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Monday  
2 March, 2015  
11 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 2nd March, 2015/ 11th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are allowing Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you speak from the Well, it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you speak from your seats, it will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Speaking from here will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, सुनिए Mr. Seelam, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए, कृपया आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... First thing is if you have a genuine grievance, I have no objection and difficulty in allowing you to raise it from your seats. But if you raise it from here, it will not go on record. You would not benefit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Give me time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, please also allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Seelam, now listen to me. I will allow you. I have only eleven Zero Hour matters. After that, I will call you. I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can do that. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati and related papers**

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
  - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1820/16/15]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table : —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) Notification No. G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 8th August, 2014, publishing the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014, under Section 110 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1823/16/15]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1822/16/15]

**I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Damodar Valley Corporation Limited, Kolkata and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):  
Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation Limited (DVC), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1826/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1825/16/15]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sanwar Lal Jat; not here.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस वाक्य “I beg to lay” में से 'beg' शब्द निकाल देना चाहिए। इसमें ब्रिटिश मानसिकता की बू आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: ठीक है। Now, Shri Radhakrishnan P.

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

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai and related papers**

**III. Administration Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata and related papers**

**IV. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
- (i) S.O. 305 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 35.800 to K.M. 218.028 (Trichy – Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
  - (ii) S.O. 476 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 14.300 to K.M. 24.000 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and from K.M. 24.000 to K.M. 42.000 on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Haryana.
  - (iii) S.O. 609 (E), dated the 1st March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 15.000 (Jammu Bypass) to K.M. 67.000 (Jammu – Udhampur Section) on National Highway No. 1A in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (iv) S.O. 649 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 16.350 to K.M. 97.200/0.000 (Pathankot – Jammu Section) and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 15.000 (Jammu Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 1A in the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (v) S.O. 650 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 4.230 to K.M. 117.750/4.000 and from K.M. 4.000 to K.M. 16.350 (Jalandhar – Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 1A in the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
  - (vi) S.O. 651 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 239.000 to K.M. 281.000

(design chainage from K.M. 238.535 to K.M. 282.000) on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Chhattisgarh.

- (vii) S.O. 719 (E), dated the 7th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 398.240 to K.M. 521.120 (Barwa Adda – Panagarh Section) on National Highway No. 2 in the State of West Bengal.
- (viii) S.O. 738 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 239.000 to K.M. 307.000 (Punjab/Haryana Border – Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 in the State of Haryana.
- (ix) S.O. 754 (E), dated the 13th March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 835 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, to revise certain entries in the original Notification.
- (x) S.O. 895 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 158.000 to K.M. 242.708 (new chainage from K.M. 628.753 to K.M. 713.461) on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xi) S.O. 896 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, amending 84 Notifications mentioned in table 1 of the said Notification.
- (xii) S.O. 897 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 79.000 (design chainage from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.400) (Agra – Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 93 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xiii) S.O. 964 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 485 (E), dated the 27th February, 2013.
- (xiv) S.O. 1729 (E), dated the 10th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 926 (E), dated the 6th April, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No. L.T. 2117/16/15]
- (xv) S.O. 2345 (E), dated the 15th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 228.000 to K.M. 254.500 (Four Laning of Salsalabari – West Bengal Assam Border Section) on National Highway No. 31C in the State of West Bengal.



- (xvi) S.O. 2346 (E), dated the 15th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 12.700 to K.M. 82.700 (Lucknow – Bareilly Section) on National Highway No. 24B (New NH-30) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xvii) S.O. 2440 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2594 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (xviii) S.O. 2441 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 73.200 to K.M. 186.500 (Kiratpur – Ner Chowk Section) on National Highway No. 21 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (xix) S.O. 2442 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 2304 (E), dated the 29th September, 2008.
- (xx) S.O. 2443 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 260.100 (Gomati Chauraha – Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 (New NH-58) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxi) S.O. 2494 (E), dated the 24th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 7.430 to K.M. 130.100 (design chainage from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 123.860) (Kanpur – Kabrai Section) on National Highway No. 86 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 2506 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 100.000 (Solapur – Yedeshi Section) on National Highway No. 211 in the State of Maharashtra.
- [Placed in Library. For (15) to (22) See No. L.T. 1677/16/14]
- (xxiii) S.O. 2519 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 3.000 to K.M. 59.300 (Nagpur – Saoner – Betul Section) and from K.M. 137.000 to K.M. 257.400 on National Highway No. 69 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2117/16/15]
- (xxiv) S.O. 2645 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 896 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, to add certain entries in the original Notification.

- (xxv) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 148.550 to K.M. 208.650 (Phulparash – Forbesganj Section) on National Highway No. 57 in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1677/16/14]
- (xxvi) S.O. 2736 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from design K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 49.700 (Jhansi – Lalitpur Section) on National Highway No. 25 and 26 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2737 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, regarding discontinuation of user fee collection at Benda Ghat toll plaza at K.M. 254.000 on National Highway No. 232 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2739 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1123 (E), dated the 9th May, 2008.
- (xxix) S.O. 2768 (E), dated the 27th October, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 249.000 to K.M. 348.800 (Solapur–Maharashtra/Karnataka Border Section) on National Highway No. 9 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxx) S.O. 2808 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 29.300 to K.M. 86.000 [Delhi Haryana (Kundli) Border – Panipat Section] on National Highway No. 1 in the State of Haryana.  
[Placed in Library. For (26) to (30) *See* No. L.T. 1677/16/14]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—
- (a) Fourth Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1830/16/14]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 5(E) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1676/16/14]

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

- (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Forty-eighth Annual Accounts of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, (SPFO), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1829/16/15]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, मेरे ख्याल से “beg to lay” अंग्रेजी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह अंग्रेजी का शब्द है, इसमें से 'beg' शब्द को निकाल देना चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria.

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

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

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of

Technology, Surat, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1818/16/15]
  - (ii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Fifty-fourth Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1815/16/15]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (b) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1817/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying the Annual Report mentioned at (ii) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1816/16/15]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal would be satisfied.  
...(Interruptions)...

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and**
- (ii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we have given a notice under Rule 267 to suspend the Question Hour and to take up the matter regarding return of black money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 267 is for suspension of Question Hour and not on black money.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We want to discuss about black money by suspending the Question Hour under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A notice has already been received to suspend Question Hour under Rule 267 in order to discuss the matter of black money. But the Chairman has not allowed to move that motion.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Then, Sir, we want to give a notice under Rule 176.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice under any other rule. But the hon. Chairman has not allowed the suspension of Question Hour. So, I have to go with the business only. You can give a notice under some other rule. Chairman will be kind enough to look into it.

Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. If you have, you say. Otherwise, I will call you later. It is regarding the Cauvery Water Management Board. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं मिल रहा, तो छोड़ो। Okay, I will call you later. I will give you a chance. Next, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : पेपर नहीं मिल रहा है, बाद में ले लीजिए।

## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Cases of missing children from various parts of the country

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, चाइल्ड लेबर के विषय पर "बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन" के नेता श्री कैलाश सत्यार्थी को इस बार का नोबल पुरस्कार मिला है। वह हमारे पुराने साथी हैं और बंधुआ मुक्ति आंदोलन से उन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक जीवन की शुरुआत की थी। उस समय समाजवादी आंदोलन से जुड़े हुए लोग भी उससे जुड़े हुए थे।

महोदय, लेकिन इधर देखने में आया है कि ऊंचे पैमाने पर बचपन गायब हो रहा है। पूंजीवादी, सामंती व्यवस्थाओं के अंदर यह आम चलन है। हम रोज इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ के बारे में पढ़ते हैं, तो एक तबके की इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ हो रही है और हिंदुस्तान के बचपन का बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा है, जिसके गायब होने की भी ग्रोथ हो रही है। मैं इस पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए इस ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, हर साल दिल्ली शहर से लेकर कोलकाता, मुंबई तक लाख की तादाद में बच्चे गायब होते हैं।

महोदय, इस बारे में कई रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं जिनमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन लेबर की रिपोर्ट भी आई है। हमारी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चे से लेबर कराए जाने पर सज़ा का प्रावधान भी किया है और मेरी जानकारी में आया है कि इस विषय पर संसद में एक बिल भी लंबित है। भीख मंगवाने से लेकर कम तनखाह देकर गरीब बच्चों से काम कराना लेबर लॉज का सीधा-सीधा violation है, इसे लेकर विभिन्न श्रम संगठनों ने संपर्क किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री जी सदन में उपस्थित हों, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, उन्हें उपस्थित होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह देश की बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। महोदय, सब से दुखद अध्याय यह है कि इन बच्चों में सब से ज्यादा वीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं - इनमें दलित हैं, आदिवासी हैं, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोग हैं और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं, इसलिए सारा सदन इस बात को लेकर चिंतित होना चाहिए कि जिन बच्चों को पढ़-लिखकर एक नए हिंदुस्तान के निर्माण में अपनी भूमिका निभानी चाहिए, जिस के बारे में हमारे बड़े-बड़े नेता विद्यालयों में जाकर भाषण करते हैं कि यह भारत आपका है, this country belongs to you. उन बच्चों के लिए भी उतना कंसर्न होना चाहिए और बैन लगना चाहिए और ऐसी संस्थाओं और लोगों पर बैन लगना चाहिए, जो कम पैसे देकर मजदूरी कराते हैं। परम्परागत तरीके से धंधे में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, मैं उनके बच्चों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। वे अपने पैतृक धंधों में लगते हैं। हम कम उम्र में खेती करते हैं, लेकिन उनके लेबर का एक्सप्लॉयटेशन होता है, उनका अपहरण कर के, उन्हें बहका और फुसला कर उनसे काम कराया जाता है। मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। यहां मंत्री महोदय मौजूद हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सामने वे भी इस पर अपनी राय रखें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please add all the names of those who have associated. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी के विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना): मिस्टर डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मैम्बर श्री त्यागी जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपने आपको इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman sir, I associate with the Zero Hour mention put before the House by the Hon'ble Member Shri K.C. Tyagi.

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको माननीय श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** हम भी श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको एसोसिएट करते हैं।

#### **Reported decision of the Chhattisgarh Government to allow Government officials to join RSS camps**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, केन्द्र का कर्मचारी हो या राज्य का कर्मचारी, जिस समय सेवा ज्वाइन करता है, तो उसके लिए एक नियमावली बनी होती है, उसके तहत उस कर्मचारी का राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने या इस प्रकार के संगठनों में प्रवेश करने पर प्रतिबन्ध होता है, फिर चाहे वह आई.ए.एस. हो, आई.पी.एस. हो या राज्य कर्मचारी हो, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार ने एक डी.ओ. जारी किया है कि उनके राज्य के चाहे आई.ए.एस. हों, यहां वोहरा जी बैठे हुए हैं, उनके राज्य के चाहे आई.पी.एस. कर्मचारी हों या राज्य कर्मचारी हों, वे आर.एस.एस. के कैम्प में भाग ले सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, यहां आर.एस.एस. का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह बड़ा दूरगामी प्रश्न है, क्योंकि आर.एस.एस.

चीफ, श्री मोहन भागवत जी के अभी तमाम बयान आए हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैदा हुआ है, वह हिन्दू है। उन्होंने और तरीके के तमाम बयान दिए हैं, मैं उन्हें यहां कोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं। एक<sup>®</sup> दल को ज्वाइन करने के लिए कर्मचारियों को यदि राज्य सरकार भेज रही है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, मुझे तो पता चला है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की केन्द्र सरकार का सभी राज्य सरकारों को, जहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं, उन्हें यह निर्देश है कि वे अपने सारे कर्मचारियों को आर.एस.एस. ज्वाइन कराएं और राज्य का राजनीतिकरण ...(व्यवधान)... कर सकें। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत गम्भीर मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आर.एस.एस. जैसा<sup>®</sup> संगठन जो इस देश का बंटवारा करना चाहता है ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** खन्ना जी बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)... बैठिए-बैठिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, यह तो वही हुआ जैसे<sup>®</sup> ... (व्यवधान)... हम कह कुछ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... बोल वे रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, इसके पहले भी ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The word<sup>®</sup> is unparliamentary. It is expunged.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, हमने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है। ... (व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, आर.आर. एस. एक ऐसा संगठन है, जो इस देश में<sup>®</sup> ताकतों को बढ़ावा देता है। ... (व्यवधान)... हिन्दू-मुसलमान के बीच में खाई पैदा करता है। ... (व्यवधान)... और इस देश के इतिहास को बदलने की बात करता है। ... (व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, अगर उस संगठन में, ... (व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है। इनका इतिहास ऐसा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)... सी.ए.जी. के भूतपूर्व चीफ, श्री चतुर्वेदी को इन्होंने लिया। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** पहले बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, my point of order... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: बैठिए। That is only his view. Do not worry. Sit down.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, पहले एक बात पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** सर, ये किसी संगठन को<sup>®</sup> संगठन नहीं कह सकते। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : पहले बैठिए। That is only his view. Why do you worry? That is okay. That is only his view. ... (Interruptions)... You can oppose it. ... (Interruptions)... You can contradict it. ... (Interruptions)... No problem. That is only his view. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया :** सर, ये किसी भी दल को<sup>®</sup> नहीं कह सकते। ... (व्यवधान)... सर, इन शब्दों को कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

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<sup>®</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over, time is over. That is only his view, sit down. See, what Shri Naresh Agrawal has said is only his view...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जीरो आवर में जो मुद्दा उठाया हम सब लोग उसे सुन रहे थे। हमें लगता है कि जिस तरह से इन्होंने सीधा गैर-जिम्मेदाराना आरोप-प्रत्यारोप किसी संगठन पर लगाया है वह ठीक नहीं है। इन्हें अगर किसी मुद्दे पर आपत्ति है या किसी मुद्दे पर कुछ कहना है, तो वे सदन में कह सकते हैं, लेकिन वे किसी संगठन को इस प्रकार से<sup>०</sup> नहीं कह सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record and if there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. हम रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, यदि कोई अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ज होँगे, तो उन्हें एक्सपंज करेंगे। ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, sit down. हो गया, हो गया. Next is Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

हम रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, अगर आब्जेक्शनेबल है, तो हम एक्सपंज करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री प्रमोद तिवारी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, कौन-सा रखेंगे और कौन-सा एक्सपंज करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My point of order is on the statement of the Minister. The hon. Minister has stated about some organization. I would like to have a ruling from the Chair whether the hon. Members of the Treasury Benches belong to BJP. Have they been elected by BJP or some other organization?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that I would go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable or unparliamentary, I will expunge. Shri Pramod Tiwari to associate himself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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<sup>०</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): इसका फैसला बहुत पहले हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have finished. Your time is over.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरी बात तो पूरी होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, your time is over. You have made your point. I have understood what you said.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, इनको बोलने नहीं दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, conclude in one minute.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, सत्यता यह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसी नेता ने आज तक आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भाग नहीं लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई हो रही थी तब ये<sup>०</sup> थे...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हें पता नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such sweeping statements. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't make such sweeping statements. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: नरेश जी, आपको याद होगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ये लोग हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you make such sweeping statements? ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अगर ये बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो सेशन कई दिनों से अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, वह नहीं चल पाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो बोलना था, वह बोल चुके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसकी जिम्मेदारी सत्ताधारी दल की होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं बोल पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... All of you sit down. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, take one minute and finish it. Don't make any sweeping comments or any sweeping charges.

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<sup>०</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, मैं इसलिए चिंता व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का राजनीतिकरण हो गया, तो निष्पक्षता कहाँ रह जाएगी? इलेक्शन कमीशन सभी सरकारों के अधिकार इसीलिए अपने हाथ में ले लेता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी निष्पक्षता से चुनाव कराएँ। अगर एक राज्य सरकार इस तरह का जी.ओ. जारी करती है, इसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश ने जी. ओ. जारी कर दिया है और अन्य प्रदेश जारी करने जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, इससे पहले भी इनकी करतूत रही है। सीएजी चतुर्वेदी जी थे, उनसे सरकार के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दिलवाई, उनको एम.पी. बनवाया। सेना के चीफ को सरकार के खिलाफ भड़काया, उनको एम.पी. बनवाया। इन्होंने इस देश को तोड़ने के लिए, सत्ता में आने के लिए क्या-क्या काम नहीं किए? श्रीमन्, यह बड़ा खतरनाक संदेश है, यह खतरनाक आदेश है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें और इसको वापस लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Tiwari to associate himself. ...**(Interruptions)**... The names of all those who have associated themselves will be added.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके सामने छत्तीसगढ़ सिविल सेवा के नियम 1965 के नियम 5 (a) का रेफरेंस देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे संगठन हैं, जिन पर भारत सरकार ने रोक लगाई थी। बहुत से ऐसे संगठन हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** उस पर कमीशन ने ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** हमने आपका नाम कहाँ लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी:** इन्होंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान).... इन्होंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't trouble him. Let him speak. Why do you trouble him? You are only troubling him. Please finish in two minutes.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my time has been taken by Shri Katiyar. I should be given three minutes.

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

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, मैंने आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक जो निवेदन किया है, ...(व्यवधान).... उसका सीधा सा असर एक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. He is only associating. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, आप जितना इधर डांटते हैं, उतना उधर भी डांटा कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार:** मान्यवर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, Vinayji...(Interruptions)...You speak...(Interruptions)...What Mr. Vinay Katiyar says is not going on record...(Interruptions)...Speak; why do you worry? Mr. Anil Desai, what you say is going on record...(Interruptions)...What Vinayji says is not going on record...(Interruptions)...Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस बात पर एक सदस्य के अधिकार की रक्षा की बात करता हूँ। मैं खड़ा हूँ, श्री विनय कटियार बिना अनुमति के खड़े हैं। या तो आप उन्हें बैठने का निर्देश दें या उनके संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से कहें कि वे उन्हें बिठा लें और अगर यह भी संभव न हो, तो आप उन्हें सदन छोड़कर जाने के लिए कहें। मान्यवर, यह उचित नहीं है कि आपकी अनुमति से जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ, तो कोई सदस्य बार-बार खड़ा हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार: \***

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मान्यवर, आप मुझे समय दीजिए। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक यही कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने छत्तीसगढ़ के एक नियम का हवाला दिया है...(व्यवधान)... छत्तीसगढ़ के नियम के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, तमाम अदालतों में और — मान्यवर, मैं तो उस महापुरुष को नमन करते हुए प्रणाम करता हूँ, जिनका नाम सरदार पटेल है। ...(व्यवधान)... सरदार पटेल ने कहा कि महात्मा गांधी की हत्या में उस विचारधारा का हाथ है, जिस विचारधारा से एक संगठन जुड़ा हुआ है। मान्यवर, जिसका सबसे बड़ा स्टेच्यू बनाने की बात की जा रही है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मान्यवर, उसने यह लिखा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it is over. Now, Smt. Rajani Patil.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मान्यवर, मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विनय कटियार: \***

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। Now, Smt. Rajani Patil. She is not there. Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मान्यवर, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over; sit down...(Interruptions)...No, no. Shri Anil Desai...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार: \***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat...(Interruptions)...Only what Anil Desai says goes on record...(Interruptions)...Shri Anil Desai. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vinay Katiyar, sit down...(Interruptions)... Vinayji, it is indiscipline; sit down ...(Interruptions)...Why are you troubling? Why are you disturbing Anil Desai, Mr. Vinay? Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... That is over. Sit down. I will take care. विनय जी, यह मेरा काम है। आप मेरा काम मत कीजिए। मैं अपना काम करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...You sit down. I will take care of that. Sit down...(Interruptions)... I am here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

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\* Not Recorded.

**Shortage of affordable dialysis facilities in Maharashtra**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that there is an acute shortage of treatment facilities for persons suffering from kidney failure. As per the report published in a daily, *Lok Satta*, on 27th February, 2015, there is no dialysis facility available for 80% of kidney patients in my State of Maharashtra.

If we look at the all-India figure, there is an increase of 2.5 lakh new patients of kidney failure every year. The ground situation of treatment facilities in Maharashtra is more serious where we have just 450 dialysis centres in the State catering to around 17,000 patients. Our financial capital — Mumbai — has just 250 dialysis centres unable to treat more than 9,000 patients.

At all-India level, there are just 20,000 dialysis machines in 4,000 dialysis centres catering to 65,000 patients. What about the rest of the patients? There are just 1,400 nephrologists in the country for such a large number of kidney patients which are grossly inadequate.

Whatever treatment facilities available in our country are out of reach to common people. On an average, doctor recommends three times dialysis in a week. Cost of one dialysis varies from ₹ 1,200 to ₹ 3,000. It means, a poor patient requires to spend a minimum of ₹ 3,600 or ₹ 4,000 per week for dialysis. Thus, the cost goes up to ₹ 14,000 per month. Is it affordable to a common or poor man? If he goes to a Government hospital then he has to wait for years to reach up to dialysis machine and in most of the cases he would be no more by then. In addition to the cost of dialysis, medication costs, additionally, about ₹ 2.5 lakhs per year. The Government's tax on equipment is about 44 per cent which is also a major reason for high treatment cost in diabetic or renal treatment.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to consider the plight of poor people, in addition to my State of Maharashtra, living in other parts of our country, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, and provide cheap and affordable kidney treatment facilities to all of them so that nobody should die for want of affordable and timely treatment of kidney failure.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention of Shri Anil Desai.

**डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? Mr. Anil Desai, your time is over, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you not seeing your Deputy Leader standing? Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this House conducts itself as per the Rule Book and the Chair has the authority not only to ensure that the proceedings of the House, as per the Listed Business...(*Interruptions*)... I am on a point of order.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Uttar Pradesh): Under what rule?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not yet completed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : कम से कम यह तो बताएं कि किस रूल के तहत यह प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is exactly what I was saying, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to say on the violation of rule also. Which rule is violated? You have to say.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What I am saying is, once called upon by the Chair to speak, it is the right of a Member concerned and the Member must have his or her say. Therefore, I would urge, through you, the Government and the Minister, Shri Naqvi, that let there be no constant heckling of Opposition Members. They may have a different point of view. It is going to vitiate the environment. Let this House conduct its own business in the right manner. The right of Members must be respected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is applicable to this side also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, both sides...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have already allowed you, you associated yourself for two minutes. Shri Motilal Vora, please.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, एक मिनट!...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. You associated for two minutes.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it will not go on record.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: \*

श्री उपसभापति : वोरा जी, बोलिए।

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: How can I speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At this stage, how can you speak when others are speaking? What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए।

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): What to speak, how to speak, I know. But my friend is also speaking. How can I disturb him? Please ask him to sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, he is not speaking; please speak.

#### Call for indefinite strike by doctors in Delhi

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, सरकार ने बहुत बड़े वायदे किए कि सब की सुरक्षा हो, लेकिन मैं दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों के डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल की ओर ध्यान आपका आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बीस हजार डॉक्टर्स दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 2015 से हड़ताल पर चले गए हैं। उनकी मांग है कि अस्पतालों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था मजबूत की जाए, वार्ड में सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगाए जाएं, मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के नियमों के अनुरूप काम के घंटे तय किए जाएं तथा स्वाइन फ्लू के लिए आइसोलेटिड वार्ड बनें। डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल के कारण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं एकदम चरमरा गई हैं और मरीज तड़प रहे हैं। मार्च, 2015 से फेडरेशन ऑफ रेजीडेंट्स डॉक्टर्स एसोसिएशन भी अपनी 16 सूत्रीय मांगों को लेकर अनिश्चितकालीन हड़ताल पर जा रहा है, जिससे स्थिति और भी गंभीर हो जाएगी। डॉक्टर्स की मांगें सर्वथा उचित हैं। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह तत्काल इस दिशा में कदम उठाए, ताकि डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल खत्म हो सके तथा अस्पतालों में आने वाले मरीजों का भली-भांति इलाज हो सके। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हाल में अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति भारत आए थे। दिल्ली में 16,000 सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगाए गए। डॉक्टर्स की केवल यह मांग है कि उनके अस्पतालों में भी सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगाए जाएं। आपको शायद इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल में और गुरु तेगबहादुर अस्पताल में डॉक्टर्स पर लगातार हमले हो रहे हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की बनती है। लेकिन सरकार इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। डॉक्टर्स के हड़ताल पर जाने के कारण आज फिर इन अस्पतालों के सारे मरीजों की स्थिति काफी गंभीर है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को निर्देशित करें कि वे अस्पतालों के डॉक्टर्स की हड़ताल समाप्त कराने की दिशा में कड़े कदम उठाएं।

\* Not Recorded.



**Sensitive files destroyed in AIIMS**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the august House a very important issue—sensitive files were destroyed in a mysterious fire in AIIMS. The AIIMS administration, the administrative block which has the legal section, caught fire around 3.00 A.M. on Saturday. Many computers containing sensitive information were also destroyed before the fire brigade reached there. Everything has gone to ashes. The faculty members have demanded details of the investigation into the matter. They urged that it would be a deliberate act to destroy the files relating to land purchase, corruption cases, medicine purchase, etc. Three days ago, the High Court has issued a notice to the Union Health Ministry in a PIL, seeking CBI inquiry into the corruption case at the AIIMS. A vigilance inquiry conducted recently has found that wrong things have happened in the purchase of medical equipment and other things. The Parliamentary Committee has also demanded a CBI investigation. Sir, a Member of Parliament of this House, wrote several letters; four letters between 23rd May, 2013 and June, 2014 to dismantle this new vigilance setup. His request was thoroughly rejected by the Union Health Secretary on 23rd May, 2014. But, after the regime change, the same request of his has been accepted in August, 2014. After relieving the Hon. Minister, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, the same Member, Mr. J.P. Nadda, now is the Health Minister here. His request has been accepted on August 24. By arm-twisting the entire Health Ministry, in which 20 signatures were put up in 24 hours, a complete u-turn in the case has been taken. Sir, I am bringing this issue, because before submitting the report, the High Court wanted on 22nd June, all these files. On November, 2014, the same Member was made Health Minister who had got the vigilance set up dismantled. All the inquiries into the corruption cases have been put on hold. The Department charge-sheets approved by the officers are put on hold. I appeal to the Government, please relieve him from the Ministership till the inquiry lasts. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.      Shri Shantaram Naik.  
...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। श्री शान्ताराम नायक। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वहां नाजायज ढंग से बहाली हो रही है। उनको डायरेक्शन दिया गया, फिर भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। आपने नाम नहीं दिया है। श्री शान्ताराम नायक।

#### **Controversial statement of new Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed was sworn in yesterday, in the presence of Prime Minister, Advaniji, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, and BJP President and other stalwarts. A Press Conference was held soon after, in which the Chief Minister made a statement, which is the most controversial statement and which has hurt the nation. He said, the elections were peaceful because of the forces *uspaar*; he indicated *i.e.*, Pakistan-*uspaar*; because of militants and because of Hurriyat. He gave credit to these three things for peaceful elections in Jammu and Kashmir. You can imagine the type of the statement. This statement, I would say, is bordering anti-national statement because BJP spokesperson immediately went into action to salvage the position, and one of the spokesmen said that this is an untrue statement. He went to the record to say that BJP were embarrassed and, therefore, they had to make the statement. I would also say, this is the violation of oath of office because once he takes the oath by the Constitution, within minutes, he is violating the oath by showing allegiance to certain forces which are anti-national.

Secondly, what is the role of the Election Commission? It is the Election Commission, our security forces and the people of Jammu and Kashmir who made this election possible. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister did not give credit to any of these forces.

Thirdly, one of the Minister's — I have no objection, let the future tell, who has

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

sworn in — brother is in Hurriyat, no problem; his wife is a Pakistani, still I don't know how they are going to tackle this issue, because ultimately he has also taken oath of office.

Sir, another aspect is, during election campaign, Mr. Modi, very clearly said that article 370 पर कम से कम चर्चा तो करो। This is the language he used. He tried to evade what the Government's stand on article 370 is. He put it this way, "कम से कम चर्चा तो करो।" (*Time-bell rings*) I hope, the Government will now organize...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over; time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, the Minister wants to respond.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** उपसभापति महोदय ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** सर, अभी उनका समाप्त भी नहीं हुआ है और मंत्री जी खड़े हो गए हैं। पहले उनको पूरा सुन तो लीजिए! ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister wants to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister wants to respond; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister speak. Tyagiji... ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में अपनी गरिमामय उपस्थिति के साथ विराजमान थे, मुफ्ती साहब ओथ ले रहे थे, उस समय मंच पर दो झंडे लगे हुए थे — एक जम्मू और कश्मीर की रियासत का और एक भारत राज्य का। इन्हीं दो झंडों के खिलाफ, इन्हीं दो संविधानों के खिलाफ, इन्हीं दो धाराओं के खिलाफ मुखर्जी साहब मार्च, 1953 में शहीद हुए थे, कल उनके विचारों की हत्या करने का दिन था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi wants to respond.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय शान्ताराम जी ने जो विषय उठाया, मैं उस पर केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर, लेह, कारगिल के लोगों ने जिस जज्बे और जुनून के साथ देश की जम्हूरियत के प्रति अपना सम्मान दिखाया और जिस जज्बे और जुनून के साथ विधान सभा के जो चुनाव हुए और उससे पहले लोक सभा के भी चुनाव हुए, उसमें जिस तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों ने बढ़-चढ़ कर हिस्सेदारी की, भागीदारी की और ऐतिहासिक मतदान

किया, निश्चित तौर से जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों को हम नतमस्तक होकर सलाम करते हैं और पूरा देश उनको सलाम करता है। माननीय उपसभापति, अगर इसका क्रेडिट किसी को जाता है, तो वह सबसे पहले जम्मू, कश्मीर, लेह और कारगिल की शानदार जनता को जाता है, जिसने देश की जांबाज जम्हूरियत को मजबूती प्रदान की। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to the Minister; sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ इसका क्रेडिट चुनाव आयोग और क्षेत्रीय, स्थानीय सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल को जाता है। हमारे क्षेत्रीय, स्थानीय सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल निष्पक्ष और भयमुक्त माहौल में चुनाव कराने में मददगार रहे और आतंकवादियों तथा अलगावादियों की धमकियों के बावजूद भारत की जम्हूरियत और लोकतंत्र के प्रति अपने सम्मान को दिखाया। इसके लिए हम जम्मू, कश्मीर, लेह और लद्दाख की जनता, चुनाव आयोग तथा इनके साथ-साथ जम्मू और कश्मीर के जो सुरक्षा बल हैं, केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल हैं, उनको बधाई देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बात क्यों नहीं बोले? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat; no, no, no. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी शांत क्यों रहे? ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश का अपमान कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be a discussion on the subject. If you want a discussion, you give a notice. I cannot allow a discussion now. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order; I have already called her. ...(Interruptions)... I have already called Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, please hear me. I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will allow you. But, now I have already called her. ...(Interruptions)... She is having the floor now. You sit down.

**Sale of adulterated milk in district Mandi, Himachal Pradesh**

**श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान जिला मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो डिटर्जेंट और यूरिया युक्त नकली दूध बेचा जा रहा है, इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। यह खुलासा आई.आई.टी. मंडी द्वारा किया गया। ऐसे दूध के नियमित सेवन से किडनी और लीवर डैमेज होते हैं। यह दूध मिल्क पाउडर से बनाया जाता है, उसमें 20 प्रतिशत डिटर्जेंट और 10 प्रतिशत यूरिया मिलाया जाता है।

महोदय, जिला मंडी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शिवरात्रि महोत्सव मनाया जाता है। आई.आई.टी मंडी द्वारा इस महोत्सव पर एक प्रदर्शनी लगा कर लोगों को जाग्रत किया गया, जिसमें नकली दूध पानी में मिल्क पाउडर डिटर्जेंट और यूरिया मिलाने से दूध गाढ़ा होता है, दुर्गंध भी नहीं आती और दूध खराब भी नहीं होता। आई.आई.टी मंडी के प्रो. डा. रमना ठाकुर और डा. पी. सी. रवि ने जून, 2014 में मंडी शहर के दस भागों से सैंपल लिए थे और इसकी रिपोर्ट जिला प्रशासन को सौंप दी थी, परन्तु जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी डा. एन.के. भारद्वाज का कहना है कि उन्हें ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही, तो डिटर्जेंट और यूरिया-युक्त नकली दूध, जिसके सेवन से किडनी व लीवर खराब होने का खतरा रहता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्र सरकार आग्रह करे और नकली दूध बेचने वालों के खिलाफ न केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश में बल्कि पूरे देश में इस पर सख्त कदम उठाये जाएं, जिससे हजारों लाखों लोगों को अपनी जान न गंवानी पड़े और समय रहते इसके प्रति उचित कदम उठाए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

**Diversion of funds allocated under SC/ST Sub-Plan**

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मेरा विषय अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के आर्थिक उत्थान से संबंधित है। दिनांक 26 नवंबर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि आज हमें राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी तो मिली है, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी हम लोगों के लिए आज भी चुनौती है और आगे आने वाले समय में आगे आने वाली सरकारों के लिए भी यह चुनौती होगी, इसलिए जितनी जल्दी यह गैर-बराबरी खत्म हो, उतना ठीक है, अन्यथा यह संवैधानिक व्यवस्था को भंग हो जाएगी। वैसे काफी तरक्की हुई है, स्थितियों में बदलाव हुआ है, लेकिन आज भी कुछ जगह वैसे ही स्थिति है, उसके लिए प्रयास किए गए। जब 1979 में आदरणीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी योजना आयोग के सदस्य सचिव थे, उस समय निर्णय लिया गया था और इनके हस्ताक्षर से आदेश जारी हुए थे कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट सब-प्लान, शेड्युल्ड कास्ट स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब-प्लान प्रारंभ किए जाएं। इन प्लान्स के माध्यम से यह व्यवस्था की गई कि इनकी जितनी आबादी है, उस परसेंटेज के हिसाब से बजट को अलग रखा जाएगा और वह बजट इन्हीं के लिए खर्च होगा। यह व्यवस्था चलती रही। राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्र सरकार हो, अगर इनसे पूछा जाए, तो कहते हैं कि हम तो उस प्रतिशत के हिसाब से आउटले भी देते हैं और खर्च भी करते हैं, मगर वास्तव में उन योजनाओं की समीक्षा की जाए, तो पता लगेगा कि सामान्य योजनाओं के ऊपर पैसा खर्च हो रहा है और इन वर्गों तक जो लाभ पहुंचना

चाहिए, वह लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। अभी आप केंद्रीय बजट का यह डॉक्यूमेंट देख लीजिए, इसमें भी पिछले साल इसी सरकार के द्वारा जो स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में आउटले दिया गया था, उसको भी घटा दिया गया है। सोशल जस्टिस एम्पावरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के लिए जो बजट होना चाहिए, उसे भी कम कर दिया गया है। अन्य जगहों पर सामान्य योजनाओं पर पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। इसको देखते हुए आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में एक कानून बना है। हमारी मांग रही है कि इन योजनाओं को सही चलाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार भी कानून बनाए और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस पर मंत्री जी यहां अपना वक्तव्य दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this Zero Hour Mention.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this Zero Hour Mention.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with this Zero Hour Mention.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this Mention.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

†شری محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): سر، میں اس وٹے سے ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with this Zero Hour Mention.

### **Demand to constitute Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the cultural unity universal poet of India, Subrahmanya Bharati, has savoured the beauty of each State of India. He depicts the unity of India by unity of States

*Sindhu nadiyen misai nilavinilay  
Sera nan nattilam pengaludaney  
Sundara Telunginil paatisaithu,  
Thonigal ooti vilai yadivaruvom*

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be encouraged.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Means, in the brightness of shining moon, on the banks of river Sindhu, in the company of beautiful young girls of Kerala, singing the sweetest songs of Telugu, we sail in the boat and play. Floating on the Indus under the moon fair damsels from Malabar shall make holiday and in their boats shall we hear the songs of sweetest Telugu.

*The song is further like this:*

*Gangai nathipurathu kodumai pandam*

*Kaveri vetrilaiku maaru kolvom*

*Singa maratiyar tham kavithai kondi*

*Serathu thanthangal parisalipom*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijila, you come to your subject.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, this is on the subject. It means, the wheat of the Ganges valley shall be exchanged for the pair of the pan of the Cauvery land. We will make rich gifts of Kerala ivory in return of the brave songs of Maharashtra. The philosophers will debate in Kashi, we will have instruments to hear them at Kanchi. We will honour the heroes of Rajasthan with the beautiful gold of Karnataka.

So, we are strongly batting for interlinking of rivers. The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the leadership and guidance of revered leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is of the view that since the Supreme Court has ordered for speedy implementation of the interlinking of rivers, the Centre has to take up the project under the National Perspective Plan (NPP).

The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the leadership and guidance of our revered leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, urges upon the Central Government to constitute the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. The Government of Tamil Nadu request the Central Government to advise the Government of Kerala to furnish full details of the proposed construction of the Dam across the river Pambar at Patisseri, as proposed by them in the Pambar sub-basin (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... (*Time-bell rings*) Okay. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Tiruchi. Do you want to associate?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very serious issue. I have received a letter from the concerned Minister, Ms. Uma Bharati, as a reply to my earlier Special Mention on the same issue of constituting the Cauvery Management Board. The reply gave a clear impression that the Government is not in a mood to constitute the Cauvery Management Board. Already, Karnataka is heading towards constructing a dam at Megdadu, which will make desert the delta region of Tamil Nadu. It will be very bad for the future. Despite the resistance of the farmers of Tamil Nadu, the Government of Karnataka is doing that. To stop all this and to resolve all the issue with regard to Cauvery between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the constitution of Cauvery Management Board is very, very necessary. (*Time-bell rings*) Thank you, Sir.

#### **Supreme court's recent order Regarding Conversion**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Supreme Court, on 26th February, 2015, observed that a person can be accorded the status of the Scheduled Caste on his re-conversion to Hinduism, if he is accepted by his fellow-caste men and proves that either he or his forefathers previously belonged to that caste, before embracing another religion. While the Supreme Court cannot be faulted for upholding the word of law, it is high time that we recognize that the caste system is no longer a religious problem, but a social one. Even if one has converted into another religion, his stigma of being *dalit* has hardly been eradicated. It is a new section of the society, called the *dalit Muslims* and *dalit Christians*, which shows that the caste system transcends religious boundaries. It is a well-documented fact that these sections of society are worse than *dalits* who belong to Hinduism. Through this Order the Supreme Court has, ultimately, encouraged *ghar wapsi* by forcing millions of people to choose between their right to Government sources and schemes and their right to freedom of religion. Another disturbing fact is that an individual who has reconverted must be accepted by fellow caste people. This not only highlights the prevalence of the caste system in the country, but, in fact, encourages it too. This is only against the spirit of the Constitution of India, which enshrines this. This matter demands an immediate attention of the Government. I appeal the Government of India to come out with an amendment to the Constitutional provisions and give right to reservation to *dalit Muslims* and *dalit Christians*. Thank you.



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

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

### **Damage to crops because of unseasonal rain**

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस बेमौसम बारिश ने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गेहूं, आलू और सरसों की फसल को बरबाद कर दिया है और किसान पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो गया है। लाखों टन आलू बाहर पड़ा हुआ है जो खेतों में सड़ने लगा है और सारा गेहूं गिर गया है। इससे गेहूं की कम से कम 50 परसेंट पैदावार पर असर पड़ा है और आलू लगभग पूरा खत्म होने की स्थिति में है। इस मसले पर चर्चा करायी जाए और केन्द्र सरकार इसका असेसमेंट करके उसके हिसाब से किसानों को मुआवजा देने का काम करे, यह मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप नोटिस दीजिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : नोटिस मैं कल दे दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jesudasu Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Mr. Ansari, I will call you after Mr. Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मंत्री जी जवाब देना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please wait for one minute.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the Minister.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी)** : माननीय राम गोपाल जी ने बारिश से फसल को नुकसान को लेकर जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, हम उस बात से सहमत हैं और इसको लेकर न केवल सदन, बल्कि पूरे देश में चिंता है। माननीय सदस्य अगर उस पर नोटिस देंगे तो सरकार उस पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Seelam. Mr. Ansari, I will call you.

### **Non-implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, with great pain and agony, I stand to raise the injustice done to the State of Andhra Pradesh... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have called Mr. Seelam. You give a notice. Give a notice for tomorrow. Okay. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, give a notice for tomorrow.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:... in the Budget Speech and also the Finance Commission's...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Polavaram Project, which is of ₹ 16,000

crores, has been allocated a meagre amount of ₹100 crores. This is nothing but a tokenism. Sir, there is no mention of funds for the National Institutes created...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me complete, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... You have given me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it in the Budget. ...(Interruptions)... You give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there is no point in raising this during the Budget discussion, because they don't do anything. What they say, let me at least place it before you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... That is why you have to give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there is no mention of 'Special Category' status to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, industries have to come... ...(Interruptions)... Unless you give tax incentives...(Interruptions)... and financial promotion...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are speaking about the Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You have not... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your subject.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your subject.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you have given time. Let me complete, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I request you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you are talking about the same subject as Budget, which we are going to discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, I am not talking about...(Interruptions)... What they have said in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, nothing is reflected in the Budget. The Minister had told me, "Wait for four days, I will reflect all the provisions in the Budget." They have gone back on their words. Sir, earlier also, they had gone back on their words. Now, they have gone back on their words.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can give a notice.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We need Government's assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Otherwise, we will not allow this House to run.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Ansariji.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am sorry, Sir. The Government should come and explain...  
...(Interruptions)... We will not allow this House to run. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, दलवाई साहब ने जो विषय उठाया है  
...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, दलवाई साहब ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं उसके साथ स्वयं को असोसिएट करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सच्चर कमेटी ने, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन ने दलित मुसलमानों और दलित ईसाइयों के लिए ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have now allowed only Mr. Ansari.  
...(Interruptions)... Shri Hanumantha Rao, sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** रिज़र्वेशन की सिफारिश की है। महोदय, धर्म बदलने से इंसान की सामाजिक स्थिति नहीं बदल जाती। इसीलिए हम उनका समर्थन करते हुए मांग करना चाहते हैं कि यूपीए सरकार ने जो... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please give notice.  
...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you can give notice for tomorrow.  
...(Interruptions)... I have allowed only Mr. Ansari. ... (Interruptions)... You go back.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** इनको करना चाहिए, लेकिन ये बात करते हैं कि “सबका साथ, सबका विकास” तो वे क्यों... (व्यवधान)... दलित मुसलमानों और दलित ईसाइयों के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you go back. ... (Interruptions)...  
Please go back. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, please go back. ... (Interruptions)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) :** मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)... You go back to your seats. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHARAO (Telangana): Sir, how can you... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If you don't want any explanation, then, why are you shouting? *...(Interruptions)...* If you want any explanation...*(Interruptions)...* I am explaining you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hanumantha Raoji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh, see ... *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, it is indiscipline. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, it is indiscipline. Don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't behave in an unbecoming manner. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Where shall we go? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't behave in an unbecoming manner. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Hanumantha Rao, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Khan, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: \*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Why do you speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: \*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Tiwari, what do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Tiwari. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, kindly read Article 164(2)

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\* Not Recorded.

