्रित करना है कि तुम कानूनी रास्ते पर चलो, ताकि जो अपराधी है, उसको पकड़ा जाए और उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही शुरू की जाए।

सर, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। जिस तरह से हमारे मेम्बर को आज ग्रिल किया जा रहा है, कल आपके ऊपर भी यह हो सकता है, जब आप सत्ता में नहीं रहेंगे। यहां कोई परमानेंट नहीं है। आप पांच साल के लिए आए हैं। कोई नहीं बोल सकता कि अगले पांच साल में फिर आप वापस आएंगे या नहीं। यह जनता तय करेगी। Therefore, Sir, my humble submission is that this Amendment Bill can be taken up and passed by the hon. Members. I request the hon. Members to pass this Amendment. But,



I would request the Government once again to look into the entire episode, the functioning of the CBI, particularly, keeping in mind the instructions of the hon. Supreme Court in Vineet Narain case. How much autonomy should be given to the CBI? Whether the CBI should be under the control of the Personnel Department of the Central Government or the CBI will work independently under the monitoring of the Central Vigilance Commission or some other mechanism should be evolved, that is what the Government has to consider. This is my humble submission. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Roy.

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मुझे कुछ नहीं बोलना है। सारी बातें हो गई हैं, मुझे कोई बात नहीं बोलनी है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): I have already spoken about this amendment. We are not on the other issue. Whenever that issue is taken up, we will definitely vent our views on that about the CBI's role, about the CBI's functioning. But, today, we are on the limited issue, whether this amendment is necessary and this should be passed or not. This is required to be done and I have already submitted that this is, in fact, definitely required and we are in support of this Bill because this is a provision which is in existence in every other Act including the Lokpal Act which was drafted by the Committee, whose Chairman was Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi from the Congress Party. And, somehow or the other, while putting that amendment, as the Leader of the House has rightly said, this was slipped from the Select Committee, of which Shri Ram Gopal Yadav was also a Member. Other Members of the House were also there. This has to be put there. It was necessary. Now it has been brought. I think once the Leader of the House has assured this House that he will ensure that when the three members are present, the meeting would be held, I don't think there should be any apprehension in our minds that if this amendment is incorporated, it will create certain problems. Therefore, my Party supports this Amendment Bill. Thank you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, so far as this Amendment Bill is concerned, we feel that this is because of the attitude of the Government that such a situation has been created. I have given an amendment to the Bill, which says, "That at page 1, line 12, *after* the words "absence of a Member" the words "in two consecutive meetings with proper notice" be *inserted*." Now, Clause 2 (b) (2) of the Bill says, "No appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a Member in the Committee." Why am I saying this? The Finance Minister has discussed about the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

need of this particular amendment. He talked about the Central Vigilance Commission, the Lokpal Act and other Acts. This has happened because the Government was not ready to accept the Leader of the Opposition. I am not going into the details. There are three members, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is there, the Prime Minister is there and third one is the Leader of the Opposition. If the Leader of the Opposition is not there, then the leader of the largest group. If a proper notice is not given and there is an absence, that cannot be done. On the other hand, if you are deleting the clause, then, purposefully, the Leader of the Opposition or the leader of the largest group may not come. He can stop or sabotage the thing. That is to be corrected. That is why we are saying, if proper notice is given to the person, and if after two consecutive meetings the absence is there, then that cannot affect the appointment. This is the issue. Why is there such an apprehension in our mind? The first question is about the Leader of the Opposition. There are other issues also. Normally, a delegation of Members of Parliament goes to the United Nations every year. I have heard that this time there is no delegation going to the United Nations. I have heard about it. I have heard the speech of late Shri V.K. Krishna Menon regarding the question of plebiscite in Kashmir. The Members of Parliament used to go to the United Nations General Assembly. Now the Government is, step by step, stopping all these things. This shows the democratic functioning of the Government. That is why we feel that this Bill should be amended like this. As many hon. Members have mentioned here, much needs to be discussed about the functioning of the CBI. The CBI is an instrument in the hands of the Government. Whichever party's Government is in power, they are using it as their weapon. There are many such cases. The latest one is related to the 2G case. A lot of corruption cases are coming up. So, the autonomy and independence of the CBI has to be discussed very seriously. Shri Arun Jaitley, as a Member of the Lokpal Committee, used to discuss about the autonomy, judgements, etc. He used to argue about the financial as well as administrative autonomy of the CBI. I hope the Government will do something to make this agency an autonomous body. Now the CBI is acting as an instrument in the hands of the Government for political vendetta. And that is to be discussed very seriously in the future. So, this Amendment is for helping the Government as well as the Opposition. But I want to amend it as, "It is for helping the Government as well as the Opposition ensuring the attendance of the leader of the largest group in the Opposition." I request that this may be accepted.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, much has been discussed regarding this particular Amendment and many of the things are very clear. It is the first Amendment being brought by the Government – the Government should be thanked for bringing the

Amendment – without any pressure from the Opposition on the other side, and that is, absolutely, what is most desirable.

As regards clause 2, the hon. Minister has, particularly, clarified the issue. However, I have some doubts in my mind. Are we comparing apples with oranges? The NHRC, the CVC, etc. are all independent bodies. But the CBI, as yet, cannot be considered as an independent body because it is under the Delhi Police Establishment Act which is directly under the Government and is directly under the Prime Minister. So, when we compare the provisions of NHRC and others with the CBI through the Amendment of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, I think, we again need to look into it carefully so that the CBI functions autonomously and well. Sir, I have one point which I have been discussing with my hon. colleagues here. Sir, sub-clause 2 of clause 2 says, “No appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence or a Member in the Committee.” Will the hon. Minister remove the word ‘absence’? Once he considers and removes the word ‘absence’, this debate will come to an end because there will never be a vacancy in this particular collegium. The question of absence doesn’t arise. If a person attends, well and so good. And even if a person doesn’t attend, well and so good. It is because if you remove the word ‘absence’, the matter gets solved. I wish Mr. Jaitley was here listening to it. But I would like to have a little clarification because it is just a simple matter of English. “No appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a member in the Committee.” If you remove the word ‘absence’, then, there will never be a vacancy and there will never be a question arising as the one that has arisen between the Opposition and the Government at a point of time. So, I would seriously request the hon. Minister, Shri Jaitley, to consider this. I have also been talking to my very, very senior colleagues here who are eminent lawyers and they feel the same way that I do. I hope this will be taken into consideration.