[Shri Pramod Tiwari]

of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... It says, “The Council of Ministers ...”  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it during the discussion on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh, you can raise this point during the discussion on the Budget and seek reply from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you disturbing now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is indiscipline, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Tiwari, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, Article 164(2) of the Constitution says, “The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.” ...*(Interruptions)*... My question is, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Yes, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Kindly read Article 164(2) of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: It says, “The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.” ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my point is, चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह उनकी पूरी काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स का कलेक्टिव बयान हुआ। उसमें भाजपा के मंत्री भी शामिल हैं। तो क्या हम यह मानकर चलें कि मुख्य मंत्री का बयान कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने मदद न की होती, आतंकवादियों ने मदद न की होती तो कश्मीर में चुनाव नहीं होते। यह जिम्मेदारी जम्मू एंड कश्मीर के उन मंत्रियों की भी है कि जो काउंसिल ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स में हैं, तो यह जिम्मेदारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मंत्रियों की भी है और यह बयान, या तो एक ही रास्ता है कि या तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मंत्री मंत्रिपरिषद से अपने को अलग करें और कहें कि वे चीफ मिनिस्टर के बयान से सहमत नहीं हैं, वरना ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is to be raised there, not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, ...*(Interruptions)*... my job. It is to be raised in that Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी इस स्तर पर आ गयी है कि वह जम्मू कश्मीर चुनाव का श्रेय पाकिस्तान व आतंकवादियों को दे रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपने को राष्ट्रीय दल कहना छोड़ दे। वह राष्ट्रीय दल नहीं रह गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I am ruling it out. ...**(Interruptions)**... This issue is to be raised in that Assembly, not here. ...**(Interruptions)**... In any case, the Minister has replied to it also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** यह अपमान है अमर शहीदों का जिन्होंने कश्मीर को भारत का हिस्सा बनाए रखा ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is raised and the Minister has already replied to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister has said what he has to say on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Special Mentions. Mr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) :** महोदय, हमारे देश में...**(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you lay it on the Table. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, time is over. Now, it is time for the Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

[MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 61. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we appeal to you to direct the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please; this is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Seelam, please. This is Question Hour. Only questions will be taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please; only questions will be taken up. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, allow us to discuss ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please seek an opportunity for discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, Half-an-Hour Discussion ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give notice for it. You know the procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**... Look, you know the procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, please allow ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 61.

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Setting up of village clusters

\*61. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to set up village clusters in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the budget estimates and the arrangements of funds proposed for Rurban Mission?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to develop rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people in the cluster, bridging the rural urban divide and reducing migration from rural to urban areas.

(b) The scheme is under finalization and the details are being worked out.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that the SPMRM scheme is under finalization and the details are being worked out. But in the month of January it was reported that there would be 300 village clusters, with an investment of ₹ 6,000 crores in five years. Also, the then Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, had stated that they would be incorporating provisions, after studying the Gujarat model, within one-and-a-half months, or, not more than two months. But still, the definitions and particulars have not been given.

Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. The Prime Minister had talked about developing the Eastern part of the country, which is the North-East. Will the Government take up cluster of villages in the North-East? If yes, when will they be taken up and if no, why has it not been done?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, this Scheme, the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rural Rurban Mission, was announced in the Budget Speech of last year by the Finance Ministry, which was regarding delivery of integrated, project-based

infrastructure, development of economic activities and skill development in rural areas.

Sir, the objective of this Scheme was to improve the quality of life, the standard of living, in the rural clusters and to bridge the rural-urban divide. The third important objective was to reduce migration from rural areas to the urban areas.

Sir, in this regard, we have decided to have 300 such clusters and that too, in all the States of the country, including the Union Territories. So, there is no question that the Eastern States will not be given the benefit. They would also be included. All the Eastern States will be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: No, no. Sir, it came out in the month of January itself, when the Secretary had stated that 300 clusters would be developed with the purpose of investing ₹ 6,000 crores for skill development and stopping migration from villages to the towns. That was stated long back, but what I wanted to know was that after the study of the Gujarat model, why has it not been started till now. My second supplementary is: Isn't it a fact that for development of the village clusters, the Government proposes foreign investment in these clusters through the NGOs? Also, I would like to know whether the Government has already consulted the State Governments regarding the sharing, because my State has not been consulted. That is the reason why I wanted to know about it from the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, the selection of the clusters would be Totally done by the State Government. We have only provided the criteria that for hilly States, desert areas, islands or tribal areas, the size of the population should be between 5,000 and 15,000. For the plain areas, the number should be 25,000 to 50,000. So, wherever the State Government would decide that here is the place where the cluster should be developed, then it may be consisting of five *gram panchayats* or ten villages or if the villages are thickly populated then it can be within three or four villages. In the difficult areas, the limit is from 5,000 to 15,000. The hon. Member has asked for the Budget allocation. Sir, 300 clusters will be developed by 2019-20 and the total budget required would be ₹ 6,907 crores. Wherever there is a requirement for critical gap, then we would be providing up to 30 per cent. In our own assessment, a cluster would be developed within the amount of ₹ 65 crores to ₹ 67 crores. If the amount of the State Government with the convergence of other line departments comes out to be ₹ 47 crores, then the rest of it would be bridged by our critical gap adjustment. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. What is the standard and ideal size of the cluster village?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: As I have already explained, in the plain and the coastal areas the population standard would be between 25,000 to 50,000. With regard to the facilities to develop a cluster, we have laid down about twelve things which are to be provided in that cluster of villages so that there is some resemblance to the facilities which are available in the urban areas. One is piped water supply; sanitation is second; solid and liquid waste management, street light, health care connectivity, upgradation of school education facilities, skill development, development of other economic activities, e-gram connectivity, village streets and drains water village road connectivity and public transport are also there. Sir, out of these twelve facilities which would be provided, four could be provided by the private agencies like e-gram, public transport and skill development. These are four items where we would see to it that other community organizations or NGOs should also be involved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.V. Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, my second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You get only one supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: It is very, very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Zhimomiji, you get only one supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Unless it is clarified, I cannot go back to my State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, please take it up with the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, now my question is: The hon. Minister clearly said that in the tribal areas ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, second supplementary ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is asking a question for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: In the tribal areas, the size of the population varies from 5,000 to 15,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to clarify?

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: But here...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is all right. He has understood your point. Let it be clarified.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, let me just make my point and then the hon. Minister can clarify.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: In tribal areas, sometimes, a population of 5,000 is spread over an area of two to three thousand square kilometres. The hon. Minister has come out with the clear number of village clusters to be taken up, that is, 300. Sir, out of these 300 clusters, will all the clusters be given the same amount or will they be given money according to the size of their territories?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, this needs to be factored in.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, this is very clear that if the population is scattered one, still we would see that the hill areas or the Eastern States are also covered under this Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not a discussion. Mr. Zhimomi, please, sit down now.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, my submission is that the worst thing I have seen during these last sessions is that it seems the Government has forgotten that there is something called Panchayati Raj and there are representative units of self-government which have anything to do with the socio-economic development. Whenever someone thinks of clusters...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Whenever a development programme is taken up, the Panchayati Raj institutions, which are available from village level up to the districts levels, are being ignored. It means, it is contrary to whatever has been laid down in the Constitution. It is transgression of Constitutional rights of the people when Government schemes are doled out.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, the detailed project will be prepared with the inputs from the Panchayat. And, first of all, the Integrated Cluster Action Plan, which shall be the key document covering base line studies, outlining

the requirements at the cluster and the key interventions needed to address these needs and to leverage its potential, emphasis will be laid on the involvement of the community. It is very much clearly written that after consultation with the Panchayat, Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha, the ICAP would be prepared. At the State level, they would clear it in a High-Powered Committee and then it would be sent to us. Then, the cluster would be given recognition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harivansh.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I have a small clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid not. I can't have a discussion on a supplementary question.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: I have a small clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seek that directly from the Minister. Now, Shri Harivansh.

**श्री हरिवंश :** सभापति महोदय, मेरी एक बहुत सहज जिज्ञासा है। हमारे देश में 6 लाख से अधिक गांव हैं, अगर 300 क्लस्टर में बांटते हैं, तो एक क्लस्टर में कुल कितने गांव होंगे और उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अरेंजमेंट क्या होगी? उनका गवर्नेन्स कैसे होगा? क्या जिस तरह से हमने पंचायत की व्यवस्था रखी है, जिस तरह से जिला परिषद को रखा है, क्या उसी तरह से इसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए आप कोई नई इकाई बनाने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, क्लस्टर में कितने गांव होंगे, यह वहां की जो भी ज्योग्रेफिकल कंडीशन है, उसको देखना होगा। कहीं किसी इलाके में बड़े गांव हैं, बड़े गांव में हो सकता है कि पांच गांव में ही चालीस-पचास हजार की पापुलेशन मिल जाए और जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, हो सकता है कि रिमोट एरियाज, खासतौर पर फुटहिल्स और अपर रीचेज ऑफ द हिल्स में यह संभव ही न हो कि दो गांव या पांच गांव से काम चले और यह भी हो सकता है कि वहां तीस गांव तक हों। तो हमारा अंदाजा यह है कि इस स्कीम के माध्यम से 300 क्लस्टर बनने से करीब चार हजार से पांच हजार गांव हम ले सकेंगे। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिस देश में 6 लाख गांव हैं, उनमें से चार-पांच हजार गांव लिए जाएं। यह स्कीम तो दूसरों को इंसपायर करने के लिए है कि जब एक क्लस्टर में एक्टिविटीज देखेंगे, वे एक्टिविटीज जो किसी शहर में संभावित हैं, वे उस क्लस्टर में होंगी, क्योंकि हमने इसमें यह प्रावधान भी किया है कि जिस गांव में एक्टिविटीज होंगी, वहां मल्टी कनेक्टिविटी होगी। हर गांव सड़क से जुड़ा होगा। जैसे ई-ग्राम की बात कही, हर गांव ई-ग्राम के माध्यम से जुड़ा होगा और ऐसा अनुभव होगा कि जैसे वह एक कामर्शियल हब की शक्ल ले रहा है। तभी तो वहां कामर्शियल एक्टिविटीज होंगी और तभी वहां के इलाके में इन्कम जनरेशन के साधन बढ़ेंगे। इस भावना के साथ हमने यह स्कीम बनाई है।

### **Demand and supply of power**

\*62. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand and supply of power along with power generated from various sources during last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether a sizeable gap exists between demand and supply of power, both during peak and non-peak hours, resulting in shortage of power in many States/UTs including Punjab;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (d) the steps being taken or proposed by Government to bridge this gap in each State/UT; and
- (e) whether Government is contemplating to increase power supply to power deficient States from Central Generating Stations, if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of power supply position, during the last three years and for the current year (April, 2014 to January, 2015), are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of power generated from various sources in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The overall shortage of power varies from State to State depending upon the demand and supply of power. The details of gap between demand and supply of power in the States/UTs including Punjab are also given in Statement-I (*See* below). The reasons for demand and supply gap, *inter alia*, are:

- (i) Transmission and Distribution constraints, (ii) Less Hydro generation because of poor monsoon in some areas, (iii) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses of State Discoms, (iv) Poor financial health of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system including, *inter-alia*, procurement of additional power.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). In particular, the Central Government has taken the following steps to mitigate the situation:

- (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, about 52,738 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 09.02.2015 and about 9120 MW from renewable sources till 31.01.2015.
  - (ii) Construction of 1,07,440 clan transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, 50, 503 clan of transmission lines and 1,64,924 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till January, 2015.
  - (iii) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
  - (iv) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.
  - (v) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.
  - (vi) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) of old thermal power plants is planned by concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of existing power stations leading to increased generation.
  - (vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures are undertaken.
  - (viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).
  - (ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.
- (e) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to various States/UTs in the country is done as per the extant guidelines and the entire capacity stands fully allocated at any point of time. The power supply to power deficit states would increase with the commissioning of new Central Generating Stations. The details of the benefits to State/UTs from the power stations expected to be commissioned during 12th Plan is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**  
**Power Supply Position for 2011-12**

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011 - March, 2012				April, 2011 - March, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus / (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus /Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus /Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>276,121</b>	<b>258,382</b>	<b>-17,739</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>40,248</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>-3,131</b>	<b>-7.8</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
<b>Western Region</b>	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Puducherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep <sup>#</sup>	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0

<b>Southern Region</b>	260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
<b>Eastern Region</b>	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

# Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

*Note:* Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption ( including the transmission losses ) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

*Power Supply Position for 2012-13*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2012 - March, 2013	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus / Deficit (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus / Deficit (MW)	Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,637	1,637	0	0	340	340	0	0
Delhi	26,088	25,950	-138	-0.5	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0
Haryana	41,407	38,209	-3,198	-7.7	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5
Himachal Pradesh	8,992	8,744	-248	-2.8	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0
Jammu and Kashmir	15,410	11,558	-3,852	-25.0	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0
Punjab	48,724	46,119	-2,605	-5.3	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0
Rajasthan	55,538	53,868	-1,670	-3.0	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8
Uttar Pradesh	91,647	76,446	-15,201	-16.6	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6
Uttarakhand	11,331	10,709	-622	-5.5	1,759	1,674	-85	-4.8
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>300,774</b>	<b>273,240</b>	<b>-27,534</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>45,860</b>	<b>41,790</b>	<b>-4,070</b>	<b>-8.9</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	17,302	17,003	-299	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	93,662	93,513	-149	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	49,226	44,272	-4,954	-10.1	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	123,984	119,972	-4,012	-3.2	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,991	1,860	-131	-6.6	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,572	4,399	-173	-3.8	629	629	0	0.0
Goa	3,181	3,107	-74	-2.3	524	475	-49	-9.4
<b>Western Region</b>	293,918	284,126	-9,792	-3.3	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5
Andhra Pradesh	99,692	82,171	-17,521	-17.6	14,582	11,630	-2,952	-20.2
Karnataka	66,274	57,044	-9,230	-13.9	10,124	8,761	-1,363	-13.5
Kerala	21,243	20,391	-852	-4.0	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	92,302	76,161	-16,141	-17.5	12,736	11,053	-1,683	-13.2
Punducherry	2,331	2,291	-40	-1.7	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep <sup>#</sup>	36	36	0	0	8	8	0	0

<b>Southern Region</b>	281,842	238,058	-43,784	-15.5	38,767	31,586	-7,181	-18.5
Bihar	15,409	12,835	-2,574	-16.7	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	17,299	16,339	-960	-5.5	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0
Jharkhand	7,042	6,765	-277	-3.9	1,263	1,172	-91	-7.2
Odisha	25,155	24,320	-835	-3.3	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	42,143	41,842	-301	-0.7	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0
Sikkim	409	409	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar <sup>#</sup>	241	186	-55	-23	48	48	0	0
<b>Eastern Region</b>	107,457	102,510	-4,947	-4.6	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	589	554	-35	-5.9	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	6,495	6,048	-447	-6.9	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1
Manipur	574	543	-31	-5.4	122	120	-2	-1.6
Meghalaya	1,828	1,607	-221	-12.1	334	330	-4	-1.2
Mizoram	406	378	-28	-6.9	75	73	-2	-2.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	567	535	-32	-5.6	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	1,108	1,054	-54	-4.9	229	228	-1	-0.4
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	11,566	10,718	-848	-7.3	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
ALL INDIA	995,557	908,652	-86,905	-8.7	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

*Note:* Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption ( including the transmission losses ) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

*Power Supply Position for 2013-14*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2013 - March, 2014				April, 2013 - March, 2014			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus / Deficit (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus / Deficit (MW)	Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,574	1,574	0	0	345	345	0	0
Delhi	26,867	26,791	-76	-0.3	6,035	5,653	-382	-6.3
Haryana	43,463	43,213	-250	-0.6	8,114	8,114	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,089	8,883	-206	-2.3	1,561	1,392	-169	-10.8
Jammu and Kashmir	15,613	12,187	-3,426	-21.9	2,500	1,998	-502	-20.1
Punjab	47,821	47,084	-737	-1.5	10,089	8,733	-1,356	-13.4
Rajasthan	58,202	58,042	-160	-0.3	10,047	10,038	-9	-0.1
Uttar Pradesh	94,890	81,613	-13,277	-14.0	13,089	12,327	-762	-5.8
Uttarakhand	11,944	11,493	-451	-3.8	1,826	1,826	0	0.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	309,463	290,880	-18,583	-6.0	45,934	42,774	-3,160	-6.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	18,932	18,800	-132	-0.7	3,365	3,320	-45	-1.3
Gujarat	88,497	88,488	-9	0.0	12,201	12,201	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	49,410	49,385	-25	-0.1	9,716	9,716	0	0.0
Maharashtra	126,288	123,672	-2,616	-2.1	19,276	17,621	-1,655	-8.6
Daman and Diu	2,252	2,252	0	0.0	322	297	-25	-7.8
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5,390	5,388	-2	0.0	661	661	0	0.0
Goa	3,890	3,871	-19	-0.5	529	529	0	0.0
<b>Western Region</b>	294,659	291,856	-2,803	-1.0	41,335	40,331	-1,004	-2.4
Andhra Pradesh	95,662	89,036	-6,626	-6.9	14,072	13,162	-910	-6.5
Karnataka	64,150	58,052	-6,098	-9.5	9,940	9,223	-717	-7.2
Kerala	21,577	21,052	-525	-2.4	3,671	3,573	-98	-2.7
Tamil Nadu	93,508	87,980	-5,528	-5.9	13,522	12,492	-1,030	-7.6
Puducherry	2,344	2,320	-24	-1.0	351	333	-18	-5.1
Lakshadweep <sup>#</sup>	48	48	0	0	9	9	0	0

Oral Answers		[02 March, 2015]					to Questions		
Southern Region	277,245	258,444	-18,801	-6.8	39,015	36,048	-2,967	-7.6	
Bihar	15,391	14,759	-632	-4.1	2,465	2,312	-153	-6.2	
DVC	17,407	17,296	-111	-0.6	2,745	2,745	0	0.0	
Jharkhand	7,143	7,007	-136	-1.9	1,111	1,069	-42	-3.8	
Odisha	24,958	24,546	-412	-1.7	3,727	3,722	-5	-0.1	
West Bengal	42,891	42,762	-129	-0.3	7,325	7,294	-31	-0.4	
Sikkim	413	413	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0	
Andaman and Nicobar <sup>#</sup>	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20	
Eastern Region	108,203	106,783	-1,420	-1.3	15,888	15,598	-290	-1.8	
Arunachal Pradesh	552	517	-35	-6.3	125	124	-1	-0.8	
Assam	7,544	7,062	-482	-6.4	1,329	1,220	-109	-8.2	
Manipur	579	548	-31	-5.4	134	133	-1	-0.7	
Meghalaya	1,794	1,604	-190	-10.6	343	330	-13	-3.8	
Mizoram	446	430	-16	-3.6	84	82	-2	-2.4	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland	577	561	-16	-2.8	109	106	-3	-2.8
Tripura	1,195	1,144	-51	-4.3	254	250	-4	-1.6
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	12,687	11,866	-821	-6.5	2,164	2,048	-116	-5.4
ALL INDIA	1,002,257	959,829	-42,428	-4.2	135,918	129,815	-6,103	-4.5

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*Note:* Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption ( including the transmission losses ) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

*Power Supply Position for 2014-15 (Provisional)*

State/System/ Region	Energy					Peak		
	April, 2014 - March, 2015					April, 2014 - March, 2015		
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus / (MU)	Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus /Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus /Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,416	1,416	0	0	367	367	0	0
Delhi	25,603	25,488	-115	-0.4	6,006	5,925	-81	-1.3
Haryana	39,872	39,688	-184	-0.5	9,152	9,152	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	7,422	7,350	-72	-1.0	1,417	1,403	-14	-1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	13,938	11,153	-2,785	-20.0	2,554	2,043	-511	-20.0
Punjab	42,805	42,322	-483	-1.1	11,534	10,023	-1,511	-13.1
Rajasthan	55,258	54,812	-446	-0.8	10,642	10,642	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	88,975	74,503	-14,472	-16.3	15,670	13,003	-2,667	-17.0
Uttarakhand	10,497	10,162	-335	-3.2	1,930	1,930	0	0.0
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>2,85,786</b>	<b>2,66,894</b>	<b>-18,892</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>51,977</b>	<b>47,642</b>	<b>-4,335</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	17,481	17,262	-219	-1.3	3,480	3,350	-130	-3.7
Gujarat	80,673	80,649	-24	0.0	13,603	13,499	-104	-0.8
Madhya Pradesh	46,039	45,747	-292	-0.6	9,755	9,717	-38	-0.4
Maharashtra	1,14,775	1,13,168	-1,607	-1.4	20,147	19,654	-493	-2.4
Daman and Diu	1,760	1,760	0	0.0	297	297	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,516	4,514	-2	0.0	688	688	0	0.0
Goa	3,349	3,313	-36	-1.1	501	489	-12	-2.4
<b>Western Region</b>	2,68,593	2,66,413	-2,180	-0.8	44,166	43,035	-1,131	-2.6
Andhra Pradesh	50,647	47,775	-2,872	-5.7	7,144	6,549	-595	-8.3
Telangana	34,543	32,043	-2,500	-7.2	7,884	6,682	-1,202	-15.2
Karnataka	51,268	48,838	-2,430	-4.7	10,001	9,503	-498	-5.0
Kerala	18,544	18,242	-302	-1.6	3,760	3,495	-265	-7.0
Tamil Nadu	79,415	76,933	-2,482	-3.1	13,663	13,498	-165	-1.2
Puducherry	2,010	1,984	-26	-1.3	389	348	-41	-10.5

Lakshadweep <sup>#</sup>	40	40	40	0	0	8	8	0	0
<b>Southern Region</b>	2,36,427	2,25,815	-10,612	-4.5	39,094	35,698	-3,396	-8.7	
Bihar	16,031	15,571	-460	-2.9	2,992	2,792	-200	-6.7	
DVC	15,294	14,867	-427	-2.8	2,653	2,590	-63	-2.4	
Jharkhand	6,440	6,274	-166	-2.6	1,101	1,079	-22	-2.0	
Odisha	22,332	21,947	-385	-1.7	3,814	3,764	-50	-1.3	
West Bengal	39,792	39,575	-217	-0.5	7,544	7,524	-20	-0.3	
Sikkim	332	332	0	0.0	83	83	0	0.0	
Andaman-Nicobar <sup>#</sup>	200	150	-50	-25	40	32	-8	-20	
<b>Eastern Region</b>	1,00,221	98,566	-1,655	-1.7	16,909	16,609	-300	-1.8	
Arunachal Pradesh	586	512	-74	-12.6	139	126	-13	-9.4	
Assam	7,289	6,709	-580	-8.0	1,450	1,257	-193	-13.3	
Manipur	590	565	-25	-4.2	150	144	-6	-4.0	
Meghalaya	1,588	1,339	-249	-15.7	370	367	-3	-0.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	382	355	-27	-7.1	90	88	-2	-2.2
Nagaland	561	537	-24	-4.3	140	123	-17	-12.1
Tripura	1,081	886	-195	-18.0	310	266	-44	-14.2
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	12,077	10,903	-1,174	-9.7	2,528	2,202	-326	-12.9
ALL INDIA	9,03,104	8,68,591	-34,513	-3.8	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7

# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

*Note:* Energy figures for Andhra Pradesh includes the figures of undivided Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana area) for the period Apr-May, 2014. Energy figures of Telangana are *w.e.f.* Jun 2014. Peak figures for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are *w.e.f.* June, 2014. This is due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana *w.e.f.* June, 2014.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise/UT-wise details of power generated during the last three years*

State	Source	Monitored capacity as on 31.01.2015 MW	Actual Generation in MU			
			2014-15 (up to-Jan. 15)*	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BBMB	Hydro	2884.3	9313.37	12125.01	10944.67	12459.46
Delhi	Coal	840	3391.76	4526.37	5348.41	5593.71
	Natural Gas	2208.4	4267.28	4111.3	5392.52	4376.98
TOTAL		3048.4	7659.04	8637.67	10740.93	9970.69
Haryana	Coal	5980	23507.96	24642.35	23013.19	20978.76
	Natural Gas	431.59	1339.21	1731.87	2402.85	3067.72
TOTAL		6411.59	24847.17	26374.22	25416.04	24046.48
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	5797.02	21582.53	21680.66	20331.49	19160.61
Jammu and Kashmir	High Speed Diesel	175	0	0	0	5.41
	Hydro	2669	12762.01	12426.79	12485.81	12279.07
TOTAL		2844	12762.01	12426.79	12485.81	12284.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	Coal	4680	16746.02	16817.97	18012.31	19068.43
	Hydro	1051	3615.96	3913.52	3925.85	4626.85
TOTAL		5731	20361.98	20731.49	21938.16	23695.28
Rajasthan	Coal	5660	27823.14	25777.92	23234.45	23256.33
	Lignite	1580	7535.99	6010.48	5602.13	2789.96
	Natural Gas	1023.13	3241.01	3769.85	3837.03	5485.16
	Nuclear	1180	6277.85	9233.13	8846.88	8974.12
	Hydro	411	633.39	1059.98	845.34	821.57
TOTAL		9854.13	45511.38	45851.36	42365.83	41327.14
Uttar Pradesh	Coal	16083	87631.35	102705.93	93035.26	84365.35
	Natural Gas	1493.14	3497	5191.85	7192.4	9254.69
	Nuclear	440	2278.54	2703.5	2541.14	1983.79
	Hydro	501.6	1091.55	1241.73	1577.92	1403.67
TOTAL		18517.74	94498.44	111843.01	104346.72	97007.5

Uttarakhand	Hydro	3426.35	10080.63	11025.01	12438.79	13542.54
Chhattisgarh	Coal	14643	65898.2	70678.61	67814.26	59061.24
	Hydro	120	250.39	251.51	301.51	314.11
TOTAL		14763	66148.59	70930.12	68115.77	59375.35
Goa	Naptha	48	12.61	241.32	245.41	277.09
Gujarat	Coal	14150	71991.26	74375.3	60889.87	39828.69
	Lignite	1040	5278.84	5813.03	6292.45	5325.47
	Natural Gas	7795.41	6063.64	6151.64	15760.37	24524.31
	Nuclear	440	2913.69	3752.43	3470.22	3787.37
	Hydro	1990	3278.61	7106.29	4578.31	4958.95
TOTAL		25415.41	89526.04	97198.69	90991.22	78424.79
Madhya Pradesh	Coal	13685	56940.14	50430.94	43467.82	41696.32
	Hydro	2395	5245.55	9215.93	7227.71	7736.09
TOTAL		16080	62185.69	59646.87	50695.53	49432.41



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Coal	19586	73074.75	72507.42	66288.12	59483.09
	Natural Gas	3072	3996.98	6052.95	10465.01	17855.76
	Nuclear	1400	8727.57	9884.54	9824.31	9814.45
	Hydro	2887	4596.59	6255.03	5557.47	6238.44
TOTAL		26945	90395.89	94699.94	92134.91	93391.74
Andhra Pradesh	Coal	11242.5	63252.15	72906.93	73410.78	67584.18
	Natural Gas	3370.4	2063.46	5244.06	10299.72	18100.98
	Diesel	36.8	0	0	0	12.69
	Hydro	3783.35	6273.36	7277.1	3456.75	6370.8
TOTAL		18433.05	71588.97	85428.09	87167.25	92068.65
Karnataka	Coal	4780	24725.46	29774.22	28014.47	23481.64
	Diesel	234.42	0	24.41	320.04	631.06
	Nuclear	880	5283.97	6539.06	5442.13	5210.69
	Hydro	3585.4	10550.54	12851.04	10169.78	14259.88
TOTAL		9479.82	40559.97	49188.73	43946.42	43583.27

Kerala	Naptha	533.58	973.83	1320.74	1684.63	755.16
	Diesel	234.6	185.02	220.88	532.95	290.57
	Hydro	1881.5	5776.03	7708.18	4650.08	7807.98
TOTAL		2649.68	6934.88	9249.8	6867.66	8853.71
Puducherry	Natural Gas	32.5	102.14	256.97	230.76	251.46
Tamil Nadu	Coal	7170	28648.28	28299.38	21558.83	20324.26
	Lignite	2990	16394.52	20416.18	20429.12	19977.46
	Natural Gas	896.3	3662.37	4933.02	4800.19	4934.4
	Naptha	120	2.83	0.85	0.42	29.59
	Diesel	411.7	1038.48	1451.39	1295.93	1432.12
	Nuclear	1440	3216.81	2115.13	2741.43	2516.14
	Hydro	2182.2	4303.2	4994.75	2868	5199.27
TOTAL		15210.2	57266.49	62210.7	53693.92	54413.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman Nicobar	Diesel	40.05	146.2	171.49	135.81	94.87
Bihar	Coal	3430	14742.58	14939.36	14707.45	13812.29
DVC	Coal	6800	21146.95	27889.66	26077.88	19536.57
	Naptha	90	0	0	0	0
	Hydro	143.2	252.63	225.63	199.33	296.12
TOTAL		7033.2	21399.58	28115.29	26277.21	19832.69
Jharkhand	Coal	3140	12287.68	14235.65	11378.09	6387.24
	Hydro	130	30.39	109.53	141.98	270.05
TOTAL		3270	12318.07	14345.18	11520.07	6657.29
Odisha	Coal	7930	36568.93	38664.74	37289.82	35298.55
	Hydro	2027.5	5643.11	6974.86	4373.8	4987.33
TOTAL		9957.5	42212.04	45639.6	41663.62	40285.88
Sikkim	Hydro	669	3135.92	2945.38	2596.5	2920.6

West Bengal	Coal	8635	39327.64	44674.32	45690.42	45030.65
	High Speed Diesel	80	0	0	0	0
	Hydro	1109	1895.51	1395.56	1138.12	1077.89
TOTAL		9824	41223.15	46069.88	46828.54	46108.54
Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	405	1056.74	980.94	1239.94	978.4
Assam	Multi Fuel	60	0	0	0	0
	Natural Gas	567.2	2732.46	3149.27	3099.67	3102.89
	Hydro	325	952.1	1215.95	1102.62	1453
TOTAL		952.2	3684.56	4365.22	4202.29	4555.89
Manipur	Diesel	36	0	0	0	0
	Hydro	105	347.26	639.84	580.41	523.5
TOTAL		141	347.26	639.84	580.41	523.5
Meghalaya	Hydro	332	797.3	981.61	774.77	594.5
Nagaland	Hydro	75	157.63	245.71	213.34	228.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	Natural Gas	980.1	3186.12	2366.49	1424.96	1442.84
Bhutan (IMP)	Hydro	0	4935.88	5597.9	4794.5	5284.51
Grand Total		224680.24	880680.85	967150.34	912056.7	876886.53

\* Tentative

1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.

2. Generation from stations up to 25 MW are not being monitored since 01.04.10

**Statement-III**

*Details of the benefits to States/UTs from the power stations expected to be commissioned during Twelfth Plan*

Northern Region													(Fig. in MW)
Name of the Project	State of Location	Total IC	Haryana	Himachal	J&K	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttara- khand	Chandi- garh	Delhi	Un- allocated	Total
Subansiri Lower (H)	Aru. Pradesh	250	22	0	0	32	47	91	0	3	57	0	250
Kameng (H)	Aru. Pradesh	150	13	0	0	19	28	55	0	1	34	0	150
Koldam (H) *	Himachal Pradesh	800	45	133	72	62	86	155	39	6	81	120	800
Parbati ST-II (H) *	Himachal Pradesh	800	45	133	72	62	86	155	39	6	81	120	800
Tapovan Vishnug (H)	Uttarakhand	520	29.51	18.73	46.55	40.61	55.97	100.76	93.02	4.08	52.77	78.00	520.00
RAPP U-7&8 (N)	Rajasthan	1400	44	27	54	65	700	162	33	5	101	210	1400
Kishan-Ganga (H) *	J&K	330	19	12	73	26	35	64	16	3	33	49	330
TOTAL		4250	218	323	317	307	1038	783	220	28	440	577	4250

\*Tentative, MoP allocation order yet to be issued

I.C.: Installed Capacity

**Western Region** (Fig. in MW)

Name of the Project	State of Location	Total IC	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Goa	Daman & Diu	D&N Haveli	Unallocated	TOTAL
Subansiri Lower (H)	Aru. Pradesh	250	81	52.5	21	92	4	0	0	0	250
Kameng (H)	Aru. Pradesh	150	48	32	13	55	2	0	0	0	150
Kakrapara U-3 & 4 (N)	Gujarat	1400	476	219	88	379	16	5	8	210	1400
TOTAL		1800	605	303	122	525	22	5	8	210	1800

**Southern Region** Fig in MW

Name of the Project	State of Location	Total IC	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry	Goa	Unallocated	Total
Tuticorin-JV (T)	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	254.60	157.90	72.50	387.00	9.50	0.00	118.50	1000
Kalpakkam PFBR (N) * Tamil Nadu		500.00	92.00	55.00	25.00	250.00	3.00	0.00	75.00	500
Kudankulam U-2 (N)	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	0.00	221.00	133.00	462.50	33.50	0.00	150.00	1000
TOTAL	Tamil Nadu	2500	346.60	433.90	230.50	1099.50	46.00	0.00	343.50	2500

\*Tentative, MoP order for allocation yet to be issued

Eastern Region											(Fig. in MW)
Name of the Project	State of Location	Total IC	Bihar	Jharkhand	Orissa	DVC	West Bengal	Sikkim	Un-allocated	Rail	Total
Teesta Low Dam											
IV (H) *	West Bengal	160	0	0	0	0	136	0	24		160
Barh (T)	Bihar	1980	1025	202	418	0		38	297		1980
Nabinagar (T)	Bihar	1000							100	900	1000
Barh ST. II (T)	Bihar	660	430	40	83	0		9	99		660
Muzaffarpur TPS											
EXPN. (T)	Bihar	390	264	12	30	10	34	2	38		390
Raghunathpur	West Bengal	600				600					600
Bokaro TPP											
A Exp U1	Jharkhand	500				500					500
TOTAL		5290	1719	254	531	1110	170	49	558	900	5290

\*Tentative, MoP allocation order yet to be issued



North Eastern Region										(Fig. in MW)	
Name of the Project	State of Location	Total IC	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Tripura	Ar. Pradesh	Mizoram	Un-allocated	Total
Kameng H.E. (H)	Aru. Pradesh	300.00	65.00	14.00	15.00	9.00	15.00	83.00	9.00	90.00	300.00
Subansiri Lower (H)	Aru. Pradesh	500.00	104.00	21.50	24.50	14.50	24.50	147.00	14.00	150.00	500.00
Bongaigaon											
Ext. U1,2 (T)	Assam	750.00	381.00	47.00	53.00	32.00	56.00	37.00	31.00	113.00	750.00
Tripura Gas (T)	Tripura	363.00	120.00	21.00	39.50	13.50	98.00	11.00	11.00	49.00	363.00
Monarchak											
CCPP (T)*	Tripura	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.00
Turial (H)*	Mizoram	60.00	20.11	4.19	5.38	2.92	3.98	3.95	10.47	9.00	60.00
Dikrong											
(PARE) (H)	Aru. Pradesh	110.00	37.00	8.00	9.00	5.00	8.00	21.00	5.00	17.00	110.00
TOTAL		2184.00	727.11	115.69	146.38	76.92	306.48	302.95	80.47	428.00	2184.00

\*Tentative, MoP allocation order yet to be issued

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो एनैक्शचर है, यह बहुत साफ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से पहले जो अविभाजित उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, उत्तराखंड, इन दोनों में विद्युत की अवेलेबिलिटी और डिमांड के बीच में एक लम्बा गैप है। मैं बहुत से कारणों पर नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन पुराने प्लानिंग कमीशन का फॉर्मूला था, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन्होंने कुछ क्राइटीरिया बनाए थे। उनके आधार पर जो पिछड़े राज्य थे, या उसके जो फार्मूले थे, जिसे गाडगिल फार्मूले के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, उसके आधार पर ऐसे राज्यों को केन्द्र बिजली का अतिरिक्त कोटा देकर सहायता करता था। अब चूंकि बिजली तो दी नहीं, ऊपर से आपने योजना आयोग भी समाप्त कर दिया। वह सात-आठ महीने समाप्त रहा। अब उसका फॉर्मूला क्या होगा, इस बारे में मैं पहले जानना चाहता हूं, फिर मैं अपना दूसरा सवाल पूछूंगा।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अहम प्रश्न पूछा है। यह फॉर्मूला कई वर्षों से चल रहा था, जिसके तहत, जो न्यूक्लियर और थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स हैं, उनमें 10 प्रतिशत होम स्टेट को, जहां बिजलीघर लगता था, उसे मिलता था और 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय पूल में, अन-एलोकेटेड, जहां-जहां संकट आए, जहां-जहां पावर शॉर्टेज ज्यादा हो, उनके लिए केन्द्रीय पूल में रहता था और 75 प्रतिशत, एक सो-काल्ड गाडगिल फार्मूला के हिसाब से वर्षों से प्रथा चली आ रही थी। उसमें जो सेंट्रल प्लान असिस्टेंस है, और वह पिछले पांच वर्षों की ली जाती थी, उसमें यह देखा जाता था कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी एनर्जी कंजप्शन हुई है, उसे मद्देनजर रखा जाता था और इक्वल वेटेज दोनों को देते हुए, यह बिजली अन्य-अन्य राज्यों को, जो उसके इर्द-गिर्द होते थे, उन्हें दी जाती थी।

महोदय, पिछली सरकार द्वारा कुछ वर्ष पहले, शायद 2010-11 में एक नई नीति लाई गई, जिसके हिसाब से जो होम स्टेट है, उसे 50 प्रतिशत तक बिजली दी जाए, यह प्रावधान किया गया। उसमें भी मैरिट थी, क्योंकि कई होम स्टेट कहते थे कि हम अपने यहां थर्मल और न्यूक्लियर पावर प्लांट लगा रहे हैं, उसकी हमें कई प्रकार से रिस्क उठानी पड़ती है, एनवायरनमेंटल इम्पैक्ट हमें पड़ता है। इस हिसाब से एक नया फार्मूला लाया गया और अब 50 प्रतिशत होम स्टेट को, 15 प्रतिशत जो अनएलोकेटेड पावर है और 35 प्रतिशत उस पुराने फार्मूले के तहत दी जाती है।

महोदय, मैंने पहले भी एक बार इस माननीय सदन में बात करते हुए कहा था कि अगर सभी राज्य मानें तो हम इसे खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन यह एक पैंडोरा बॉक्स की तरह हो जाएगा और कुछ राज्यों को लाभ होगा, कुछ को नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार देश में फिर एक नई समस्या खड़ी होगी। इसलिए अब यह एक एस्टेब्लिश्ड प्रोसेस से चल रहा है। हम उसका सम्मान करते हुए उसे आगे चलाएंगे।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में पूछा था कि जब प्लानिंग कमीशन खत्म किया गया है और उसकी जगह जो नया नीति आयोग बनाया गया है, उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उसके स्थान पर नीति आयोग बनाया गया है, लेकिन यह फार्मूला पहले से चला आ रहा है। अगर इसे खोलना हो, चाहे नीति आयोग को देना हो या किसी भी फोरम में खोलना हो, तो यह कनकरेंट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक सभी राज्यों की सहमति न हो, तब यदि नीति आयोग उसे खोले, तो इससे देश का हित नहीं होगा।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सभापति महोदय, मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं दूसरा सवाल आपकी इजाजत से पूछता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश पहले जब अनडिवाइडेड था, तो उसके पास पावर के लिए दो सोर्सज थे। एक थर्मल और दूसरा हाइडल था और यह हाइडल उत्तराखंड में था। बंटवारे के समय उसका ख्याल नहीं रखा गया, सारा का सारा हाइडल उत्तराखंड में चला गया और थर्मल उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गया। तो आज दोनों राज्य संकट में हैं। मेरा कहना है कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी, जो लगभग 22 करोड़ है, उसका जो पिछड़ापन है, जिसे आप भी स्वीकार करते हैं, तो उसकी जो भौगोलिक स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए और चूंकि उसकी सीमा पर उत्तराखंड के कुछ गांव स्थित हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ गांव स्थित हैं, तो उनकी संवेदनशीलता को देखते हुए आप स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि डेफिसिट है? तो मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जब तक आप नीति निर्णय न बना लें, क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड को सेंट्रल कोटे से स्पेशल पैकेज के तौर पर ज्यादा विद्युत देने की कृपा करेंगे? यह मेरा अनुरोध भी है और सवाल भी है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** माननीय सभापति जी, सांसद महोदय ने जो बताया, मैं बता दूँ कि उनको यह जानकारी खुशी होगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आगे आने वाले कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स से जो लाभ मिलने वाला है - सुबानसिरी लोअर अरुणाचल प्रदेश में लगे तो उत्तर प्रदेश को उसमें बिजली का शेयर मिलेगा। ऐसे ही कामेंग, कोलडैम, पार्वती स्टेज-II, तपोवन विष्णुगाड, RAPP U, किशनगंगा, इन सब हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स से बिजली का जो निर्माण होगा, वह सभी राज्यों को मिलेगा। उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को 773 मेगावॉट तक मिलने की संभावना है, लेकिन आज जो परिस्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उसके लिए हमें अपने गिरेबान में भी झांकना पड़ेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या समय पर PPAs की जितनी आवश्यकता थी, उसके हिसाब से PPAs किए या नहीं? उत्तर प्रदेश ने अपना जो रिक्वायरमेंट था, उसकी मैपिंग करके आगे के हिसाब से बिजली खरीदी या नहीं? मैं सदन को बताऊँ कि आज जो उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति है, वास्तव में देश में पीक शॉर्टेज और एनर्जी कंजम्प्शन की शॉर्टेज उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा है, उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद केंद्र सरकार की ओर से हम आज 6329 मेगावॉट देते हैं, जिसमें फर्म शेयर 5517 मेगावॉट और अन-एलोकेटेड में सबसे अधिक उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलते हैं, देश भर में 812 मेगावॉट। इसके बावजूद जब भी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिजली मांगता है, तब केंद्र सरकार तुरंत देती है। आपको याद होगा, जब मई के महीने में बिजली का संकट गहरा हुआ, तब हमने कहा था, जितनी बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश मांगे, हम देंगे। उन्होंने 30 तारीख को मांगी, हमने तुरंत 30 तारीख को 325 मेगावॉट झज्जर से दी। उत्तर प्रदेश ने स्वयं ही उसे लेना 20 जून को बंद कर दिया, उसके बाद से हमारे पास बिजली की कोई पेंडिंग रिक्वेस्ट नहीं है। आज भी अगर चाहें, तो हमारे पास बिजली केंद्र में अवेलेबल है, झज्जर से अवेलेबल है। केंद्र सरकार दे सकती है, पर राज्य सरकार जितनी बिजली मांगे, उस हिसाब से ही हम दे सकते हैं।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है - पावर स्प्लाई पोजिशन फॉर 2014-15, तो इसमें दिखाया गया है कि पीक ऑवर्स में the deficiency is 4.7 per cent only whereas during general hours, it is 3.8 per cent. मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली से अगर आप पचास किलोमीटर दूर नहीं, तीस या चालीस किलोमीटर भी जाएंगे, तो बिजली नाम की कोई चीज़ ही नहीं है। मैं बिहार, झारखंड से आता हूँ। अगर आप पटना से पांच किलोमीटर बाहर जाएंगे, तो बिजली की कोई अवेलेबिलिटी नहीं है। आप रांची से

पांच किलोमीटर बाहर जाएंगे, तो कोई अवेलेबिलिटी नहीं है। श्रीमान जी, आपने यह जो डेफिशिएंसी दिखाई है, यह किस बेस पर दिखाई है? माफ करना, मैं इंडस्ट्री की बात करता हूं।

**श्री सभापति :** सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** मान्यवर, ninety per cent power requirement is met through generators. तो आपने जो ये फिगर्स दिए हैं, वे किस बेस पर दिए हैं? मैं इन फिगर्स से सहमत नहीं हूं। इसमें आपने एक ओर दिखाया कि 12th Plan period में जो आपका टारगेट कैपेसिटी एंजिशन था, you have not been able to achieve even 50 per cent of what you had anticipated or you had planned for. तो कैसे आप इस पावर डेफिसिट को मीट आउट करेंगे? Without power generation, how you want to achieve Make in India, please tell us.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** महोदय, माननीय प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता जी ने बहुत अहम मुद्दा उठाया। वास्तव में बिहार में जो सरकार है, वह उन्हीं के समर्थन से चलती है, तो यह सवाल अगर आप बिहार जाकर पूछें, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा, क्योंकि यह जो statistics हैं, यह राज्य सरकार केंद्र को देती है। केंद्र सरकार एक-एक विलेज का statistics स्वयं से कम्पाइल नहीं कर सकती। वास्तव में अभी मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी तो कहते हैं कि बिहार में हर गांव के पास बिजली है। तो अब यह विषय बिहार को तय करना होगा कि वह अपनी जनता की सेवा में बिजली दे पा रहा है या नहीं? और जो statistics केंद्र सरकार कम्पाइल करती है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, this is an important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... आप पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। प्रेम चन्द जी, बैठ जाइए। आप बात सुन लीजिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** यह Concurrent subject होने के नाते संघीय ढांचे के हिसाब से हर राज्य सरकार ये statistics केंद्र को भेजती है - उनकी स्वयं की स्थिति क्या है, उनके बिजलीघर चल रहे हैं या नहीं चल रहे हैं, डिमांड कितनी है और शॉर्टेज कितनी है?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, please give me a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked a question. He is answering it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** जहां तक सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 12th Plan में सिर्फ पचास प्रतिशत मीट हुआ है, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि शायद आपके आंकड़े कलेक्ट करने में कुछ गलती हुई है।...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** आखिरकार जो थर्मल कैपेसिटी लगनी थी, उसमें से 52,000 लग चुकी है। अभी तीसरा वर्ष ही पूरा हो रहा है। हमारी सरकार को आए सिर्फ नौ महीने हुए हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** 12th Plan के जो-जो टार्गेट्स थे, उनको न सिर्फ हम पूरा करेंगे, बल्कि उनको exceed करेंगे, यह हमारी सरकार का दृढ़ संकल्प है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** श्रीमान जी, मैं इसको पोलिटिकल कलर नहीं देना चाहता था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. That question is over now. ...(*Interruptions*)... That question is over.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** मान्यवर, मैं तो कभी बोलता ही नहीं हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** आपने एक सवाल पूछा, उन्होंने जवाब दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** उन्होंने सवाल का पोलिटिकल जवाब दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** चेयरमैन सर, मैंने एक प्रश्न किया और मंत्री महोदय ने उसको पोलिटिकल कलर दे दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, allow the next question to be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** मान्यवर ...

**श्री सभापति :** भाई देखिए, आपका सवाल अब खत्म हो गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** झारखंड के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not getting into a discussion here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता :** आप भूल रहे हैं कि एक साल पहले तो वहां आपकी सपोर्टेड सरकार थी। Let us not give it a political colour. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is an important issue. You must take it seriously. Let us not give it a political colour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prem Chand Guptaji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is appreciable. Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific action plan for providing 24 × 7 power. Every day, Minister is dreaming and giving statements of 24 × 7 power. So, my question is this. You depend mostly on thermal power. Then, gas and also hydro. Regarding the thermal power, my question is this. Firstly, what challenge you have got before you is that the projects, which are under construction, should be completed. Then, when they are completed, you should be able to provide coal. So, here my question is regarding the projects which are under construction; we understand a number of projects are in strain for the financial crisis. Why? It is

because Dollar is ranging from ₹ 45 to ₹ 62 today. Prices of everything have gone up. So, they are now struggling to get it from financial institutions. So, my question is, are you providing it and when are you providing? We understand that you are going to provide the freedom for the promoters to have new associates also to invest so that projects can be completed. But, still it is not done even though the linkage committee has decided long time back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Then, also, one more thing is that he said the shortage of domestic coal will be fulfilled by import of coal. My question to you is, when today international prices are almost fifty per cent down, you can have a plan to import coal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a question or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my question is when you are not having a plan to import coal substantially and see domestic coal and imported coal are made available for ...*(Interruptions)*... completion of every project ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: These two points, you must tell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am extremely happy that the hon. Minister has raised a very, very important question, which the whole country ...*(Interruptions)*... My apologies! Hon. Member has raised a very important question. The hon. Member has raised a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I wanted to say former Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I wanted to say former Minister because he had been part of the Government, which is the source of today's problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all the plants today are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not deviate from the question. Just answer the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he asked whether the plants are stuck. I am saying that the plants are stuck today, as he rightly pointed out, for lack of coal, for lack of ability to complete the projects and exchange rate devaluation of rupee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Coal India...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* Please do not intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not right. *...(Interruptions)...* We are not having a debate. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot intervene. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry... *...(Interruptions)...* Please...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the fact is that in this country we had an increase of nearly 70 per cent power generation capacity in the last five years whereas coal production increased by barely seven per cent. It was that period when environmental clearances were not given. It was that period when coal mines were not allowed to increase production. It was that period when a lot of coal mines were given out without due process which have been struck down by the Court. Because of it, new mines did not come up and meet the requirements of coal. Therefore, this problem is something from which the nation is suffering. The new Government has acted pro-actively. We have started the process of auctioning coal mines in a transparent and honest manner. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: By which the coal production will increase and satisfy the requirements. Coal India has also increased production by seven per cent which will help to assuage the requirements of coal plants. I am happy to inform the House that as of today not a single thermal plant in the whole country is suffering for want of coal. Every plant has sufficient coal. As regards the plants which cannot be set up in time, why the rupee depreciated from 45 to 62, it is something they can answer better than me. In this Government's tenure, the rupee is stable, it has not deteriorated and the economy is in good shape. For the funding of these projects, the Government only on the 28th announced a new scheme by which 20,000 crore rupees will be allocated to an infrastructure investment trust. We will also invite international funds. We hope that it will help the stressed plants come up faster.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, do you really want to ask a question? *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* If you can forgo the question... *...(Interruptions)...* I would request you to forgo the question. *...(Interruptions)...* Please forgo the question, so that I can rotate the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, क्योंकि प्रमोद जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ी तमाम चीजों को पूछा है और यह उत्तर प्रदेश से जुड़ा हुआ एक गंभीर मामला है, इसलिए मैं एक मिनट में अपना सवाल पूछ लूंगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी दिल्ली आए थे, आपके साथ उनकी बैठक हुई। यह पूरा सदन जानना चाहता है कि उस बैठक में

किन-किन बिन्दुओं पर आपकी और मुख्य मंत्री जी की सहमति बनी और उस सहमति के आधार पर आप लोगों ने जिन योजनाओं पर हस्ताक्षर किए, वे योजनाएं कब से लागू होना शुरू करेंगी? साथ ही साथ National Green Tribunal ने जो आदेश दिए हैं, उन आदेशों से आपके कितने नए पॉवर प्लांट्स अफेक्टिव हो रहे हैं और उनके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** सर, उत्तर प्रदेश एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां पर अगर 2011-12 से लेकर 2014-15 की स्थिति देखें तो वहां पर एनर्जी शॉर्टेज 2011-12 में 11.3 परसेंट थी...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** हमने मुख्य मंत्री के साथ समझौते के बारे में पूछा है, हम यह नहीं पूछ रहे ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't start a discussion.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** पीक शॉर्टेज 2.3 परसेंट थी, आज वह स्थिति बिगड़कर 2014-15 में... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मुख्य मंत्री साहब के साथ उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई, हम उसके बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't start a discussion.

**श्री विनय कटियार :** वे कैसे बता देंगे कि मुख्य मंत्री साहब से क्या बातचीत हुई...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** 2011-12 से लेकर 2014-15 गत तीन वर्षों में एनर्जी शॉर्टेज ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** बजरंगी भाई भी बोलने लगे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do it.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल :** आपने ही पूछा ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you please finish it? I want to go on to the next question.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, he has asked a question and I have to answer it. 11 परसेंट एनर्जी शॉर्टेज बढ़कर 16 परसेंट हो गयी है और पीक शॉर्टेज दो-ढाई परसेंट से बढ़कर 17 परसेंट हो गयी है। पिछले तीन वर्ष में वहां की यह हालत है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी मुझे मिलने आए, बहुत अच्छी भेंट हुई, हमने कई विषय उनके सामने रखे और उन्होंने भी कई विषय हमारे सामने रखे। अंत में उन्होंने जो-जो रिक्वेस्ट्स कीं, केन्द्र सरकार ने लगभग सभी बिन्दुओं पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। अब राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र के पास स्कीम भेजनी पड़ेगी। केन्द्र सरकार की स्कीम सभी राज्यों के लिए समान है। जैसे-जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश एक-एक स्कीम भेजेगा, वैसे-वैसे केन्द्र सरकार, जैसा कि मैंने पहले सदन में कहा है कि आपकी सरकार एक कदम बढ़ाएगी, तो केन्द्र सरकार दो कदम बढ़ाएगी। आपके मुख्य मंत्री ने कोयले के ब्लॉक का आवंटन मांगा, हम उस पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं और जरूर देंगे।



**Scholarship to students of Urdu medium schools**

\*63. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of Urdu medium schools in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated for scholarships to these schools during 2013 and 2014 and the number of students benefited during those years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are instances of improper utilization of funds; and
- (d) if so, the actions being taken to utilize the funds properly?

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

**Statement**

(a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, there are a total of 28,276 Urdu medium schools in the country, out of which 16,382 are government schools. The State-wise details of Urdu medium schools are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs provide scholarships to students belonging to minority category. The funds released during the last three years and the number of students benefitted under the Scholarship Scheme are as under :

(₹ in crore)

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme		Post-matric Scholarship Scheme		Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	
	Scholarships awarded	Fund Released	Scholarships awarded	Fund Released	Scholarships awarded	Fund Released
2012-13	6436984	786.19	755643	326.55	680496	181.21
2013-14	7794190	963.79	890467	515.76	100428	260.00
2014-15	7035460	1062.04	855785	467.60	107263	297.36
TOTAL	21266634	2812.02	2501895	1309.91	888187	738.57

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Statement***Number of Schools with Urdu Medium 2013-14*

State	All	Government
Andhra Pradesh	4067	3141
Assam	68	9
Bihar	3624	2597
Chhattisgarh	133	11
Delhi	113	101
Goa	33	23
Gujarat	144	130
Haryana	18	
Himachal Pradesh	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	1367	1227
Jharkhand	913	463
Karnataka	5227	4125
Kerala	2	
Madhya Pradesh	941	210
Maharashtra	5282	2832
Manipur	4	
Meghalaya	1	
Odisha	283	148
Punjab	4	
Rajasthan	574	44
Sikkim	1	1
Tamil Nadu	280	214
Tripura	3	
Uttar Pradesh	3459	175
Uttarakhand	124	20
West Bengal	1610	911
TOTAL	28276	16382

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would seek my first supplementary. What is the proportion of scholarships awarded in comparison to the number of students from minority community?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the answer reflects that in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the pre-matric scholarships awarded to children from minority community are 2,12,66,634 and in the post-matric scholarship schemes, the scholarships awarded in all these years from 2012 to 2015...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My question is not that. Please understand my question. What is the proportion of scholarships awarded in comparison to the number of students? Suppose 100 students are there, how many have you allotted? Is it 100, 90 or 80?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let the answer be given.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would request the Member to allow me to finish my answer before he jumps to any conclusions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be finished before you come to that conclusion.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would request the Member to allow me to finish my answer. The answer that I have highlighted in the question gives the exact number of students who have been given scholarships at the pre-matric, post-matric and means-cum-merit scholarship schemes. This is to highlight to the hon. Member that as and when students seek these scholarships, these scholarships are given.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: What percentage of the total funds spent for scholarships is given to minority students?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: The answer in itself is self-explanatory. The funds allocated for pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarship schemes highlight the amount spent from 2012 to 2015. Additionally, Sir, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member that there are scholarships, namely, the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, the National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education, Scheme for Grants-in-aid given, Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girl Students, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students Scheme, the upgradation of Merit Scholarship and the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad. Sir, the schemes are bifurcated under various Ministries including the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Tribal Affairs and the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme for scholarships. These all encompass a major thrust towards students, especially from economically challenged backgrounds and minority communities.

**श्री मो. नदीमूल हक :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सेशन में इन्होंने कहा था कि जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय में उर्दू टीचर्स की जगहें खाली हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उर्दू टीचर्स की जगहें भरी हैं या नहीं भरी हैं? अगर ये भरी नहीं गई हैं, तो क्यों नहीं भरी गई हैं और ये कब तक भरी जाएंगी?

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق : سبھا پتی مجودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائنے منتری جی کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے سیشن میں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ جواہر نوودے ودیالے میں اردو ٹیچرس کی جگہیں خالی ہیں۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائنے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی تک اردو ٹیچرس کی جگہیں بھری ہیں یا نہیں بھری ہیں؟ اگر یہ بھری نہیں گئی ہیں، تو کیوں نہیں بھری گئی ہیں اور یہ کب تک بھری جائیں گی؟

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी:** सभापति महोदय, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय में जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, we have started teaching Urdu as third language in 35 schools and as regional language in 12 schools in Jammu and Kashmir. There were 84 posts created for Urdu teachers out of which currently, 32 appointments have been made and for remaining 46 posts of TGT on direct recruitment basis, 34 candidates have already been recommended for appointment.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, the question is not about scholarships to minority. The question is about the number of Urdu-medium schools in the country, the quantum of funds allocated for scholarships to these schools. So, there is no answer as to how much scholarships have been given to the Urdu-medium schools. That is the first point. The figure given is for the entire minorities. It is the figure of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, which has been given. But the question is: What is the number of Urdu-medium schools in the country? For that, you have given a list. The second question is : how many scholarships have been given to the Urdu medium schools? The answer has not come. There are more than 15 million Urdu speaking mother-tongue students between the age of 6 and 12 in the country. It is the policy of the Government that the basic primary education should be imparted in the mother-tongue. The number of Urdu medium schools is only 28,000. According to the population, if the primary education should be in mother-tongue, then 75,000 schools are required in this country. The major schools are functioning only in four States. Only four States, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and the other State have 50 per cent of the schools. The rest of the country has only 14,000 schools. There are not sufficient Urdu schools as per the population. In view of the policy of the Government primary education of the child should be in mother-tongue, that is, Urdu, may I know from the Minister whether she would take necessary steps to set up more Urdu medium primary schools and direct the States to do so?

†Tranliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the medium of instruction falls within the realm of the State Government, given that Education is a part of the Concurrent List.

I would also like to highlight to the hon. Member that in so far as the answer given in the written reply is concerned it is in itself complete. The scholarships are mainly targeted at individual students and not at institutions because it is the student's desire to study, that the Government tries to support through financial aid.

In so far as we are trying to support more Urdu medium schools is concerned, the Government of India under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan supports States to open schools within the norms given. If a State Government so desires to open an Urdu medium school, then, the Government of India supports as long as the proposal is within the norm prescribed.

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम :** सभापति महोदय, माननीया मंत्री जी से जो सवाल है, उसका जवाब तो गोलमोल आया, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अल्पसंख्यक बच्चों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, वह जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी के माध्यम से दी जाती है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में इस बात को देख रहा हूँ कि बड़ी तादाद में छात्रवृत्ति लौट कर आ जाती है और जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी इन्साफ नहीं करते हैं। जिस तरह से एससी/एसटी के बच्चों की छात्रवृत्ति डायरेक्ट स्कूल में जाती है, क्या माननीया मंत्री जी नीति में परिवर्तन करके कुछ ऐसा करेंगी कि अल्पसंख्यक बच्चों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति डायरेक्ट स्कूलों में जाने लगे, ताकि उससे बच्चे लाभान्वित हों और केन्द्र की छात्रवृत्ति की रकम लौट कर न आए?

چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : سبھا پتی مہودے، مانئییہ منتزی جی سے جو سوال ہے، اس کا جواب تو گول مول آیا، لیکن میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ اقلیتی بچوں کو جو چھاتر-ورٹی دی جاتی ہے، وہ ضلع شکشا ادھیکاری کے ماتھم سے دی جاتی ہے۔ میں مذہبی پردیش میں اس بات کو دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ بڑی تعداد میں چھاتر-ورٹی لوٹ کر آجاتی ہے اور ضلع شکشا ادھیکاری انصاف نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ جس طرح سے ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی۔ کے بچوں کی چھاتر-ورٹی ڈائریکٹ اسکول میں جاتی ہے، کیا مانئییہ منتزی جی نیٹی میں تبدیلی کر کے کچھ ایسا کریں گی کہ اقلیتی بچوں کو دی جانے والی چھاتر-ورٹی ڈائریکٹ اسکولوں میں جانے لگے، تاکہ اس سے بچوں کو فائدہ ہو اور کیندر کی چھاتر-ورٹی کی رقم لوٹ کر نہ آئے؟

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी :** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरा जवाब भी डायरेक्ट था और स्कॉलरशिप डायरेक्ट जाए, यह भी मेरा प्रयास है।

#### Relaxation from R&R clause in acquisition of land

\*64. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought exemption from Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) clause of the Land Acquisition Act, on the ground that road

<sup>†</sup>Tranliteration in Urdu Script.

projects are linear and do not involve large scale displacement of people, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of road projects that are being affected by this clause, State-wise; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) to (c) At the time of Inter-Ministerial consultation before notification of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, sought exemption from the applicability of the provisions of the said Act in cases of acquisition of land under the National Highways (NH) Act, 1956 for the National Highway (NH) projects on the ground that such projects are linear and do not involve large scale displacement of people. Since, construction and development of NH projects are continuous process, on promulgation of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, read with the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, all the National Highway projects implemented during the currency of enforcement of these legislations are governed by provisions under them.

**डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू :** सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने माना है कि उसने अमेंडमेंट किया है और नेशनल हाईवेज को एग्जेंप्शन दी गई है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि इससे देश में कितनी परियोजनाएँ प्रभावित हो रही हैं, जिसके चलते काम रुक गया है?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** सभापति महोदय, हमें नेशनल हाईवेज के लिए 35,000 किलोमीटर में लगभग 88,000 हेक्टेयर लैंड एक्वायर करनी थी। पहले उसकी कीमत 70,000 करोड़ रुपए थी। अब कंपेंसेशन बढ़ गई है और वह 1,90,000 करोड़ रुपए तक पहुँच गई है। इसमें लैंड एक्विजिशन एक कारण है। इसके साथ-साथ फॉरेस्ट एंवायरनमेंट क्लियरेंस, बाद में रेलवे ओवरब्रिजिंग की प्रॉब्लम्स के कारण करीब 3,80,000 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट्स स्टक-अप हुए थे, जिनमें से करीब 1,40,000 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट्स क्लियर हुए हैं। इसमें करीब 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमने टर्मिनेट कर दिए हैं और करीब 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिनमें अभी भी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री समाधान नहीं ढूँढ़ सकी है। इनके मार्गदर्शन के लिए हमने कैबिनेट के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा है। Land acquisition की जो कॉस्ट है, वह काफी बड़ी है, जिसके कारण जब यह प्रस्ताव ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की तरफ से हमारी तरफ आया था, तब स्वाभाविक रूप से हमने अपनी बात उसमें कही।

मैं सदन को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार के समय में जो बिल आया था, उसमें जो Act No. - 105 है, उसके Forth Schedule के अनुसार 13 Acts को ऑलरेडी land acquisition से exempt किया था। उसमें से National Highway Act को भी exempt किया गया था, जो

consent और socio-economic assessment की बात थी। इसके लिए हमने जो ordinance निकाला था, अगर 31 दिसम्बर से पहले हम यह ordinance नहीं निकालते, तो हम लोगों में भी इसे लेकर कन्फ्यूजन था और किसान भी पैसे नहीं ले रहे थे, इस तरह शायद हम आगे काम भी नहीं कर सकते थे। ऑर्डिनेंस निकलने के बाद हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने करीब एक गुना से चार गुना तक इसके दाम बढ़ाकर 1400 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा एमाउंट किसानों को दिया है और जिस प्रकार से इस ऐक्ट में provision है, अभी भी हम लोग उसमें और भी अधिक बढ़ा कर देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू :** सभापति महोदय, मैंने मंत्री जी से बड़ा साफ सवाल पूछा था कि इससे किस-किस राज्य में कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं इफेक्ट कर रही हैं? मंत्री जी अभी आपने अपने जवाब में कहा कि कुछ योजनाओं को टर्मिनेट भी किया गया है, उनको टर्मिनेट करने का कारण क्या है? मंत्री महोदय हमें यह बताने की कृपा करें कि उनको किसलिए टर्मिनेट किया गया?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** सर, आज मेरे पास प्रोजेक्टवाइज रोड सेक्टर की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन किलोमीटर में इसकी जो लेंथ है, वह काफी बड़ी है, इसलिए land acquisition की प्रॉब्लम तो आती ही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से land acquire होती है। अनेक राज्यों, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि में प्रॉब्लम यह हुई है कि land acquisition 10% ही हुआ था, लेकिन साथ ही साथ work order भी दे दिया गया, appointment भी दे दी गई। Forest and Environmental Clearance अभी मिला नहीं और work order दे दिया गया, appointment दे दी गई। इन कारणों से दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक मशीनरीज साइट पर खड़ी रहीं, लेकिन contractor काम नहीं कर पाए।

इस अनुभव के बाद अब हमने निर्णय लिया है कि कम से कम 80% land acquisition हुए बिना और Forest and Environmental Clearance के बिना हम कोई ऑर्डर नहीं देंगे। अंदाज़न में कह सकता हूँ कि इस negligence के कारण देश का करीब 40 से 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है।

इस काम में करीब 40 contractors involved हैं, जिनमें देश की ऐसी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, जिनका नाम लेने में भी मुझे संकोच होता है। ये कंपनियां इसलिए मेरी तरफ नहीं आ रही थीं कि हमको काम करना है या काम दीजिए, ये कंपनियां मेरे पास इसलिए आ रही थीं कि हमारा काम टर्मिनेट कीजिए। इसके कारण हमने करीब 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स टर्मिनेट कर दिए हैं और अब दोबारा से टेंडर निकालकर उन पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। इससे इनकी कॉस्ट भी बढ़ी है। Forest and Environmental Clearance में delays के कारण और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा land acquisition में delays के कारण इस देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान सहन करना पड़ा है। इससे road sector का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है।

हम लोग अब राज्यों के साथ coordination की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिससे इसमें कुछ सुधार हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल गया था और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी के साथ मैंने मीटिंग की थी, वहां काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स में उन्होंने मदद की है। अन्य सभी राज्य सरकारें भी इसमें मदद कर रही हैं। इसके लिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश भी गया था, उन्होंने भी मदद की है। मुझे लगता है कि land acquisition की प्रॉब्लम complicated जरूर है, लेकिन अपने फॉलोअप के बाद हम इसको अवश्य पूरा कर लेंगे। शायद next time जब मैं पार्लियामेंट के अगले सेशन में आऊंगा, तब इस देश का एक भी प्रोजेक्ट डिलेड नहीं रहेगा, stuck-up नहीं रहेगा, सब क्लीयर होगा। जो क्लीयर नहीं होगा, उसको टर्मिनेट करके, नये सिरे से टेंडर देकर हम उस पर काम शुरू करेंगे।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा कि खास तौर पर भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना के कारण बहुत सारे ऐसे किसान हैं, जिनका घर परियोजना के बीच में पड़ गया है, लेकिन उनको सही मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है। आपके पास मूल्य निर्धारण का क्या मापदंड है?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है, इसमें अब आश्चर्यजनक बदलाव हुआ है। मेरे पास चार दिन पहले दो भाई मिलने के लिए आए थे, जिनकी जमीन रोड में जा रही थी और दोनों भाई हमसे यह कह रहे थे कि मेरी जमीन ले लो। दोनों भाइयों में यह स्पर्द्धा चल रही थी कि मेरी जमीन ली जाए। इसका कारण यह है, हालांकि मेरा यह बताना उचित नहीं होगा, जहां मार्केट वैल्यू 50 लाख रुपये थी, वहां हम लोग 3 करोड़ रुपये और 4 करोड़ रुपये तक दे रहे हैं। नये ऐक्ट के कारण इसमें जो सुधार हुआ है, उसी से ऐसा सम्भव हुआ है। मैं किसान हूँ, इसलिए इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जिसकी जमीन पर हम यह काम कर रहे हैं, उसको उचित मुआवज़ा अवश्य मिलना चाहिए और यह मुआवज़ा हम दे रहे हैं।

मैं आपको यह बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स में किसानों की जो cost of land acquisition है, उसको लेकर उस प्रोजेक्ट में अगर हम 20 साल के लिए उसको इक्विटी दे सकते हैं, तो उसको 20 साल तक टोल की इन्कम भी मिलेगी। उसमें specific return 14% से 15% निश्चित करके land acquisition में वह 50% कॉस्ट ले सकता है और 50% इक्विटी ले सकता है अथवा वह 75% इक्विटी और 25% कैश ले सकता है अथवा वह 100% कैश ले सकता है। इसकी च्वाइस हम किसान को देंगे। चूंकि कुछ समाज सुधारकों ने ऐसा विषय उठाया है कि जब किसान के पास करोड़ों रुपये के हिसाब से पैसा आ जाता है, एकदम इतना पैसा आने के बाद वह खर्च हो जाता है और फिर बाद में किसान की परिस्थिति बिगड़ जाती है।

उसके रिटर्न्स मिलने चाहिए, इस प्रकार का भी एक सुझाव आया था। अभी इसके ऊपर निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, पर इसके ऊपर भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, इन्होंने पूछा था...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, इन्होंने पूछा था कि मूल्य निर्धारण करने की नीति क्या है?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** सर, यह सब्जेक्ट concurrent list में है और भारत सरकार ने जो बिल पास किया, उसमें बिल का एक पार्ट होता है और उसके बाद रूल्स बनने की दूसरी बात होती है। पिछली बार जब जयराम रमेश जी ने यह बिल पास किया था, तब हरियाणा की सरकार ने केवल दो गुना कीमतें दी थी और हमारे महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने उस समय 2.25 times recommend किया था। हमारी सरकार ने 31 दिसम्बर को ordinance निकलने के बाद यह कहा कि compensation और पुनर्वासन के साथ कोई compromise नहीं होगा और एक के बजाए चार गुना का जो spirit था, हम सब जगह land acquisition पर वह कीमत दे रहे हैं। हमने कहीं किसानों का नुकसान नहीं किया, एक भी जगह पर कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ।



**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि शहर और ग्राम में आप जो acquisition करते हैं, शहर और ग्राम की सीमा के बाहर जो acquisition करते हैं, उसमें आप उसकी कितनी जमीन लेते हैं?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, mainly 80 परसेंट land acquisition इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए होता है। रोड के लिए, रोड की width बढ़ाने के लिए जितनी land acquisition की आवश्यकता होती है, उतनी हम करते हैं। जैसी रोड है, उस हिसाब से land acquisition होता है। हमारी four lane हैं, six lane हैं, eight lane हैं, उस हिसाब से land acquisition होता है। रोड के लिए जमीन लेने का amount बहुत कम है, पर उसके बाद जो ready reckoner होता है, जो राज्य सरकार का नियम होता है, राज्य सरकार के नियम के अनुसार राज्य सरकार के कलक्टर महोदय इसकी कॉस्ट पक्की करते हैं और कॉस्ट निश्चित करने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने जो नियम पास किया है, उसके अनुसार उसको चार गुना तक बढ़ाया जाता है और वह कॉस्ट हम दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुम्बई-गोवा रोड है, जिसके सेक्शन फेज का उद्घाटन मंत्री महोदय ने किया, लेकिन पहले फेज का काम तीन साल से वैसा ही पड़ा है, वहां कुछ भी काम नहीं होता है। उस पर एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पहले फेज को पूरा करने के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा? पहला फेज ऐसे ही बीच में क्यों पड़ा है?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, सम्मानीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह सही है, क्योंकि मैं भी इस विषय से बहुत संवेदनशीलता से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह death trap है। मुम्बई-गोवा रोड पर रोज इतने लोग मर रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि देश में 5 लाख एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, जिनमें 3 लाख लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है और 3 लाख लोगों के हाथ-पैर टूट जाते हैं और इसके कारण प्रोजेक्ट डिले होते हैं। मुझे कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि पनवेल के पास एक फॉरेस्ट का मामला है, जो आप जानते हैं, आप वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, उनका clearance न मिलने के कारण काफी अड़चन आ रही है। अभी मैंने जावडेकर जी के साथ दो बार मीटिंग की है, उससे सॉल्यूशन निकलेगा। जहां तक land acquisition की बात है, इसमें कोंकण के चार जिलें हैं, जैसे रायगढ़ जिला है, रत्नागिरी जिला है, सिन्दुदुर्ग जिला है और मैंने रत्नागिरी में आकर भी वहां land acquisition की मीटिंग ली थी। अभी तीन दिन पहले महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री जी के साथ भी मीटिंग हुई है। हमने पैसा भी deposit करके रखा है और जो भी राज्य सरकार तय करेगी, हम उतना पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मुझे लगता है कि तीन महीने में मुम्बई-गोवा रोड पर land acquisition की सभी प्रॉब्लम्स समाप्त हो जाएंगी। मुम्बई-गोवा का जो four lane concrete road है, जिसमें साढ़े हजार से पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए लागत आएगी, उसको हम आने वाले दो-ढाई साल में निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगे।

15 ब्रिजेज का काम, जिसका मैंने भूमि पूजन किया था, जैसा कि आपने कहा है, उनमें से लगभग ब्रिजेज के वर्क ऑर्डर दिए गए हैं और उसके काम की शुरुआत हो रही है।

**Conflicting provisions for composition of oversight committees under SAGY**

\*65. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Guidelines dated 11th October, 2014 and the 'Ready Reckoner and Frequently Asked Questions Booklet' dated 17th December, 2014 issued by the Ministry contain conflicting provisions regarding the composition and constitution of the national level committees for overseeing the implementation of the scheme;

(b) whether the change in constitution of the national level oversight committees included in the ready reckoner would prevail over the scheme guidelines; and

(c) the legal basis, procedure and timeframe for constitution of the oversight committees?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Guidelines provide that for overseeing the implementation, there will be two national level committees. One will be headed by the Minister for Rural Development with the participation of the Ministers in charge of Planning, Programme Implementation and other key ministries as may be decided. The second committee will be headed by the Secretary of Rural Development with representatives from the key Ministries listed in the Guidelines. The 'Ready Reckoner and Frequently Asked Questions Booklet', which was released later, differ from the Guidelines with regard to the composition of the Committee headed by Minister (Rural Development) to the effect that the booklet also provides for representation of 6 to 8 Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on rotation basis.

Guidelines thereof, has authorized the Ministry of Rural Development to modify the Guidelines of the Scheme, if required, in the light of the experience gained in due course. Accordingly, a notification to amend the SAGY guidelines to provide for the nomination of Hon'ble Members of Parliament to the Committee headed by Minister (Rural Development) is being issued by the Ministry.

(b) The Scheme Guidelines are being amended to provide for nomination of the Members of Parliament to the committee headed by Minister (Rural Development). Till then, existing Guidelines will continue to be in operation.

(c) The basis of changes is the power given by the Cabinet to the Ministry of Rural Development to amend the guidelines in the light of experience gained. In the meantime, nominations have been sought from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. On receipt, the notification will be issued after seeking the approval of Minister (Rural Development).

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Sir, to the question that I had put to the hon. Minister, the answer given is totally contradictory. I had stated that by holding MPs accountable to the Ministry of Rural Development through this Oversight Committee, the Government is breaching the doctrine of separation of powers between the Legislature and the Executive. In this context, even earlier, in November and December, I had sought clarification on the *Adarsh Gram Yojana*, but I did not receive even an acknowledgement for the queries that I had raised. Now, I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister: According to the Scheme guidelines, MPs are made a part of the implementing agency for the Scheme. Does the provision to include MPs in monitoring the Oversight Committee not create a conflict of interest, as those who are implementing are the ones who are monitoring the schemes? I would like to seek a clarification on this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, when the scheme was launched in October, 2014, some guidelines were issued by the Rural Development Ministry and later on, a booklet was also issued, a ready-reckoner book for the Hon. MPs, but it was thought that MPs should also have the participation in the Committee which is at the level of the Rural Development Ministry. So, it was decided that there should be MPs from both the Houses of Parliament and in that, we sought the election or the nomination of the MPs from both Houses and that was the reason that there is some contradiction between the ready-reckoner book and the earlier guidelines that were issued. Otherwise, whenever when we get all the MPs nominated on the body, they would be part of the Committee which is at the national level.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the second question.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE: As Hon. Minister has already mentioned that it is contradictory, my question is, Sir: How is this Committee different from the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District level to monitor the rural development programme set-up under the guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development? How do you feel that these Committees are different? I mean both the Committees.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: The arrangement is like this that there would be two Committees at the national level. One Committee would be chaired by the Rural Development Ministry, and one Minister, that is, the Planning Minister, would be one of the Members from the Ministers and there is a second Committee which is of the level of the Secretary and the Rural Development Secretary would be the Chairman. But, as far as the implementation of the scheme is concerned, there would be State-level Committee and at the District level, there would be a Committee, but the District Collector or the District Magistrate would be the Nodal Officer for the Committee to see and to ensure the implementation of the Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Sir, my question is not being answered.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, "सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना" अपने आप में एक बहुत अच्छी योजना इस सरकार की आई है। हम सब लोगों ने, मैंने भी एक गाँव adopt किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस adoption के बाद उनके पास कैसे अनुभव आए हैं? इस adoption के बाद उन गाँवों में किस तरह का implementation है, उसमें एमपीज़ का रोल क्या है और वे उसे कैसे करेंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, we have received very good response from the Members of the Parliament from both the Houses and till now, 661 Hon. Members of Parliament, have shown their interest and selected their Gram Panchayat. That constitutes 84 per cent of the total MPs of both the Houses. Sir, there are 485 Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha, that is 89 per cent of the total strength, and 176 Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, that is, 72 per cent, who have identified their Gram Panchayats.

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप यह बताइए कि काम कैसे कराएँगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Till now, 585 Charge Officers are appointed. That is 88 per cent of the TOTAL Gram Panchayats selected and as Hon. Member has said, काम कैसे कराओगे? काम कराने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया है। उसको जब तक पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा —यह आदर्श ग्राम योजना दो साल के अंदर पूरी होगी। इसके तहत जो हमने पहली बात की है वह ऑनरेबिल एम.पीज़. से उनकी चॉयस मांगी है कि आपको कौन सी ग्राम पंचायत लेनी है आदर्श ग्राम के लिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I seek your protection. The question has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer given, please raise it. Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. Because of inclement weather, the venue of this evening's dinner has been shifted from 6, Maulana Azad Road to Vigyan Bhavan. The time remains the same, that is, 7.45 p.m.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### **Repair works on NH-8 at Majhigam, Chikhli**

\*66. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation(s) for repairing the dilapidated stone pitched toe wall for protection of slope of the high embankment in front of Pattidar Samaj Community Hall at 313 km. of Surat-Dahisar section of NH-8 at Majhigam, Chikhli;

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) officials have inspected the place during the last six months and if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when NHAI is going to direct concessionaire to repair the same carefully and also put a net to protect stone pitching?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of The House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The protection work including dry rubble stone pitching work at above location has been completed in February, 2013. However, at km. 313.650 (Left Hand Side), dry rubble stone pitching had dislodged during the monsoon of 2014. The concessionaire has rectified the same under the supervision of Independent Engineer (IE) appointed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

(c) and (d) The said site was inspected by NHAI representative, IE & Concessionaire and the Concessionaire was instructed to carry out the repair works. The Concessionaire has completed the rectification work of dry rubble stone pitching

as per the specifications. There is no provision in the Concession Agreement for putting a net to protect the stone pitching as it is not technically required.

#### **Filling up of vacancies of VCs in Central Universities**

\*67. PROF. MRINAL MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2644 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th August, 2014 and state:

(a) whether the position of Vice Chancellors (VCs) in 16 Central Universities, which were vacant as on 4th August, 2014, have already been filled up, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not filling these vacancies, as yet?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Out of 16 positions of Vice Chancellors in Central Universities which were vacant on 4th August, 2014, four vacancies of Vice Chancellors at Central University of Gujarat, Central University of Kerala, Central University of Punjab and Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand, have been filled up.

The Search Committees have given the recommendations/panels for appointment of Vice Chancellors for 3 Central Universities namely Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh), Central University of Karnataka and Central University of Himachal Pradesh.

Applications have been received and Search Committees have been constituted for the posts of Vice Chancellors for Central University of Haryana and Central University of Bihar.

Applications for the posts of Vice Chancellor of Central University of Kashmir and Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Chhattisgarh, have been received.

5 Central Universities *i.e.* Central University of Jharkhand, Central University of Odisha, Central University of Rajasthan, Central University of Tamil Nadu and North-Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya, have been directed to issue advertisement immediately.

The Search Committees for selection of Vice Chancellors of 8 Central Universities namely Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh), Central University of Bihar, Central University of Kashmir, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Chhattisgarh, Central University of Jharkhand, Central University of Odisha, Central University of

Tamil Nadu and North-Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya, were scrapped earlier and process was re-started.

**Budget cut for education sector**

\*68. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been huge cuts in the budget for the education sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In the year 2014-15, the budget estimates for the Ministry of HRD was ₹82771.10 crore. The proposed budget 2015-16 has indicated ₹69074.76 crore for the Ministry of HRD. The budget estimates for this Ministry for 2015-16 have been drawn up in the context of the 14th Finance Commission wherein a higher tax devolution to the States has been recommended.

**World Bank report on primary education**

†\*69. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several negative remarks have recently been made regarding the quality of primary education in the country in a report of the World Bank, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is a need to bring about a change in the education policy in order to improve the quality of primary education in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) World Bank Report on 'Student Learning in South Asia – Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Priorities' in 2014, highlights that South Asia has made considerable progress in improving access to education but faces a major quality challenge in primary and secondary education. The Report emphasises on investing in education quality and that policies to improve student learning outcomes should be embedded within a larger agenda of inclusive growth and governance reform.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

For India specifically, the report points out that both Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have led to impressive increases in enrolment, school infrastructure, provision of trained teachers, free textbooks and ensuring access to elementary schools even in rural areas. The Report points out that overall student achievement is low and the policies to promote equity in education need to focus on reducing the large and growing learning gaps between poor and better-off children.