Sir, I wish to mention one small fact, which Mr. Naresh Agrawal also raised. It is really astounding the way the CBI has moved into various States, particularly, Odisha and West Bengal now. It may be due to a direction from the hon. Supreme Court. But the State has come to a standstill. There is, absolutely, no development there. There is, absolutely, an environment of terror. This has to be really looked into because, as Nareshji said, when hon. Members here, who are in the Government today, termed the CBI as Congress Bureau of Investigation, today, they are here and they would get the same nomenclature if the CBI’s affairs are not properly looked into. The other matter, Sir, is: How is the CBI superior to the police officers in the State? When the police officers of a particular State come and man the CBI in the Central Government, they become honest and upright officers. When they go back to the State they become incompetent. So what

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

is this business about the CBI coming to situations where there is a demand in the State for a CBI inquiry because the concerned Government is not doing their job? Then the CBI comes in. Sir, my point here is, there has to be some kind of thought in this particular issue and we must have some essence of control and atmosphere in this matter. Thank you.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Hon. Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am sorry that Shri Arun Jaitley has left the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Although I wanted to compliment him for presenting his case in a very effective manner as he ordinarily does in the court, I want to make a slight correction and my friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, is here, at least, he will make a note of it. The Statement made by the hon. Finance Minister is that when similar provisions are existing in the Lokpal Bill, what could be the difficulty in having it here? This is not a wholly correct Statement. I would read what is mentioned in the Lokpal Bill with a comparison to the proposed amendment that is being sought. My friend and I were discussing ten minutes earlier and I pointed out to him that if the amendment is sought now, then no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence. These are two different situations. Vacancy is one situation, absence is another situation. Now, we have to examine vacancy independent of the absence. There is 'no vacancy' and yet absence, and the apprehension of the other side, the Opposition, – we are also included – is that the absence or vacancy is not hinted to that of Prime Minister or Chief Justice, but the Leader of Opposition or the Leader of the single largest party. Therefore, this apprehension would be well founded for this reason that we say that let a vacancy be there but let there be no absence, as my friend put it. I want to point out to Ravi Shankarji – Jaitleyji is here – you were saying that the identical provisions are there in the Lokpal Bill. It is not correct. Let me read what Lokpal says, "No appointment of a Chairperson or a Member shall be invalid merely by reasons of any vacancy in the selection committee." That's all. Vacancy is a different position. Absence is a different position or absence includes a whole lot of new situation that well absence could be deliberately sought as the apprehension is. Of course, the assurance is forthcoming but that assurance would not become a law. What we would request the hon. Leader of the House that please don't equate it with what is existing. Everybody conceded because while it is existing in other similar provision, we have no difficulty. But if you can delete the word 'or absence' I think we shall have no difficulty on that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since you have raised it, let me answer it. That means instead of collegium, we give a veto to one Member. Any of the three can say, 'I don't attend the meeting, so no decision can be taken.' The effect of what you are saying is that absence should invalidate means a person can abstain himself and invalidate the decision. Is it logical?

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: But then why do you say vacancy....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Probably, those draftspersons thought that vacancy may be broadly construed to include that.

**श्री माजीद मेमन :** आपने यह लोकपाल में क्यों नहीं रखा? लोकपाल में वह चलेगा जो आप कह रहे हैं।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Drafting errors are not alone.

**श्री माजीद मेमन :** लोकपाल में जो आपने सुविधा रखी है,

**श्री अरुण जेटली :** हम जो कह रहे हैं “एबसेंस” अगर इनवेलिडेट कर सकता है डिजीजन को तो तीन में से, अब यह राज्यों में भी बनेगा, लोकायुक्त में बनेगा, तो किसी एक राज्य में लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन कह दे कि मैं मीटिंग में जाऊंगा ही नहीं, और जब तक मैं जाऊंगा ही नहीं तो मीटिंग हो ही नहीं सकती, अब डिजीजन इनवेलिड होगा We cannot create such a situation.

**श्री माजीद मेमन :** एक सिचुएशन वेकेंसी की अलग होती है, एक सिचुएशन “एबसेंस” की अलग होती है। There can't be a vacancy of Chief Justice of India because there is bound to be an acting Chief Justice of India. There won't be a vacancy ordinarily of the Prime Minister. There may be some acting Prime Minister. It is only hinted at the Leader of Opposition. तीसरा स्तम्भ जो है लेजिस्लेचर को जब वह रिप्रजेंट करता है, उसकी तरफ इशारा है इसलिए एप्रिहेंशन है। अगर आप कोई ऐसा रास्ता बीच में निकाल रहे हैं, वह जान बूझकर नहीं आना चाहता वह गलत है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आप कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालते हैं कि आप लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, लीडर ऑफ दि सिंगल लॉर्जस्ट पार्टी को बाकायदा इंफॉर्म अगर नहीं करेंगे तो उस सूरत में वह इनवेलिडेट नहीं होगा।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only two points.

During the debate on Lokpal we had enough discussion on the CBI. Sir, CBI is the premier investigative agency of the country. The credibility, neutrality and objectivity of this organisation are very important. With all said and done, political parties, State Governments and even individual citizens and groups demand CBI investigation on

[Shri D. Raja]

certain issues and cases. So, the credibility of the CBI has to be protected. What is the independence that we give to the CBI? We have to see whether it is absolute independence, whom is it going to be accountable/answerable are the larger issues we have to address in the coming days, if not now. Some of my colleagues are telling me that CBI is no more CBI, it is now BBI. I asked, 'What is that? I don't understand.' Earlier it used to be known as 'Congress Bureau of Investigation.' Now, it will be known as 'BJP Bureau of Investigation.' I don't subscribe to that idea. But, what I am trying to tell this House is that this cynical view will undermine the credibility of the CBI and the people should have respect in the CBI, because, in the past, CBI was used for political purposes. The CBI was misused and abused for political purposes. I can blame both. When you were in power, you may have the tendency to use CBI for political purpose. When Congress was in power they were accused of using CBI for political purposes. So, we have to see how to restore the independence and credibility of the CBI. That is important. The House will have to address this.