(b) The Government of India is itself concerned about and has taken measures to improve quality of learning outcomes in elementary schools, by supporting the State Governments/ UT Administrations. The 3rd round of National Achievement Survey for Class III, V and VIII has revealed that learning levels have marginally improved but remain low.

The Central Government through the SSA has introduced several measures to improve the quality of elementary education through (i) introducing the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', a foundational programme to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics; (ii) a focussed programme on strengthening Science and Maths learning at the upper primary level; (iii) sharing an exemplar on Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in elementary education developed by the NCERT; (iv) notifying learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT; (v) providing funds and technical guidance to States for annual refresher training of teachers and (vi) providing academic support to teachers and schools through Block and Cluster Resource Centres.

#### **Rameswaram-Talaimannar shipping and ferry services**

\*70. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the willingness of Sri Lankan Government to restore the Rameswaram-Talaimannar shipping and ferry services has been reciprocated by Indian Government; and

(b) if so, what is the tentative date of inauguration of the pending Dhanushkodi infrastructure project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Passenger Transportation by Sea between India and Sri Lanka on January 07, 2011 which *inter alia* includes restoration of ferry service between Talaimannar and Rameswaram.



(b) The tender for construction of the Dhanushkodi project's missing link from 183/2 km. to 188/2 km. on NH-49 has been awarded in May, 2014 which provides for completion of work by June, 2016. Further, another sanction for reconstruction of the Dhanushkodi project's missing link from 188/2 km. to 192/7 km. on NH-49 has been issued in November, 2014 for execution by State Government of Tamil Nadu which provides for completion in 24 months after award of tender.

#### **Review of legislation pertaining to coal block allocation**

\*71. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is taking steps to review the existing legislation and introduce a clearer law on the expiry of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 in the light of the Delhi High Court's remarks on the said ordinance which described the ordinance as totally unclear;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-line for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government intends to introduce the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 to replace the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 in the current session of the Parliament. There are no changes proposed in the Bill.

#### **Utilization of funds under SSA**

\*72. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated to different States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been fully utilized during the last three financial years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government to get the funds fully utilized to make the scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The central releases and the expenditure reported by the States/UTs, including State share under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) programme are given in Statement (*See below*). To ensure full utilization, the central share is released in installments based on pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate State share and receipt of utilization certificates. The utilization of funds are reviewed every quarter with States/UTs.

**Statement***Central Releases and Expenditure under SSA*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		(₹ in lakh)
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	337247.68	141049.46	255233.50	174715.39	281301.52	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10	26705.67	43764.67	47581.03	19261.85	27951.01	
3.	Assam	106921.15	124930.52	130881.60	158075.47	131820.73	111710.54	
4.	Bihar	185108.20	408963.04	275462.25	537009.15	261013.11	464515.23	
5.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	158992.40	76699.64	140262.60	
6.	Goa	1079.14	1934.35	1013.04	1729.03	1333.57	2122.60	
7.	Gujarat	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	223362.25	80559.63	110874.10	
8.	Haryana	40461.41	77193.8	33810.35	70379.94	35088.42	62677.23	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	25196.78	10737.30	25308.45	11453.10	19799.95	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30070.50	104733.46	50805.85	88218.34	89143.50	111710.53	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	174457.09	45010.71	81742.33
12.	Karnataka	62788.35	124995.76	68450.58	154767.20	65371.33	91639.05
13.	Kerala	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	42970.40	20800.66	40560.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	326932.33	200408.56	342673.13
15.	Maharashtra	117962.58	181066.45	106854.62	159280.35	65653.65	103800.01
16.	Manipur	3940.55	8389.53	17362.44	11869.47	13193.93	21941.80
17.	Meghalaya	14410.60	19782.59	18670.78	21572.59	28340.86	32342.29
18.	Mizoram	10814.05	14084.57	15317.60	16364.23	10657.69	12842.05
19.	Nagaland	9798.33	10315.05	11231.95	12941.93	15803.02	17151.36
20.	Odisha	92719.98	162570.06	104307.62	184811.77	73956.08	108390.20
21.	Punjab	48112.44	64703.06	49472.68	80968.62	38323.72	64292.06
22.	Rajasthan	148580.86	313064.4	153520.11	335718.89	242488.70	354100.45
23.	Sikkim	4022.84	4453.04	2693.85	3837.20	4195.08	4551.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	116817.5	71637.13	110294.21	96827.48	178541.42

25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Tripura	17493.76	24263.63	12010.11	14602.61	15991.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	515804.16	375476.26	681527.15	466698.04
28.	Uttarakhand	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	39452.84	22043.51
29.	West Bengal	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	455294.32	153196.42
30.	A & N Islands	907.36	1606.37	1089.28	1720.26	612.35
31.	Chandigarh	1611.21	3301.27	1772.64	2021.22	3009.26
32.	Dadra & N. Haveli	564.35	796.36	652.76	1508.76	927.19
33.	Daman & Diu	257.06	485.42	433.12	568.51	145.54
34.	Delhi	3783.29	8008.74	4293.24	7882.29	8322.82
35.	Lakshadweep	127.86	363.28	57.62	228.50	0.00
36.	Puducherry	757.62	1275.5	918.91	1232.44	443.19
TOTAL		2077538.33	3783409.92	2383655.62	4408714.74	2473509.82
						3994752.29

Note: Expenditure is against central share, State share, Finance Commission's Award reported by States/UTs.

NA: Not Applicable.

**Deaths due to road accidents**

\*73. SHRIRAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of deaths due to road accidents is increasing day by day;
- (b) whether about 20 lakh serious injuries take place annually due to road accidents;
- (c) whether Government has identified the prime causes of accidents and if so, the details thereof along with details of the measures taken to improve road safety;
- (d) the number of pedestrians and cyclists killed in road accidents during the last five years; and
- (e) the steps taken to check drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No, Sir. As per the latest issue of "Road Accidents in India 2013" published by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, the number of persons killed in road accidents has shown a declining trend in the last three years:

Year	Persons killed in road accidents
2011	1,42,485
2012	1,38,258
2013	1,37,572

(b) No, Sir. As per the latest issue of "Road Accidents in India 2013" published by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, about 1,74,022 persons were seriously injured in the country during the calendar year 2013.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the latest issue of "Road Accidents in India 2013" published by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, road accidents are caused by a number of factors These are:-

Fault of Driver	78%
Fault of pedestrian	2.0%
Fault of cyclist	0.8%
Defect in road conditions	1.4%

Defect in condition of motor vehicle	1.9%
Weather condition	1.0%
All other causes *	14.9%*

\* Includes Fault of Driver of other vehicles, Fault of Passengers, Poor light condition, Falling of boulders, Neglect of civic bodies, Stray animals, other causes and causes not known.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (iii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- (iv) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways.
- (vii) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (viii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (ix) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (x) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments under the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme for development on National Highways. National Highways Authority of India also provides

ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.

(d) Number of pedestrians and cyclists killed in road accidents during the last five years is given in the table below:

Years	Pedestrian killed	Cyclist killed
2009	15,983	5,443
2010	11,754	6,203
2011	12,867	6824
2012	12,031	6,600
2013	12,536	4,863

(e) The following steps have been initiated by the Government to check the drunken driving :-

- (i) The Ministry has advised all State Governments to strictly enforce Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving.
- (ii) All the State Government/UTs have been advised to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. Further they have also been requested to review cases where licenses has already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways and to take corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.

#### **Plan to enhance electricity generation**

†\*74. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to enhance electricity generation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for electricity generation through hydroelectricity, thermal power, solar energy and other sources and the targets fixed for electricity generation?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) In order to enhance electricity generation in the country, it has been planned to add 88,537 Mega Watt (MW) of generation capacity during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) from conventional sources. This comprises of 10,897 MW Hydro, 72,340 MW Thermal and 5,300 MW Nuclear.

In addition, 30,000 MW capacity is planned from Renewable sources during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) The projected investment under the Twelfth Five Year Plan for electricity is ₹ 15,01,666 crore and for Renewable Energy, it is ₹ 3,18,626 crore. The Central Sector plan outlay under 12th Five Year Plan for Ministry of Power is ₹ 4,40,796 crore (excluding Nuclear Power) and for Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, it is ₹ 33,003 crore.

The electricity generation target is fixed on year to year basis, and for the year 2014-15, it is 1,023 Billion Units (BU).

#### **Status of new institutions**

\*75. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the 19 new institutions *i.e.* 5 IITs, 6 IIMs, 4 CUs, 1 IISER, 1 NIT, 1 IIIT and 1 tribal university which were proposed within the starting 100 days of the present Government;

(b) the details of the budget cuts for the new IITs and IIMs announced in the last budget; and

(c) the detailed time-line, budget and implementation roadmap for the opening of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The following new institutions were included in the Union Budget for the year 2014-15 presented by the present Government:-

Sl. No.	Institute and State	Land
1.	IIM Bihar	The State Government of Bihar has offered land in Bodh Gaya, which has been visited by Site Selection Committee.



Sl. No.	Institute and State	Land
2.	IIM Odisha	The State Government of Odisha has offered land in Bhubaneswar, which has been visited by Site Selection Committee.
3.	IIM Maharashtra	The State Government of Maharashtra has offered land in Nagpur, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
4.	IIM Punjab	The State Government of Punjab has offered land near Amritsar, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
5.	IIM Himachal Pradesh	The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has offered land in Sirmaur; Site Selection Committee has been constituted.
6.	IIM Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in Visakhapatnam, which has since been accepted by the Central Government. Foundation stone of IIM Visakhapatnam has also been laid on 17th January 2015.
7.	IISER Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land near Tirupati, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
8.	IIT Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land at Merlapaka Village, Yerpedu (Mandal), Chittoor District (Near Tirupathi), which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
9.	IIT Kerala	The State Government Kerala had offered land in Pudukkottai West Village in the Pudukkottai Taluka of the State, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
10.	IIT Chhattisgarh	The State Government has offered two sites at Newai and Sankara (Patan) in the District of Durg (Bhilai). The Sites are under consideration of the

Sl. No.	Institute and State	Land
		Central Government after the visit of the Site Selection Committee.
11.	IIT Goa	The State Government has offered a site at Village Dargalim, Pernem. The Site Selection Committee recommended to acquire additional land, adjacent to the site identified.
12.	IIT Jammu	The State Government has offered six sites for the IIT Jammu. The Site Selection Committee has been constituted.
13.	IIIT Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered two sites one at Nannuru (Village), Orvaka (Mandal) of Kurnool district and second at Thangadancha (Village), Jupadu Bunglow (Mandal) of Kurnool District. Site Selection Committee has been constituted.
14.	NIT Andhra Pradesh	The State Government earlier proposed a site for permanent campus of NIT in West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Site was not found suitable. Now, the State Government has indicated alternate site.
15.	Central University Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered three sites in district Ananthapur which are under consideration of the Central Government.
16.	Tribal University Andhra Pradesh	Two sites were initially suggested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Tribal University which were not found suitable by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Central Government. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has now suggested three new sites one in Vishakhapatnam district and two in Vizianagaram district.
17.	Tribal University Telangana	The State Government of Telangana has not offered any land for establishment of this Institute.

Sl. No.	Institute and State	Land
18.	Jai Prakash Narayan Centre for Excellence in Humanities, Madhya Pradesh	The Detailed Project Report for establishment of the Centre has been prepared by the Indian Council of Social Science Research [ICSSR].

(b) The amount allocated to new IITs and IIMs in the budget estimate and the revised estimate is as under:-

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Institute	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
1.	Setting up of IITs at Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Kerala and five new IIMs at Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha and Maharashtra.	50000.00	6500.00
2.	IIT Andhra Pradesh	100.00	1.00
3.	IIM Andhra Pradesh	100.00	1.00

(c) The proposed IIMs, IITs & IISER under the guidance of mentor institutes have initiated process of admissions for academic session 2015-16. Temporary campuses have also been identified for these institutions. Detailed project report has been prepared for one IIT and one IIM. Draft EFC memorandum has been prepared for operationalising the new IITs/IIMs from their temporary campus. Construction of permanent campus may take about seven years of time.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Allocation of coal blocks

†641. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the process for allocation of coal blocks has been resumed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether specific policy measures have been taken to make the allocation process absolutely transparent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) For management and reallocation of 204 coal mines/blocks cancelled by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Government has promulgated 'the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014' on 26.12.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interests in the mines/blocks along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction or allotment to government company, as the case may be. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 have also been notified on 11.12.2014. The allocation of coal blocks would now be made in pursuance of the provisions of Ordinance and Rules made thereunder. The auction of coal blocks has been decided to be carried out in e-auction mode in order to keep the process transparent. The process of e-auction has commenced with the publication of a Notice Inviting Tenders (NIT) on 25.12.2014. The auction of coal blocks is an ongoing process and so far e-auction of 19 coal mines has been completed.

#### **Disinvestment of CIL**

642. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to disinvest 10 per cent of Government stake in Coal India Ltd. (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount raised thereby and for what purpose it is proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government has disinvested 10% paid up equity capital in Coal India Ltd.(CIL) out of Government of India's Shareholding of 89.65% through Offer For Sale (OFS) method on 30.01.2015. The total proceeds received to the Government of India is ₹ 22556.46 crore.

The disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 have been credited to the existing "Public Account" under the head National Investment Fund (NIF) and they would remain there until withdrawn/invested for the approved purposes. It was decided that the NIF would be utilized for the following purposes:

- (i) Subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSEs including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government in those CPSEs/PSB/Insurance Companies, is not diluted.
- (ii) Preferential allotment of shares of the CPSE to promoters as per SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 so that Government shareholding does not go down below 51% in all cases where the CPSE is going to raise fresh equity to meet its capital expenditure program.
- (iii) Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies.
- (iv) Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Banks.
- (v) Equity infusion in various Metro projects.
- (vi) Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vii) Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

#### **Coal to liquid pilot project**

†643. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the coal to Liquid Pilot Project (LPP);
- (b) the quantum of oil targeted to be produced every year by the project and the quantum of coal required for the purpose; and
- (c) the provision being made by Government to ensure that there may not be any shortage of coal for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A research project, Coal to Liquid (CTL) funded by Ministry of Coal is under implementation jointly by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Dhanbad and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDI), Ranchi. It is not a commercial project for CTL production. In this project, a Pilot Plant of 10 L capacity, is under erection at CIMFR, Digwadih Campus, Dhanbad. The requirement of coal for the research project is 225 Tonne (approx.) for testing of the catalysts. Thus, the project is aimed at developing indigenous catalyst for conversion

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of coal to liquid. The outcome of the project will eliminate the dependence on a technology provider for supply of catalyst.

**Allocation of coal blocks from WCL to Gujarat**

644. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for allocation of coal blocks from the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL);

(b) whether Government/WCL have been allocating coal to Gujarat as per the above criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is considering to allocate fuel subsidy to meet additional financial implications on account of import of coal for power generation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal based units, including Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) situated in Gujarat, are predominantly supplied coal from coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the state of Chattisgarh in Central and East Central India. A small quantity of coal is also supplied from the coalfields of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) located in Western India in the State of Maharashtra and from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) located in Eastern India in the State of Odisha.

The decision on source of allocation of coal is taken on the basis of long-term availability of coal in the source, potential for incremental production, transport logistics available etc. While, the major reserves of Coal India Limited are concentrated in the coalfields of Karanpura (Northern India), Ib, Raigarh, (East Central India), Korba (Central India) and Talcher (Eastern India) as these are considered as upcoming coalfields, there is not much growth prospect in coal production at Western Coalfields Ltd. (Western India). Coal available at Western Coalfields Limited is already linked to various power stations and other industries, so much so that even the power stations of Maharashtra are being supplied about 40% of coal from the States of Odisha and Chattisgarh.

(b) To undertake comprehensive rationalisation of sources of coal with a view to optimize transportation cost and materialization under given technical constraints,

a new Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted on 13.06.2014. This IMTF has submitted its Report and the same has been circulated on 02.02.2015 to all concerned. The recommendations *inter-alia* include partial shifting of linkages of about 1.2 Million Tonne from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) to Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) leading to savings in transportation costs of about ₹ 100.71 Crore to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL).

(c) After the introduction of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), coal is being supplied through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to the coal based power plants, including plants situated in the State of Gujarat. Details of Subsidiary-wise supply from Coal India Limited sources to TPPs of Gujarat during the last three years and current year is tabulated below:

<i>Coal Despatch from CIL sources to TPPs of Gujarat (in Million Tonnes)</i>								
Co.	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (up to Jan'15) (Provisional)	
	FSA/ MOU Qty.	Despatch	FSA/ MOU Qty.	Despatch	FSA Qty.	Despatch	FSA Qty.	Despatch
WCL	0.93	1.07	0.93	0.98	0.93	0.49	0.76	0.77
SECL	17.78	17.99	17.78	16.59	17.78	11.33	14.46	12.05
MCL	0.05	0.05	3.74	2.24	5.12	2.71	5.21	3.69
TOTAL (CIL)	18.76	19.10	22.45	19.81	23.83	14.53	20.43	16.51

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of coal to power projects**

645. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of coal to power projects is lagging behind in spite of having proper Fuel Supply Agreements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in apprehension that delay in coal supply will have a detrimental impact on power projects which would lead to further increase in banks NPAs or bank

loans, the Finance Ministry has asked to prioritize coal supplies to power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure uninterrupted coal supplies to power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In the current year, during April, 2014-January, 2015, supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to power utilities in the country has been 315.30 MT (Provisional) which is 95% of 331.97 MT, the supply plan target finalised by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Action Plan for 2014-15.

Presently coal is supplied under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) where supply of indigenous coal has been assured to the tune of 90% and 65% of committed quantity for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned up to March, 2009 and after March, 2009 respectively. Despatch of 315.30 MT (provisional) during April, 2014 to January, 2015 has been 85% of committed FSA quantity of 370.49 MT which is more than assured level of supply.

(c) and (d) Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has intimated that if the coal is not made available to the Companies/Projects as per the extant sanction or arrangement, it will seriously impact the asset quality of the loan accounts rendering them non-performing assets. This will result into not only deprival of interest income to the banks, but also will call for additional provisioning. This will seriously impact the working of the banks and their ability to lend further to the productive sectors of our economy.

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

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under FSAs, to lift the coal on "as is where is" basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangements. This scheme, which was earlier implemented by the coal companies, has been extended for 2014-15 also. All TPPs, having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations. All out efforts are being made by coal companies for continued supply of coal to all TPPs in the country and to improve materialization.



The Power Plants with lesser level of supply materialisation are also offered the choice of booking the coal under notified prices for lifting through their own logistics before being offered for sale under e-Auction through own logistics of consumers. Considering the gap between coal demand and indigenous availability, Government of India has placed coal under Open General License to facilitate import of coal freely by anyone in the country on payment of applicable duties. Over the years, Government has also reduced the import duty on coal and in Union Budget for 2014-15, Government has rationalised the import duty for all types of coal and coke to 2.5%.

#### **Coal extracted by CIL**

646. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of coal being extracted by the Coal India Ltd. (CIL);
- (b) whether CIL's unions oppose the entry of private coal miners;
- (c) whether this has deprived CIL of the required professionalism in mining and good quality coal; and
- (d) how Government proposes to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The production of Coal India Limited (CIL) accounts for 81.7% of all India production of coal (in 2013-14).

(b) and (c) The CIL has indicated that Unions oppose entry of private coal miners. The CIL has also stated that it has not been deprived of required professionalism in mining good quality coal.

(d) The CIL is a Board driven Maharatna Company with operational autonomy to adopt strategies required and to take investment decisions including ones on use of technologies required for mining coal as per its professional requirement.

#### **Production of coal from underground mines**

647. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CIL is consistently missing its output targets;
- (b) if so, the targets fixed and realised during the last five years;
- (c) the reasons for not achieving the targets; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve production of coal from underground mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The production target *vis-à-vis* actual production of Coal India Limited (CIL) during last Five Years *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given in the table along with percentage achievement of the target.

(in million tonnes)

Year	Target as per Annual Plan	Actual Production	% Achievement
2009-10	435.00	431.26	99.14
2010-11	460.50	431.32	93.66
2011-12	447.00	435.84	97.50
2012-13	464.10	452.21	97.44
2013-14	482.00	462.41	95.94

(c) The production of coal in the coal sector has been constrained by difficulties in - land acquisition, R&R, environment & forest clearance and restrictions due to imposition of Central Environmental Pollution Index guidelines. Law and order condition in some areas and constraints arising from lack of adequate infrastructure for evacuation of coal including delay in construction of rail infrastructure in some major coalfields have also been constraining factors.

(d) The steps envisaged by CIL to increase coal production from underground mines include: (i) Deployment of Mass Production Technology *i.e.* use of Continuous Miner in Board and Pillar working and adopting Long Wall Technology at suitable locale where geo-mining conditions permit (ii) Installation of man riding system particularly in arduous/long travelling road mines of CIL to improve effective working hours of underground mines (iii) Upgradation of the technology presently in practice in CIL mines including UG mines and further modernization wherever required.

#### Coal evacuation in Odisha

648. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) entered into an agreement with Odisha Government to form two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for evacuation of coal from two of its mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coal evacuation is emerging a major bottleneck in increasing availability of coal for power sector;

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to increase coal evacuation to increase supply of coal; and

(e) what would be the funding pattern of SPV and to what extent coal production would increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has not yet entered into any agreement with Odisha Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. Coal evacuation is a major bottleneck due to inadequate rail infrastructure and non completion of new railway projects.

(d) The construction of following major critical railway lines have been taken up to increase coal evacuation for increasing supply of coal:—

**Jharkhand State**

1. Tori-Shivpur single line
2. Shivpur-Kathotia single line

**Odisha State**

1. Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail Link
2. Angul Kalinga Link for uni-directional movement of rakes in Talcher Coalfield

**Chhattisgarh State**

1. 1st phase of East Corridor (Kharsia-Gharghoda-Dharamjaigarh upto Korba (180 km) with a spur from Gharghoda to Donga Mauha to connect mines of Gare- Pelma block)
2. East-West Corridor (Gevra Road to Pendra Road via Dipka, Katghora, Sindurgarh, Pasan—122 KM)

Ministry of Coal has also set up a Coal Project Monitoring Portal in which all issue related to railway projects are monitored on continuous basis for faster implementation of railway projects.

(e) Proposed funding pattern of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be formed

is: Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)—64%, Indian Railway/Its organization—26%, Government of Odisha—10%. With completion of Jharsuguda- Barpali rail line, the coal dispatch shall be made to the tune of 34 MTPY and with the doubling work done it will go up to 60 MTPY. Like-wise with completion of Angul-Kalinga rail line, there will be increase of additional 15 rakes per day at least (60000 Tonne per day).

### **Black marketing of coal**

649. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any instances of hoarding and black marketing of coal have brought to light and if so, the details thereof indicating enquiry, if any, conducted into this issue;
- (b) the estimates of amount of coal sold in the black market and the price that coal fetches in the black market;
- (c) the list of companies that have found to be indulging in black marketing of coal and the losses to the exchequers as a result thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any action against the guilty companies; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government has taken any efforts to contain black-marketing of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Complaints of black marketing of coal have been reported from time to time. It is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal black marketed and loss of revenue on account of black marketing of coal. However, raids are conducted by authorities of the concerned State Governments.

Law and Order is State subject and hence, primarily, it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb black marketing of coal. However, when any incident of black marketing of coal comes to notice of the subsidiary companies, First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged and appropriate action taken against the guilty. Details of complaints/investigations conducted are given below:

1. A complaint alleged that M/s. Mahalaxmi Traders siphoned off the entire coal lifted from North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) by Nagaland Government for State Undertakings and sold to customers in Punjab in black market in connivance with officials of Coal India Limited (CIL). Vigilance Wing of CIL investigated and did not find any substance in the complaint.

2. A Complaint was registered by the CIL alleging that M/s. Somal Pipes Limited, Ludhiana received coal under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) from NEC to manufacture pipes but they are selling coal in black market.
3. A Complaint was registered alleging that for distribution of 7.95 lakh Tonne of coal against allocation in favour of UP State Authority from Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). The UP State Authority nominated a state agency who has again nominated a private agency and coal available to the State at notified price is sold in black market at double the notified price.
4. A complaint was registered alleging that some industrial units like Rolling Mills and other material manufactures situated in Nagpur District are lifting coal at subsidized rate from WCL and without consuming the said coal in their industrial units, they are selling the said coal in open market illegally and at the same time they are using imported coal/hard coke/Electricity in their industries.
5. A complaint has been registered against Sri Pawan Kejriwal of Damodar Group of Industries alleging that he engaged in coal scam and having illegal trading of coal. He purchased the linkage/FSA coal in bulk quantity at a low price from different subsidiaries of CIL and sells the coal in open market at higher prices.
6. As per the information provided by the CIL, seven cases of alleged black marketing of coal have been registered by CBI.
7. In respect of black marketing of coal Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) have reported that CBI Lucknow and NCLvigilance dept. had jointly conducted surprise check at 7 small scale industries at Kanpur, Ramnagar, Chanduli, in Uttar Pradesh on 25.03.2011. CBI has registered cases against 5 of the said units. The names of these units are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
1.	M/s. Swastik Cement Products Pvt. Ltd., A-5, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP.
2.	M/s. Drolia Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd., D-8, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP.
3.	M/s. Fertico Marketing and Investment Pvt. Ltd., B-20, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company
4.	M/s. Jai Durga Industries, B-12, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP.
5.	M/s. Shree Ram Fuels, BH-4, Industrial Area, Ramnagar, Dist. Chandauli, UP.

At Kanpur, joint check was carried out at the following two (2) units.

1. M/s. Eastern Flames Pvt. Ltd.

2. M/s. Pandit Fuels Co. Pvt. Ltd.

No case has been registered against the above two units

Pursuant to surprise check by CBI and NCL Vigilance Department, NCL has suspended coal supplies to all 22 SSI units with whom FSAs had been entered into. The FSAs of the said SSI units have since expired. The units have filed a *writ* petition with the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court for the renewal of the FSAs with NCL.

8. Only one case relating to black marketing has been reported by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL).

(e) Coal supplies are governed under the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) issued in October, 2007. Under the policy, economic use of coal has been proposed to be ensured for the consumers draining coal under the provisions of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs). FSA provides against misuse or diversion of coal. For the Power Sector consumers, the FSA prohibits for sale/diversion of coal, in which case, the coal supplies are liable to be suspended/terminated.

For coal supplies to Non-power Sector Consumers, coal companies undertake periodic verification of documents to ensure that no diversion of coal supplied under the FSA takes place and FSA is liable for termination in case of such acts of diversion.

#### Exploration of new coal reserves

†650. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent and time for which Government maintains coal storage capacity to meet adverse and emergent situations;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to explore new coal reserves; and

(c) if so, the number of new coal reserves explored so far during the last five years along with the quantum of coal being produced therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to meet adverse and emergent situations, Coal Stocking Norms adopted for Thermal Power Plants are as under:

Location	Stocking Norms (in Days)
• Pit-head Station	15
• Upto 500 kms. away from Coal mine	20
• Upto 1000 kms. away from Coal mine	25
• Beyond 1000 kms. away from Coal mine	30

(b) and (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and other agencies continuously explore new coal reserves. Explored coal reserves as per Geological Survey of India for last five years are as below:

(Figures In Billion Tonnes)

As on	Geological Resources			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	TOTAL
01.04.2010	109.798	130.654	36.358	276.810
01.04.2011	114.002	137.471	34.389	285.862
01.04.2012	118.145	142.169	33.183	293.497
01.04.2013	123.181	142.632	33.101	298.914
01.04.2014	125.909	142.506	33.149	301.564

Quantum of coal produced during last five years by CIL is as under:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
431.26	431.320	435.838	452.200	462.413

**Employment opportunities by CCL and BCCL**

651. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employment opportunities have been created by the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the steps being taken by Government for the improvement and upgradation of CCL and BCCL, with a view to generate much employment opportunities in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Grant of mining lease in tribal areas**

652. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the land in acres which was given on mining lease during the last seven years by the Jharkhand Government;

(b) the persons who have been granted the mining lease;

(c) whether most of the mining leases have been granted in tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) State Governments grant mining leases under the provisions of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The details of mining leases are not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Coal. However, the Government of Jharkhand has been requested for the information and the same will be laid on the Table of the House

**Plan for manufacturing coking coal**

†653. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a plan for producing coking coal; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The overall production of coal in the country was 565.77Mte. in 2013-14, of which, the production of coking coal was 56.82 Mte. thus accounting for 10% of the total production of coal. Coking coal is mainly produced by two subsidiaries of CIL, namely Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and also by Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in the private sector. The production of coking coal in the country during April-January, 2014-15 was 45.45 Mte.

**Construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission**

654. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target to build toilets in the country during the current financial year under Swachh Bharat Mission, State-wise;

(b) the details of the toilet built since June, 2014 till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha have also failed miserably to achieve the targets; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the targets achieved by above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Since the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) programme is demand driven, there are no fixed annual targets for States with respect to the construction of toilets. However the expected number of IHHLs to be constructed in the entire country during 2014-15 is 50 lakh. States usually fix a higher internal target for themselves. The expected number of the IHHLs to be built in the entire country when distributed amongst all States in proportion of their internal targets gives indicative state targets which are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT- wise Individual household latrines constructed from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2014 to 26th February, 2015 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The % achievement of Gujarat and Maharashtra in construction of Individual household latrine against the Indicative Targets for 2014-15 are 154% and

99% respectively as on 26th February, 2015. The achievement of Odisha is 32.33% as on 26th February, 2015.

(d) After the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) of 2nd October, 2014, States took some time to obtain state level clearances and approvals for the new Mission. Now the pace of implementation of the Programme has improved in most States.

***Statement-I***

*The State/UT-wise, Indicative targets for construction of Individual household latrines for the 2014-15*

State/UT	Indicative targets for construction of Individual household latrines for the 2014-15
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	375774
Arunachal Pradesh	7690
Assam	190048
Bihar	545880
Chhattisgarh	119027
D & N Haveli	0
Goa	2194
Gujarat	133263
Haryana	65664
Himachal Pradesh	92783
Jammu and Kashmir	119684
Jharkhand	101163
Karnataka	318530
Kerala	22512
Madhya Pradesh	396671

1	2
Maharashtra	237935
Manipur	23937
Meghalaya	20652
Mizoram	7751
Nagaland	19947
Odisha	279343
Puducherry	399
Punjab	45879
Rajasthan	293925
Sikkim	2177
Tamil Nadu	307159
Telangana	264803
Tripura	31916
Uttar Pradesh	405578
Uttarakhand	39865
West Bengal	527851
	5000000

***Statement-II***

*The State/UT-wise, number of individual household latrines constructed from  
1st June, 2014 to 26th February, 2015*

State/UT	No. of IHHLs Constructed from 1st June, 2014 to 26th February, 2015
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	161891
Arunachal Pradesh	7181
Assam	70546
Bihar	82928

1	2
Chhattisgarh	33491
D & N Haveli	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	198760
Haryana	75748
Himachal Pradesh	47302
Jammu and Kashmir	6240
Jharkhand	72592
Karnataka	530142
Kerala	27554
Madhya Pradesh	340900
Maharashtra	228945
Manipur	15711
Meghalaya	21793
Mizoram	461
Nagaland	0
Odisha	88968
Puducherry	0
Punjab	6966
Rajasthan	352926
Sikkim	2436
Tamil Nadu	219470
Telangana	83431
Tripura	20394
Uttar Pradesh	418013
Uttarakhand	32263
West Bengal	481773
	3628825

**Villages under Swajaldhara scheme**

655. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages brought so far under Swajaldhara scheme during 2009 to 2013, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of villages yet to be brought under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Swajaldhara scheme has been discontinued by the Government of India in 2007-08. Hence, no projects under this scheme were submitted by State Governments during the period mentioned above.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

**Allocation of funds under NRDWP**

656. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to ensure proper utilization of the funds allocated under the programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a)

The Planning Commission had conveyed an allocation of ₹ 68786 crores for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) period. However, the funds allocated under NRDWP during the first three years of Twelfth Five Year Plan are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Funds Allocated
2012-13	10,500
2013-14	9,700
2014-15	9,250
TOTAL	29,450

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States are frequently held, wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP is reviewed. A National review meeting in order to review the progress of NRDWP was recently held on 22.01.2015. Senior Officers/ Technical Officers of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.

**National level sanitation research centres in Gujarat and Jharkhand**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up national level sanitation research centres in Gujarat and Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has approached the State Governments in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when the said centres are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) and (b) The Central Government has initiated a feasibility study on the possibility of setting up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the Country.

- (c) States have not been approached for the setting up of the Institute.
- (d) As the Feasible Study for the proposed Centre has not been completed, it is not possible at this stage to give a time frame for the Center to start functioning.

**Supply of clean drinking water to rural areas**

658. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased : to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently conducted a survey to identify the areas in each State/Union Territory (UT) which are deficient in drinking water supply;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether the quality of drinking water available in these areas is also poor;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the schemes launched by Government in this regard;
- (e) the targets fixed and achieved by each State/U'T during the last three years under these schemes; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure supply of clean drinking water to the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) to (d) The status of rural habitations which are deficient in drinking water supply is available on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. States enter data regarding the status of coverage of habitations on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. The habitations which are classified as partially covered habitations are those habitations where the drinking water supply to the population is less than the norm of 40 litres per capita per day (Ipcd) . These are further classified into habitations where the drinking water supply is less than 25% and between 25% to 50% of the prescribed norm. These areas can be termed as those with deficient drinking water supply. The habitations with drinking water quality problem are marked separately by the States on the IMIS. In these habitations the drinking water source is contaminated by either one or more of the chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, iron , nitrate, salinity and heavy metals or bacteriological contaminants. The habitations with deficient drinking water availability and those affected with water quality problem are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the NRDWP, States Governments are competent to plan, design approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. States are urged to prioritize the coverage of habitations with deficient drinking water and quality affected habitations in their Annual Action Plans. As on 25.02.2014, the State-wise status of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (e) The details of Targets and Achievements by States during last three years are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(f) Every year between February and April Annual Action Plan meetings are held with the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees so to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

**Statement-I**

*Target and achievement of habitation (2014-2015)*

Sl. No.	State	Total (As on 1.4.2014)	No. of Water Quality Affected Habitations  (As on 1.4.2014)	No. of Habitation with Coverage > 0 and < 25% (As on 1.4.2014)	No. of Habitation with Coverage > = 25 and < 50% (As on 1.4.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	1554	2737	4120
2.	Bihar	107640	6599	7775	9926
3.	Chadigarh	73616	4095	123	435
4.	Goa	347	0	0	2
5.	Gujarat	34548	285	24	29
6.	Haryana	7251	1	45	30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	0	375	2806
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	1	497	1615
9.	Jharkhand	119667	2	3478	25
10.	Karnataka	59753	2373	3132	11306



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	11883	828	2827	1782
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	1737	5	17
13.	Maharashtra	100488	949	60	1500
14.	Odisha	157296	6720	9691	9641
15.	Punjab	15370	19	209	357
16.	Rajasthan	121133	23956	7384	7805
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	415	836	2693
18.	Telangana	25139	1619	146	2313
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	498	11	13
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	34	208	3676
21.	West Bengal	98120	11614	772	10210
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	8	2568	1104
23.	Assam	87888	10684	10590	8137
24.	Manipur	2870	0	121	178
25.	Meghalaya	9326	5	215	2220
26.	Mizoram	777	0	88	109
27.	Nagaland	1530	3	531	253
28.	Sikkim	2084	0	361	439
29.	Tripura	8132	4319	106	134
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	0	14	48
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	0	18
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	9	0	8
TOTAL		1696664	78506	67125	82949

**Statement-II***Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on 25.02.2015*

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitations	Fully Covered Habitations	Partially Covered Habitations	Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	30607	15404	1386
2.	Bihar	107640	58255	44543	4842
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	66525	4298	2793
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	32936	1472	140
6.	Haryana	7251	6843	394	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40917	12687	0
8.	Jammu And Kashmir	15798	8377	7412	9
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116052	3591	24
10.	Karnataka	59753	28874	29228	1651
11.	Kerala	11883	3458	7632	793
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125956	389	1214
13.	Maharashtra	100488	89195	10491	802
14.	Odisha	157296	110965	40233	6098
15.	Punjab	15370	12681	2671	18
16.	Rajasthan	121133	70340	27629	23164
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	89391	10277	350
18.	Telangana	25139	14395	9321	1423
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259620	72	418
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24621	14494	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	West Bengal	98120	48081	39613	10426
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2510	4815	87
23.	Assam	87888	44802	33196	9890
24.	Manipur	2870	2185	685	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	2012	7279	35
26.	Mizoram	777	344	433	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	589	917	24
28.	Sikkim	2084	713	1371	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3983	528	3621
30.	Andman and Nicobar	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696664	1295984	331422	69258

***Statement -III***

*Details of physical targets and achievements (no. of habitations) under  
NRDWP during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5700	6183	5477	5699	5772	6378
2.	Bihar	16600	11243	15015	10960	14100	12787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	11454	7977	12641	9111	10700	11832
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1126	1165	1150	1856	2125	4085
6.	Haryana	943	859	955	895	861	702
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2557	2558	2532	2650	2505	2587
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1451	536	1279	1153	963	901
9.	Jharkhand	19559	17425	16583	17335	9468	12546
10.	Karnataka	9695	8757	10403	13284	15475	17522
11.	Kerala	824	419	696	668	839	356
12.	M.P.	16744	15644	17074	17483	13120	13858
13.	Maharashtra	6502	6364	5940	4637	5066	4064
14.	Odisha	8642	6782	12209	19484	11812	18447
15.	Punjab	1630	643	1473	617	1545	1227
16.	Rajasthan	14262	7885	9137	3943	4835	4244
17.	Tamil Nadu	6000	6000	7000	7203	6000	5742
18.	Uttar Pradesh	23300	23134	24000	23727	24612	22666
19.	Uttarakhand	1359	1102	1085	983	1083	988
20.	West Bengal	6096	4619	4152	4236	3221	3347
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	308	415	292	358	304	369
22.	Assam	7304	6601	7230	7110	7174	6552
23.	Manipur	330	234	250	197	249	260
24.	Meghalaya	781	510	628	510	755	549
25.	Mizoram	128	122	57	5	46	57
26.	Nagaland	109	116	175	178	85	155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Sikkim	200	50	280	101	200	87
28.	Tripura	982	1024	1052	1323	1115	1120
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	30	0	0	0
TOTAL		164586	138367	158795	155706	144030	153428

**Arsenic contamination of ground water**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that arsenic in ground water is impacting 7 crore people in the country across 6 States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to take this up on a mission mode project by the Ministry itself instead of asking the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the State Governments into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, a total of 1,991 rural habitations in 6 States are contaminated with excess arsenic, in ground water based drinking water sources impacting 29.45 lakh people, who are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. State-wise details of arsenic affected habitations as on 1.4.2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements

the efforts of the States by providing them technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected 60 high priority districts in 5 States identified by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

As powers to plan, design, sanction, implement and monitor drinking water schemes is already delegated to the States, it is their responsibility to provide safe drinking water according high priority for arsenic affected habitations. While piped water supply schemes from alternate surface water sources takes certain gestation time for commissioning, the States have been advised to go in for community water purification plants and provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes on or before March, 2017.

*State-wise number of arsenic affected habitations reported by States as on 1/4/2014 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of arsenic affected habitations and population at risk	
		Habitations	Population
1.	Bihar	357	3,29,617
2.	Karnataka	12	17,626
3.	Punjab	1	152
4.	Uttar Pradesh	73	83,743
5.	West Bengal	1,124	23,74,610
6.	Assam	425	1,39,343
TOTAL		1,991	29,45,091

#### **Sanitation facilities for girls**

†660. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that sanitation facilities are not available particularly for girls in many households and educational institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union-Territory-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The availability of toilet facilities for girls in rural households is not monitored separately. However, the State/UT-wise percentages of rural households not having access to toilets as per Baseline Survey of 2013 and the progress reported by the States in 2013-14 and 2014-15, as on 26.2.2015, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The percentage of schools without girls toilets, State/UT-wise, as per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report 2013-14 (as on 30th September, 2013) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) To deal with this issue, the Government has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, which aims *inter-alia*, at keeping villages clean and attaining an open defecation free India by 2nd October, 2019. Under the Mission, financial and technical assistance is provided to State Governments in their efforts to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas.

With respect to school toilets, the Government has launched the Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya campaign to ensure provision of toilets, separately for boys and girls, in all schools by 15.8.2015.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise % rural households without toilet as on 26-2-2015*

State/UT	% Rural households without toilet as on 26.2.2015
1	2
A & N Islands	46.23
Andhra Pradesh	62.01
Arunachal Pradesh	46.22
Assam	55.25
Bihar	77.44

1	2
Chhattisgarh	58.14
Goa	39.28
Gujarat	42.12
Haryana	18.25
Himachal Pradesh	10.15
Jammu & Kashmir	70.90
Jharkhand	69.06
Karnataka	52.42
Kerala	4.02
Madhya Pradesh	66.63
Maharashtra	45.62
Manipur	36.67
Meghalaya	35.40
Mizoram	20.16
Nagaland	42.57
Odisha	87.11
Puducherry	49.99
Punjab	24.48
Rajasthan	67.35
Sikkim	7.83
Tamil Nadu	49.56
Telangana	68.38
Tripura	34.16
Uttar Pradesh	60.55
Uttarakhand	24.48
West Bengal	37.44
TOTAL	56.40



***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise % of schools without girls toilets as per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report 2013-14*

S.N.	State	% Schools without girls toilets
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.99
4.	Assam	25.39
5.	Bihar	24.50
6.	Chandigarh	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	6.37
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.25
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00
11.	Goa	1.61
12.	Gujarat	0.42
13.	Haryana	1.94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.68
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.01
16.	Jharkhand	12.38
17.	Karnataka	0.80
18.	Kerala	2.61
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7.00

S.N.	State	% Schools without girls toilets
21.	Maharashtra	1.51
22.	Manipur	1.83
23.	Meghalaya	48.96
24.	Mizoram	0.39
25.	Nagaland	3.16
26.	Odisha	13.99
27.	Puducherry	0.00
28.	Punjab	2.19
29.	Rajasthan	2.15
30.	Sikkim	0.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	3.09
32.	Tripura	10.87
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1.44
34.	Uttarakhand	4.00
35.	West Bengal	17.92
TOTAL		8.77

**Providing piped drinking water to rural habitations in Jharkhand**

661. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the monitorable targets set by Government with regard to providing drinking water to rural habitations;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of the whole rural habitations in Jharkhand, only about 30 per cent have partial facility of drinking water and the remaining habitations do not have safe drinking water as the sources contain fluoride, arsenic and iron;

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at it and what action it is taking to help the State in providing the safe drinking water to all its rural habitations; and

(d) whether the Strategic Plan for 2011-22 would help in providing piped drinking water to all rural households of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the norm for providing safe drinking water to the rural population has been fixed at 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Against this norm the status of coverage of rural habitations is monitored and the habitations are categorized into fully covered (with service level equal or more than 40 lpcd), partially covered (with service level of less than 40 lpcd) and quality affected habitations (where drinking water source is contaminated by either chemical or bacteriological contamination). Every year during Annual Action Plan discussions with the States targets regarding coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations are given which are to be implemented by the States.

(b) In Jharkhand, as per the reports of State entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) (as on 25.2.2015) out of total 119667 rural habitations, 116051 habitations are fully covered, 3592 habitations are partially covered and 24 rural habitations are water quality affected. Among 24 quality affected habitations, 9 habitations are Fluoride affected and 15 habitations are Iron affected in the State of Jharkhand .

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to unserved, partially served, slipped back habitations and water quality affected habitations. Besides, 5% are earmarked for coverage of chemical contamination and habitations affected with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES). States are asked to give first priority to the coverage of quality affected habitations first and then to partially covered habitations (0-25%) and then partially covered habitations (25 to 50%) and so on in that order.

The Strategic Plan prepared by the Ministry for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household connections. The Strategic Plan provides that highest priority should be given to provision of safe drinking water in fluoride, arsenic and iron affected habitations of the country, including in Jharkhand.

**Problem of drinking water in Rajasthan**

†662. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water problem in Rajasthan is more acute as compared to the other States due to its special geographical conditions; and

(b) the details of the unspent amount out of the funds allocated by Government under this head and the number of Dhanis (homes), which have been supplied clean drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Ministry, the norm is to provide every rural person a minimum of 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water which includes water requirement for drinking, cooking, bathing and other daily uses. The comparison of data related to coverage of habitations in Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* the entire country (as on 26.2.2015) is as below:

	Number of habitations	Fully Covered		Partially Covered		Quality Affected	
		Number of habitations	%	Number of habitations	%	Number of habitations	%
Entire Country	1696664	1295984	76.38	331422	19.53	69258	4.08
Rajasthan	121133	70340	58.06	27629	22.80	23164	19.12

From the above it is seen that Rajasthan has acute water quality problem where the number of habitations affected with water quality problem is very high.

(b) Under NRDWP, out of Central allocation of ₹ 1277.99 crores during the current Financial Year (2014-15), ₹ 1236.89 crores has been released. Unspent balance with the State on 1.4.2014 was ₹ 335.15. Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 949.42 crores has been incurred (upto January, 2015 as per IMIS data) leaving unspent balance of ₹ 622.62 crores with State Government of Rajasthan.

Ministry maintains data regarding coverage of drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of habitation only and not in terms of Dhanis (Homes). Accordingly, out of Total of 1,21,133 rural habitations in Rajasthan, 70,340 (58.07%) are fully covered while the 27,629 (22.80%) are partially covered and 23,164 (19.12%) are quality affected, as per the reports of State entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) as on 25-02-2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Drinking water resources in Bundelkhand**

†663. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals for drinking water resources in Bundelkhand region under consideration of Government;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that hundreds of villages in Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Lalitpur, Banda, Jhansi and Jalaun districts of Uttar Pradesh are facing shortage of drinking water;
- (c) whether Government would consider providing pure drinking water to lacs of villagers of the Bundelkhand region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The execution of rural water supply schemes is done by the State Government. As per information provided by State Government, there are two proposals for various drinking piped water supply schemes proposed under National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) and eight proposals for various drinking piped water supply schemes proposed under Bundelkhand special package. A total of ten projects are under consideration of the State Government.

(b) Under all the seven districts of Bundelkhand Region in U.P., all the villages are saturated through India Mark-II hand pumps as per the norms and as reported by the State Government. Additionally, to improve service level, the Government has planned for providing piped water through household connection to all the rural habitations. To achieve this objective, 460 pipe water supply schemes are already executed and are operational 119 schemes are currently under execution. Thus the villages of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh are not facing crisis of drinking water.

(c) The Government is already executing schemes under National Rural Drinking Water Program and Bundelkhand Special package program for providing pure drinking water to villages of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Presently there are 460 piped water supply schemes under operation providing piped water supply to 596 villages. 119 water supply schemes are under execution to provide piped water supply to villages. The details are given in Statement

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(See below). In addition to this 15 water supply schemes have been sanctioned by the Government which will provide piped water supply to 186 villages, the details of which are as under:-

*Pipe water supply status of Bundelkhand region  
(Scheme sanctioned and in process of funding)*

Sl. No	Description	No. of Scheme	No of Benefited Villages
1.	Under NRDWP		
	Jhansi	6	72
	Jhalaun	1	4
	Lalitpur	6	66
	Banda	2	44
	TOTAL	15	186

**Statement**

*Pipe water supply status of Bundelkhand region  
(Scheme under construction)*

Sl. No	Description	No. of Scheme	No of benifited villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Under NRDWP		
	Jhansi	25	25
	Jhalaun	8	8
	Lalitpur	8	31
	Banda	6	179
	Hamirpur	3	3
	Mahoba	2	3
	Chitrakoot	7	101
	TOTAL	59	350

1	2	3	4
2.	Under Bundelkhand Package		
	Jhansi	5	18
	Jhalaun	7	7
	Lalitpur	5	25
	Banda	11	13
	Hamirpur	6	12
	Mahoba	26	47
	Chitrakoot	0	0
	TOTAL	60	122
	GRAND TOTAL	119	472

#### Safe drinking water and sanitation in rural areas

664. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people of the country have no access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken for providing proper and safe drinking water to the people of the country particularly in the rural areas; and

(c) the funds released by Government to the State Governments for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) As on 1.4.2014, 69.69% of rural population has been fully covered with the availability of minimum 40 Litre Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) as per norms. Balance 30.31 % of rural population are not getting as per required norms. Similarly, 60% of rural population do not have toilets.

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The

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

Government has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country. Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of 12th Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

(c) The funds released by Government of India to the State Governments under NRDWP during current year 2014-15 are given in Statements.

**Statement**

*Status of allocation and release under NRDWP during 2014-15 as on 24.02.2015*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	359.95	305.46
2.	Bihar	441.07	311.23
3.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74
4.	Goa	4.61	0
5.	Gujarat	509.48	277.93
6.	Haryana	207.29	224.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	119.81
8.	J & K	441.30	447.04
9.	Jharkhand	169.86	161.3
10.	Karnataka	576.45	513.1



Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release
11.	Kerala	112.65	115.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	387.82	400.63
13.	Maharashtra	780.06	407.92
14.	Odisha	196.99	205.55
15.	Punjab	87.28	89.81
16.	Rajasthan	1175.86	1236.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	367.36	352.44
18.	Telangana	177.34	190.38
19.	Uttar Pradesh	914.30	917.95
20.	Uttarakhand	135.01	73.44
21.	West Bengal	417.90	391.03
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.66	95.14
23.	Assam	483.54	509.85
24.	Manipur	82.79	87.43
25.	Meghalaya	44.24	63.74
26.	Mizoram	42.43	18.3
27.	Nagaland	103.19	72.72
28.	Sikkim	28.19	25.59
29.	Tripura	58.33	63.95
30.	A&N Islands	0.86	0.44
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1.62	0
TOTAL		8657.35	7829.31

**Fluoride affected habitations in Telangana**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 19 States are affected with fluorosis in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Telangana is the second State having largest habitations affected with fluorosis;
- (c) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to make these 19 States fluorosis free; and
- (d) the details of fluoride level in each of the above States, State-wise/habitation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, habitations having fluoride levels in excess of permissible limits in one or more rural drinking water sources were reported by 19 States for which safe drinking water is yet to be provided. Prolonged consumption of excess fluoride in drinking water may lead to dental, skeletal and/or non-skeletal fluorosis.

(b) As per the IMIS reports, after Rajasthan, Telangana is the 2nd largest State having number of habitations affected with excess fluoride, which are yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 1.4.2014.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assist the State Governments technically and financially, in providing safe drinking water, through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds released to the States can be utilized for coverage and/or tackling water quality problems with high priority to target fluoride affected habitations. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are also earmarked and provided to only those States which have excess chemical contaminations and for providing safe drinking water in Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AEs) affecting high priority districts identified with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As a short term measure, State Governments have been suggested to set up community water purification plants in remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals and pesticides affected habitations in the country. The time-frame targeted for completing these community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride affected habitations is on or before March, 2017.

These plants are expected to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes.

(d) The State-wise list of fluoride affected habitations having contamination levels more than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/litre in rural drinking water sources and are yet to be provided safe drinking water as on 1.4.2014 is given in Statement (See below).

***Statement***

*State-wise number of Fluoride affected habitations as reported by  
States into IMIS as on 1/4/2014*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Fluoride affected habitations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	745
2.	Bihar	893
3.	Chhattisgarh	132
4.	Gujarat	62
5.	Haryana	15
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7.	Jharkhand	12
8.	Karnataka	1122
9.	Kerka	102
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1055
11.	Maharashtra	307
12.	Odisha	279
13.	Punjab	1
14.	Rajasthan	7670
15.	Telangana	1174
16.	Uttar Pradesh	180
17.	Uttarakhand	2
18.	West Bengal	251
19.	Assam	128
TOTAL		14,132

**Safe sanitary facilities**

666. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families and number of houses in the country which do not have safe sanitary facilities;
- (b) the expected amount for providing these facilities;
- (c) how many houses among them provide themselves with such facilities, according to Government estimates; and
- (d) by when Government aims to put an end to open defecation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) The Ministry had through the States carried out a Base line survey on sanitation facilities in rural areas in 2012-13. On the basis of the Baseline survey and the achievements made and reported subsequently by the States, 10.74 crore rural households are still without access to toilets as on 25.2.2015.

(b) For providing facilities of toilets and Solid Liquid Waste Management projects in each Gram panchayat of the country till 2019, the total fund requirement is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,386 crore, out of which the Central share is ₹ 1,00,447 crore as per current sharing pattern between Centre and State under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)].

(c) It is estimated that 88 lakh households will not be eligible for the incentives under SBM(G). They will have to provide for these facilities themselves. Some of households eligible for incentives may also provide such facilities themselves.

(d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims, *inter-alia* at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all households.

**Fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†667. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether free education is being provided to children belonging to the age group of 6 to 14 years in Kendriya Vidyalayas under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act; and

(b) the details of quarterly/annual amount charged under fees and other heads from students of class I to X?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In Kendriya Vidyalayas, children admitted under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (*i.e.* 25% admission Class-I) are provided free and compulsory education upto Class VIII, which includes complete fees exemption and reimbursement of expenditure in books, stationery, uniform and transportation as per norms.

(b) The details of the amounts being charged under fees and other heads from students other than those admitted under RTE Act from Classes I to X are as under:-

1.	Tuition Fee – Class IX and X (Boys)	₹ 200.00 Per month
2.	Computer Fund - Class III onwards wherever computer education is being imparted	₹ 100.00 per month
3.	Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi	₹ 500.00 per month

#### **Utilization of funds by universities**

668. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated by UGC to DU, JNU, AMU and Jamia Millia Islamia Universities during the last three years in Plan and non-Plan projects;

(b) whether the allocated funds are being utilized, as per the norms; and

(c) if not, what action has, so far, been taken against the erring universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) During the last 3 years, UGC has allocated and released the Plan and Non-Plan fund to following Central Universities as per details below:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	University of Delhi		Jawaharlal Nehru University		Aligarh Muslim University		Jamia Millia Islamia	
	Released	Exp.	Released	Exp.	Released	Exp.	Released	Exp.
<b>Plan</b>								
2011-12	21800.00	17092.13	9253.05	7152.86	3420.00	6155.12	6394.00	3635.54
2012-13	8927.40	10036.08	2100.00	3047.91	13559.66	4966.69	8355.00	4393.26
2013-14	31566.00	27461.09	4425.00	5230.37	11532.14	3275.33	7659.50	7644.43
<b>Non-Plan</b>								
2011-12	32946.18	35924.00	20114.14	19664.70	54521.79	52170.32	16562.24	16854.21
2012-13	33633.29	40022.90	20680.63	19792.35	62696.84	56489.86	18994.49	19292.04
2013-14	42997.05	51889.98	19660.91	21610.74	61371.91	66957.08	18764.01	21499.86

(b) University of Delhi diverted the OBC funds for purchase of laptops for the students which were not admissible under the OBC grant. UGC constituted a fact Finding Committee to look into the matter. The report of the committee has been received.

(c) The accounts of Central Universities are mandatorily subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India every year and the Annual Accounts duly audited are required to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament. Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) reviews the financial performance of each Central University on a periodical basis for ensuring proper utilization of funds and for providing further financial assistance to the Universities.

Non-Plan grant is released to Central Universities only after submission of Utilization Certificates on provisional basis in respect of grants of the preceding financial year. Release of grants-in-aid in excess of 75% of the total amount sanctioned for the subsequent financial year is being released only after the Utilization Certificate and the Annual Audited Statement relating to grants-in-aid released in the preceding year are submitted to the satisfaction of UGC.

UGC requested all Central Universities to expedite the utilization of expenditure. However, any further release of Plan grant to Central Universities is being released only after receiving Utilization of expenditure upto 70% of the earlier releases. Release of Plan and Non-Plan grant is linked to submission of Annual Accounts and Annual Reports in the Parliament for the preceding year.

UGC is also convening meetings at least twice a year with the Registrar and Finance Officer of Central Universities to discuss the Action Plan of the University for utilization of funds during Twelfth Plan.

**Description of myths and stories as scientific facts in text books**

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

(a) whether Government has noticed the text books which describe myths and stories as scientific facts in some States including Gujarat, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government would study the matter and advise the State Governments to teach factual data and experiences, so as to imbibe scientific temperament among students, especially in the matters relating to science and technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) School Education administration is in the realm of the State Governments/UT Administration control including, *inter-alia*, the textbooks and evaluation procedure prescribed. State Councils for Education, Research and Training or their equivalent are responsible for framing the school textbooks in an appropriate manner.

**Availability of NCERT Urdu text books**

670. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NCERT Urdu text books for different classes are not available in time and in sufficient quantity;

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

(c) the action taken to meet this problem once for all?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) NCERT Urdu text books are distributed through the Urdu Academy, Delhi, which is the National distributor of all these textbooks from Classes I-XII. Urdu textbooks are also supplied directly by the NCERT to different schools on receipt of demand. In addition, all the NCERT Urdu textbooks are also available on NCERT website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in). Further, the NCERT has also granted Copyright permission to various States Education Boards/Agencies for adoption/adaptation and translation etc., of the Urdu textbooks. Urdu

textbooks are available in sufficient numbers with the NCERT to meet any further demand, if received/reported.

### Girls hostels in Kerala

671. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from Kerala Government for setting up of girls hostels in the economically backward blocks of the State;

(b) if so, the details including the present status thereof and by when these proposals are likely to be approved; and

(c) the status of such proposals received from other States during the last three years, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of 100 bedded Girls' Hostel in Educationally Backward Blocks namely Chalakudy, District Thrissur was received from the State Government of Kerala as part of the State's Annual Plan Proposal for 2014-15. The same could not be approved as the proposals were incomplete.

(c) The status of proposals received from other States, State-wise and proposal-wise during last three years, is given in Statements (*See below*).

### Statement

*State-wise details of proposals received and approved during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163	163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0
3.	Assam	108	80
4.	Bihar	224	7
5.	Gujarat	85	85
6.	Haryana	18	18



Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Approved
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	49
8.	Jharkhand	82	82
9.	Karnataka	12	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3
11.	Manipur	5	5
12.	Meghalaya	9	9
13.	Mizoram	1	0
14.	Odisha	130	0
15.	Rajasthan	70	70
16.	Telangana	192	192
17.	Tripura	8	8
18.	Uttar Pradesh	196	0
19.	Uttarakhand	1	1
TOTAL		1413	784

**Failure of school education system**

672. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2014 which reveals that the school system is failing students in their ability to read, write, count and measure;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the Report;

(c) whether Government has made any attempt to find out the reasons for the failure of its schools system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation. ASER - 2014 presents certain positive findings, that 96% of children in the 6 to 14 age group are enrolled in schools in rural areas and that the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 age group is low at 3.3% in 2014, as in the previous year. It has also found steady improvement in school infrastructure. However, it expresses some concerns regarding learning levels of children in both English and Mathematics at elementary level.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes – III, V and VIII. Three rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels in various subjects, even though achievements remain low.

(c) and (d) The Government has conducted three rounds of independent pupil assessment studies at critical stages of elementary education, namely class III, V and VIII, through the NCERT which reveals that learning levels though improving remain low at foundational levels and in some subjects.

Under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, a sub programme of *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat*, focused programme for Science and Maths at upper primary level, as well as components of regular annual in-service teacher training, distribution of free and improved textbooks, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system and school leadership training for Headmasters. For secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme similarly provides for in-service teacher training, academic support to schools for improving performance including training for Principals.

#### **Primary schools run by single female teacher**

†673.SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (a) whether a large number of primary schools in different States of the country are being run by a single female teacher at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the quality of primary education in the country is getting affected due to this; and
- (d) if so, the role likely to be played by the Central Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, the number of primary school run by single female teacher schools is 27,121, which is 2.5% of the total no. of primary schools in the country.

(c) and (d) To address this issue, States/UTs have been financially supported States/UTs to recruit additional teachers sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to improve the Pupil Teacher Ratios as stipulated in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has requested the State/UT Governments to deploy at least two teachers in all primary schools.

#### **Regulation of profession of architecture**

674. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact any legislation to regulate the profession of architecture by removing lacunae in the present legislation;
- (b) whether Government proposes to regulate the profession of valuers through the said legislation or otherwise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to make valuation of certain properties to be valued by a certified valuer; and
- (d) the details as regards bringing in standardisation and bringing in ethical standard in both these professions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The registration of Architects and matters connected therewith is governed by the Architects Act, 1972. A Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in the year 2010 to amend some provisions of the Architects Act, but

the said Bill does not propose to amend provisions pertaining to the profession of architecture.

(b) to (d) The valuation of properties is done under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. For the purposes of computation of taxable income and taxable wealth, there are specific provisions in the Income Tax Act, 1961 & Wealth Tax Act, 1957 which mandate valuation of specific assets by the valuation officer and registered valuer for the purposes of computation of tax liability of the assesses under these Acts. The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 read with Wealth Tax Rules, 1957 contains a detailed procedure relating to appointment of valuation officer and qualification, registration etc. of registered valuer.

### **Children out of schools**

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

(a) how many children in the age group of 6-16 years are yet to be admitted in schools in the country;

(b) the number of panchayats where there are not sufficient number of schools, as per RTE norms and the number of more schools needed for this purpose;

(c) the details of the schools closed for want of students or for other reasons, State-wise; and

(d) whether this has compelled children to drop out and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the All India Survey on Out of School Children (OoSC) conducted by an independent agency, the number of OoSC in the age group of 6-13 years, is 60.64 lakhs.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, 7.36 lakhs children are enrolled in 2014-15 for bridging courses in Special Training Centres for mainstreaming in regular schools and while the National Institute of Open Schooling also enrolls children for completing their education through distance learning mode.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides schooling facilities in the neighbourhood and ensuring universal enrolment of children in 6-14 years age group and children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood, to be notified by the appropriate government. A total of 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned

to all States/UTs under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since inception till 2014-15. A total of 10513 new/upgraded secondary schools have been sanctioned under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) since inception of the scheme in 2009-10 to 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The recognition of schools is in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. Only Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments have so far, reported closing of schools due to non-compliance of the norms under RTE Act which has come into force from 1st April, 2010. Punjab has reported closure of 1170 schools in 2013 and Himachal Pradesh 4 schools (2 in 2013 and 2 in 2014) due to failure to maintain norms under the RTE Act. Kerala Government has reported about the closure of 5 schools due to lack of children in these schools during 2014-15.

The States have reported that children in these areas, where schools were shut down, have viable alternatives for quality education in the vicinity and the closure of schools has not affected access.

#### **MoU for Technical and Vocational Education Training**

676. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Open Polytechnic New Zealand for promotion of Technical and Vocational Education Training in the country;

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

(c) whether Government considers to set up polytechnic institutes through NIOS in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir, Ministry of Human Resource Development have not signed such Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). However, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has signed an MoU with the Open Polytechnic New Zealand (OPNZ) for promotion of Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET) using open and flexible learning strategies.

The following are salient features of the MoU—

- (i) Collaboration and cooperation with the Open Polytechnic New Zealand (OPNZ) to strengthen distance education.
- (ii) Mutual cooperation in the field of flexible learning.
- (iii) Promotion of vocational and technical education.
- (c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Setting up of IIIT at Nagpur**

677. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the setting up of an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at the site selected and proposed in Nagpur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and time-frame proposed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Site Selection Committee (SSC) has submitted its report regarding the proposed site of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Nagpur, Maharashtra. The proposal for establishment of IIIT will be considered by the Council of IIITs in due course.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Increase in seats in engineering colleges**

678. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed any measures to increase the number of seats in various streams of engineering colleges;
- (b) whether there has been any proposal to set up new engineering colleges; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the regulator of technical education, grants approval to increase the number of seats in AICTE approved engineering institutions on the request of

the applicant institutions, subject to fulfilment of the norms/criteria prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook of AICTE.

(b) and (c) The AICTE grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions by the Society/Trust/Companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government etc. under the provision of Clause 10(k) of the AICTE Act, 1987. The Applications for setting up of new engineering colleges are processed by the AICTE and approval is granted to the Applicants subject to the fulfilment of norms/criteria prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook of AICTE. However, the Government has decided to set up five new Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) one each at Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Kerala and one National Institute of Technology (NIT) at Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Adult illiteracy in West Bengal**

679. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illiteracy amongst the adult population of West Bengal is rampant particularly in its rural and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that central scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), could not make any headway in the State despite the best efforts of State Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government proposes to take to make adult illiterates of the State literate within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Census 2011 report, the number of adult illiterates in West Bengal is 1.77 Crore (1.40 Crore in rural and 0.37 Crore in urban areas), which constitutes 6.9% of the total adult illiterates in the country. The Adult literacy rate in the State of West Bengal is 73.27% as against national adult literacy average of 69.28%.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for meeting the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for providing free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years. In 2013-14, 1.33 Crore children were enrolled in Elementary Schools in West Bengal.

(d) Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and

Skill Development is being implemented since 2009 to enhance literacy levels in 410 Districts of the country including 10 districts in the State of West Bengal, where female literacy rates were less than 50%, as per Census, 2001.

**Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan**

†680. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with a view to improve the quality of higher education in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that RUSA is lagging behind in the important fields like development of the basic infrastructure, universities and the appointment of teachers;

(c) whether neither many States have prepared any higher education plan nor undertaken any work on the scheme for upgradation of the universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to expedite action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Since the launch of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), an amount of ₹ 417.98 crores has been released to 28 States and 5 Union Territories (UTs) for various components such as Infrastructure grants to Universities, Infrastructure grants to Colleges, Establishment of Model Degree Colleges, Upgradation of existing Colleges to Model Degree Colleges, Creation of Universities by upgrading Autonomous Colleges, Establishment of New Professional Colleges etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. So far 24 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Assam, West Bengal, Goa and Telangana have prepared their State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs).

(e) A Technical Support Group (TSG) has been set up by this Ministry to

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



appraise SHEPs of various States. The appraised SHEPs are then placed before the Project Approval Board for consideration and approval. So far 16 SHEPs have been evaluated and considered by the PAB.

#### **Revision of SSA**

681. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to revise the policy for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme;
- (b) the funds allocated for this scheme;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to include free vocational training along with free education; and
- (d) which are the categories which would be benefiting out of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There is no proposal for revision of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme.

(b) Central Government funds allocated for the SSA scheme during 2014-15 is ₹ 2433.00 crore.

(c) and (d) Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, every child, of the age of six to fourteen years, has a right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school. Vocational education is introduced from Class 9 level where students can select from different courses on offer, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme.

#### **Career-oriented short term courses in universities and colleges**

682. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce career-oriented short term courses in universities and colleges across the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of universities and colleges selected for introduction of these courses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants

Commission (UGC) is implementing a scheme titled “Introduction of Career Oriented Courses (COCs)” in Universities and Colleges in the country to encourage incorporation of skill oriented and value added add-on-courses in Colleges/Universities at Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma level. COCs run concurrently with conventional degrees like B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. The guidelines of the scheme are at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/revisedcareerorientedcourses.pdf>. Under the scheme, UGC provides financial assistance to Universities/Colleges, eligible to receive grants from the UGC, for introduction of COCs. The Universities/Colleges, which have introduced COCs, are provided with a financial assistance of ₹ 7.00 lakhs as “Seed Money” for five years for Humanities and Commerce stream and ₹ 10.00 lakhs as “Seed Money” for five years for Science Stream. As on date, 6 Universities and 516 Colleges have been approved by the UGC for grant-in-aid for 793 Courses under this scheme.

The UGC is also implementing the scheme of Community Colleges in Universities and Colleges to impart skill based vocational education and training to learners through credit based modular programmes with industry partnership. The guidelines of the scheme are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5091249\\_Community-College-Revised-Guidelines-FINAL.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5091249_Community-College-Revised-Guidelines-FINAL.pdf). As on date, there are 157 institutions approved by the UGC, under this scheme, catering to the needs of 76 skill sectors.

### **Change in examination system of class X**

683. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans to change the existing examination system of class X held by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and plans to make changes to the current curriculum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of other upcoming changes to CBSE curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Currently, Ministry of Human Resource Development have no fructified plans to change the existing examination system of class X of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). However, CBSE reviews the curriculum for updation from time to time.

**Institution identified to conduct NET**

684. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institution identified by Government to conduct NET after CBSE's refusal to conduct NET (National Eligibility Test) in June, 2015.

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to get the examination conducted by UGC again even after failures faced by UGC in conducting NET in previous years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to identify institutions and stakeholders, so as to ensure that the examination is conducted in a free and fair way without jeopardizing the interest of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that it has agreed to conduct the National Eligibility Test (NET) in June, 2015.

(b) and (c) In view of above do not arise.

**External registration of Ph.D**

685. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/U.G.C. would take steps for external registration for Ph.D for the benefit of in-service college teachers; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has not put any prohibition on pursuing research degree programmes like M.Phil/Ph.D. through part time or external mode keeping in mind the fact that many in-service college and university teachers pursue their research degrees through these modes. However, Universities offering research degree programmes through these modes are required to abide by the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the awards of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009.

**Incentives for girl students**

686. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has announced incentives to get more girls to attend schools including free education and scholarships;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;
- (c) the extent in which this would help bring the boy-girl ratio at par; and
- (d) by when these incentives would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) To encourage the participation of all girls at elementary level, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks and the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas as residential upper primary schools for girls belonging to SC/ST/Minority Communities, BPL families and girls in difficult circumstances.

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. In addition, the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE), exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have been implemented.

Due to the above interventions the enrolment of girls has been steadily increasing at all stages of education. The ratio of girls to boys enrolment is 0.94 at elementary level and 0.90 at secondary level (U-DISE) 2013-14.

**Low level of learning**

687. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the learning level in elementary education is quite low in respect of age to learning ratio;

(b) if so, the steps undertaken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of enrolment in the country under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes – III, V and VIII. Three rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels in various subjects, even though achievements remain low.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which specially focuses on rural and backward areas, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including annual in-service teacher training, distribution of free and improved textbooks, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

To ensure quality outcomes in government schools, the Central government through SSA has supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', and at upper primary level support for mathematics and science teaching learning in 2014-15. States have also been assisted to conduct comprehensive external student assessment surveys to assess gaps in student learning, in order to undertake corrective action.

(c) The enrolment at elementary level in the country, as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, State-wise, is given in Statement.

**Statement***State-wise enrolment at elementary level*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Enrolment Elementary level 2013-14
1	2	3
1.	A & N Islands	51703
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11089215
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	325047
4.	Assam	5806184
5.	Bihar	21238957
6.	Chandigarh	161185
7.	Chhattisgarh	4589564
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58793
9.	Daman & Diu	28161
10.	Delhi	2944191
11.	Goa	198084
12.	Gujarat	9229471
13.	Haryana	3956723
14.	Himachal Pradesh	969095
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1841178
16.	Jharkhand	6625023
17.	Karnataka	8323556
18.	Kerala	4101946
19.	Lakshadweep	8289
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14594089
21.	Maharashtra	16158791
22.	Manipur	549897

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	738124
24.	Mizoram	217963
25.	Nagaland	411695
26.	Odisha	6388057
27.	Puducherry	174122
28.	Punjab	4011520
29.	Rajasthan	12290252
30.	Sikkim	120101
31.	Tamil Nadu	9396441
32.	Tripura	590230
33.	Uttar Pradesh	36726500
34.	Uttarakhand	1704890
35.	West Bengal	13280622
ALL STATES		198899659

Source: Unified District Information System for Education(U-DISE)

### **Students appearing in JEE**

688. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of students appeared in the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) has dropped;
- (b) if so, the details of aspirants registered during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the number of colleges and seats therein;
- (d) whether Government has made any review of the case; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of aspirants registered during last three years are as under:—

Academic Years		
2013 – 2014	2014 – 2015	2015 – 2016
12,60,219	13,56,805	13,04,627

(c) The details of number of colleges and seats therein are as under:—

Academic years	Number of Institutions/Colleges	Seats
2012 – 2013	48	19385
2013 – 2014	53	20732
2014 – 2015	104	58524

(d) and (e) No Sir.

#### **Dropout rate of students**

689. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the dropout rate of students is very high in class I to VIII;
- (b) if so, whether Government has identified the reasons for high dropout rates, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of corrective/remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve retention rate and to minimize dropout rate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) According to the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013 – 14 (Provisional), the average annual dropout rate for primary level was 4.67% and for upper primary level 3.13% during 2012-13, in the country. The drop-out rate has been decreasing continuously over the years with better access to schooling facilities, improved school infrastructure and deployment of additional teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The main reasons for drop outs are poverty, children engaged in household or other kinds of work and seasonal migration of parents in search of work opportunities.

- (c) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration



with State Governments to ensure educational development in the education sector. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children, with context- specific interventions for SC/ST students and a multi-pronged approach for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter-alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for free text books and uniforms to children. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools.

#### **Colleges offering vocational courses**

690. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the colleges in Maharashtra and rest of the country offering vocational courses;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to offer more vocational courses in colleges of that State and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any such survey on vocational education. However, the State-wise list of institutes and colleges including Maharashtra imparting vocational education through University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The Government has launched Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Credit Framework for Skills for vertical and horizontal mobility of the student in skills and general education. Government is also setting up Community Colleges, B.Vocs Courses, Career Oriented Courses and Kaushal Kendras to offer more vocational courses throughout the country.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Community College run by UGC	Number of Community College run by AICTE	Number of B.Voc courses run by UGC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	9	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
4.	Assam	15	6	8
5.	Bihar	11	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	1
7.	Delhi	0	0	0
8.	Goa	0	1	0
9.	Gujarat	4	6	6
10.	Haryana	7	3	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
13.	Jharkhand	2	1	1
14.	Karnataka	14	1	7
15.	Kerala	15	5	13
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	2
17.	Maharashtra	19	11	35
18.	Manipur	5	0	6
19.	Meghalaya	0	2	0
20.	Nagaland	4	4	1

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	7	0	0
22.	Puducherry	2	1	0
23.	Punjab	10	2	15
24.	Rajasthan	2	0	1
25.	Sikkim	0	2	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	13	11	8
27.	Telangana	1	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6	17	7
29.	Uttarakhand	2	9	0
30.	West Bengal	7	7	5
GRAND TOTAL		157	107	127

#### **Disabled friendly rules in universities and educational institutions**

691. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government would direct the universities and educational institutions to amend their rules in respect of projects, evaluation, examination and marking system in a disabled friendly manner like examination in oral format/provision of services and exemption from mandatory written projects for blind candidates etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has circulated to all Universities the uniform and comprehensive guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MOSJE) for conducting examination, in a disabled friendly manner, for the persons with disabilities. These guidelines were issued by the MOSJE in compliance with the Order dated 23rd November, 2012 of the Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) in case No. 3929/2007 (Shri Gopal Sisodia, Indian Association of the Blind *V/s.* State Bank of India and Others) and in case No.65/1041/12-13 (Score Foundation *V/s.* Department of Disability Affairs). A copy of these guidelines are available at <http://www.ccdisabilities.nic.in/content/en/docs/omguide.pdf>.

**Restructuring of UGC**

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to restructure the University Grants Commission (UGC) and to extend more powers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the standard of education in higher educational institutions would be largest at par with foreign reputed institutions by UGC; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a University Grants Commission (UGC) Review Committee on 30th July, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hari Gautam, former Chairman of UGC for restructuring the UGC and reshaping its educational leadership and regulatory role to address imperatives and challenges in the higher education sector for fullest realization of the higher learning and research potential in the country. The terms of reference of the Committee are at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/RevUGC\\_0.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/RevUGC_0.pdf).

(c) and (d) There are no universally accepted parameters of standards of education and parameters for comparison and ranking of Higher Educational Institutions in the world. While the UGC has laid down minimum standards for higher education in Indian Higher Educational Institutions, it has also notified several regulations with the objective of sustenance and improvement in the quality of higher education and for undertaking academic reforms. The regulations are on the following matters, namely: mandatory assessment and accreditation of higher educational institutions; grievance redressal; promotion of equity; curbing the menace of ragging etc. strive to achieve excellence along with equity and access in the sector. The regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>.

**Changes in higher education**

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

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to make drastic changes in the higher education to make it job oriented, in view of rising unemployment among the youth;

- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to have a sturdy and effective regulatory mechanism to keep the cost of higher education affordable; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government has notified the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) on 27th December, 2013 to enable a person to acquire desired competency levels, transit to the job market and at an opportune time, return for acquiring additional skills to further upgrade their competencies and ensure holistic development. The UGC is providing grants, within this framework, to universities and colleges under the two schemes namely “Community Colleges” and “B.Voc degree programme” which offer employment oriented skill based vocational courses wherein an industry partner is essentially associated for curriculum development, delivery of courses and assessment of learners. To give further push to skill based vocations, a scheme of “Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Kaushal Kendra” has also been approved by the Commission. These schemes provide financial support to meet operational expenditure including engagement of guest/visiting faculty/resource persons, hiring services, contractual lab staff etc. in creating skilled manpower.

To encourage incorporation of skill oriented and value added, add-on-courses in Colleges/ Universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing a scheme entitled “Introduction of Career Oriented Courses (COCs). Under the scheme, UGC provides financial assistance to Universities/Colleges, eligible to receive grants from the UGC, for introduction of COCs at the level of Certificate / Diploma / Advance Diploma which run concurrently with the conventional degree like B.A./B.Com /B.Sc.

Keeping in view the requirement of the industry and to enhance the employability of graduates, the AICTE has developed the model curriculum of Management, Pharmacy, Architecture, and Town Planning Courses at Degree level and engineering courses at Diploma level.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has undertaken several regulatory measures to keep the cost of higher education affordable. The fee in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions is approved by statutory bodies like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Council for IITs and Council of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) for NITs. For other institutions, the Board of Governors of individual institution determines the fee or the hike in the fee if any. The fee in government universities and colleges is nominal. Fee for state private universities is regulated by the concerned State Governments.

While the fees payable by the IIT students are gender-neutral, the SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. The students, whose parental income is below ₹ 4.50 lakh per annum are entitled to free hostel seat, basic messing and pocket allowance. Under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, students (Other than SC/ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength, whose annual parental income is less than ₹ 6.00 lakh, are also exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend for ten months in an academic year. The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) are also providing fee concession and assistances to the students coming from weaker sections as an effort to ensure that the students from weaker sections are not deprived of education because of financial reasons.

Towards supporting economically weaker sections of society, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has a scheme of Tuition Fee Waiver (TFW) for sons and daughter of parents having annual income of less than ₹ 4.5 lakhs from all sources which is mandatory for all AICTE approved technical institutions offering Bachelor, Diploma and Post Diploma programmes. 5% of sanctioned intake per course is supernumerary in nature and are available for these admissions. UGC has issued the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 which provides that the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies. The UGC has also issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to- be Universities) Regulations 2010 which provides that the level of the fees charged for the courses offered in Deemed-to-be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The UGC has further issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to- be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations 2014. According to these amended regulations the Deemed-to-be universities have to mandatorily publish a Prospectus before commencement of admission process indicating the details of the fee structure, the number of seats approved for each course, the age limit prescribed for candidates etc. The regulations prohibit such Universities from publishing any advertisement inducing students for taking admission claiming to be recognized by appropriate authority where it is not so recognized.

The Central Government and the UGC are granting several fellowships and scholarships to meritorious students, as per the guidelines of these schemes, for promotion of excellence along with equity in enrolments to higher educational institutions. The list of UGC fellowships/scholarships is available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

**Suicides due to examination stress**

694. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many students have committed suicides due to examination stress during the last three years;
- (b) what efforts have been made by the Ministry to counsel the students to free them from stress;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many students commit suicide due to faulty marks given by examiners; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) School Education administration is in the realm of the State Governments/UT Administration control including the examination conducted by the State Education Boards. No such centralized data are maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being an All India Secondary Education Board has come across sporadic reports in the media of suicides committed by the students. Such data is also not maintained by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

The following steps have been taken by the CBSE to deal with examination stress:

- (i) No class X Board Examination *w.e.f.* 2011 for students studying in CBSE Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after class X.
- (ii) The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced in its strengthened form in all affiliated schools with effect from October, 2009 in Class IX. It has been extended to class X from April, 2010.
- (iii) Grading system has been introduced at Secondary School level (for Classes IX & X) effective from Academic Session 2009-2010.
- (iv) 15 minutes of additional time has been given to the students to read the Question Paper before they begin to write the Answers.
- (v) Appointment of full-time counselor in schools.

- (vi) Availability of counseling services in schools.
- (vii) Web-based interaction with CBSE throughout the year.
- (viii) Introduction of subjects like Music, Dance, Painting, Theatre etc. for the development of harmonious personality in the students.

### **New education policy**

695. SHRIRAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has proposed to formulate New Education Policy (NEP);
- (b) if so, whether any feedback has been taken from the grassroots to frame the policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how NEP would help to reflect the vision of modern and digital India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP). The online consultation process has been launched and suggestions are being invited on MyGov.in portal. The grassroots level consultation from the Gram Panchayat level through the Block and District to State level and also multi-stakeholder regional and national level consultations is to commence shortly. NEP is expected to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

### **Proposals on new education policy**

†696. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on formulating a new education policy;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether proposals are being invited from the States, educationists, teachers and students for formulating the policy;

(c) if so, the number of proposals received till date together with details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when Government would issue guidelines in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. A multiple level consultative processes involving all stakeholders, such as, educationists, teachers, and students across all levels are envisaged. The online consultation process has already been launched on *www.MyGov.in* portal and more than 7000 suggestions have already been received on 33 identified themes. The grass roots level consultation from the Gram Panchayat level through the Block and District to State level is also proposed to be started shortly.

#### **Teaching of Hindi in undergraduate courses**

†697. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular has been issued by UGC to all the universities in the country regarding teaching of Hindi in undergraduate courses;

(b) if so, whether this circular would also be applicable for non-Hindi speaking States;

(c) whether any objection has been registered by those States and different educational organisations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that in accordance with the decisions of the 30th meeting of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti (KHS), held on 28th July, 2011, it has requested the Vice

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Chancellors of all Universities and deemed to be Universities in the country to take appropriate action on the following two decisions of KHS :

- Students in Colleges and Universities should be required to study both Hindi and English as main subjects.
- As per the existing instructions by the UGC, teaching of English as a subject is compulsory at graduation-level in Law and Commerce. Hindi does not figure in the syllabus. Hindi should be taught in these courses.

(c) and (d) The UGC has informed that it has not received any objection from non-Hindi States in the matter. Universities are autonomous in academic matters subject to the regulations and notifications issued by the UGC or statutory regulatory body from time to time. Therefore, an academic institution may make a few changes/modifications in the course content/curriculum to suit local needs.

#### **Land requirement for building IIT campus**

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

- (a) the minimum land in acres mandated for building an IIT campus;
- (b) whether the land identified by the State Governments for setting up of five IITs announced by the previous Government is not sufficient;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether, keeping this in view, the Central Government has asked States to increase the floor area ratio and go vertical and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for setting up these IITs and by when these are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) A minimum of 500 to 600 acres of land is required for setting up of an IIT. Governments of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have identified 400 acres of land at Pudukkottai West (Palakkad) and 589.55 acres of land at Merlapaka Village, near Tirupati respectively.

The Government of Goa has identified a site measuring 227.33 acres at Dargalem (Pernem). The Government of Chhattisgarh has identified two sites each measuring 267 and 264 acres at Newai and Sankara in Durg district respectively. The Government of Goa has been asked to increase the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in view of

State Government citing Coastal Zone Regulations for limited availability of land of the size required for establishing an IIT. Government of Goa has agreed to relax the FAR restrictions. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir is yet to communicate sites identified by them. The Site Selection Committees for assessing suitability of land of these IITs have been constituted.