The second point is about recognition of the opposition. Sir, we are a Parliamentary democracy. It is a multi-party democracy. Yesterday – 26th November, 1949—was the day when the Constituency Assembly adopted the Constitution and on that day the speech made by Dr. Ambedkar was a classic and historic one. And, the framers of the Constitution – Dr. Ambedkar and other galaxy of leaders – did not opt for a two-party system or the Presidential form of Government. They opted for Parliamentary democracy which is a multi-party democracy. Here, the question of opposition will have to be address with all fairness. Yes; there is law for recognized opposition or to address opposition as recognized one. But, it is not mere legal or technical issue; it is a political issue. In a multi-party democracy, the Government will have to accommodate opposition in certain areas of functioning and decision-making. That is what I understand the purpose of this Bill. It is to give adequate/due space to the opposition in certain policy-making of the Government. Here, as my colleague, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, emphasized that if the Leader of the House, hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley, one of the pillars of the Government, gives that assurance and see that collegium functions effectively without creating any constitutional or legal crisis. If that assurance goes as a part of this Bill, then this Bill can be considered. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I had the privilege of being a Member of both, the Select Committee and the Standing Committee. I have undergone that 'honourable torture' of attending both Committees. Though I am saying 'honourable torture', in fact, it was a proud privilege. I will speak on only one or two broader issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can there be honourable torture? ...*(Interruptions)*... This I am suffering sometimes. That is something which I am suffering from, sometimes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the CBI was constituted by a very, very old Act and an equally old Resolution. That is how it is going on for all these years. The Leader of the Opposition then was reminding us time and again that we were misusing the CBI. He said, "We want an independent CBI, let us have an independent CBI. Why are you misusing the CBI?" Time and again he reminded us, practically every month. Now, I am asking him. Six months have passed. Why have you not made a single move to have an independent legislation to govern the CBI, as per his ideology, as per his aspirations? Why are you not releasing the parrot, which the court has said. We have not said it, the court has said that the CBI is in a cage, is a parrot. So, make some efforts to release that parrot which you have also indirectly hinted at.

Secondly, I would like to mention one aspect. If you are really intending not to avoid the Leader of the single largest party attending, then you will ensure that he remains present; you will be trying your best to contact him. Maybe, sometimes, you say, 'Our office tried to contact him, but he was not available at that time', etc. Why not provide for, in this legislation, a minimum seven days' notice to be given to each Member? After that you may make your other efforts to contact the members to ensure their presence. Why don't you do this? It could be a reasonable notice or seven days' notice.

Nextly, which are the aspects that are coming in the way of making the CBI independent? Have you made any exhaustive study of this? In fact, I know that the CBI itself had drafted a Bill and it had internally circulated it. You must be having a copy of the legislation which provides, perhaps according to them, an independent CBI machinery. Why don't you examine that machinery and see to it that an independent CBI comes into being? What is the concept that you have? You were charging us when Mr. Ashwani Kumar was there; you were charging us on several counts. When Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal's case came, you charged the CBI and everybody. You said that the CBI was not independent. You said, "Who allowed them to show the FIR to the Ministers? How could the CBI Director go with the file to meet a Minister?" What is your position regarding the FIR today? Can the FIR registered with a police station or with the CBI be shown to a Minister or to a Chief Minister or to the Prime Minister? What is your view on that? Because, that shows the independence. If you really want to have an independent CBI, you must first ensure independence of FIR. How far that independence of FIR exists today? What is your concept regarding the independence of FIRs? Otherwise, if you read the



[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Cr.P.C. provisions, an investigation officer of the concerned police station is the supreme authority as far as FIR is concerned. Are you following that? Is anybody following that? Are you following it in the last six months? Have you followed it in the case of West Bengal? Have you followed it in other cases? I am not mentioning those cases. How far are you giving independence to the CBI presently? See, the question is, when you are making new appointments now, what is the procedure that you are following, we don't know. But if you prove to the nation that he will be an independent person and you will not be exercising your political influence anywhere, then I can understand. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just one minute, Sir. Sir, I can say with full responsibility that today, no authority in the country has got any independence. Ask yourself, how much independence the Cabinet Ministers in the country have. In each Cabinet Ministry one-one person has been deputed and the officers have been told that even if the Minister gives them instructions, the instructions have to go to the Cabinet Secretariat and they need not worry about the answer or reaction of the Minister. These are the instructions given. Therefore, when you cannot protect your offices, how will you protect the CBI? Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Thank you very much. Now, see, I have 3-4 names which have been received after the discussion started. This being an important Bill, I think I can call them, but stick to 3 to 4 minutes, not more than that. Now, it is 6.00 p.m. I hope the House agrees that we will sit until we pass the Bill. Thank you. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support this Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The proposed Amendments are really reflecting the true democratic spirit. Even an independent CBI also must be amendable to judicial review. I request this hon. House to pass this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The best speech. That was an excellent speech. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill. This Bill has been brought so that an unforeseen or a rare situation should not scuttle the appointment to a very sensitive position like the Director of the CBI. Sir, the Lok Pal Select Committee, of which I was also a member, discussed and changed the appointment of the Director of the CBI from the Government to the collegium. Sir, the Finance Minister was then a member of that Committee, and his contributions were very much useful in drafting the Report. So, in that respect, the situation which prevails now is that the absence of a recognised



LoP in the Lok Sabha should not come in the way of the appointment of the Director of the CBI. So, this Bill is very necessary, and it is to be welcomed. And, at the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister and the Government, that there is another Act, the National Human Rights Commission Act, which also requires the Leader of the Opposition in the appointment of the Commissioner. The Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House, the Home Minister, the Leaders of the Opposition of the Lok Sabha and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are all members of the Selection Committee of the NHRC. So, in that case, when NHRC Commissioner is going to be appointed, again, I think, a Bill has to be brought forward. So, what I would suggest is, kindly look into it, if any other Act which requires the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha to be a member. If so, then, kindly bring a common Bill which will apply to all other Acts, so that we need not consume our time in the Parliament on discussing for two-three hours on one single Bill or one single appointment.