Mentor Institutes have also been nominated to facilitate setting up of these IITs. These five new IITs will commence their academic session from the year 2015-16.

#### **Admission for undergraduate courses in universities**

699. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after Aligarh Muslim University and Jadavpur University, the Visva Bharati University is in turmoil as the students and teachers have become restive leading to agitation and suspension of classes;

(b) whether the recent abolition of long-standing quota for admission to undergraduate courses and the proposed common test for admission have sparked off protests in the campus;

(c) whether UGC guidelines require that the beneficiaries of the erstwhile quota system be treated at par with outsiders for admission to undergraduate courses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As informed by the Visva-Bharati, due to agitation by some students and a section of the employees, classes were disrupted seriously for a week in the early February, 2015. The agitators were demanding restoration of the quota system for direct admission for school students of Visva-Bharati in the Undergraduate courses of Visva-Bharati.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the UGC, Visva-Bharati approached them to consider the above demand of the agitators. However, the UGC after examining the matter has informed the University that no reservation on domicile or internal reservation is permissible in Central Universities and the reservation policy strictly as per rules of Government of India may be followed.

#### **Reading levels of students**

700. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that, as per the recently released Annual Status of Education Report, 2014, the basic reading levels remain disheartening with only 1/4th of children of Class III have been able to read Class II text book and less than half of children of Class V have been able to read Class II text book;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh etc., the trend has declined when compared to previous years; and;

(c) if so, the reasons behind this performance in spite of spending thousands of crores under RTE and through other schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the ASER report 2014 the reading levels for students in class 3 and 5 in the following States as indicated in the table below show fluctuations in learning levels. ASER report does not bring out the reasons for these fluctuations.

Sl. No.	State	Std III Reading levels (%age of children who can read a std 1 level text)		Std V Reading levels (%age of children who can read a std 2 level text)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1.	Assam	31.1	33.6	34.9	33.4
2.	Bihar	33.2	31.9	43.9	48.2
3.	Chhattisgarh	34.0	38.7	49.8	52.4
4.	Jharkhand	30.9	29.8	33.9	34.4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	23.7	24.7	31.8	34.1
INDIA AVERAGE		40.2	40.3	47.0	48.1

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of the National Achievement Survey have been completed by the NCERT, the findings of the first two rounds are comparable, as were done through the Classical Test Theory (CTT). The third round was done using the Item Response Theory (IRT). The comparison of the first two rounds in Language indicates that the reading level in all classes have improved marginally. However in

respect of Assam, it has marginally declined in classes III and VIII, whereas it has improved in class V.

Government of India has been supporting States to implement a comprehensive quality improvement programme with a specific focus on improving reading and math in classes 1 and 2. States have defined learning outcomes for all subjects and all classes. In 2014-15, Government of India has launched Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, a sub programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan with a specific focus on reading and writing with comprehension and math.

#### **Electricity from paddy straw**

†701. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to generate electricity from straw of paddy in the paddy-producing regions of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any incentive is being given by Government to the States which are generating electricity from the straw; and
- (d) the number of such plants set up in the country so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting generation of electricity from various agro-residues including paddy straw. A target of 400 megawatt biomass power projects for the Twelfth Plan period and 100 megawatt during the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15 have been set by MNRE.

(c) Fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemption, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff are provided for biomass power projects. In addition, the Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 25 lakh per megawatt in special category states and ₹20 lakh per megawatt for other states with a cap of ₹ 1.50 crores per project is being provided by MNRE for setting up of the biomass power projects. Besides, State of Punjab is providing financial support to farmers for procurement of equipment such as reappers and bailer for collection and compaction of paddy straw etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) The State-wise details of biomass power projects set up so far are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of commissioned Biomass Power Projects as on 31.01.2015*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Biomass Power (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	288.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	29	249.90
3.	Gujarat	4	30.50
4.	Haryana	2	13.50
5.	Karnataka	15	107.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4	26.00
7.	Maharashtra	20	198.00
8.	Odisha	1	20.00
9.	Punjab	8	68.50
10.	Rajasthan	10	101.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	24	211.70
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4	54.00
13.	West Bengal	3	26.00
TOTAL		165	1394.60

**Subsidy on solar energy plants**

†702.SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether setting up of Solar Energy Plants for personal use is very expensive;
- (b) whether the private consumers are unable to avail 30 per cent subsidy benefit because of complex process of getting subsidy; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to simplify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Solar plants typically have high front loaded costs. Thereafter there is very little maintenance cost.

(b) No Sir, the process is simple as subsidy can be availed through State Nodal Agencies and Channel partners. However, total quantum is restricted by budget release every year.

- (c) Does not arise.

### **Solar energy equipments**

†703. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar energy equipments like P.V. Module, solar battery and other equipments are very costly;

(b) if so, whether the private consumers feel themselves discouraged in using it; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide solar energy equipments at cheaper and affordable costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The price of Solar Energy equipment has reduced in the last few years.

(c) The Ministry provides 30% of the project cost as subsidy to encourage the private consumers to adopt solar energy systems. There are concessional taxes and duties to supplement this effort.

### **Clean energy co-operation between India and US**

704. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new initiatives have been undertaken by Government to enhance clean energy cooperation between India and the US;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) the estimated cost involved in implementation of the programme for clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and USA have undertaken new initiatives to enhance clean energy cooperation as follows:

- (i) Launched "Innovative Finance Forum".
- (ii) Established "PACE Setter Funds" to support innovative clean energy access projects.
- (iii) Both the countries desire to expand current Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Development (PACE-D).
- (iv) Renewed commitment to expanding Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Research (PACE-R).

(c) A Joint Indo-US PACE Setter Fund has been established with a contribution of US\$ 4 million (INR 25 crores) from each side for providing grants for seed capital for innovative clean energy projects. There is no financial commitment from Government of India for PACE-D and PACE-R.

#### **Capacity and generation of energy**

705. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the energy generation capacity and the energy generated from all the sources in the country;
- (b) the percentage of renewable energy to the total energy and its ratio in rural electrification;
- (c) whether the State Governments have made any requests for electrification of remote villages including tribal areas of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the monitoring system in force to oversee implementation of different schemes for generating power from renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A total power generating capacity of 261 GW has been installed in the country from all sources of energy which includes 34 GW from various renewable energy sources. Power from renewable is above 13 per cent of the total installed power generating capacity and about 6 per cent in the total electricity mix including in rural areas of the country.



(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has received proposals as per the guidelines of the Remote Villages Electrification (RVE) programme from various States, for electrification of remote villages and hamlets including tribal areas of the country during last three years and in the current year. The proposals received and approved by MNRE are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) MNRE has an established mechanism to monitor the implementation of the programmes. It includes:

- 100 per cent physical verification by State implementing agency.
- Third party monitoring of the implementation of the projects.
- Project developers to provide generation data.

Periodic inspection by the officials of MNRE and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agencies Limited.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of proposals received and approved for electrification of remote villages including tribal areas of the country*

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals Received and Approved	Fund Released (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	7.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	17.7
3.	Assam	35	1133.9
4.	Gujarat*	0	35.3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	299	2009.1
6.	Jharkhand	129	1394
7.	Karnataka*	0	9.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20	404.5

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra*	0	163.3
10.	Mizoram*	0	96.3
11.	Nagaland*	0	23.2
12.	Odisha	296	2858.8
13.	Rajasthan	13	24.7
14.	Tripura	23	444.8
15.	Uttarakhand	4	224.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	54	1436.5
17.	West Bengal*	0	311.9

\*Fund released for projects sanctioned prior to last 3 years.

#### **Answer encouragement of solar power projects**

706. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to encourage setting up of solar power projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the locations where these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government encourages setting up of solar power projects through various measures like.

- (i) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (ii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.

- (iii) Concessional Import duty Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
  - (iv) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
  - (v) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.
- (c) Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for setting up Solar Parks in the State of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and Telangana. Projects under Central/State Schemes shall come up in these Solar Parks.

#### **Solar power plant in Bihar**

†707. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to set up a power plant based on solar energy in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power plants based on solar energy may be set up by various agencies, including private sector, in Bihar. State agencies in Bihar, have signed Power Purchase Agreements for purchase of 138 MW of solar power from solar power developers

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Establishment of solar parks**

708. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish 25 solar parks, each with a capacity of 500 MW and above, with a target of over 20,000 MW of solar power installed capacity over a period of five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said scheme is expected to entail an investment of ₹ 4,050 crore;

(d) whether Government has received consent from the State Governments for setting up of said solar parks in the respective States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The total Government support for the Solar Park Scheme would be to the tune of ₹4050 crores. The expected investment shall be around ₹ 6.00 cr./MW.

(d) and (e) Ten states have forwarded their proposals for setting up solar parks, the details are given in Statement-II.

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

The Government of India has launched a scheme to set up 25 solar parks, each with a capacity of 500 MW and above; thereby targeting around 20000 MW of solar power installed capacity. These solar parks will be set up within a span of 5 years commencing from 2014-15. The details are as under:

- (i) The capacity of the Solar Parks shall be 500 MW and above. However, smaller parks may be considered in Himalayan Region and other hilly States where contiguous land may be difficult to acquire in view of difficult terrain and in States where there is acute shortage of non-agricultural land.
- (ii) The solar parks will be developed in collaboration with the State Governments and their agencies. The choice of implementing agency for developing and maintaining the park is left to the State Government.

- (iii) The implementing agency will be sanctioned a grant of upto ₹ 25 Lakh/ Park for preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Solar Park.
- (iv) Thereafter, application may be made by the implementing agency to Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for the grant of up to ₹ 20 lakhs/MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower. The approved grant will be released by SECI as per milestones prescribed in the scheme.
- (v) In-principle approval was accorded to 16 Solar Parks of aggregate capacity of 12120 MW planned to be set up in 10 States (A.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P., Telangana, Punjab, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Karnataka). Grant of ₹ 141.50 cr. has been released to Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) by 31st December, 2014.
- (vi) M/s AP Solar Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. a JV amongst SECI, AP Genco and NREDCAP, is setting up a Solar Power Park of capacity 1500 MW at Anantpur & Kadapa. M/s NTPC has planned to set up 1000 MW in the said Solar Park.

**Statement-II**

*Solar Parks*

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (MW) & No. of Solar Parks
1.	Gujarat	One park of 700 MW
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Two parks of 1500 MW & 1000 MW
3.	Uttar Pradesh	One park of 600 MW
4.	Meghalaya	One of 20 MW
5.	Rajasthan	Three parks of 700 MW, 1000 MW & 1000 MW
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Two parks of 750 MW each
7.	Karnataka	Two parks of 800 MW each
8.	Tamil Nadu	One park of 500 MW
9.	Punjab	Two parks of 500 MW each
10.	Telangana	One park of 1000 MW
TOTAL		16 parks of 12120 MW

**Status of generation of renewable energy**

709. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of renewable energy generation in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the current installed capacity of off-grid decentralised renewable energy devices, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to promote innovation in renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported a generation of 46796.034 million units (MU) of electricity from various renewable energy sources during 2014-15 (April-December 2014). State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of current installed capacity of off-grid decentralised renewable energy devices are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) To promote innovation in Renewable Energy Sector, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been supporting Centre for Innovation Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to generate new ideas from prospective innovators/entrepreneurs in the renewable energy sector and groom them for pilot scale production of these innovative ideas followed by developing them into a successful enterprise. MNRE has committed a grant-in-aid support of ₹ 24 crore and released an amount of ₹ 8.20 crore so far to CIIE for this purpose. CIIE has created an Indian Fund for Sustainable Energy (INFUSE) for this purpose and have supported 12 startups so far.

***Statement-I******State-wise details of current status of renewable energy generation***

	Name of State/UT	Cumulative Generation (April-December 2014)
<b>Northern Region</b>	Delhi	90.915
	Haryana	305.723
	H.P.	1276.471

	Name of State/UT	Cumulative Generation (April-December 2014)
	J&K	33.774
	Punjab	808.849
	Rajasthan	4423.135
	Uttar Pradesh	1407.343
	Uttarakhand	1016.170
	NTPC-Dadri, Faridabad & Unchahar	16.403
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9378.782</b>
<b>Western Region</b>	Chhattisgarh	467.393
	Daman & Diu	0.042
	Gujarat	5637.976
	Madhya Pradesh	1037.690
	Maharashtra	7012.460
	NTPC-Rajgarh & Goa	42.723
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14198.284</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>	Andhra Pradesh	2082.462
	Karnataka	7512.136
	Kerala	524.200
	Tamil Nadu	10661.250
	Telangana	529.208
	NTPC-Ramagundam & Puducherry	11.385
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21320.641</b>

	Name of State/UT	Cumulative Generation (April-December 2014)
<b>Eastern Region</b>	Bihar	119.477
	Jharkhand	3.144
	Odisha	286.700
	Sikkim	16.133
	West Bengal	1085.749
	DVC	130.087
	NTPC-Talchar and Andaman	13.290
TOTAL		1654.581
<b>North Eastern Region</b>	Assam	57.285
	Meghalaya	52.430
	Mizoram	30.720
	Nagaland	76.737
	Tripura	26.573
TOTAL		243.745
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>46796.034</b>



**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of current installed capacity of various off-grid decentralised renewable energy systems/devices in the country*

Sl.No.	States/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos. in Lakh)	Biomass Gasifier Rural (kW)	Biomass (non- baasse) (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)				SPV Pumps (Nos.)	Aerogenl hybrid Systems (kW)	Remote Village Electrification		
						SLS (Nos. in Lakh)	HLS (Nos. in Lakh)	SL (Nos. in Lakh)	PP (kW <sub>p</sub> )			Village (Nos.)	Hamlet (Nos.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.325	22914		76.31	12.31	0.065	0.356	0.414	1870.60	613	16.00	0	1300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.035		750			0.011	0.189	0.144	217.10	18	6.80	297	
3.	Assam	1.132	2933				.0001	0.071	0.012	910.00	45	6.00	1953	
4.	Bihar	1.298	6264	5394	8.20	100	0.010	0.084	0.501	775.60	139		0	
5.	Chhatisgarh	0.496	1210		2.50	033	0.020	0.073	0.033	18116.72	240		568	
6.	Goa	0.041					0.007	0.004	0.011	1.72	15	193.80	0	19
7.	Gujarat	4.292	20080	1450		15.80	0.020	0.093	0.316	9512.60	85	20.00	38	
8.	Haryana	0.605	3503		43.16	4.00	0.220	0.578	0.939	1024.25	469	10.00	0	286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.474			7.20	100	0.241	0.226	0.339	1208.50	6		21	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.030	200				0.058	0.844	0.592	4288.85	39	46.40	334	15

11.	Jharkhand	0.073	500		4.30	0.006	0.111	0.234	480.90	0		700			
12.	Karnataka	4.746	6297		1150	15.20	9.64	0.027	0.531	0.073	1596.41	551	39.20	16	14
13.	Kerala	1.427				0.72		0.017	0.340	0.544	6714.39	810	8.00	0	607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.500	10497		761	12.35	0.48	0.092	0.042	0.094	1983.00	87	24.00	577	
15.	Maharashtra	8.642	7150			16.40	22.05	0.084	0.049	0.687	943.70	239	1498.50	340	
16.	Manipur	0.021						0.009	0.041	0.048	456.00	40	140.00	237	3
17.	Meghalaya	0.100	250			13.80		0.013	0.078	0.249	323.50	19	191.50	149	
18.	Mizoram	0.050			250			0.004	0.068	0.096	290.00	37		20	
19.	Nagaland	0.078			2100			0.003	0.010	0.068	1050.00	3	20.00	11	
20.	Odisha	2.631	270			8.22	0.02	0.058	0.054	0.099	84.52	56		1600	14
21.	Punjab	1.701				117.10	6.98	0.054	0.086	0.175	1058.00	1857	50.00	0	
22.	Rajasthan	0.699	2431		261	2.00	3.70	0.069	1.446	0.047	8625.00	11603	14.00	292	90
23.	Sikkim	0.088						0.005	0.151	0.233	795.00	0	15.50	0	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.220	14090		2172	24.05	13.10	0.252	0.795	0.168	4079.60	829	24.50	0	131
25.	Trprura	0.034			1050			0.012	0.327	0.643	365.00	151	2.00	60	782
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.382	24040		912	150.86	46.18	1.763	2.672	0.620	4278.46	1348		113	222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27.	Uttarakhand	0.180	2150		47.50	4.52	0.086	0.914	0.840	280.03	26	24.00	476	118
28.	West Bengal	3.664	27268	1450	19.92	1.17	0.087	1.464	0.177	889.00	48	74.00	1177	2
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.001					0.004	0.005	0.063	167.00	5			
30.	Chandigarh	0.001					0.009	0.003	0.017	730.00	12			
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.002				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0				
32.	Daman & Diu	0.000					0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0			
33.	Delhi	0.007					0.003	0.000	0.048	332.00	90			
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000		250			0.017	0.000	0.053	1090.00	0			
35.	Puducherry	0.006					0.004	0.000	0.016	0.00	21	5.00		
36.	Others	0.000					0.098	0.240	1.258	35215.60	0			
TOTAL		47.982	152047	17950	569.79	142.27	3.428	11.943	9.850	109753.04	19501	2429.20	8919	2329

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System;

SL = Solar Lanterns; MW = Mega Watt; kW/p = kilowatt peak; PP = Power plants;

**Boost to solar power projects**

710. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to give a big boost to solar power projects in the country;
- (b) whether the industry has been involved in this process and it has given a white paper to Government's suggestions and the steps to enhance solar energy projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?
- (d) whether such projects are proposed to be developed in the private sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Before formulating any scheme, meetings are held from time to time with all the stakeholders including representatives from the Industry. Several suggestions have been received from the industry from time to time.

(d) and (e) Any eligible entity can participate in the open bidding process to develop the projects and therefor private sector is expected to play major role.

**Establishment of solar power plants**

711. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to establish solar power plants across the country with a view to turn itself eco-friendly and to reduce the power crisis prevailing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any areas have already been identified to establish such plants in Haryana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched various schemes to set up grid-connected solar power plants. The details are as under:

- (i) Setting up of 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects of aggregate capacity of 20,000 MW in various States.
- (ii) Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project of capacity 100 MW for Development of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops.
- (iii) Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces - 300 MW (with Domestic Content Requirement).
- (iv) Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under various Central/State Schemes with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under Batch-V of Phase-II of JNNSM.
- (v) Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects with VGF (750 MW).
- (vi) Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects (3300 MW) by NTPC and other PSUs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All states have been requested to identify land for establishment of Solar Park. No proposal has been received under this scheme from the State of Haryana.

#### **Solar power plants**

712. SHRIDEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to add 15,000 MW of Solar power by 2019;
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that 3,000 MW would be added by 2017;
- (c) if so, whether the proposed 500 MW solar power addition in Telangana is included in this phase;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the progress of work undertaken so far in that State;

(e) the roadmap to add the remaining 12,000 MW within two years from 2017; and

(f) how the Ministry is planning to pool the resources and the investment required for 500 MW of Solar Power in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022.

(b) Yes, Sir. Capacity addition would go beyond 3000 MW by 2017.

(c) and (d) Government of India has accorded approval for setting up Solar Power Park of capacity 1000 MW in the State of Telangana. Projects under Central/State Schemes shall come up in this Solar Park.

(e) A provision for Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) has been specified in the amended Tariff Policy. Accordingly, Solar RPO requirement for the year 2016-17 is 1.5% of the total projected power demand which can be met by installing solar capacity of 11,327 MW. The Solar RPO for the year 2018-19 is 2% which is equivalent to Solar Installed capacity of 17,808 MW.

(f) Most of the Solar Projects are being set up by Private Investors hence the investment shall come from private entities.

#### **Investment in power projects**

†713. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any investment in the power projects of the States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date especially of the backward and tribal areas;

(c) the funds invested during the last two years, project-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the share of the Central Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India investment in the power projects in

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

states, including Maharashtra, is made through the Central Public Sector Enterprises. Based on data furnished by the project authorities, capital expenditure by the Central Sector in thermal and hydro power generation and transmission projects in States in Financial Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as below:

(in ₹ crore)			
State/Project	2012-13	2013-14	Implementing CPSE
1	2	3	4
<b>Thermal projects</b>			
<b>Assam</b>			
Bongaigaon TPP	749.00	685.00	NTPC
<b>Bihar</b>			
Barh STPP- I	1433.00	1601.00	NTPC
Barh STPP- II	1723.00	1479.00	NTPC
Nabi Nagar TPP	1096.68	1300.68	NTPC JV
Muzafarpur Exp. TPP	744.23	622.37	NTPC JV
New Nabi Nagar TPP	599.86	492.03	NTPC JV
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>			
Lara STPP	773.00	535.00	NTPC
<b>Haryana</b>			
Indira Gandhi TPP	603.65	373.06	NTPC
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
BokaroTPS "A" Exp.	580.75	623.05	DVC
Kodarma TPP	748.08	526.15	DVC
North Karanpura TPP		1530.00	NTPC
<b>Karnataka</b>			
Kudgi TPP	1304.00	2277.00	NTPC

1	2	3	4
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
Mauda TPP	1250.00	639.00	NTPC
Mauda ST-II TPP	860.00	1472.00	NTPC
Solapur	1142.00	983.00	NTPC
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
Vindychal STPP-4	1306.00	772.00	NTPC
Vindychal STPP-5	272.00	725.00	NTPC
Gadarwara STPP	655.00	463.00	NTPC
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	252.27	249.18	NLC
Tuticorin TPP	1360.00	1063.33	NPTL(NLCJV)
Vallur TPP Ph-I	1045.41	146.21	NTPC/TNEBJV
Vallur TPP Ph-II	540.00	555.52	NTPC/TNEBJV
<b>Telangana</b>			
Singareni TPP	761.48	1837.82	NTPC
<b>Tripura</b>			
Tripura CCPP	815.00	525.63	ONGCJV
Monarchak CCPP	296.15	228.86	NEEPCO
Agartala CCPP	22.11	151.66	NTPC
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
FG Unchahar TPP St.II	-	226.00	NTPC
Rihand St-III	1173.00	598.00	NTPC
Meja STPP	862.87	565.90	NTPC



1	2	3	4
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	860.00	351.17	DVC
TOTAL	23828.54	23597.62	
<b>Hydro projects</b>			
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
Subansiri Lower	597.54	579.10	NHPC
Kameng	415.66	630.74	NEEPCO
Pare	206.95	294.24	NEEPCO
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
Parbati St. II	491.13	529.37	NHPC
Chamera-III	46.31	-	NHPC
Parabati-III	317.67	271.50	NHPC
Kol Dam	667.00	941.00	NTPC
Rampur	720.40	743.16	SJVNL
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
Uri-II	234.48	168.74	NHPC
Sewa-II	3.35	-	NHPC
Chutak	43.39	-	NHPC
Nimoo Bazgo	115.97	42.94	NHPC
Kishanganga	781.04	1095.29	NHPC
<b>Mizoram</b>			
Tuirial	100.19	171.88	NEEPCO
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
Koteswar	96.13	18.18	THDC

1	2	3	4
Tapovan Vishnugad	356.00	265.00	NTPC
Lata Tapovan	61.00	41.00	NTPC
Tehri PSS	145.66	225.92	THDC
Vishnugad Pipalkoti	44.06	136.33	THDC
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Teesta Low Dam-III	219.45	19.41	NHPC
Teesta Low Dam-IV	209.17	166.33	NHPC
TOTAL	5872.55	6340.13	

**Transmission project****Jammu and Kashmir**

Leh-Srinagar 220KV		PGCIL
Transmission Project	65.40	
TOTAL	65.40	

(d) The share of the Central Sector in total funds invested was 25.8% in 2012-13 and 28.8% in 2013-14.

**Power plants in Andhra Pradesh**

714. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thermal power plants that have been/are likely to be commissioned in Andhra Pradesh from April, 2009 to 31 March, 2015;

(b) the details of power generated/to be generated from these thermal power plants; and

(c) the quantum of power being/would be allocated to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Thermal power projects aggregating to 6228 MW have been commissioned in the State of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh from April, 2009 to 15th February 2015. Additionally thermal power projects aggregating to 950 MW are

expected to be commissioned by 31st March, 2015 in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These details alongwith the details of the power generated from the thermal plants commissioned during April 2009 to 31st January 2015, in the State of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Power allocated to united Andhra Pradesh from the following Central Sector projects commissioned from 2009 are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Capacity (MW)	Power allocated to United AP (MW)
1	Simhadri Ext. U-3,4	1000	384
2	Kaiga U4	220	61.5
3	Vallur TPP U2,3	1500	178.8
TOTAL		2720	624.3

The power has been distributed between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. Accordingly, the undivided Andhra Pradesh Government, vide order dated 08.05.2014, allocated power between the two successor States as follows:-

State of Telangana - 53.89%

State of Andhra Pradesh - 46.11%

Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 46.11% of power from the State Sector Projects, Central Generating Stations and Private Sector Projects commissioned after 2009 except from the Projects [Thamminapatnam TPP U 1,2 (300 MW) and Simhapuri TPP PH-1, U 1 (150 MW)] as these projects have not signed PPAs with the DISCOM of Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement**

*(A) Details of Thermal Power Projects Commissioned in the State of erstwhile  
Andhra Pradesh during April 2009 to 15th February 2015*

Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Act(A)/ Ant. Comm. Sched.	Generation from 01.04.2009 to 31.01.2015* (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Central Sector</b>				
Simhadri STPP Extn.	U-3	500	31.03.11(A)	12245.59
	U-4	500	30.03.12(A)	8057.34
TOTAL		1000		20302.93
<b>State Sector</b>				
Rayalaseema TPS St-III	U-5	210	31.12.10(A)	5767.24
Vijaywada TPP –IV	U-1	500	08.10.09(A)	19420.3
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	U-1	800	28.08.14(A)	724.54
Kakatiya TPP	U-1	500	27.05.10(A)	14907.25
Vijjeswaram CCPP	U-1	33	01.04.2012(A)	57.75
Kothagudem TPP-VI	U-1	500	26.06.11(A)	12914.99
TOTAL		2543		53792.07
<b>Private Sector</b>				
Gautami CCPP	GT -1	145	03.05.09(A)	7863.56
	GT -2	145		1085.04
	ST	174		1357.39
Konaseema CCPP	GT -1	140	05/2009(A)	4775.76
	GT -2	140	05/2009(A)	595.75

1	2	3	4	5
	ST	165	30.06.10(A)	1029.31
Painampuram TPP	U-1	660	07.02.15(A)	
Thamminapatnam TPP-I	U-1	150	09.09.12(A)	1712.11
	U-2	150	17.04.13(A)	1402.07
Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	GT	233	05.12.09(A)	4157.84
	ST	133	19.07.10(A)	1140.01
Simhapuri      TPP Ph-II	U-1	150	24.03.12(A)	2835.58
	U-2	150	02.07.12(A)	2665.13
Simhapuri      TPP Ph-II	U-3	150	21.02.14(A)	978.42
TOTAL		2685		31597.97
TOTAL (A)		6228.0		105693.0

*(B) Details of Thermal Power Projects Likely to be commissioned in the  
State of Andhra Pradesh by March 2015*

**Central Sector**

	Nil
TOTAL	0

**State Sector**

Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	U-2	800	Mar-15
TOTAL		800	

**Private Sector**

Simhapuri TPP Ph-II	U-4	150	Mar-15
TOTAL		150	
TOTAL (B)		950.0	
TOTAL (A + B)		7178.0	

**Declaration of assets and liabilities of employees of PSUs**

715. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Government officials of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were asked to declare information on assets and liabilities of self, spouse and dependent children by the 31 December, 2014;

(b) whether officers of PSUs are also required to furnish the requisite information to their respective Ministries; and

(c) if so, the information furnished by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) employees under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Section 2(1)(o) and Clause(f) of Sub Section (1) of Section 14 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and subsequent notification of Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in filing return) Rules, 2014, all Government officials of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were earlier required to declare information on assets and liabilities of self, spouse and dependent children by 31st December, 2014. However, Government, *vide* its Gazette Notification dated 26th December, 2014, has further extended the time limit for submission of declaration of assets and liabilities by all public servants from 31st December, 2014 to 30th April, 2015.

(b) and (c) As per Section 2(1) (C) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, only CMDs and other Board Level Officers of the PSUs are required to submit their information to their respective Ministries. So far, no Board Level Officers of PGCIL has submitted their information to Ministry of Power.

**Implementation of Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**

716. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for agricultural and non-agricultural power supply in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the areas identified under the scheme; and

(c) by when the said scheme is likely to be implemented in Himachal Pradesh and the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for feeder segregation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution, metering at all levels and rural electrification. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is subsumed as the rural electrification component of DDUGJY. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme. The following are the salient feature of DDUGJY:

- (i) Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, facilitating supply of electricity to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas;
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers/ feeders/consumers level.
- (iii) Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th and 13th Plans by subsuming RGGVY in DDUGJY and carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY;

(c) There is no upfront allocation of funds to any State under DDUGJY. Detailed Project Reports of Himachal Pradesh under DDUGJY have been received and approved at a total project cost of ₹ 159.12 crores by the Monitoring Committee in its meeting held on 19.02.2015.

#### **Quota for use of imported coal in thermal power plants**

717. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has fixed any quota for use of Imported Coal for power generation at thermal power plants in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details of the permission granted for the purpose and the quota fixed for the State Electricity Board; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to address the impact of rise in the prices of imported coal on power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to bridge the shortfall in availability of indigenous

coal, Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the power utilities advises the quantities for import of coal for power generation at thermal power plants as per their needs. However, import of coal is the prerogative of respective power utility. During the year 2014-15, Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) was advised to import 1.7 Million Tonne (MT) coal for their power plants designed on indigenous coal. During the period April-January, 2015, KPCL has imported 0.869 MT coal. In addition to above, Udupi TPP (1200 MW) based on imported coal located in the State of Karnataka has imported 2.22 MT coal.

The major steps taken by Government to address the impact of rise in the prices of imported coal are as under:

- (i) Multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Ministry of Coal to enhance production of domestic coal beyond current year's target.
- (ii) The availability of coal is regularly monitored closely.

**Financial and technical assistance for power reforms**

718. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Government's financial and technical assistance schemes for power reform programmes of the States;
- (b) the performance in accordance with better management and reforms, State-wise;
- (c) the status of the States in the context of their transmission losses as compared to the national average; and
- (d) the assistance being provided by Government to the States to tackle the problems, such as jamming of electronic meter readers by remote?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) and (b) The Schemes launched by Government of India for power sector and their status are as given below:

**Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):**

The Government has approved IPDS with the objectives of:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;



- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), which is now subsumed under IPDS, for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RAPDRP to IPDS.

The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting/auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

**Present status of IPDS/R-APDRP:**

- Under IPDS, DPR proposals worth ₹ 3268.33 cr. have been sanctioned for 9 Utilities on 9th February 2015.
- Under Part A(IT) of erstwhile R-APDRP, 769 towns have been declared Go-Live, 19 SCADA Centres have been commissioned, and under Part B, projects in 194 towns have been completed.

**Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):**

The Government has approved the Scheme of “Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)” with following components:

- (i) to separate agriculture and non agriculture feeders facilitating judicious supply of electricity to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas; and
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers

The ongoing scheme of RGGVY in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in DDUGJY as a distinct component for rural electrification, for which Government has already approved to carry forward the balance amount of RGGVY to DDUGJY.

**Present status of RE component of DDUGJY :** So far, electrification of 1,09,271 unelectrified villages, intensification of 3.16 lakh partially electrified villages and electric connection to 2.22 crore BPL households have been achieved till 31.01.2015 and an amount of ₹ 31403.62 crore towards subsidy has been released to the States.

**The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP):**

The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms was approved and notified by the Central Government in October 2012, to enable financial turnaround of State Discoms. The Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to ensure their long term viability, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. Under FRP, the amount considered eligible under the scheme is 1,19,000 crs. approximately. Bonds worth ₹ 56,908 cr. approximately have been issued and Short Term Loan (STL) amounting to ₹ 51,204 cr. approximately have been restructured by the lenders

**National Electricity Fund (NEF):**

Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both public and private Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in distribution sector during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Under National Electricity Fund, interest subsidy aggregating to ₹8466 crores spread over 14 years is available. Projects sanctioned are worth ₹26,000 cr. approximately. The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of Interest Subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters.

(c) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) in its “Report on performance of State Power Utilities” calculates the AT&C Losses. The overall AT&C losses for utilities selling directly to consumers for the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Central Government is providing grant for 100% metering under IPDS for urban area and DDUGJY for rural area. As per sections 55, 73 and 177 of Electricity Act, 2003, CEA has also notified Regulation for installation and operation of Meter. Distribution Companies have to install meters as per CEA (installation and operation of Meter) Regulation, 2006 and as per rules/regulations notified by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

**Statement***Discoms wise AT&C losses (%)*

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	59.24	59.40	
		NBPDCL		50.76	41.93
		SBPDCL		45.77	48.70
	TOTAL		59.24	54.63	46.33
	Jharkhand	JSEB	42.77	47.49	
	TOTAL		42.77	47.49	
	Odisha	CESCO	46.15	43.61	
		NESCO	39.54	39.61	36.47
		SESCO	52.60	49.36	41.18
		WESCO	43.46	41.87	41.24
	TOTAL		44.66	42.94	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	58.32	53.51	
	TOTAL		58.32	53.51	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	32.90	34.43	32.05
	TOTAL		32.90	34.43	32.05
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	65.55	60.26	
	TOTAL		65.55	60.26	
	Assam	APDCL	29.47	31.85	30.25
	TOTAL		29.47	31.85	30.25
	Manipur	Manipur PD	44.80	85.49	
	TOTAL		44.80	85.49	

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Meghalaya	MeECL	44.85		
		MePDCL		26.60	
	TOTAL		44.85	26.60	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	36.59	27.55	32.53
	TOTAL		36.59	27.55	32.53
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	22.85	75.30	
	TOTAL		22.85	75.30	
	Tripura	TSECL	33.76	24.86	27.81
	TOTAL		33.76	24.86	27.81
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	16.65	15.16	
		BSES Yamuna	25.54	17.94	
		TPDDPL	15.67	13.12	9.75
	TOTAL		18.56	15.22	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	27.53	28.31	38.25
		UHBVNL	29.06	36.97	33.78
	TOTAL		28.27	32.55	36.26
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB			
		HPSEB Ltd.	18.04	9.64	16.45
	TOTAL		18.04	9.64	16.45
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.16	60.87	
	TOTAL		71.16	60.87	
	Punjab	PSPCL	18.96	17.58	
	TOTAL		18.96	17.58	

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	28.12	19.90	
		JDVVNL	23.83	18.97	
		JVVNL	23.18	20.91	31.08
	TOTAL		24.81	20.00	
Northern	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	40.50	45.69	36.07
		KESCO	30.48	37.61	34.29
		MVVN	44.42	45.83	
		Pash VVN	35.95	33.39	23.49
		Poorv VVN	52.37	52.37	29.12
TOTAL		41.95	42.85		
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	25.84	23.18	
TOTAL			25.84	23.18	
Northern TOTAL			30.34	28.84	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	17.77	15.64	17.54
		APEPDCL	10.53	10.15	6.57
		APNPDCL	17.26	13.09	20.80
		APSPDCL	12.19	12.74	11.77
TOTAL		15.27	13.70	14.77	
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.57	20.45	18.93
		CHESCOM	28.99	30.42	36.40
		GESCOM	23.96	18.28	30.45
		HESCOM	23.62	20.44	20.44
		MESCOM	17.94	14.57	14.83
TOTAL		23.29	20.78	22.35	

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Kerala	KSEB	12.17	10.53	
	TOTAL		12.17	10.53	
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.91	9.13	16.18
	TOTAL		18.91	9.13	16.18
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB			
		TANGEDCO	21.70	20.71	22.35
	TOTAL		21.70	20.71	22.35
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB			
		CSPDCL	29.05	25.12	
	TOTAL		29.05	25.12	
	Goa	Goa PD	15.12	14.14	
	TOTAL		15.12	14.14	
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.14	10.40	10.83
		MGVCL	14.40	14.94	14.77
		PGVCL	28.03	30.41	24.12
		UGVCL	14.01	14.37	9.10
	TOTAL		19.26	19.87	15.93
	Madhya Pradesh	MP MK VVCL	45.85	29.97	29.60
		MP PK VVCL	34.43	28.16	
		MP PuK VVCL	34.94	36.40	34.83
	TOTAL		38.26	31.15	

Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	21.63	21.95	14.39
	TOTAL		21.63	21.95	14.39
	Grand TOTAL		26.63	25.39	

\* Figures of 2013-14 are provisional and not available for all Discoms

Source: PFC

### **Ultra modern super critical coal based thermal power technology**

719. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme titled "Ultra Modern Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Technology" is in operation;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the progress made in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) An Advanced Ultra Super Critical Technology R&D Project has been approved by Government at a cost of ₹1500 Crore involving BHEL, NTPC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) for enhanced efficiency of thermal generation.

(b) The objective of the scheme is to achieve higher efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and reduce coal consumption for coal based power plants.

(c) The R&D work for the programme has commenced under the overall supervision of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India for certain pre-project R&D activities.

### **Losses of discoms**

720. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by distribution companies (Discoms) during the last three years;

- (b) the details of the 2012 scheme for financial restructuring of Discoms;
- (c) whether any conditionalities have been attached to the loans provided by the Central Government;
- (d) whether a percentage of the loans have been earmarked for the purpose of additional investments; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to revise the prices of electricity so that electricity is sold at production cost in order to ensure sustainability of Discoms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Based on the Report covering the Performance of State Power Utilities published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the losses of Utilities selling directly to consumers for the last 3 years are given below:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis (₹ crores)	(76,869)	(69,726)	(50,532*)

\*Out of 55 Distribution Utilities, report from 42 Distribution Utilities has been received.

(b) to (d) The Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Governments for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. The salient features of the scheme are:

- ◆ The State Government will take over 50% of the outstanding short term liabilities (STL) of the DISCOMS as on March 31, 2012. This will be first converted into bonds to be issued by Discoms to participating lenders, duly backed by State Government guarantee. The State Government will then take over this liability from Discoms in the next 2-5 years by way of issuing special securities in accordance with their FRBM space. The State Government will provide support in payment of interest and repayment of principal till the date of takeover by issuing special securities.



- ◆ The Balance 50% Short term Liabilities will be rescheduled by the lenders at the best possible terms with moratorium on principal repayment.
- ◆ The scheme contains two tier monitoring mechanism by committees at Centre and State level to monitor the progress of the turnaround plan.
- ◆ Central Government would provide incentive by way of grant equal to the value of the additional energy saved by way of accelerated AT&C loss reduction beyond the loss trajectory specified under RAPDRP and capital reimbursement support of 25% of principal repayment by the State Government on the liability taken over by the State Government under the scheme.
- ◆ The scheme contains immediate/continuing and other measures required to be taken in a time bound manner by the Discoms and State Governments to ensure long term financial and commercial viability of State owned Discoms. These measures include Financial Restructuring, Tariff Setting and Revenue Realization, Subsidy, Metering, Audit and Accounts and Monitoring.

No loan component has been envisaged in the Financial Restructuring Plan.

(e) Tariff is determined under Sections 61 to 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 by the appropriate Regulatory Commission in line with the provisions of the Act and the policies made thereunder. The tariff for generation and transmission companies owned or controlled by Central Government is regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, whereas the tariff for generation, supply and transmission within the State is determined by the State Regulatory Commissions. Similarly, the State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs/JERCs) notify the terms and conditions of tariff fixation from time to time for both public and private distribution licencees.

#### **Performance of RGGVY**

721. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is being implemented for providing access to electricity in all rural households and electrification of all villages;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of electrification achieved in Tea Gardens of Assam; and
- (d) what is the current status of consumer meters provided to tea garden quarters and the reasons for which a single consumer meter has been installed for a group of quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for feeder segregation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution, metering at all levels and rural electrification. The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is now subsumed as the rural electrification component of DDUGJY and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme.

Under RE component of DDUGJY, so far 921 projects (235 in X Plan, 413 in XI Plan and 273 in XII Plan) have been sanctioned, covering electrification of 1,24,786 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 6,02,910 electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to 4.05 crore BPL households in the country.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines of RE component of DDUGJY, free electricity connection is provided to eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for domestic purposes. However, 11 KV lines are brought up to the village periphery and these lines could be utilized by the State Governments to create further necessary infrastructure for commercial purposes or as per the requirement. All BPLs as proposed in the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States are released with meters under RE component of DDUGJY including tea gardens.

#### **Power generation in Rajasthan**

†722. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state: (a) the quantum of increase in generation of electricity in Rajasthan during 2010 to 2013;

(b) the Head-wise quantum of funds allocated by the Central Government

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during 2012-13 and in the current financial year to enable the State to become self-reliant in power generation; and

- (c) whether the State Government has utilized these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) The generation of Electricity in Rajasthan has increased from 35250.88 Million Units (MUs) in 2010-11 to 42365.83 MUs in 2012-13.

(b) As Electricity Generation is a delicensed activity as per Electricity Act, 2003, the Generation project developer arranges the funds for the generation project(s).

- (c) Does not arise.