Another thing, Sir, is with regard to the vacancy or absence, which our learned Member, Mr. Memon, was telling that no appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a member in the Committee. Sir, vacancy is situational and absence may be intentional. So, I think, this is very relevant. So, supposing there is a vacancy, that does not invalid the appointment of the Director means there is no need for this Bill. Without the presence of the LoP, we can jolly well go. So, I feel that instead of vacancy or absence, absence in any manner of a member, will not make the appointment of the Director invalid will be correct. So, I think, this is a Bill to be welcomed, and the Government will consider these points. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not intend to deliver a speech. I welcome the creation of a collegium for the purpose of appointment of a Director. It is a wholesome provision. But I just want to set the record straight. If I am not mistaken, the Leader of the Opposition said that the provision in Clause 2 is on the same lines as in the Lok Pal Act as well as the Central Vigilance Commission Act. I have both these Acts with me. I just, for the sake of record, want to say neither of these two statutes use the word 'absence'. The provision in the Lok Pal Act is, Clause 2, "No appointment of chairperson or a member shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Selection Committee". The word 'absence' is not there. This is an addition, and we can't say that the Bill is tailored on the basis of either the Central Vigilance Commission Act or the Lok Pal Act because the Central Vigilance Commission Act also does not use the word 'absence'. Section 9, sub-section (6)(a) only talks about vacancy. It says, "No Act or proceeding of the Commission shall be invalid merely by reasons of – (a) any vacancy or any defect in the constitution of the Commission". There is no question of

[Shri K.T.S. Tulsi]

absence in a collegium of only three members being made redundant. Three members ought to be there. The whole purpose is to lend credibility to the appointment process. Therefore, the Leader of the Opposition or the leader of the largest party is an essential ingredient for the purpose of the object of this Act. So, I would submit that the Leader of the House may kindly consider deletion of the word 'absence' from Clause 2. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि सरकार के लिए यह बिल कितना महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि 2 दिसम्बर को मौजूदा सी.बी.आई. डायरेक्टर रिटायर हो रहे हैं। उससे पहले इस बिल को पारित कराकर, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सिग्नेचर होने हैं और इस दरमियान सहमति होकर नोटिफिकेशन निकलना है तथा इसकी मीटिंग होनी है। इसलिए यह बिल उनके लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। सब लोगों ने इसके technical aspects पर बोला, बहुत विस्तार से Leader of the House ने उसे सबके सामने रखा और दूसरी तरफ से भी counter arguments आए। उस पर मैं कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता, लेकिन दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आज सी.बी.आई. डायरेक्टर का पद बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। आज पूरे देश में सी.बी.आई. डायरेक्टर की चर्चा होती है, अखबार भरे रहते हैं, हर जगह अदालतों में इसका जिक्र होता है। वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण पद है कि अब जब सरकार इस पर नियुक्ति करने जा रही है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस पद की जो गरिमा है, इस पद की जो साख है, इस पद के प्रति जो लोगों का विश्वास है, इसके प्रति आम जनता की जो निष्ठा है, वह बरकरार रहे, ऐसा व्यक्ति उसमें नियुक्त होना चाहिए। दूसरा, अब वक्त आ गया है कि सी.बी.आई. की भी accountability फिक्स करनी पड़ेगी, उनकी कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है। हर चीज के लिए लोग तुरंत मांग करते हैं कि यह जांच सी.बी.आई. को दे दो, जैसे सी.बी.आई. किसी दूसरे ग्रह से आयी हुई कोई एजेंसी है, उसमें ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिल्कुल दूध के धुले हैं और वही सब कुछ करते हैं। इसलिए सी.बी.आई. की मांग हर समय होती रहती है, लेकिन सी.बी.आई. द्वारा जांच किए हुए 97 परसेंट केस अदालतों में हार जाते हैं, they fall flat in the courts. इसलिए कन्सर्न्ड ऑफिसर्स की accountability होनी चाहिए, यह उनकी सी.आर. में कहीं reflect नहीं करता है। जब उनकी कहीं पोस्टिंग होती है और उसके बाद में प्रमोशन पर जाते हैं तब यह बात कहीं reflect नहीं करती कि सी.बी.आई. में रहने के दौरान उनके इतने केस अदालत में गिरे और अदालत ने रिजेक्ट किए। इसलिए इनकी accountability फिक्स करने का वक्त आ गया है और हमें इस एजेंसी की accountability फिक्स करनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो मीडिया ट्रायल ये करवाते हैं, उस पर भी कहीं न कहीं रोक लगनी चाहिए। किसी आदमी से अगर उन्होंने बात भी कर ली तो हो गया, CBI quizzes, CBI grills और फिर उस आदमी से लोग बात करना बंद कर देते हैं, उसको टेलीफोन करना बंद कर देते हैं और कहते हैं, बाप रे! इसकी तो सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी चल रही है, इससे बात नहीं करनी है। रिश्तेदार तक छोड़ जाते हैं, दोस्त बात करना बंद कर देते हैं और वह आदमी सोसायटी में untouchable हो जाता है। आप देखें कि उसका mental trauma क्या होता है, कितना स्ट्रेस उसके ऊपर होता है। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं इसकी फंक्शनिंग का भी ध्यान