**New power projects in the country**

723. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up around 13 power projects worth ₹ 33,000 crores in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the location of such plants in the country;

(c) quantum of power that would be generated by such power plants; and

(d) how far this would help to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in its meeting held on 22.04.2013 cleared 13 power projects involving an investment of about ₹33,000 crores. Details of these projects, along with the location and quantum of power likely to be generated, are given in Statement (*See below*). Commissioning of the thermal and hydro generation projects would help further bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country by 4,404 MW.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Mode of the Project	Total Project Cost (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Transmission Projects</b>				
1.	Kameng-Balipara 400kV D/C line 98.25 Ha (Assam)	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	65
2.	Kameng-Balipara 400 KV D/C line 133.56 Ha (Arunachal Pradesh)	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	Included in S. No. 1
3.	Pooling Station Bilaspur – Ranchi 765kV S/C Line 302.368 Ha (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand	Public (PGCIL)	458
4.	Nellore-Kurnool 765 kV line 66 Ha (Andhra Pradesh)	Andhra Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	625.8
5.	Silchar – Purba Kanchan Bari (TSECL) 400kV D/C 13.8 ha (Assam)	Assam and Tripura	Public (PGCIL)	204
6.	Silchar- Melriat (New) 400 KV D/C line 22.7ha (Assam)	Assam and Mizoram	Public (PGCIL)	168
7.	Rihand-Vindhyachal 765 KV D/c TL, 104.902 Ha (Madhya Pradesh)	UP & MP	Public (PGCIL)	100

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Raigarh (Tamnar)-Raigarh (Kotra) 765 kV D/C 25.5 Ha (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh	Public (PGCIL)	145
9.	Satna-Gwalior 765 kV S/C TL 31.68 Ha (Uttar Pradesh)	MP & UP	Public (PGCIL)	532
10.	Sasan-Satna ckt. II 765 KV S/C 128.553 Ha. (Madhya Pradesh)	MP	Public (PGCIL)	374
<b>Hydro Projects (Total 444 MW)</b>				
1.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (444 MW)	Located on River Alaknanda, Dist. Chamoli, Uttarakhand	Public (THDC)	Approved Cost : 2491.58 at March'08 PL
<b>Thermal Projects (Total 3,960 MW)</b>				
1.	North Karanpura TPP (3x660 MW)	Jharkhand	Public (NTPC)	15,000 (approx.)
2.	Nabinagar Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-I (3 × 660 MW)	Near Nabinagar in Aurangabad district in Bihar	Nabinagar Power Generating Co. Limited (A Joint Venture of NTPC & BSEB)	13624.01

**Power projects in Uttarakhand**

†724. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for termination of 25 per cent share of Uttarakhand in power generated from the power projects to be installed in the State after its creation;

(b) the locations of the projects installed in that State by the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation;

(c) whether Government would take steps to ensure 25 per cent of the share to the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) Government of India has not terminated any share of Uttarakhand from generation made by Hydro Electric Project located in the State and from the power projects to be installed in the State after its creation.

(b) Tehri Hydro Development Corporation have installed two Hydro Power stations, namely Tehri HEP (1000 MW) and Koteswar HEP (400 MW) in Tehri Garhwal District of Uttarakhand. In addition, two Hydro Electric Projects of THDCIL, namely Tehri PSP (1000 MW) and Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (444 MW) are under construction in Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli Districts respectively.

(c) and (d) Being home state, Uttarakhand is getting 12% Free Power from electricity generated by hydro power stations of THDCIL. Apart from this, Government of Uttarakhand is getting 27 MW from Tehri HPP and 12.6 MW from Koteswar HEP on chargeable basis as per Gadgil Formula. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is getting additional 25% power from THDCIL projects in lieu of their equity share of 25% in THDC India Limited, which is a joint venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh with equity share of 75:25.

Transfer of equity share of Uttar Pradesh in the THDCIL to Uttarakhand after its creation has not been made under Section 47(3) of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Pending NH projects in Bihar**

†725. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Highways projects in Bihar are pending;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) There are 39 projects in the State of Bihar where progress is slow and completion is delayed due to land acquisition, forest clearance, clearance from Railways, shifting of utilities, providing encumbrance-free land non availability of stone aggregates, financial problems/slow progress of the Concessionaries and Contractors. As different projects are delayed due to different reasons target for completion cannot be given at this stage.

**Construction of NHs under different modes of PPP**

726. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry develops National Highways (NHs) under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) through a combination of various modes of delivery under Public Private Partnership (PPP);
- (b) if so, the details of various modes of Public Private Partnership; and
- (c) the States in which the above project proposals are under Government's consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are two modes of Public Private Partnership (PPP), namely Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) on Toll mode and BOT on Annuity mode. In BOT (Toll) mode, the concessionaire recovers its expenditure and profit margins from the revenue received from toll collection from the road users. In BOT (Annuity) mode, the Authority pays the concessionaire annuity amount every six months to compensate them till the expiry of the concession period.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The projects on PPP basis are taken all across the country depending upon requirement and feasibility.

#### **Scrapping of toll plazas**

727. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to scrap a number of toll plazas throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Funding of road development programme**

728. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Highways Development Project, which once was the world's largest road development programme on public private partnership model, is struggling to get private investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has forced Government to pass was ₹ 2 per litre excise tax on fuel to sustain its scheme to push highway construction through 100 per cent Government funding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount invested by Government by way of the said excise tax on fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The highways sector in the country has, of late, been facing difficulties in the award and implementation of project stretches, particularly through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. This is due to overall economic downturn and delay in completion of pre-construction activities.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The additional revenue gain on this account will be transferred to the Central Road Fund and form part of the shareable pool.



**Construction of roads under BOT mode**

729. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last two and a half years, only 1,900 km have been awarded on the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode;

(b) whether there is hardly any chance of private investment in near future by way of BOT mode;

(c) whether the mode of execution of projects has been changed for 4,000 km stretches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) National Highway (NH) projects awarded on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of delivery by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last two years and current year is as follows:

Years	Length awarded (km)
2012-13	1109
2013-14	223
2014-15	517

(b) Due to economic downturn resulting in upsetting the traffic projections and consequent revenue generation, non-availability of equity with the Concessionaires and due to other construction related issues, the response to NH projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode was poor. Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the EPC projects and current issues plaguing BOT mode are well-addressed, the focus on BOT (Toll) mode would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward. However, no specific timeframe could be laid down in this regard at this stage.

(c) and (d) Details of NH projects of which the mode of delivery has been changed from BOT (Toll)/BOT (Annuity) to BOT(Annuity)/EPC mode are as follows. NH

projects covering length of 441.93 kms have been awarded on EPC and 517.00 kms on BOT mode during the year 2014-15.

Details of NH Projects	Length approved (km)
For implementation by NHAI	5910.03
For implementation by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways through various State Agencies	1304.71
For implementation by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in North Eastern Region through Special Accelerated Road Development Programme-North East (SARDP-NE)	179.02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7393.76</b>

#### **Electronic weighing bridges at toll plazas**

730. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to install electronic weighing bridges at all toll plazas on National Highways to prevent and detect overloading of commercial goods transport vehicles;
- (b) what is the expected time-frame of completion of all such installations; and
- (c) what is the amount of expenditure expected to be incurred in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The installations are expected to be completed by December, 2015.
- (c) The approximate expenditure for installing and operating static and Weigh-in Motion Systems per year is ₹ 35 lakhs for each toll plaza location.

#### **Toll plazas in contravention of rules**

731. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many toll plazas across the country have been installed in contravention of Rule 8 of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008; and

- (b) if so, the steps taken against them, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir. Toll Plazas are set up as per applicable fee rules and provision of concession agreement. The broad criteria for establishing fee plaza are as under:

- (i) Availability of land
  - (ii) Availability of sufficient long line of sight for acceleration and deceleration zone.
  - (iii) Municipal limit/Town area limit from the fee plaza being established.
  - (iv) Location of bypass from the fee plaza being established.
  - (v) Location of major diversions on the National Highways.
  - (vi) State boundaries and other check posts.
  - (vii) Existence of a fee plaza on the section of NH and length of new section to be tolled is below 60 kms.
  - (viii) Optimisation of revenue potential.
  - (ix) To make the project viable, two fee plazas are established in a project section of NH within 60 kms distance.
  - (x) The development work of the NH is considered as per requirements. Therefore, two adjoining sections constructed at different time in separate contracts having length of less than 60 kms may have the fee plazas within 60 kms.
- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Completion of road projects**

732. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government now needs 80,000 crore to complete over 8,000 km projects during the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether henceforth all the road projects have to be undertaken on

Government funding model or Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) model as the private investment is not coming forward on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry has decided to take up all the projects through budgetary support which failed to attract private sector investment. Budgeting has been done accordingly. Ministry has also standardised its contract documents.

### **Construction of National Highways by NHAI**

733. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had failed to achieve the 20 km a day target for widening and upgradation of National Highways during 2009-10 to 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether NHAI's best achievement was 17.81 km per day during 2011-12 which dropped to a mere 3.07 km per day during 2012 despite availability of funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Government of India had set a target of constructing 20 km of National Highway per day including National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, the target could not be achieved due to poor response from bidders, slowdown of economy, poor performance of some contractors, delay in obtaining forest/wild life clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forest, railway clearances, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition & utility shifting non availability of soil/aggregates, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. NHAI has completed 2248 km (6.16 km per day) during 2011-12 and 2844 km (7.79 km per day) during 2012-13.

**Criteria for setting up of toll plazas**

734. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the concept and the criteria laid down for setting up of toll plazas on the National Highways;
- (b) the criteria followed to fix the toll charges and the competent authority to fix the toll;
- (c) the minimum distance prescribed between two plazas on the same route;
- (d) whether there are any incidences where toll collection has continued even after the stipulated time; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Toll Plazas are set up as per applicable fee rules and provision of concession agreement. The broad criteria for establishing fee plaza are as under:

- (i) Availability of land.
- (ii) Availability of sufficient long line of sight for acceleration and deceleration zone.
- (iii) Municipal limit/Town area limit from the fee plaza being established.
- (iv) Location of bypass from the fee plaza being established.
- (v) Location of major diversions on the National Highways.
- (vi) State boundaries and other check posts.
- (vii) Existence of a fee plaza on the section of NH and length of new section to be tolled is below 60 kms.
- (viii) Optimisation of revenue potential.
- (ix) To make the project viable, two fee plazas are established in a project section of NH within 60 kms distance.
- (x) The development work of the NH is considered as per requirements.

Therefore, two adjoining sections constructed at different time in separate contracts having length of less than 60 kms may have the fee plazas within 60 kms.

(b) User fee is levied and collected as per applicable fee rule and provision of the concession agreement.

(c) As per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 the minimum distance between two toll plazas is 60 km subject to provision in the applicable fee rules, Concession Agreement and factors given at (a) above.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Decongestion plan for National Highways**

735. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any decongestion plan for the National Highways, particularly Highways passing through West Bengal and approaching to North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such a plan would be in place for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) For decongestion of National Highway widening of carriageway, service roads and grade separated structures are provided depending upon the feasibility, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Development of some of the National Highways passing through West Bengal and approaching to North-Eastern States have been taken up under NHDP to ease the congestion on National Highways.

#### **Bharat New Vehicle Safety Assessment Programme**

736. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enforce Bharat New Vehicle Safety Assessment Programme;

- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for mandatory star rating for all new cars as well as to come out with norms that manufacturers would have to meet before the cars are sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the draft notification for amendment of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs), under the Bharat New Vehicle Safety Assessment Programme, compliance as per Crash standards, Automotive Industry Standard 098 and Automotive Industry Standard 099 shall be mandatory for the new vehicles from 1st October, 2017, and in case of existing vehicles same will apply from 1st October, 2018.

(c) A Technical Committee has been formed under the Ministry of Power for formulating the norms for star labeling of Passenger Cars.

#### **Investments for construction of highways**

738. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build 30 km of highway a day over the next four to five years;
- (b) if so, the quantum of investment required and the source of mobilization of funds required for achieving this big target;
- (c) whether Government has identified Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) fund accumulations as a viable source for borrowing of funds for National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Investment required will be of the order of ₹ 70,000 crore - ₹ 80,000 crore/year which is expected to be met through cess fund, toll ploughback, budgetary support, market borrowings such as Capital Gain Tax Exemption Bond, Tax Free Bond and private sector participation. It is pre-mature to indicate utilization of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as a viable source.

**Cashless treatment for road accident victims**

739. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created a corpus for providing cashless treatment to the road accident victims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the empanelled hospitals for the purpose on various identified stretches; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to provide immediate medical attention to the accident victims during the golden hour and to ensure that no one is deprived of immediate treatment for want of money for paying hospitals bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways launched a pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on following stretches:-

- (i) Gurgaon-Jaipur stretch of National Highway (NH) No.8. (launched in 2013 -14)
- (ii) Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of NH No. 8 (launched in 2014 -15)
- (iii) Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch of NH No. 33. (launched in 2014 -15)

The objective of the project is to save lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during 'Golden Hour', and thereby reduce fatalities and disabilities due to road accidents. The project envisages transport of accident victims from the accident scene to hospital and, where required, from one hospital to another for treatment at a public or private hospital for the first 48 hours or ₹ 30,000/-, whichever is earlier. A 24 × 7 Call Centre with toll free number 1033 has been activated on these stretches to receive reports of accidents, deploy nearest ambulance and alert local police authorities, hospital and Road Safety Volunteers

For Gurgaon - Jaipur stretch of NH No. 8, the Ministry has released ₹ 20 crore to ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company during 2013 -14. However, the amount is to be utilized based on actual expenditure. In case of other two stretches, executing



agencies have been shortlisted through competitive bidding. ICICI Lombard has quoted a premium of ₹ 3,00,61,977/- for Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia and IFFCO - TOKIO has quoted a premium of ₹ 7,00,32,864/- for Vadodara – Mumbai stretch. 50% of the premium has been released to the executing agencies. The list of empanelled hospitals for the three stretches is given in the Statement (*See below*). Data from the Pilot Project would be used for formulating a pan-India scheme for cashless treatment of road accident victims.

***Statement***

*The List of Empanelled Hospitals*

**Gurgaon-Jaipur Stretch of National Highway (NH-8)**

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Address	City	District	State
1.	Life Care Hospital, Bawal	NH - 8, Banipur Chowk, Bawal	Balwal	Rewari	Haryana
2.	Galaxy Hospital & Trauma Centre	Bawal Industrail Area, Jaliyawas, Bawal	Balwal	Rewari	Haryana
3.	H-Way Hospital	Jagid mall Circular Road, Rewari	Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
4.	Life Care Hospital, Rewari	Sector - 5, Huda Market Complex, Circular Road	Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
5.	Shanti Yadav Hospital	Bawal Road, Rewari	Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
6.	Apex Hospital & Trauma Centre	P.N. 5, Sector-6 (near NH-8 & SBI) Dharuhera	Dharuhera	Rewari	Haryana
7.	H-Way Hospital	Sohna Road, Dharuheda	Dharuhera	Rewari	Haryana
8.	Astha Hospital	Near Syndicate Bank, Pataudi Road, Bilaspur Chowk	Bilaspur	Gurgaon	Haryana
9.	Helson Hospital	Near 55 Mile Stone, NH-8 Panchgaon	Manesar	Gurgaon	Haryana
10.	Life Care Hospital, Manesar	NH-8, Near HP Gas Agency	Manesar	Gurgaon	Haryana
11.	Shree Radhe Hospital and Trauma Centre	NH-8, Near Main Bus Stand, Manesar	Manesar	Gurgaon	Haryana

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Address	City	District	State
12.	Rockland Hospital	Plot No.2,Sec-5,IMT-Manesar	Manesar	Gurgaon	Haryana
13.	Ayushman Hospital & Trauma Centre	37K, N.H-8, Hero Honda Chock ,Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
14.	S.R.S Hospital & Critical care Unit	NH-8,OPP. Haldiram , Kherki Dula	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
15.	Orbit Hospital	Sector-31-32, Main Jharsa Road	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
16.	Balaji Hospital & Trauma Centre	NH-8, Rampura, Gurgaon - 122004	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
17.	Sunrise Hospital	Sector-10A, Khandsa Road,	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
18.	Park Hospital	Q-Block, South City-II, Sohna Road, Sector-47	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
19.	Arihant Hospital	G-122,Oriental Villa,Sec.- 57, Sushant Lok III,Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
20.	Samvit Health Care	1 Islampur, Sohna Road, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
21.	Shiva Hospital	876/2 Mata Road, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
22.	Lotus Hospital	389/3,Mata Road, Near Bus Stand	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
23.	Indiana Hospital	Bilaspur Chwak, Bilaspur	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
24.	Lifeline Healthcare	Sector 15, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
25.	Lifeline Hospital	Badshapur, Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
26.	Suraksha Hospital	Panchgaon	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Haryana
27.	Central Neuro Care	Bawal	Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
28.	Vardaan Hospital	Dahruhera	Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
29.	Jain Hospital	605-606 Sindhi Colony Raja Park Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
30.	Niims Hospital & Medical College	Govind Marg Adarsh Nagar Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
31.	Jolly Hospital	B9(D), Govind Marg, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Address	City	District	State
32.	Soni Hospital	38 Kanota Bhag, J.L.N Marg, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
33.	Pawan Hopital	27, Govindpuri East, New Ramgarh Mod, Amer	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
34.	Rungta Hospital	Malviya Nagar Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
35.	Monilek Hospital and Research Centre	Sector-4, Jawahar Nagar	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
36.	Packer Hospital	Ganeshpuri Galta Gate Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
37.	Krishna Hospital	Sagar Road, Amer, Jaipur-302028	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
38.	Jyoti Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd.	Road No. 4, SBI Bank, VKI, Jaipur-302013	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
39.	S K Soni Hospital	Sector -5, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Main Sikar Road.	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
40.	G.P.Shekhawati Hospital & Reseach Centre	A/2, Opposite Time Square Central Spine Vidhyadhar Nagar Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
41.	NIIMS Hospital & Medical College	NH-8 Achrol	Achrol	Jaipur	Rajasthan
42.	R.K Memorial Hospital	Manoharpura, NH-8-303104	Manoharpur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
43.	Shahpura Hospital	NH-8, Shahapura-303103	Shahpura	Jaipur	Rajasthan
44.	Max Sanjeevani Hospital	NH-8, Kotputali, Paota-303106	Paota	Jaipur	Rajasthan
45.	Sanjeevani Hospital	Garh Road, Kotputli	Kotputli	Jaipur	Rajasthan
46.	Sharma Hospital	Garh Road, Kotputli	Kotputli	Jaipur	Rajasthan
47.	Shree Shyam Hospital	Nagar Palika Park ka pass, Panjabio ki gali, Kotputli	Kotputli	Jaipur	Rajasthan
48.	Balaji Hospital and Trauma Centre	Garh Colony, Kotputli-303108	Kotputli	Jaipur	Rajasthan

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Address	City	District	State
49.	Kailash Hospital	Delhi - Jaipur NH-8, Behror	Behror	Alwar	Rajasthan
50.	Om Hospital	Old Bus Stand Narnaul Road, Behror	Behror	Alwar	Rajasthan
51.	Getwell Hospital and Trauma Centre	Near Neemrana Chouk, NH-8, Neemrana	Neemrana	Alwar	Rajasthan
52.	Sunshine Hospital & Trauma centre	Near PWD Rest House, NH-8, Shahjahanpur	Shahjanpur	Alwar	Rajasthan
53.	City Hospital & Trauma Centre	NH-8, Near Bajaj Agency, Paota	Paota	Alwar	Rajasthan

### Mumbai-Vadodara stretch of National Highway No.- 8

Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
1.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Atharva Hospital & Research Centre	Pvt.	101 1st Floor, Awing Sion, Sion Kamgar Chs, Saiprasad Bldg., Opp Croma Showroom, Near Cine Max, Sion Mumbai
2.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Dr. Kamdar's Nursing Home (Santacruz)	Pvt.	Rizvi Nagar, Junction of S.V. Road & Milan Subway, Sataacruz (W)
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Laxmi Health Care Centre & ICCU	Pvt.	210 / 3042, Near Sangli Sahakari Bank, Tagore Nagar No.1, Vikhroli (E)
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Siddhivinayak Nursing Home	Pvt.	A-002 Gayatri Krupa Bldg, Ground Floor Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank, Near Damodar Chemist Babhai Naka, Borivali (W)
5.	Maharashtra	Thane	Bhagwati Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. (Badlapur)	Pvt.	Plot No.2, Rameshwadi, Kulgaon Badlapur Road, Badlapur (W)
6.	Maharashtra	Thane	Chirayu Superspeciality Hospital	Pvt.	Ground Floor, Vimal Deep, Sarvoday Paradise, Behind Balaji Hospital Mira-Bhayander Road
7.	Maharashtra	Thane	Dr. Kandois Ashirwad Hospital (Ambernath West)	Pvt.	Almas Mension, Almas Mension, Ambernath (W)

Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
8.	Maharashtra	Thane	Dr. Mehta Advanced Orthopaedic Centre	Pvt.	Pasaydan Near TMC Building Panchpakhadi, Pasaydan Near TMC Building Panchpakhadi
9.	Maharashtra	Thane	Dr. Kandoi Ashirwad Hospital (Ambernath-East)	Pvt.	Almas Mension, S.V.P. Road
10.	Maharashtra	Thane	Highway Hospital	Pvt.	First Floor, Dev Ashish, Marathon Square, E.E. Highway, Thane
11.	Maharashtra	Thane	Platinum Hospitals (Thane)	Pvt.	Sankalp Siddhi, Gokhiware Road, opp. Range Office, Vasai (E)
12.	Maharashtra	Thane	Siddhivinayak Maternity and General Hospital	Pvt.	Above Nisarg Hotel, / Second Floor Vedant Complex, Vartak Nagar,
13.	Maharashtra	Thane	Dhanvantari Hospital (Thane)	Pvt.	Radhagovind Park-C Bldg. Co-Op. Soc. Ltd. Uttan Road, Near Police Station, Bhayander West
14.	Maharashtra	Talasari	Dayanand Hospital	Pvt.	National Highway 8, Talasari, Maharashtra
15.	Maharashtra	Thane	Adityavardhan Hospital	Pvt.	Adityavardhan Hospital Accident General Surgical & Trauma Center Sadichha Tower, 1st Floor, Old Bombay Agra Road, Castle Mill Naka, Next to Royal Inn Hotel, Gokul Nagar, Thane (W) - 400 601.
16.	Maharashtra	Thane	Thunga Hospital Pvt. Ltd. Mira Road (E)	Pvt.	Thunga Hospitals Near Raymond's Showroom, off. Mira Bhayandar Road, Mira Road, Dist. Thane Maharashtra, India Pin: 401 107
17.	Maharashtra	Boisar	Thunga Hospital Boisar	Pvt.	Thunga Hospital Pvt. Ltd. - TMRCT AM-32, Tarapur MIDC, Boisar 401 506.

Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
18.	Maharashtra	Mira Bhayandar	Balaji Hospital	Pvt.	Sonam Ekta Building, Mira Bhayandar Road, Indralok Phase 1, Bhayandar East, Queen's Park, Mira Road East, Mira Bhayandar, Maharashtra
19.	Maharashtra	Thane	Bhaktivedanta Hospital	Pvt.	Bhaktivedanta Hospital, Shrishti Complex, Bhaktivedanta Swami Marg, Mira Road (East), Dist. Thane-401 107
20.	Gujrat	Vadodara	Accident And Fracture Hospital (Vadodara)	Pvt.	2 Nd Cthitrakut, Opp. Alembic Nagar, 2nd Cthitrakut, Opp. Alembic Nagar, Vadodara
21.	Gujarat	Navsari	Alipore Hospital & Reserch Centre	Pvt.	Alipore Social Welfare Trust A Public Registered Charitable Trust Alipore Hospital NH. No. 8, At & Post : Alipore, Tal.: Chikhli, Via : Bilimora, District Navsari, Gujarat State (India) 396 409
22.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Amrut Laproscopic & Stone Hospital	Pvt.	X-1, Earth Complex, Nr. Herohonda Show Room, X-1, Earth Complex, Nr. Herohonda Show Room, Old Padra Road
23.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Baba Advanced Orthopaedic Hospital	Pvt.	57, Maikrpa Society, 57, Maikrpa Society, Karelibaug
24.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Dhanvantri ENT Hospital	Pvt.	Nivedanam Complex, Somatalav Char Rasta, Dabhoi Ring Road, Vadodara.
25.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Gupta Hospital (Vadodara)	Pvt.	1st Floor, Kabir Shopping Centre, 1st Floor, Kabir Shopping Centre, Vadodra
26.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Kalavati Hospital	Pvt.	D-187, 188, 189 Daji Nagar Co-Op Housing Society Harni Warasiya Ring Road, Vadodara

Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
27.	Gujrat	Vadodara	Noble Nursing Home	Pvt.	Surya Flats, Opp. Swami Narayan Nagar, Surya Flats, Opp. Swami Narayan Nagar,
28.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Shreeji Hospital	Pvt.	20, Ghanshyamnagar Society, Behind Bus Station, Padra
29.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Smt. Malini Kishor Sanghvi Hospital	Pvt.	Smt. Malini Kishore Sanghvi Hospital and Educational Complex, Opp Sumeru Navkar Tirth, Amod Road, Miyagam, Karjan, Vadodara
30.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Baroda Heart & Multispeciality Hospital (Bharuch)	Pvt.	71 To 91, Capital Buisiness Centre 71 to 91, Capital Business Centre, Bharuch
31.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Sai Shraddha Multispeciality Hospital	Pvt.	Labheshwar Complex, Labheshwar Complex, Nr. Chamunda Mata Temple,
32.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Shah Hospital	Pvt.	Bihend-Jantamarket-2, Panchbatti Bharuch, Gujarat
33.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Trupti Nursing Home	Pvt.	1st Floor Behind-Janta Market-22 Panchbatti, Bharuch-Gujarat, 1st Floor Behind-Janta Market-2 2 Panchbatti, Bharuch-Gujarat
34.	Gujarat	Navsari	Orange Hospital	Pvt.	Thankor Wadi Street, Thankor Wadi Street, Station Road,
35.	Gujarat	pardi	Pardi Hospital	Pvt.	NH 8, Killa Pardin 8, Killa Pardi
36.	Gujarat	pardi	Mehta Hospital	Pvt.	NH 8 Killa Pardi, Valsad 396125 NH 8, Killa Pardi, Valsad 396125
37.	Gujarat	Surat	Unity Artho	Pvt.	Unity Arto Care Hospiotal Behind Modi Hospital, Kadodara Char Rasta, Surat
38.	Gujarat	Chikli	Ashirwad Hospital	Pvt.	Above Bank of Baroda, Halol Vadodara Road Jarod. Ta-Waghodiya, Dist- Vadodara.

Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
39.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Anusha Fracture Ortho Hospital	Pvt.	14, 15, Race Course Park Society, Near Natubhai Circle, Gotri Road, Vadodara
40.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Ashutosh Hospital	Pvt.	Akshar Chowk, Munj Mahuda, Vadodara
41.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Naaz Maternity Gynaec Hospital	Pvt.	A37/1, Ankur Society, B/H Central Bank of India, Panchbarri, Bharuch
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sparsh Multispeciality Hospital	Pvt.	First Floor, Vinraj Plaza, Opp. Government Press, Kothi Road, Raopura, Vadodara.
43.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Zain Hospital	Pvt.	Behind Janta Market -2, Opp. Adarsh Market, Panchbatti
44.	Gujarat	Por	Por Hospital	Pvt.	Por Gen Hospital Char One Chokadi Baliya Dev Complex
45.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Arpan Surgical Hospital	Pvt.	Arpan Surgical Hospital, 127 Arpan Complex, Near Hanumanji Temple, Delux Char Rasta, Nizampura, Vadodara Arpan Surgical Hospital, 127 Arpan Complex, Near Hanumanji Temple, Delux Char Rasta, Nizampura, Vadodara
46.	Gujarat		CHC Atgam	Public	CHC Atgam, Valsad
47.	Gujarat	Valsad	CHC Dungri	Public	CHC Dungri Taluka District Valsad
48.	Gujarat	Valsad	CHC Pindval	Public	CHC Pindval, Tluko Dharampur, Dist Valsad
49.	Gujarat	Valsad	CHC Rohina	Public	RH CHC Rohina Taluka Pardi Valsad
50.	Gujarat	Valsad	Gmers Medical College Hospital	Public	Nanakwada Valsad
51.	Gujarat	Umargam	P.H.C. Sanjan	Public	P.H.C. Sanjan Ta-Uamgam
52.	Gujarat	Valsad	RH CHC Bhilad	Public	Rhchc Bhilad Ta-Umargam Dist-Valsad



Sl.No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
53.	Gujarat		RH CHC Nanapondha	Public	Rhchc Nanapondha Ta-Kaprada
54.	Gujarat		RH CHC Pardi	Public	Damni Zapa Kila Pardi
55.	Gujarat		RH CHC Umargam	Public	Umargam Town Opp-Bus Depo
56.	Gujarat	Chala	RH CHC Vapi	Public	Near Swaminarayan Gurukul School, Chala
57.	Gujarat	Karpada	Rhchc Kaprada	Public	Rhchc Kaprada
58.	Gujarat		Stat Hospital Dharampur	Public	Garden Road Dharampur Dist- Valsad
59.	Gujarat	Por	CHC Por	Public	CHC Por
60.	Gujarat	Palsana	C.H.C. Palsana	Public	Palsana
61.	Gujarat	Surat	C.H.C. Zankhvav	Public	At-Zankhvav, Ta-Mangrol, Dist-Surat
62.	Gujarat	Kamrej	CHC Kamrej	Public	R.H CHC Kamrej , Ta-Kamrej, Dist. - Surat
63.	Gujarat	Navsari	CHC Chikhli	Public	R.H CHC Chikhli, Near Busstand, Chikhli, Dist-Navsari
64.	Gujarat	Navsari	CHC Maroli	Public	Chhinam Road, Nr GEB, Ta Jalalpore, Dist Navsari

#### **Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch on National Highway No.-33**

1.	Alam Hospital & Research center	Booti Road, Near DAV School, Bariatu	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834009
2.	Bhagwan Mahavir Medica Superspecialty Hospital	Infront of PHED colony, Bariatu Road, Booty More, Ranchi	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834009
3.	Brahmananda Narayana Multi Specialty Hospital	NH-33, Near Pardih Chowk, Tamolia, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	831012
4.	Devkamal Hospital & Research Centre	Bajra, Itki Road	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834005

Sl. No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
5.	Dr. Swapan's Health Care	At. Post - Muhulia, Galudih	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	832304
6.	Elite Hospital Ltd	NH-33, Dimna Pardih Road, Mango, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	831018
7.	Ganga Memorial Hospital & Research Center	Dimna Road, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	831012
8.	Hill View Hospital	Hill View Road, Bariatu	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834009
9.	Kantilal Gandhi Memorial Medical Hospital	Near Adityapur Bridge, outer Circal Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	831001
10.	Mayank Mrinal Hospital & Research Center	Dimna Road, Mango	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	831012
11.	Niramaya Health Care	Galudih, Bus Stand Mahulia, Galudih	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	832304
12.	Orchid Medical Center	HB Road, Near Plaza Cinema	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834001
13.	R P Ortho Hospital Pvt Ltd	Yadav Bhawan, Karamtoli, Near SBI ATM.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834008
14.	Raj Hospital & Research Center	Opposite Roshpa Tower, Main Road, Ranchi	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834001
15.	Sahara Nursing & Research Center	Amin Manjil, Main Road, Jawahar Nagar, Mango	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	832110

Sl. No.	State	City	Provider Name	Type	Address
16.	Shishir Sewa Kendra	East Jail Road, Tharpakna	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834001
17.	St. Joseph's Hospital	Bhilai Pahari, NH-33, Via Nangaon	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	832304
18.	The Seven Palms Hospital & Research Centre	Kathal More, Lalgutwa, Itki Road	Ranchi	Jharkhand	835303
19.	Verma Clinic & Research Center	NH-33, Near Hero Honda Showroom	Ranchi	Jharkhand	835204
20.	Vinayak Hospital & Research Centre	Mahua Toli, Namkum	Ranchi	Jharkhand	834010

#### **Completion of projects on NH-6 and NH-34**

740. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether projects of NH-6 between Kharagur and Chirchiri and NH-34 between Barasat and Krishnanagar in West Bengal have been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has undertaken punitive measures against concerned authorities for the delay in the project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) The present progress for NH-34 is about 11%. The work could not be completed due to delay in acquisition of lane and removal of encroachments etc. The work of NH-6 was earlier awarded and concession agreement was signed on 29.02.2012. The agreement was mutually terminated on 3.09.2014 due to non-availability of required ROW and forest clearance. The revised feasibility study based on the revised traffic survey has been taken up for fresh award of the work for the stretch from Kharagur and Chirchiri of NH-6.

**Medical facilities on highways**

741. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to check the road accidents;
- (b) the arrangements made for medical facilities to road accident victims on the Expressways or highways;
- (c) the intervals at which this arrangement would be provided; and
- (d) the intervals at which emergency medical facility is available on National Highways or Expressways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) This Ministry has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, if not already done, and to hold their meetings regularly so that the right message to curb the menace of Road Accidents reaches all concerned and due priority is given to road safety.
- (iii) It is ensured that road safety remains the integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (iv) Various steps are being taken to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (v) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.

- (vi) Setting up of Driving Training School in the States by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- (vii) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
- (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, rear view Mirror etc.
- (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.
- (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

(b) to (d) A pilot project has been launched by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for three stretches *viz.* Gurgaon - Jaipur section of NH-8, Vadodara - Mumbai section of NH – 8 and Ranchi –Mahulia section of NH-33 under which free cashless treatment upto a limit of ₹ 30,000/- will be provided to the road accident victims for the first 48 hours Under this project, GPS enabled ambulances, connected with a central control room through a toll-free number 1033, are stationed at intervals of 20 km to transport the accident victim to the nearest hospital for treatment within the ‘Golden Hour’.

#### **Safety standard for car manufacturers**

742. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government formulated safety standards for car manufacturers to make safe cars and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether most of the cars sold in the country do not conform to safety standards;
- (c) whether popular car models in the country have failed the recently held independent impact tests conducted by Global NCAP, a global car safety watchdog;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to adopt internationally accepted safety norms for the safety of the passengers; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Provisions regarding construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles are contained in Chapter VII of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter V of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Rule 126 of CMVRs requires every manufacturer of motor vehicles other than trailers and semi-trailers to submit the prototype of the vehicle to be manufactured by him for test by any of the agencies specified therein for granting a certificate as to the compliance of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and CMVRs Rule 126A of CMVRs requires the test agencies, referred to in Rule 126, to also conduct tests on vehicles drawn from the production line of the manufacturer to verify whether these vehicles conform to the provisions of rules made under section 110 of the MV Act.

(d) and (e) A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Transport) with the following terms of reference :

- (i) The testing requirement/test protocols and rating system for the Programme keeping in view of the international experience and the national conditions.
- (ii) Mechanism and methodology for selection of vehicles for assessment.
- (iii) Permanent administrative set up required for implementation and monitoring of the programme.
- (iv) Assessment of fund requirement for the implementation of the programme and mechanism therefore.
- (v) Identification and accreditation of test facilities for conducting the required tests.
- (vi) To recommend time schedules for :
  - (1) Launch of BNVAP; and
  - (2) Implementation of BNVAP in consultation with the automobile industry on:
    - (a) voluntary basis;
    - (b) mandatory basis.

**Speed limits on National Highways**

743. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to regularly amend the maximum speed limits on National Highways in consultation with State police;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any recommendation in this regard; and
- (d) if so, Government's view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) This Ministry had constituted a committee to review speed limit of motor vehicles. Based on the report of this Committee chaired by Mr. Bahadur, this Ministry has notified S.O. No. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 for fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles.

**Use of concrete in road projects**

744. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all new road projects of Government would use concrete henceforth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also advocated the use of technologies where a byproduct of oil is used for road laying; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. This Ministry is primarily responsible for the construction and maintenance of National Highways. It has been decided in the Ministry that the type of pavement to be adopted for National Highways projects should be determined on the basis of durability and life cycle cost. Considering the issues related to environment, longer service life, fuel consumption, resistance to extreme weather conditions, saving of natural resources and lower maintenance cost, etc., the cement concrete pavement could be the default mode of construction on National Highways.

(c) and (d) The use of bitumen, a byproduct of crude oil, modified with natural rubber had been erstwhile, specified by the Ministry for use in binder courses and wearing courses on the pavement of National Highways.

#### **Design flaw in Delhi-Gurgaon expressway**

745. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the experts have opined that the design flaw killed three hundred persons on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway during 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir. The reasons for accident and deaths have been human errors such as over speeding, sudden application of brakes, losing control of vehicle, fire in the vehicle etc. As per the available records, 25/person died during the year 2014 (from 01.01.2014 – 31.12.2014).

(c) Foot over bridges have been constructed across the road at many points. At Hero-Honda Chowk, construction of a new flyover and underpass have been undertaken. The work of improvement of junctions-entry/exit has also been undertaken.

#### **Safety standards for NH-34**

746. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to include minimum safety standards and parameters in the contract for NH-34 in North Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also considering to make provisions in NH-34 contract itself to make road builders accountable for maintaining the stretches, once operational;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of deadline for completing NH-34 there?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Works on NH-34 are in progress for which concession agreements(contracts) have already been signed. Minimum safety standards in design, construction, operation and maintenance have already been included in these contracts.

(c) and (d) Maintenance of the stretches of NH-34 during the concession period is already included in the above contracts and as such the concessionaires(road builders) are accountable for the maintenance.

(e) The likely completion of different packages of NH-34 is from June 2015 to December 2016.

#### **Losses to NHAI**

747. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had incurred a loss of ₹ 856.8 crore due to change of scope in 23 projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one of the reasons for the said loss is that NHAI did not appear to have adopted objective criteria in selecting highways for improvement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There have been a net variation of ₹ 856.80 crores (increase in cost) on account of change of scope in the work/item not included in the scope of work of the project. A list of 23 projects is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The provisions of change of scope are provided in the Concession Agreement for unforeseen works /items which could not be visualized at project preparation level.

(c) and (d) The change of scope cannot be termed as loss. The Concession Agreement provides for change in scope for the works/items which are necessary for completion of the works and left out/not visualized at the time of project preparation or for the works/items which become necessary for execution on public demand.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the stretch	Details of change
1.	Badarpur- Faridabad Elevated	Construction of two additional PUPs at a tentative cost of ₹ 3.54 crore
2.	Gorakhpur Bypass Section	As per demand of villagers nine additional underpasses at a cost of ₹ 12.49 crore
3.	Kamptee Kanhan and Nagpur Bypass	Change of scope of ₹ 2.93 crores.
4.	Meerut- Muzaffarnagar section	Net impact of ₹ 5.99 crore.
5.	Zirakpur- Parwanoo section	The Concessionaire claimed ₹ 159.53 crore on account of modified alignment considering it as change in scope although NHAI had not accepted the same till date (October 2012)
6.	Jaipur-Mahua section	Recovery of negative change of scope amounting to ₹ 89.19 lakh is under process
7.	Jalandhar-Amritsar section	The expenditure due to change of cope amounting to ₹ 23.15 crore (more than prescribed 5% as per CA) is to be shared/borne by the Govt. of Punjab and the NHAI in 50:50 ratio.
8.	Orai- Bhognipur Barah sec.	The net impact of the change of scope in work amounted to ₹ 4.54 crore
9.	Gurgaon- Kotputali Jaipur section	The total cost of the change in scope of work amounted to ₹ 101.41 crore
10.	Panipat Jalandhar section	The expenditure due to change of scope amounting to ₹ 33.65 crore is to be borne by the Authority.

Sl. No.	Name of the stretch	Details of change
11.	Indore-Gujarat/MP Border section	The expenditure due to change of scope amounting to ₹ 7.93 crore is to be borne by the Authority.
12.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli section	The expenditure due to change of scope amounting to ₹ 7.40 crore is to be borne by the Authority.
13.	Nagpur-Saoner-Betul section	The expenditure due to change of scope amounting to ₹ 12.47 crore is to be borne by the Authority.
14.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	PUP/CUP, VUP, Service Road, Bridges, Flyovers at a cost of ₹ 2.12 crore.
15.	MP-MH Border Dhule	There are four COSs, <i>i.e.</i> PUP, Box culvert, VUP at a cost of ₹39.88 crore.
16.	Vadape-Gonde	Construction of PUP, VUP, subways, CUP, retaining wall, bridges, service roads etc at a cost of ₹ 56.54 crore
17.	Pune Satara	Building a new 3-lane tunnel of 1000m length at a cost of ₹ 327.33 crore.
18.	Pune-Solapur Pkg-II	Extra Spans for Mohol Flyover and Sub-structure of Major Bridge at a cost of ₹ 9.5 crore
19.	Madurai-Tuticorin	Net impact of change of scope ₹ 97 lakh
20.	Padalur-Trichy	COS involving construction of three/six lane bridges/structures on the section (in place of two lance/four lane bridges/structures envisages in contract) at a cost of ₹ 37.41 crore

Sl. No.	Name of the stretch	Details of change
21.	Silk Board Junction to Electronic city	COS for ₹ 166.94 lakhs.
22.	Islam Nagar- Kadtal (Pkg-7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In principle approval accorded a financial implication of ₹ 0.42 crore</li> <li>2. Recovery of ₹ 4.72 crore. NHAI has approved in principle.</li> <li>3. In principle approval has been accorded by NHAI for recovery of ₹ 2.90 crore</li> </ol>
23.	Kadtal-Armoor (Pkg-8)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. for payment of ₹ 1.70 crore based on the recommendation of IC. NHAI HQs approved the same</li> <li>2. for payment of ₹ 1.03 crore based on the recommendation of IC. NHAI HQs approved the same</li> <li>3. ₹ 3.77 crore recommended and approved.</li> </ol>

#### Accidents on national highways

748. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents on the National Highways (NHs) are on the rise during the last few years, *vis-a-vis* the number thereof during the same period ten years ago and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Government to provide policing on NHs to prevent accidents by checking over-speeding/ overloading of vehicles, etc;

(c) whether Government has held discussions with the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the outcome of such discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Number of accidents on National Highways during the last 10 calendar years is given in the table below. During the last three years, a declining trend is seen.

Year	Road accidents on National Highways
2004	1,30,265
2005	1,29,994
2006	1,40,158
2007	1,38,922
2008	1,37,995
2009	1,42,511
2010	1,49,929
2011	1,49,732
2012	1,42,694
2013	1,36,786

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been emphasizing States/UTs from time to time for strict enforcement of the provisions of law to check the menace of overloading/ over speeding.