रखना चाहिए। आज हर चीज़ मीडिया में जाती है। ज़रा सा कुछ हुआ, मीडिया में चला गया। इस प्रकार एजेंसी के द्वारा जो मीडिया ट्रायल होता है या कराया जाता है, इस पर भी कहीं न कहीं सरकार से संबंधित लोगों को कुछ नियम बनाने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश गुजराल :** आप इसके बारे में कुछ सुझाव दे दीजिए क्योंकि आपको इस चीज़ का काफी एक्सपीरियंस है। आपने दस साल उसको कैसे चलाया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** हमने तो नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इतने काबिल होते तो उधर से इधर कैसे आ जाते? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतने काबिल होते तो हमारे लोग सी.बी.आई. को फेस नहीं कर रहे होते? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) :** कोई आफिसर अच्छा काम करता है, उसको एक साल तक घर में बैठा कर रखते हैं, इसके बारे में भी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जगन मोहन रेड्डी केस में जिस आफिसर ने अच्छा काम किया, इतनी इन्क्वायरी करके सब कुछ निकाला, उसको लूपलाइन में डाल दिया, इसके बारे में भी बोलिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** वह आपका विषय है। मैं जनरल बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं पॉलिसी के लेवल पर बात कर रहा हूँ। यह सब के लिए ठीक है। आज आप वहां हैं, हम इधर हैं, कल कौन किधर जाता है, nobody knows, लेकिन यह चीज़ बहुत जरूरी है कि मीडिया के लोग एक गरिमा मेनटेन करें। लोगों के कैरियर तबाह न हों। उनके करेक्टर रोल में रिफ्लेक्ट होना चाहिए। आखिरी चीज़ मैं यह बोलना चाह रहा हूँ कि बार-बार इस पर बहस हो रही है और इसके बारे में तुलसी साहब ने भी कहा है कि जो 'absence' वर्ड इसमें है, तो मैं लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से यही रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अगर इस मामले में स्पष्ट और categorical assurance हाउस में दें कि जो विपक्ष का नेता होगा, उसकी उपस्थिति को सरकार ensure करेगी कि उसकी उपस्थिति हो और उसकी राय हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि इस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** मीडिया के बारे में इनसे अच्छा और कौन जानता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just one question. Since both the hon. Leader of the House, I myself and some other Members did refer to a number of Acts whether it was the Central Vigilance Commission Act of 2003, the Right to Information Act – which does not have this same language or the provision, that is the only Act, – or the Constitution Amendment Act of 2014, that is, the Judicial Appointments Commission and the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013. The hon. Leader of the House did say that we have lifted the same language, of 'the Legislative Department'. Correct. Now I will just read from one Act which is the same, it follows in '3', 'no appointment of a Central Vigilance Commissioner or a Vigilance Commissioner shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Committee.' That is the truth. Again the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act says, 'no appointment of a Chairperson or member shall be invalid merely by reason of any

[Shri Anand Sharma]

vacancy.’ So, all this language is there. Let me put this on record that the word ‘absence’ is not there in any of the Acts. So, we would like to hear from you why ‘absence’ is included.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have, by and large, supported this Bill and raised some issues of legitimate concern. India needs a professional, independent, fair and a balanced CBI. My friend from Trinamool Congress was right when he said that I have also written extensively on this subject myself in the past that our experience has not been the best experience. Therefore, the idea is that even when there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition, we must have a representative of the Opposition as a part of the collegium that appoints. That is the motivating idea which is prompting this. This is the part of the CBI reform. Some other reforms in the functioning are in the Lokpal Act itself which all of us have almost unanimously approved. Therefore, the first motivation behind this Bill is that the CBI should not be a partisan agency, it must be a fair agency and there must be participation of the Member of the Opposition in the appointment of the CBI Director. As far as the language is concerned, I myself, along with the concerned officials and the Minister for Department of Personnel, Dr. Jitender Singh, went through the language of each one of them. I must say that considering the way we draft our legislations, at times, we make very *bona fide* errors. For instance, Shri Anand Sharma and others referred to the CVC Act. Whereas, others use the words ‘recognized Leader of the Opposition’ as ‘recognized’, the RTI refers to the words ‘leader of the single largest group’. Now, is the ‘group’ same as a ‘political party’? Now, one suggestion was that we should use the word ‘group’. The largest party, in this case, in Opposition is the Congress Party. But let us assume the AIADMK and the Trinamool Congress join hands to form a group, then, it is their representative who would have come. And, at some stage, the suggestion, which has been made, that all this language must be identical that has to be there. Now, why was the word ‘absence’ put in. That is the core question. A vacancy can arise, but in the case of Chief Justice of India there will never be a vacancy because there will be an officiating Chief Justice; similarly, Prime Minister always has to be there. But in a parliamentary or legislative post, there can be a vacancy in the State or at the Centre. Supposing, the Lok Sabha is dissolved, such a rare contingency can arise. In a State, supposing there is Article 356 and there is imposition of President’s Rule, such a situation can arise. But that is a rare instance. Our experience, when we examined State-wise, has been that we had an example of one State where meeting after meeting, the relation between the Opposition and the Government was strained, the Leader of the Opposition would not attend the meeting.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Name the State.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That Leader of the Opposition belonged to your party. He would not attend the meeting and the meeting had to be postponed for years together. Let us look at the political impact. The Leader of the Opposition says, “I don’t attend the meeting”. Therefore, by his own act, any decision, which is taken, will become invalid. So, why should we get into this? Do we envisage a situation where the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of India will just send a make-belief notice and privately hold a meeting and appoint somebody? Will Chief Justice of India ever be a party to this? I have said this earlier too and I assure Mr. Anand Sharma and the entire House, through you, Sir, that the very object that we have voluntarily brought forward this Bill is not an act of courtesy that we are showing to any party or the Opposition. We want the system to be strengthened and we will try and bring other legislations in *pari materia*. There may be a situation – suppose a CIC has to be appointed – two parties may give a letter saying that we are now a group. I am not giving a new idea to the Trinamool Congress. So, these languages have to be brought in *pari materia* with each other so that there is identical language that is followed in all these. Therefore because of ‘vacancy’ or ‘absence’ some contingencies may arise. All languages will eventually have to be brought to be the same. We will make sure, as an act of courtesy, as is always done, that the convenience of these high constitutional functionaries is always taken into consideration. Therefore, it is done all over. It will be done. From our side, we will not leave any stone unturned to make sure that the respect due to the largest party in Opposition is accorded to it. Not only is he invited, time is fixed in consultation, but even possible names are shared with him. Past practice has been that two days or three days before the appointments are made by collegiums, the short list of officers, the candidates involved, are shared with the collegium members and a consensus is developed. We would like to have a consensus and, therefore, we are going to move in that direction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there are two amendments, (No.1) by Shri P. Rajeeve. Mr. Rajeeve, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, on the basis of the assurance given by the Leader of the House in his introductory remarks, I would not like to move the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendment not moved. Now, there is an amendment (No.2) by Shri K.N. Balagopal. Are you moving?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, on the basis of the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister, I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both the amendments are not moved. Therefore, I shall now put clause 2 to vote.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

#### **The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2014.”

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

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## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 27th November, 2014, has allotted time for the Government Legislative Business as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) Bill, 2014.	Two hours
The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.	Two hours
Consideration and passing of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Three hours

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### Demand for withdrawing RBI circular limiting number of withdrawals from banks deposits in the country

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the attempt of the Reserve Bank of India to limit the number of withdrawals of deposit has created an apprehension among the customers. Para 4.1.4 of the RBI circular No./2014-15/72 DBOD No. Leg.BC.21, issued on 1st July, 2014, states that while there will be no limit on the number of deposits that can be made in a month, account holders will be allowed a maximum of four withdrawals in a month, including ATM withdrawals. The attempt to limit the number of withdrawals from the deposits of account holders' own deposit is a serious attack on the rights of the citizen. In addition to that, para 4.1.7 states that "Banks would be free to evolve other requirements including pricing structure for additional value-added services beyond the stipulated basic minimum services on reasonable and transparent basis and applied in a nondiscriminatory manner." On the basis of this, banks are charging for printing of statement of balance or mini statement from ATM. While using the ATMs the customers are not aware of this. So, I request the Finance Minister to intervene in this matter and direct the RBI to withdraw paras 4.1.4 and 4.1.7 of the RBI circular.

**Demand for establishing a Sainik School in Telangana**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, Sainik School is one of the dream destinations of students. In the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, there were two Sainik Schools, one at Korukonda of Vizianagaram district and another at Kalikiri of Chittoor district. With the bifurcation of that State, these two Sainik Schools have gone to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, depriving the students of Telangana the chance of admission. This deprivation of opportunities in the erstwhile united State is amply indicated with this situation. During movement for separation and immediately after division, the students of Telangana who duly got selected through competitive exams into the Residential Colleges established in places like Nagarjuna Sagar Right Bank side of Guntur district were objected to take their due admission, and, if taken, were forced to cancel their admission and to go back to Telangana. Hence, now the students of Telangana were not daring to try admission into those Sainik Schools of present Andhra Pradesh State. There is a genuine need to grant a Sainik School for Telangana State, preferably to be established in the place like forest rich, tribal locality of Eturu Nagaram of Warangal district. Keeping this factual situation in magnanimous view, Sainik School is direly needed, for which, I request the Ministry of Defence to expedite measures to establish it. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair.*]

**Demand for giving financial package for rehabilitation works in flash flood hit areas of Garo Hills in Meghalaya**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to apprise this august House of the high expectations of the people in Garo Hills region of Meghalaya for a relief package from the Centre.

They have been suffering from a recent devastation caused by flash floods taking immense toll in the form of loss of human lives and cattle stock, apart from destruction of dwellings and standing crops.

The Government of Meghalaya's effort is limited owing to its meagre resources. The pace of its damage-control operations, though restricted by the want of funds, needs immediate restoration by a relief package from the Centre under the National Disaster Relief Fund and Special Financial Assistance for permanent restoration of critical infrastructure.

The Government of Meghalaya has sought relief assistance from the Centre



amounting to ₹ 3,072 crores for restoration of a semblance of normalcy in the flood-ravaged Garo Hills region. I commend this plea as worthy of immediate consideration by the Centre. Thank you.

**Demand for providing special care to students belonging  
to SCs/STs category at primary level in schools**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, education provides dignity and self-respect to individual. Article 46 of the Constitution mandates that State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation.

The no-detention policy of Government has made very adverse impact on the students, particularly, on students belonging to SC/ST category. Students are unable to get even 25 per cent marks in written exams in the higher classes. Their learning skill needs attention. Government's no-detention policy has made severe dent in the learning process of SC/ST students. Even after providing scholarship and adequate facilities, learning, reading and writing skills of the students are not satisfactory.

The plea of parents guiding and nurturing the students is not applicable in the case of SC/ST students because they are illiterate, daily wagers, agricultural labourers and they themselves are struggling hard to make both ends meet. Due to this, fate of 5.96 percentage of SC category children and 5.60 percentage of ST children in the age group of 5-13 are at stake. After class VIII, their future becomes very bleak and they become wayward and least interested in studies. Under these circumstances, bright and brilliant minds will not come out from our schools.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to provide special attention and care to the students of SC/ST category at the primary level education. Thank you.

**Demand for installing mobile phone towers of high power in border regions of the  
country particularly in Pithoragarh and Champawat Districts in Uttarakhand**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तराखंड सहित देश के पर्वतीय राज्यों में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की सेवाओं को लेकर अनेक भागों में रोष व्याप्त है। राज्य के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में टावर स्थापित करने में विभाग अनावश्यक रूप से देरी करता रहा है। स्थानों पर समय पर सामान पहुंचने के बाद भी समय पर टावर स्थापित न होने के कारण जनता को मोबाइल सेवा का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जबकि उन क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट कंपनियों के नेटवर्क ठीक-ठाक कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार का निगम काफी पुराना है।

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत संचार निगम देश में पिछले कई दशकों से संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहा है और उसका नेटवर्क गांव-गांव में फैला है, लेकिन आज बी.एस.एन.एल. मोबाइल की दशा अति दयनीय हो गई है। निष्क्रिय अधिकारियों का कार्य के प्रति रुझान कम होने व प्राइवेट कंपनियों को फायदा पहुंचाने से आज संचार निगम प्राइवेट कंपनियों से काफी पिछड़ गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तराखंड के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में धारचूला नेपाल, तिब्बत और चीन सीमा से लगा हुआ अंतिम तहसील मुख्यालय है। धारचूला से देश के अन्य भागों में बी.एस.एन.एल. के सिम से बात नहीं की जा सकती है। यदि यहां मोबाइल पर बात करनी हो तो आपका सिम नेपाल का होना चाहिए, तभी आप बात कर पाएंगे। यहां के लोगों के लिए कितनी विडम्बना की बात है कि अपने जिले में अपने परिजनों से बात करने के लिए दूसरे देश का सिम प्रयोग में लाना पड़ता है। यही स्थिति देश के सीमान्त जनपदों की भी है।

मेरा सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि देश के पिथौरागढ़ और चम्पावत सहित सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में उच्च शक्ति वाले टावर ऊंचाई पर लगाए जाएं। इस हेतु अधिक से अधिक सामान सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाया जाए, जिससे टावर स्थापित करने में तेजी आ सके तथा सुस्त पड़े निगम के अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की जा सके।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for providing relief measures to farmers  
affected by floods in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Special Mention is about agricultural distress caused by extreme weather events in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, in July, 2014, Tamil Nadu was facing a severe drought with acute shortage of drinking water and rural distress.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir; this is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): It is a natural event; not because of the Government! ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he can associate if he wants, but he cannot interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): This is a Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, he is associating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): This is natural distress. ...*(Interruptions)*... not because of your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, what is this? There was a drought situation in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, there is no drought situation in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): This is a Special Mention. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the leader. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, it is a natural condition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : It was because of the rains, that is all; not because of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please sit down. Let her complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, does he have control over the rains? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): This is a Special Mention approved by the Chairman. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I understand they may have an all powerful leader, but the leader cannot control the climate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please sit down. Every word and sentence has been accepted and approved by the Chairman. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, Sir. These are all wrong statements. How can it be part of the record? We don't accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we don't accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is a Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The situation has reached a full circle as the Cauvery Delta region is now under the threat of floods. I hope they would agree with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): No, no. Just read from the text. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a Special Mention. It should be read as it is. Why is she criticizing? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government cannot be criticized ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): I have the copy. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, why are they interrupting a Special Mention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): I have the copy. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The situation has reached a full circle as the Cauvery Delta region is now under the threat of floods due to heavy rains during North-east Monsoon and the farmers distress continues. More than thirty people have died across Tamil Nadu due to rain-related incidents.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this too is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Roads covering around 5,000 km have suffered damage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Standing crops raised in about 53,000 acres are submerged in water and the damage can be assessed only after the water level recedes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, can you please bring the House in order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You please read. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is only the Special Mention. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you are the leader of the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please sit down. This is a Special Mention approved by the Chairman.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am not blaming anybody. I am just talking about weather conditions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): It is regarding a natural disaster. Yes, Ms. Kanimozhi, please continue.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Such extreme weather events have been ravaging havoc in the entire country, particularly in peninsular India, with flood in one year and drought in the next year. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to take measures for the development of improved monitoring and warning systems for extreme weather events and floods.

I urge the Ministry of Earth Sciences and the Ministry of Water Resources to conduct scientific studies and prepare models for integrated and sustainable management of the problems of too much and too little water that the Coastal Districts face every year.

In the meanwhile, I request the Ministry of Agriculture to expeditiously provide relief to the farmers in the delta region whose paddy fields have been inundated due to floods.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shri Ahmed Patel; not present.

**Demand for making names of victims of 1984 riots public at railway stations and trains and giving them compensation**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, the Ministry of Railways has the rules to take notice of deaths in trains and at railway stations. There is also a healthy provision for giving compensation to passengers during rail accidents.

I want to have detailed information from the hon. Railway Minister that how many Sikhs were killed or wounded in trains and at railway stations on 1st and 2nd November, 1984, when all-around attacks were taking place on Sikhs in Delhi and other parts of India. There were Press reports of large-scale killings in Ghaziabad and Sahibabad railway stations. Hon. Railway Minister may please give names of all victims and also inform as to what compensation was given to those unfortunate passengers.

Since the new Government has revised the quantum of compensation to victims of 1984 riots, it is pertinent to give relief to those who were killed in trains and at railway stations.

The Railway Minister should come forward to help the poor innocent passengers.

**Demand for enhancing the budget allocation of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were started as a system of alternate schools for gifted students in India. JNVs are specially tasked with finding talented children in rural areas of India and providing them with an education equivalent to the best residential school system, without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

But after the initial years of functioning, many of the basic needs of the Navodaya Vidyalayas were neglected by the authorities. Now, we have around 600 Navodaya Vidyalayas established in the country.

The Budget allocation for the development of infrastructure as well as academic improvement is totally neglected. The present Budget allocation for mess expenses is only ₹1,200 per child per month, that is, a mere ₹40 per day, which is highly inadequate.

As all are aware, the price of essential commodities like rice, pulses, cooking oil, meat, fish, bread, vegetables, LPC, etc., are sky rocketing. The class VI to XII is the stage

when the children need good nourishing and balanced diet for their mental as well as physical growth.

Hence, it is requested to increase the Budget allocation for mess expenses per head to ₹2,400 per month, that is, ₹80 per day, for the students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K.N. Balagopal.

**Demand for making provisions to stop giving Government or Constitutional posts to Supreme Court Judges after retirement**

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, the makers of our Constitution were anxious to insulate the Supreme Court judges from executive and political pressures or influences and to place them beyond the reach of any allurements or temptations which might cloud their judgement and deflect them from doing their duty. During deliberations by the Constituent Assembly regarding adoption of elective principles as basis for appointment of judges, Dr. Ambedkar emphasized that judges in India should be non-political and free from political pressures.

The Constituent Assembly thus abandoned the idea of elective principles, transplanting its purpose, intent and mandate into Article 124 (7) read with Article 12 of the Constitution of India, which held that no retired Supreme Court judge shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India, thus enunciating the salutary principle that Supreme Court judges should be above all political parties and considerations.

The Law Commission in its 14th Report on 'Reform of Judicial Administration' States that Government is party in a large number of cases in the highest court and the average citizen may get the impression that a judge who might look forward to being employed by the Government after his retirement, does not bring to bear on his work that detachment of outlook expected of a judge in cases where Government is a party. This may seriously affect the independence of judges and should be discontinued. To safeguard their independence, provision barring their further employment, including, but not limited to certain constitutional posts, such as MPs, Governors, etc., must be enacted.

**Demand for naming Sainik Schools after Param Veer Chakra winning soldiers**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, from India's first Param Vir Chakra recipient, Major Somnath Sharma, who was martyred while fighting during the 1948 Indo-

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

Pak war, to Captain Vikram Batra, who laid his life during the 1999 Kargil operations, we always salute them, and, get inspired by their valour and supreme sacrifices. But how do we keep their memories?

A news item says - one of the first winners of Param Vir Chakra, honorary Captain Karam Singh, had died in penury. Today, his family is being forced to sell his medal just to keep the homefires burning. Soldiers do not die on the battlefield, they die the moment people stop remembering or honouring them, says a writer who has traced the lives of 21 awardees of Param Vir Chakra, the nation's highest award for gallantry, in a book hoping it will remind people of the sacrifice these men in olive-green made for their country. Taking one into the hearts and minds of India's bravest soldiers, "The Brave" is Rachna Bisht Rawat's attempt to revive the journey of these lost heroes in the memories of the young and old alike.

Through this Special Mention, I demand the Government to rename the Sainik schools of the country after these brave Param Vir Chakra winners. We may even consider starting new Sainik schools in their memories. I also demand the biographies of these brave men be included in the school curriculum all over India, specially through NCERT and CBSE; State Education Boards may also be asked to follow such policy.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

**Demand for taking steps for video recording and live  
telecast of court proceedings in the country**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, a large number of advanced democratic countries have been giving utmost importance to transparency in justice delivery system. Countries like USA and Australia have already started live telecast of their court proceedings. Our Parliament is also live today, and, we have taken a number of steps for reforms in our judiciary. Now, I think, a time has come to switch over to video recording and live telecast of our court proceedings. To start with, the Government may consider telecasting the Supreme Court proceedings where the Government can provide latest audio-video equipments for live telecast of proceedings of the Apex Court, similar to



Parliamentary proceedings. Gradually, the facilities may be extended to High Courts and lower courts.

It may be beneficial in many ways. Apart from elimination of undue delay in court trials, it may discourage witnesses from retracting from their earlier statements. It may also save court time in re-recording of the statements at subsequent levels.

Another benefit of this move would be more responsible behaviour of advocates and also judicial officers which will enhance their credibility and impartiality of our system right from the lower judiciary to the apex court.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consult judiciary and provide required infrastructure to the courts as it will go a long way in eliminating delay and pendency of around 3.2 crore cases in various courts of the country.

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Demand for taking contingency measures to protect  
people from polluted air in Delhi**

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I rise to point out that the Capital is reeling under severe air pollution. On most days, air pollution levels are alarming. Powerful committees are being set up to fight air pollution, but in vain. Is the Government aware that the Capital may earn the dubious distinction of being the most polluted city perhaps in the world? It has been calculated that average micrograms per cubic meter is around 3-4 times higher than the standard levels.

Worsening air quality has triggered respiratory illness in people and if proper measures are not taken, it may prove fatal. It has been observed that there has been, in general, 20-25 per cent increase in the number of patients suffering from asthma, allergic bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

Countries like US and China usually implement contingency measures as soon as air pollution levels start peaking. Industrial units are asked to reduce combined emission by at least 20 per cent of the normal week day's operation.

I, therefore, ask the Government whether any contingency steps have been taken in the interest of the people to inhale less polluted air.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not there. Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh; not present. Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan.

**Demand for settling long-pending demands of  
bank employees for wage revision**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, more than eight lakh employees, including officers of public sector banks, went on a nation-wide strike on November 12, 2014, demanding wage revision, opposing privatization of finance sector, including insurance sector, and various policy-related issues affecting the working class as a whole. The banking industry had seen a crippling strike for two days in the second week of February this year on the same demands. Wages and service conditions in the banking sector are governed by the industry-level bipartite settlements signed between the Indian Banks' Association and the workmen unions and officers' associations operating in the banking industry. But the attitude of IBA has inordinately delayed the negotiation process and there is no significant progress in the wage negotiations despite a lapse of nearly two years of time. In such a situation, the banks employees have decided to go for relay zonal strikes from December 2 to 5, 2014.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to intervene and take steps to settle their demands immediately.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Demand for taking steps to provide school building to Army School,  
Mendrakala at Ambikapur in Chhattisgarh**

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, सेना में भर्ती व सैन्य शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य में एक सैनिक विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाती है, जिसका संचालन रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन सैनिक स्कूल सोसायटी द्वारा किया जाता है।

छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा एम.ओ.यू. के बाद जमीन की उपलब्धता एवं अधोसंरचना विकास का आश्वासन दिए जाने पर अम्बिकापुर में वर्ष 2008 में अस्थायी भवन में सैनिक विद्यालय की स्थापना की गई। विद्यालय भवन, हॉस्टल एवं स्टाफ आवासीय परिसर हेतु रक्षा मंत्रालय को भूमि आवंटित की गई, जिस पर 6 वर्ष में अभी विद्यालय भवन तैयार हो पाया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक वर्ष पूर्व ही अकादमिक भवन का उद्घाटन कर भवन रक्षा मंत्रालय को दे दिया गया।

वर्ष 2014 में अम्बिकापुर में मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई। राज्य सरकार ने सैनिक स्कूल मेण्ड्राकला, अम्बिकापुर का भवन खाली कर चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग को हस्तांतरित किए जाने के निर्देश जारी किए हैं। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सैनिक स्कूल मेण्ड्राकला, अम्बिकापुर को उसके नवनिर्मित भवन में चलने दिया जाए तथा आप राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दें कि वह हॉस्टल एवं स्टाफ आवासीय परिसर का निर्माण तेजी से कराए और मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए अन्यत्र भवन का निर्माण कराए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अविनाश पांडे (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

**Demand for withdrawal of order changing the name  
of domestic airport terminal in Hyderabad**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, Hyderabad earlier had an airport at Begumpet for several decades. As the air travel has increased exponentially, Government decided to construct a new Greenfield airport and the present Shamshabad airport was constructed and given the name as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. But, now after several years, Civil Aviation Minister, who belongs to TDP, arbitrarily, without consulting State Government and leaders of Telangana, issued an order naming domestic terminal of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Hyderabad after N.T. Rama Rao. We have no problem in naming an airport after N.T. Rama Rao. But, after division of State, it is not proper to name it after a person who belongs to 'other State.' If it wants to name the airport after NTR, there are many airports in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India can name them after NTR.

Government of Telangana has also passed a unanimous resolution in the Assembly calling upon GOI to reconsider this decision, which was taken without consulting State Government.

This unilateral decision of Civil Aviation Minister is an insult to the people of Telangana. Minister's argument that it was in tune with the decision taken in 1999 is not correct. Domestic airport at Begumpet has NTR name, but the present airport is altogether

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

new and Government of India in 2008, as some name has to be given to it in the tradition of naming airports after great leaders, who sacrificed for the country, taken a conscious decision to name it after Rajiv Gandhi.

In view of the above, I demand that *status quo* be maintained in naming of this airport. Sir, this will create clashes among the Andhra and Telangana people, create law and order problem. Ultimately, our people will remove all the statues of N.T. Rama Rao.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of Govardhan Reddyji.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th of November, at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 28th November, 2014.*