#### **Pace of construction of roads**

749. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proactive governance and faster approvals have resulted in unprecedented pick up in execution of road projects awarded during 2013-14;

(b) whether the 16 projects awarded during the last fiscal year, work has already begun on 12 or 75 per cent of the total projects;

(c) whether in the case of some of the projects awarded during last fiscal year, there has already been 40-50 per cent progress; and

(d) whether during 2012-13 only 18 per cent of the projects got off the ground while this count was even lower at 10 per cent during 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir. Against the target of 6300 km for construction under various schemes of the Ministry during the current year, 3038 km have been constructed till 31st January, 2015.

(b) and (c) Out of 17 number of projects awarded by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during 2013-14, work has been started in case of 15 numbers of projects which is about 88% of the total projects awarded and in case of some of the projects progress is already 40 to 50 %.

(d) No, Sir. During the year 2012-13, out of 11 projects awarded by NHAI for one project LOA has been cancelled and during the year 2011-12 out of 48 projects awarded, 26 projects were terminated/LOA cancelled.

#### **Target for road building**

750. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target for increasing road building capacity to 30 km. a day from a dismal three km. a day at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken a decision to award a road project only where the land acquisition is over 80 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Against the target of 6300 km for construction under various schemes of the Ministry during the current year, 3038 km have been constructed till 31st January, 2015 which is 10.13 km per day.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. During the review meetings it is observed that the land acquisition is one of the reasons for delay of completion of projects and it has been decided that no projects should be awarded until 90% of the land is in possession for EPC projects.

**Completion of NH-104 and NH-105**

†751. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NH-104 and NH-105 in Bihar were scheduled to be completed by 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for not constructing the road from Darbhanga to Jaynagar and from Saharghat to Narahiya Bazar *via* Laukaha Laukahi, so far; and
- (d) by when NH-104 and 105 are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Different stretches of NH-104 were scheduled to be completed during May 2014 to August 2016. Stretches of NH-105 were scheduled to be completed by May 2013 to August 2013.

(c) Roads from Darbhanga to Jaynagar and Saharghat to Narahiya could not be completed due to non availability of forest clearances, shortage in availability of stone aggregates and slow progress of the contractor.

- (d) NH-104 and NH-105 are now targeted for completion by 2018.

**Declaration of national highways in Uttarakhand**

†752. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any request from Uttarakhand regarding declaration of Haridwar-Roshanabad-Bandarjuti-Buggawala-Biharigarh stretch and Marchula-Bhikiyasen-Chaukhutia-Khedakhansar-Bacchuchaud-Mehalchaud stretch as a National Highway;
- (b) if so, by when the above mentioned stretches are likely to be declared as a National Highway;
- (c) if not, whether the above mentioned stretches are not in public and State interest; and
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry has received proposal for declaration of Haridwar-Roshanabad-Bandarjuti-Bhagirathi stretch as new National Highway. The expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds. The proposal sent by State Government of Uttarakhand does not fit in grid criteria. Accordingly, the proposal was not considered.

**Condition of NH from Jashpur to Ambikapur**

753. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway from Jashpur to Ambikapur *via* Pathalgaoan is in a very bad condition;

(b) whether the maintenance work which had started has again stopped if so, by when the maintenance work would be completed as NH near Ambikapur is of single lane and bridges are very narrow;

(c) whether green sign boards, light reflectors on roads and white lining on the roads do not exist from the beginning; and

(d) if so, whether they have been put up or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Maintenance of road is a continuous process and maintenance work is done as per the *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. Out of a total length of 215.40 Km from Ambikapur to Jashpur *via* Pathalgaoan, periodical renewal and patch repair works have been completed in 169.60 Km and work is in progress in remaining 45.80 km. Though some portion of National Highway near Ambikapur is single lane and bridges are narrow, however, widening and improvement from Ambikapur to Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand border of NH-78 (new NH-43) has been included under NHDP-IV for which project preparation and pre-construction activities are in advance stage.

(c) and (d) Road furniture like road sign boards, light reflectors (delineator), hazard marker, cats-eye, tree studs etc are fitted in Ambikapur to Pathalgaoan portion. Road markings are completed in newly laid renewal work portion.



**Rural unemployed in West Bengal**

754. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of rural unemployed is increasing in West Bengal; and
- (b) if so, what is the quantum of increase during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) According to the NSSO 61st round of unemployment and employment survey, conducted during July 2004 to June 2005, the usual status (adjusted) rural unemployment in West Bengal was 25 per thousand persons. During 68th round of unemployment and employment survey, conducted during July 2011 to June 2012, usual status (adjusted) rural unemployment in West Bengal was 27 per thousand persons.

**Revamping of Indira Awaas Yojana**

755. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is revamping the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to achieve the target of pucca houses to all by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of the changes the Ministry has proposed to IAY and other housing schemes; and
- (c) the details of the performance of IAY and other housing schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last ten years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The proposal regarding changes in IAY is being examined in Government. However, no decision has been taken.

- (c) Details indicating district-wise/year-wise performance during the last ten years under IAY in respect of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

**Statement****Financial and Physical progress under IAY in the districts of Andhra Pradesh**

Details	2004-05						2005-06						2006-07					
	Central allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Target	House constructed	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Central Release	Utilization	Target	House constructed	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1. Adilabad	1073.77	1115.51	1416.79	6872	7681	689.38	689.38	958.02	3677	4522	772.92	772.92	772.92	979.25	4122	4536		
2. Anantapur	518.30	538.45	639.32	3317	4169	574.26	574.26	737.70	3063	3676	610.54	610.54	610.54	792.57	3256	3380		
3. Chittoor	496.04	515.29	667.52	3174	4956	684.23	684.23	903.66	3649	4985	727.44	727.44	727.44	951.79	3880	3605		
4. Cuddapah	292.37	303.73	384.70	1872	1629	372.67	372.67	489.71	1988	2416	396.20	396.20	396.20	510.86	2113	2114		
5. East Godavari	1526.83	1545.52	2094.08	9771	8866	2669.74	2688.49	3407.90	14238	14876	2838.36	2857.11	3655.60	15138	20760			
6. Guntur	1325.38	1773.47	2190.60	8483	7786	2254.32	2273.07	2917.11	12022	11576	2396.68	2415.43	3355.95	12782	11595			
7. Karimnagar	660.62	686.30	878.07	4228	5970	1001.91	1001.91	1234.30	5344	5693	1024.01	1024.02	1293.54	5461	5188			
8. Khammam	1907.03	1907.00	2509.29	12205	11308	2150.46	2169.21	2766.57	11469	10471	2286.24	2304.99	2858.51	12193	11866			
9. Krishna	1161.05	1224.93	1610.74	7431	10682	1979.40	1998.15	2604.31	10557	11757	2104.41	2123.17	2822.82	11224	11214			
10. Kurnool	817.50	868.03	1075.61	5232	5089	946.93	946.93	1332.00	5050	5064	1006.74	1006.74	1269.85	5369	5594			
11. Medak	475.42	493.87	625.55	3042	4444	971.38	990.13	1341.59	5181	5601	1032.72	1032.72	1290.06	5508	4597			
12. Mahaboobnagar	717.18	720.06	930.13	4590	5687	562.05	562.05	729.56	2998	1448	597.55	597.56	756.94	3187	5837			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Nalgonda	617.41	641.38	801.70	3951	3570	898.06	916.81	1133.85	4790	5081	954.77	973.53	1211.55	5092	5129
14. Nellore	751.44	780.65	988.76	4809	4653	922.50	922.50	1125.88	4920	4263	980.75	980.76	1246.69	5231	4883
15. Nizamabao	548.44	569.76	720.37	3510	3856	562.06	580.82	744.70	2998	4333	597.55	597.56	775.76	3187	2908
16. Prakasam	868.72	902.48	1185.23	5560	6501	1258.51	1258.51	1650.10	6712	5594	1337.99	1338.00	1716.04	7136	6451
17. Rangareddy	442.25	459.45	625.75	2830	4713	354.35	354.35	508.68	1890	1788	376.73	376.74	505.08	2009	1927
18. Srikakulam	402.09	417.69	545.13	2574	2470	641.48	660.24	818.51	3421	3434	681.98	681.98	912.15	3637	3455
19. Visakhapatnam	625.39	846.69	1118.52	4002	4499	781.98	800.73	940.17	4171	4524	831.38	850.13	1081.36	4434	5186
20. Vizianagaram	432.59	449.40	570.22	2769	2606	549.84	554.34	719.88	2932	2514	584.56	584.56	780.14	3118	5646
21. Warangal	872.35	906.26	1328.01	5583	5143	1056.90	1075.15	1383.95	5637	5792	1123.65	1142.41	1499.74	5993	5551
22. Godavari West	1449.66	1524.76	1907.75	9278	9761	2517.01	2535.76	3342.91	13423	13113	2675.97	2694.73	3518.50	14272	14981
TOTAL	17981.83	19190.68	24813.84	115083	126039	24399.4224609.69	31791.06	130130	132521	25939.14	26089.24	33784.75138342	146403		

\*Information given is for erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, as reported by the State through online MPR/MIS

Districts	2007-08					2008-09					2009-10				
	Central allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Target	House constructed	Central allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Target	House constructed	Central allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Target	House constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Adilabad	1071.83	1071.83	1415.91	5716	5646	150D.43	Z615.10	Z534.49	5716	9163	2258.05	2699.18	4335.93	11066	14063
2. Anantapur	846.66	846.66	1070.50	4516	4516	1185.22	1717.26	2311.04	4515	12303	1783.67	1783.67	2556.21	8742	8742
3. Chittoor	1008.78	1008.78	1372.47	5380	6550	1412.18	2046.09	2655.82	5380	11426	2125.23	2125.23	2941.48	10415	10415
4. Cuddapah	549.42	549.42	732.75	2931	2931	769.13	1114.38	1501.80	2930	7982	1157.49	1157.49	1657.25	5672	5672
5. East Godavari	3936.02	3954.77	5033.74	20992	22751	5510.00	8586.36	9259.04	20990	24755	8292.14	8895.10	13030.30	40639	43250
6. Guntur	3323.56	3342.31	4206.24	17726	16136	4652.61	6741.13	8596.41	17724	22380	7001.85	7128.24	9911.87	34316	34316
7. Karimnagar	1477.14	1477.14	1945.50	7878	7358	2067.82	2996.05	3612.42	7877	10211	3111.93	3111.93	4490.60	15251	15251
8. Khammam	3170.44	3170.44	3931.10	16909	16600	4438.26	13088.09	8061.33	16908	23062	6679.27	13336.80	27404.49	32735	83459
9. Krishna	2918.24	2936.99	3919.07	15564	15988	4085.22	5919.04	6432.69	15563	18984	6147.97	6443.67	8790.15	30131	30131
10. Kurnool	1396.07	1414.82	1858.30	7446	7446	1954.35	2831.64	3861.69	7445	13639	2941.16	3088.16	4104.13	14414	14414
11. Medak	1432.11	1450.86	1787.25	7638	9060	2004.79	2904.72	3516.19	7637	10509	3017.06	3167.91	4351.14	14787	14787
12. Mehaboobnagar	828.63	828.63	1039.07	4419	8621	1160.00	1680.71	2001.89	4419	5266	1745.72	1745.72	2483.23	8555	8555
13. Nalgonda	1324.02	1324.02	1757.39	7061	6868	1853.48	2685.50	3442.51	7061	10987	2789.36	2789.36	3948.21	13670	13670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14. Nellore	1360.05	1360.05	1709.05	7254	6855	1903.92	2758.57	3953.57	7253	11802	2868.26	2865.26	4018.17	14042	14042
15. Nizamabad	828.64	847.39	1095.73	4419	3314	1160.00	1680.72	1996.20	4419	5139	1745.72	1745.72	2489.84	8555	8555
16. Prakasam	1855.43	1855.43	2441.52	9896	10957	2597.39	3884.62	4313.89	9895	10762	3908.89	4030.17	5547.39	19157	19589
17. Rangareddv	522.41	522.41	710.00	2786	2684	731.30	1059.57	1262.70	2786	3904	1100.56	1100.56	1559.41	5394	5394
18. Srikakulam	945.73	964.48	1242.56	5044	4970	1323.91	2214.43	2434.19	5043	6008	1992.40	2288.63	3473.43	9764	11255
19. Visakhapatnam	1152.89	1171.64	1531.06	6149	6149	1613.91	2879.53	2998.49	6148	9390	2428.82	2969.96	4867.06	11904	15656
20. Vizianagaram	810.63	815.13	1010.52	4323	4767	1134.78	1992.24	2072.93	4323	4706	1707.77	2055.85	2924.41	8370	9114
21. Warangal	1558.20	1558.20	2044.71	8310	5759	2181.30	3160.48	3922.62	8310	9624	3282.71	3282.71	4748.41	16089	16089
22. Godavari West	3710.85	3729.60	4984.52	19791	18935	5194.77	7526.67	9201.90	19790	24652	7817.79	7817.79	11163.18	38314	38314
TOTAL	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	192148	194861	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81	192132	266654	75900.82	85629.11	130796.29	371982	434733

\*Information given is for the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, as reported by the State through online MPR/MIS

## Financial and Physical progress under IAY in districts of Andhra Pradesh \*

(₹ in lakh) (units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Districts	2010-11					2011-12					2012-13					2013-2014				
		Central allocation	Central Release	Utiliza- tion	Target	House cons- tructed	Central allocation	Central Release	Utiliza- tion	Target	House cons- tructed	Central allocation	Central Release	Utiliza- tion	Target	House cons- tructed	Central allocation	Central Release	Utiliza- tion	Target	House cons- tructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Adilabad	2581.49	2581.49	3442.05	7649	7649	2521.68	2633.39	3266.16	6932	6932	2794	2461.78	3579.79	7681	7381	5601.414	6107.861	7120.19	10259	10179
2.	Anantapur	2039.16	2039.16	2692.58	6042	6042	1991.91	2080.16	2655.90	5902	5902	2207	1103.5	2942.55	6539	6539	5971.602	5971.602	6340.17	10937	10925
3.	Chittoor	2429.63	2429.63	3239.55	7199	7199	2373.33	2478.48	3164.40	7032	7032	2629.7	1685	3506.4	7792	7792	5776.68	5776.68004	8246.1	10580	10567
4.	Cuddapah	1323.28	1323.28	1748.89	3921	3921	1292.62	1349.89	1723.50	3830	3830	1432.2	846.1	1909.8	4244	4244	2241.876	2241.87604	3211.55	4106	4090
5.	East Godavari	9479.91	9479.91	12253.07	28089	28089	9260.25	9670.51	12075.50	27438	27438	10260.3	9719.24	13416.57	28207	27663	5474.196	6748.51	8317.59	10026	10010
6.	Guntur	8004.77	8004.77	10244.80	23718	23718	7819.30	8292.12	10425.60	23168	23168	8663.8	7301.37	8404.65	25671	18677	4440.072	4471.292	6495.78	8132	8016
7.	Karimnagar	3557.68	3557.68	4619.42	10541	10541	3475.24	3629.20	4489.20	10297	10297	3850.6	3536.27	4880.08	10586	10062	3926.832	4201.926	5493.44	7192	7166
8.	Khammam	7635.99	8229.84	9902.10	22625	22625	7459.06	7789.53	9676.99	20506	20506	8264.6	7923.12	10971.19	22721	22621	7203.378	7698.859	10421.61	13193	13193
9.	Krishna	7028.58	7028.58	9034.36	20825	20825	6865.72	7465.59	9154.35	20343	20343	7607.2	7091.85	67563	22540	15014	3978.702	3978.7024	5632.48	7287	7287
10.	Kurnool	3362.44	3362.44	4483.35	9963	9963	3284.53	3577.04	4379.40	9732	9732	3639.3	3132.4	4852.35	10783	10783	4701.606	5254.93648	6407.45	8611	8610
11.	Medak	3449.21	3449.21	4599.00	10220	10220	3369.29	3669.41	4492.35	9983	9983	3733.2	3396.7	4977.45	6400	6400	10903.074	4289.376	14464.01	19969	19806
12.	Mehabubnagar	1995.77	1995.77	2660.85	5913	5913	1949.53	2035.89	2599.20	5776	5776	2160.1	1975.7	2880	11061	11061	5219.76	6381.92152	6713.27	9560	9545
13.	Nalgonda	3188.89	3188.89	4252.05	9449	9449	3115.01	3253.01	3923.05	9230	9230	3451.4	3250.15	4512.15	10226	10027	7630.896	7630.896	10712.56	13976	13971

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
14. Nellore	3275.66	3275.66	3275.66	4367.70	9706	9706	9706	3199.76	3341.52	4059.45	9481	9481	3545.3	3221.6	4549.95	10505	10111	4556.37	4556.37	4556.37	6600.26	8345	8342
15. Nizamabad	1995.77	1995.77	1995.77	2660.85	5913	5913	5913	1949.53	2035.90	2599.20	5776	5776	2160.1	1250.2	2792.25	6400	6205	3576.3	3576.3	3576.3	5207.62	6550	6569
16. Prakasam	4468.79	4468.79	4468.79	5759.62	13241	13241	13241	4365.24	4558.62	5820.30	12934	12934	4836.7	4705.4	6448.95	14331	14331	3105.648	3196.938	4580.55	5688	5666	
17. Rangareddy	1258.20	1258.20	1258.20	1677.60	3728	3728	3728	1229.05	1283.50	1638.90	3642	3642	1361.8	1360.8	1815.75	4035	4035	3555.552	3555.552	4802.07	6512	6506	
18. Srikakulam	2277.78	2277.78	2277.78	3037.05	6749	6749	6749	2225.00	2323.57	2957.40	6593	6593	2465.3	2421.85	3286.85	6777	6777	4059.51	4960.269	5626.96	7435	7452	
19. Visakhapatnam	2776.72	2776.72	2776.72	3702.15	8227	8227	8227	2712.38	2832.54	3569.40	8037	8037	3005.2	2988.393	3852.85	8262	7944	4825.002	5914.348	6444.03	8837	8831	
20. Vizianagaram	1952.39	1952.39	1952.39	2603.25	5785	5785	5785	1907.17	1991.65	2542.95	5651	5651	2113.08	2063.15	2771.79	5809	5715	4316.13	4618.496	6088.81	7905	7889	
21. Warangal	3752.92	3752.92	3752.92	5004.00	11120	11120	11120	3665.96	3828.37	4596.35	10862	10862	4061.9	3772.13	5150.23	11167	10619	8215.662	8803.211	10999.68	15047	15042	
22. Godavari West	8937.55	8937.55	8937.55	11496.56	26481	26481	26481	8730.49	9117.28	11491.10	25868	25868	9673.4	9036.95	8995.05	28662	19989	3912.636	4186.856	5947.83	7166	7173	
TOTAL	86772.58	87366.08	113480.85	257104	257104	257104	84762.05	89237.17	111300.65	249013	249013	249013	93916.18	84243.653	113253	270399	250945	113192.898	114122.778	155874	207313	206835	

\*Information given is for the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh, as reported by State through the online MPR /MIS

**Performance of MGNREGA**

756. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than three percent households were able to get the promised 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the dismal performance of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir, in 2013-14, 46.59 lakh households constituting about 10% of the households worked have availed 100 days work. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

**Decrease in allocation of funds under MGNREGA**

757. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of funds for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been brought down from ₹ 34000 crore to 31,000 crore in the mid-year revision of the Budget;

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

(c) whether the delay in release of funds to the States has affected the payment of wages to the workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir, revised Budget Estimate for



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during financial year 2014-15 has been fixed at ₹33000 crore.

(c) and (d) The State Governments faced some difficulty in making prompt payments due to delay in release of funds that occurred due to the passing of Budget 2014-15 in July 2014. Such situation is unlikely recur in future. Further, steps have been taken to implement the electronic Fund Management System that would smoothen the fund flow to States for payment of wages.

**Activity MAPS for centrally sponsored schemes**

758. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action initiated by the previous Government for preparation of Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry is progressing; and

(b) the progress since made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry prepared Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana and National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Subsequently, specific roles assigned to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Activity Maps were incorporated in the Guidelines/ Implementation Framework of these programmers

**Upgradation of roads under PMGSY**

759. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for timely upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after the expiry of the guarantee period and review the status before expiry period of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released for upgradation of such roads to Karnataka along with the amount spent in this regard during 2014-15;

(d) the number of proposals for the upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY pending with Government as on date, State-wise including Karnataka and district-wise; and

(e) by when the said pending proposals are likely to be approved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity by way of a single All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas as per the Core Network. 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and works under PMGSY are executed by the State Governments. The Ministry has also launched PMGSY-II in the year 2013, which envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. PMGSY roads are constructed by the State Governments with a design life for atleast 10 years. As per PMGSY guidelines, maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5 year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year maintenance including renewal as per cycle, from time to time.

(c) The State of Karnataka had an opening balance of ₹ 158.8709 crore (including interest accrued) on 1st April, 2014 and the Ministry of Rural development has released ₹ 201.78 crore to the State during the financial year 2014-15. The State has reported an expenditure of ₹ 261 cr. (upto 31st January 2015).

(d) and (e) The State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry after following due procedures as per the programme guidelines for consideration/approval of projects under PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized at the level of National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Government of India to ensure that the proposals have been made keeping in view the programme guidelines and that they have been duly vetted by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). The proposals of the State are then put up before the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration. All proposals meeting the requirements laid down in the Programme Guidelines are approved by the Government of India. The list of proposals for upgradation of road works received and sanctioned under PMGSY-II is given in the Statement.

**Statement***Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received and sanctioned under PMGSY-II*

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) Received under PMGSY-II				Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) Sanctioned under PMGSY-II			
Name of State	Value of Proposal (in crore)	Number of Roads & Bridges	Length of Roads (in Km)	Name of State	Value of Proposal (in crore)	Number of Roads & Bridges	Length of Roads (in Km)
Gujarat	726.31	112 roads 9 Bridges	1210.75	Gujarat	690.68	109 roads 9 Bridges	1180.6
Karnataka	1217.77	360 roads 12 Bridges	2550.05	Karnataka	1044.59	315 roads 12 Bridges	2 2 4 6 . 2 3
Maharashtra	1772	425 Roads 114 bridges	1515.75	Maharashtra	1572.58	342 Roads 108 Bridges	2,623.648
Andhra Pradesh	1445.54	333 Roads 20 LSBs	2578.05	Andhra Pradesh	1262.95	292 Roads 19 LSBs	2285.948
Uttar Pradesh	2001.33	421 Roads	3240.67	Uttar Pradesh	1134.54	252 Roads	913.33
Haryana	1109.58	96 Roads 21 Bridges	1143.50	Haryana	917.45	83 Roads 18 Bridges	9 8 9 . 9 7
Punjab*	952.92	147 Roads 02 Bridges	1459.50				

\*The State is to comply with the Pre-EC requirements.

**Indira Awaas Yojana**

760. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- the number of SC, ST and BPL category people covered under this scheme during 2013-14; and
- how many IAY houses were provided to people in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based scheme to cover the BPL families in rural areas. Since inception in 1985, 3.35 crore beneficiaries have been covered under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

(b) During the year 2013- 14, the total number of category-wise beneficiaries are as under:

SC 6,94,092

ST 5,30,640

Others 6,66,715

(c) During the year 2013-14, 1,27,800 houses have been sanctioned to eligible beneficiaries in Odisha.

#### Performance of PMGSY

†761.SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and the length of roads, in kilometer, constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether several States have not utilized funds allocated under PMGSY;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has reviewed this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The details of funds released to the States and the length of roads completed by the States during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Mostly, the States have utilized all the funds released to them. Some of the States like Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim had unspent balance of ₹ 244 crore at the end of Jan, 2015.

(d) The Ministry reviews the Schemes with the States in regular Regional Review Meetings (RRM), Empowered Committee meetings etc. to review the progress of road works and their quality assurance as well as maintenance etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released and length completed during last three years and the current year

Fund Release (₹ in crore)		Length of roads completed (in Kms.)							
Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(upto Jan.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	607.48	0.00	5.00	34	932	400	192	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.27	455.18	8.00	346	419	394	489	469
3.	Assam	1,682.84	154.27	240.49	316	2,131	1,456	958	689
4.	Bihar	3,374.25	1,326.58	850.83	1,534	7,540	6,342	3,164	3,040
5.	Chhattisgarh	801.51	0.00	0.00	271	1,054	1,024	1,292	1,620
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	66.59	125.74	519.24	391	431	180	896	1,700
8.	Haryana	60.00	0.00	0.00	219	188	69	3	392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310.30	0.00	0.00	84	761	0	134	474
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	762.10	266.33	523.24	417	1,000	1,411	892	799
11.	Jharkhand	860.74	105.96	21.86	247	1,123	1,237	1,031	1,352
12.	Karnataka	0.00	24.60	5.00	202	1,859	386	211	128

Sl. No.	States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14 (upto Jan.)
13.	Kerala	200.00	1.50	1.50	151	214	109	192	192
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,138.05	242.88	615.00	708	2,927	2,754	3,006	3,340
15.	Maharashtra	796.01	0.00	0.00	208	2,592	650	449	2 16
16.	Manipur	177.53	186.14	4.03	100	375	424	533	221
17.	Meghalaya	38.00	50.00	0.00	63	45	23	24	43
18.	Mizoram	93.63	71.82	0.00	55	131	93	77	36
19.	Nagaland	11.00	194.88	0.00	59	25	94	293	186
20.	Odisha	1,969.95	87.25	758.92	1,052	3,167	2,401	3,063	2,775
21.	Punjab	164.61	169.66	117.68	295	72	326	730	618
22.	Rajasthan	667.76	151.90	427.06	406	451	2,140	2,290	2,442
23.	Sikkim	80.00	193.62	1.97	95	75	48	99	106
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.00	77.72	343.48	225	814	42	748	1,718
25.	Tripura	229.79	338.59	98.83	187	352	242	29 1	56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	213.77	10.00	511.93	580	523	270	1,110	1,371
27.	Uttarakhand	300.32	151.24	0.00	300	640	474	405	562
28.	West Bengal	828.90	3.08	306.17	1,194	1,155	1,172	2,74 1	1,719
TOTAL		15,809	4,389	5,360	9,737	30,995	24,161	25,313	26,650

**Allocations under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

†762. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized under SGSY during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/ Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether a request for allocation of additional funds has been received from any State Government under this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Earlier, the Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) which has since been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as Aajeevika. NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011. After a transition period of two years, SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1.4.2013. NRLM aims at mobilizing all rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and provides them long term support to attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty.

(b) Details indicating the funds allocated and utilized under SGSY during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 are enclosed in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As SGSY has ceased to exist with effect from 1st April, 2013, the question regarding allocation of additional funds under SGSY does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Status of State-wise Central Allocation, Release and Expenditure under SGSV (in Lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure* Central Allocation	Expenditure* Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	8928.52	**
2.	Bihar	27291.00	6733.98	14639.25	**
3.	Chhattisgarh	6062.00	5815.41	7001.18	**
4.	Goa	176.00	25.87	61.59	25.72
5.	Gujarat	4318.00	3734.97	5316.70	2095.52
6.	Haryana	2541.00	2499.56	3494.49	2452.09
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1070.00	777.60	1419.78	552.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1324.00	576.72	525.25	451.89
9.	Jharkhand	10290.00	6670.04	9041.79	Funds released under NRLM
10.	Karnataka	8663.00	6775.01	11798.34	8777.00
					5591.69
					9246.29



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	3887.00	3792.71	5232.60		**	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12986.00	11254.29	14810.33		**	
13.	Maharashtra	17125.00	16979.23	23080.34		**	
14.	Odisha	13122.00	12119.13	17134.89		**	
15.	Punjab	1235.00	988.96	1200.86	1251.00	276.32	363.40
16.	Rajasthan	6578.00	5936.96	10108.88	6664.00	3332.00	8968.07
17.	Tamil Nadu	10144.00	10134.27	9366.49		**	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39290.00	28340.26	42832.96	39827.00	22257.61	18353.13
19.	Uttarakhand	2069.00	2067.88	2646.01	2096.00	1811.94	1417.29
20.	West Bengal	14582.00	13175.61	17000.05	14773.00	12314.42	12559.07
21.	A&N Islands	25.00	12.48	20.06	25.00	8.47	0.00
22.	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
23.	D & N Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Puducherry	275.00	137.50	210.88	275.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		194600.00	144296.94	205871.24	83313.00	51170.17	59373.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>North Eastern States</b>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	678.00	343.26	86.09	623.00	219.70	0.00
2.	Assam	17628.00	10836.74	19553.00		**	
3.	Manipur	1182.00	618.82	364.46	1086.00	594.24	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	1324.00	391.85	787.53	1216.00	253.07	115.92
5.	Mizoram	306.00	306.03	347.45	281.00	140.52	0.00
6.	Nagaland	908.00	697.14	518.92	834.00	497.83	0.00
7.	Sikkim	340.00	170.00	451.46	313.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	2134.00	2134.01	1743.98	1960.00	1528.53	275.77
TOTAL		24500.00	15497.85	23852.89	6313.00	3233.89	391.69
GRAND TOTAL		219100.00	159794.79	229724.13	89626.00	54404.06	59765.03

\* Expenditure against Total available funds which also includes State share, opening balance and Misc. Receipts.

\*\* Transited to NRLM and no funds were released under SGSY.

**Assets created under MGNREGA**

763. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 133 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th November, 2014 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government has sought or received any Action Taken Reports from the State Governments on various advisories issued by it during the last six months regarding progress of assets generated through MGNREGA;

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

(c) whether the Central Government intends to make it mandatory to submit time-bound reports by State Governments in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has observed any progress/improvement in the quality of assets generated through MGNREGA during the last one year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Ministry issues several advisories from time to time to States/UTs for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). These advisories also pertain to assets generation under MGNREGA. The matter is regularly reviewed in the Performance Review Committee meetings, Labour Budget meetings and regional review meetings. State specific reviews are also undertaken from time to time. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council, National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA. During these reviews, the implementation aspects that need strengthening are identified including improvement in the quality of assets and improvement in the overall monitoring of schemes. The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given as under:-

- o Improved planning process in 2,500 most backward Blocks.

- o Improving quality of assets by better convergence with line departments, measuring the outcomes, better technical supervision and quality monitoring.
- o To check the corrupt practices, the Social audits are proposed to be strengthened in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011; and by positioning ombudsmen in all districts.
- o Use of IT solutions like e-muster, eFMS and mobile monitoring system for better monitoring of the works
- o Mobile Monitoring Systems has been introduced in 35000 GPs to empower GPs and implementation agencies with live data from the worksites and allow an online and real-time updation of database for complete transparency.

(d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has succeeded in creating several community and individual assets such as bringing fallow lands into cultivation, creating irrigation sources or renovating the existing sources, developing horticulture and afforestation, formation of rural roads etc. State/UT-wise details of work category-wise expenditure under MGNREGA during the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement****Completed works under MGNREGA (FY:2014-15 till 18.02.2015)**

Sl. No.	States	Rural Connectivity		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies		Drought Proofing		Micro Irrigation Works		Flood Control and Protection	
		Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	919.58	82	1858.80	41	2953.61	55	134.61	455	3203.10	20	390.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	47.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	26.36	6	3.83
3.	Assam	4392	625.07	275	43.77	197	32.84	4213	198.48	263	68.82	308	44.68
4.	Bihar	7049	3470.74	1462	240.51	458	107.29	12449	763.37	1041	328.39	206	80.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	4661	4415.09	3310	2722.83	1243	1223.26	632	40.05	265	131.37	72	64.37
6.	Gujarat	3390	3866.09	2386	879.67	491	399.58	1191	441.85	172	5.37	1800	878.59
7.	Haryana	1038	826.60	270	501.27	94	104.30	31	1.99	680	990.93	70	177.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2400	877.09	4394	1115.84	413	93.96	335	99.29	1506	505.59	2197	952.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	841	846.77	107	21.71	40	22.30	10	3.55	465	210.30	627	312.95
10.	Jharkhand	7634	3009.51	15002	2246.16	1080	632.77	618	30.72	691	317.40	50	30.87
11.	Karnataka	4220	3666.62	5336	2364.92	2015	1170.83	2540	858.53	2021	979.27	2650	2397.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	253	209.27	4663	5098.76	2686	1942.37	557	327.67	1814	985.61	2379	1414.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30139	10312.85	15960	4283.03	1464	258.39	10519	211.59	342	1.74	288	151.68
14.	Maharashtra	2478	4754.99	11160	3209.46	1188	516.09	6552	457.97	412	128.87	119	583.54
15.	Manipur	281	1402.37	10	46.15	11	36.02	0	0.00	47	176.12	59	326.95
16.	Meghalaya	150	1105.17	10	71.81	16	67.64	7	6.29	2	31.45	8	121.23
17.	Mizoram	697	414.62	50	50.14	4	3.80	34	97.42	15	15.32	29	56.53
18.	Nagaland	442	1075.11	26	44.63	2	6.34	20	51.81	31	98.20	16	47.48
19.	Odisha	7928	1868.49	4265	507.29	3261	363.01	4493	424.44	237	48.31	88	19.86
20.	Punjab	1474	1814.59	30	25.19	779	1419.44	387	46.79	205	268.48	113	116.79
21.	Rajasthan	9716	13344.17	5013	6215.70	2100	1901.09	1437	427.03	1377	1253.93	646	1107.14
22.	Sikkim	150	54.52	47	5.78	2	0.00	17	0.38	11	7.27	76	74.74
23.	Tamil Nadu	4989	5670.79	5643	8141.87	15930	31845.06	356	164.55	3021	4169.34	38	44.57
24.	Telangana	2	323.53	0	137.25	0	30.77	7	57.59	84	514.23	29	365.58
25.	Tripura	2153	2101.85	525	201.09	132	26.78	419	322.92	1969	883.13	52	35.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28906	13400.49	3382	1701.06	1452	831.14	3309	216.37	2435	876.40	3154	1389.53
27.	Uttarakhand	2495	2491.76	411	281.18	109	72.22	189	106.24	355	341.92	2839	3026.21
28.	West Bengal	16846	14759.19	10876	9542.69	5425	6453.01	5227	934.90	2422	1749.62	2370	1924.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	29.79	2	4.15	1	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.41
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Goa	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	7.50
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	0.30	165	207.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		144766	97704.29	94698	51563.01	40799	52723.23	55604	6426.40	22342	18316.84	20324	16149.76

\*Other works include Anganwadi, Coastal Areas, Fisheries, Food Grain, Play Ground

Sl. States No.	2	Land Development		Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)		Other Works		Rural Drinking Water		Rural Sanitation		Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra		Total	
		Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)	Nos.	Expenditure (in lakh)
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh		13	500.14	421	1255.13	0.	14.54	0	0.00	8288	4403.33	0	113.55	9399	15746.871
2. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	77.191
3. Assam		946	285.56	1834	55.94	347	36.07	0	0.00	112	0.95	9	0.87	12896	1393.05
4. Bihar		1973	918.15	2356	355.71	713	111.16	1	0.22	54764	1742.45	52	105.07	82524	8223.13
5. Chhattisgarh		16937	4286.42	4175	829.29	964	85.13	639	7.48	1705	39.43	89	53.75	34692	13898.48
6. Gujarat		967	270.50	833	317.95	663	56.84	3	0.00	16266	1025.74	178	202.53	28340	8344.71
7. Haryana		413	294.84	12	4.87	32	10.27	8	0.93	1472	299.93	20	7.67	4140	3221.33
8. Himachal Pradesh		5876	2241.99	7637	2161.98	606	80.65	13	4.10	1756	115.57	4	1.66	27137	8250.69
9. Jammu and Kashmir		307	152.54	1	0.35	211	261.84	0	0.09	43	16.61	1	2.31	2653	1851.32
10. Jharkhand		4907	1008.31	8779	3277.71	1084	210.02	73	7.02	5102	227.57	154	48.23	45174	11046.29
11. Karnataka		3993	2218.84	13396	3332.81	2067	908.90	149	50.14	59150	2346.25	48	114.07	97585	20408.94
12. Kerala		3891	4753.14	2978	2240.39	44	61.10	13	15.05	104	91.88	0	0.04	19382	17140.01
13. Madhya Pradesh		38907	7069.30	69269	15174.11	2148	307.87	106	84.69	96271	4349.93	64	96.77	265477	42301.96
14. Maharashtra		1094	665.69	10975	3068.68	2491	540.46	745	28.52	73826	3560.24	54	83.31	111094	17597.81
15. Manipur		45	213.89	0	0.00	1	2.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	454	2203.59



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Meghalaya	9	85.61	0	0.00	0	1.13	1	0.20	0	14.93	7	35.43	210	1540.90
17.	Mizoram	260	313.23	380	66.49	19	97.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1488	1115.50
18.	Nagaland	14	25.28	0	0.00	256	542.75	4	9.45	10	27.70	0	0.00	821	1928.76
19.	Odisha	6133	400.94	4568	249.37	2502	213.54	47	1.75	6335	232.34	317	197.44	40174	4526.78
20.	Punjab	455	551.42	12	0.00	58	30.94	22	2.93	16	2.39	22	0.00	3573	4278.95
21.	Rajasthan	3370	1138.33	21563	6155.31	2050	169.15	4	2.34	92340	5980.05	782	103.01	140398	37797.25
22.	Sikkim	190	23.12	5	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	499	165.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	4191	1919.55	3487	1556.14	348	219.51	10	0.47	84449	4798.36	13	0.56	122475	58530.77
24.	Telangana	1	69.35	593	742.55	0	4.98	0	0.16	7490	3435.08	0	29.94	8206	5711.00
25.	Tripura	4846	2266.44	45	0.83	492	168.30	1	3.57	16	3.06	1	0.00	10651	6013.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5520	1274.56	1753	91.00	2773	899.09	46	4.03	61531	3043.50	3	2.50	114264	23729.69
27.	Uttarakhand	1336	1327.98	112	26.07	87	65.69	6	5.39	211	31.33	2	0.96	8152	7776.97
28.	West Bengal	11303	5546.18	15475	2211.51	557	206.76	29	51.50	3947	844.09	11	6.43	74488	44230.19
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	8.92	4	4.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	50.76
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Goa	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	8.29
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0	0.00	.0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	166	207.91
35.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		117901	39830.44	170663	43178.97	20514	5306.73	1920	280.03	575204	36632.71	1831	1206.10	1266566	369318.55

\* Other works include Anganwadi, Coastal Areas, Fisheries, Food Grain, Play Ground.

**Monitoring of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

†764.SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any permanent arrangement has been made for monitoring the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any suggestion for setting up of a monitoring committee has been received; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Guidelines of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana provide for constitution of four committees for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme. There will be two committees at the National Level-One Headed by Minister, Rural Development and the second one headed by Secretary Rural Development. In addition, there will be two committees in the State-one State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary and the second at the District Level chaired by the Member of Parliament concerned. The Collector I District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer. Charge Officer will be designated to assist the Collector.

As regards the monitoring of the Scheme, at the national level, a separate, real time web based monitoring system will be put in place for the scheme covering all aspects and components. The system would have the interface enabling the MP and other key stakeholders to log-in and give suggestions/comments, and even raise queries or complaints, which should be promptly responded to by the implementing authorities. Every process taken under this programme will be photographed and geo tagged and made available in public domain. Similarly, photographs of all assets at different stages would be uploaded. The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter *vis-a-vis* the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan. Further, the core monitorable indicators of the 12th Five Year Plan would be utilised as appropriate. The outcomes will also be tracked from time to time to the extent possible.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Target for construction of houses**

765. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target for construction of houses fixed by the working group of Planning Commission and the number of houses actually constructed during 2008 to 2014;
- (b) the number of districts covered under the National Level Monitorings (NLMs) during 2012 to 2014; and
- (c) the action taken by Government to improve the quality of construction and their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The proposed target of 1.5 crore for construction of houses was fixed by the Working Group of Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan. 154.64 lakh houses have been constructed under IAY during 2008 to 2014 (31.1.2015).

(b) 1762 districts have been covered under the NLM during the year 2012 to 2014.

(c) As per para 4.9 and 4.10 of IAY guidelines, provision has been made for design standards for construction of house. Physical progress of the construction of house is reviewed in monthly meetings of Co-ordinating Officers, Performance Review Committee meeting held at quarterly basis and field visits by the National Level Monitors (NLM). The State Governments are advised from time to time to expedite completion of houses.

**Action against erring NGOs in rural employment sector**

†766. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government allocates funds to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) out of the money spent in rural employment sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against Non-Governmental Organisations for the discrepancies found in their works;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. The funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are expended by the Gram Panchayats or other implementing agencies. However, in order to train and mobilize workers and to support the Gram Panchayats, under the Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFT) project, assistance of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) identified by the State Government is being taken. The assistance of the resource persons under the CFT project is released to the State Governments for further releasing to the CSOs. The details of funds transferred to State Governments till date are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Ministry has not received any reports about the discrepancies in the functioning of these NGOs/ CSOs under the CFT project.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of funds transferred to State Governments*

State	Total amount released to State
Andhra Pradesh	9,82,800
Bihar	2,70,66,657
Chhattisgarh	4,94,66,649
Jharkhand	17,35,99,938
Madhya Pradesh	1,95,99,993
Maharashtra	2,89,33,323
Odisha	1,58,66,661
Rajasthan	2,70,66,661
Telangana	1,49,82,795
Uttar Pradesh	0
West Bengal	4,47,99,984
TOTAL	40,23,65,452

**Payment of wages under MGNREGA**

767. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 70 per cent of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages have remained unpaid during this fiscal year in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the current situation thereof and the reasons for the delay in wage payments;

(c) whether many State Governments are facing serious fund crunches for timely payment of MGNREGA wages; and

(d) if so, Government's views and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. So far, ₹ 21,161 cr. has been paid and another ₹ 2,825 cr. is under payment as wages to workers who worked in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the current financial year. MGNREG Act provides for payment of wages to the workers to be made within a period of 15 days. However, there have been cases of delay in payment of wages due to following reasons:-

- Shortage of funds in peak working season of April-July 2014 due to non-passing of the full Budget till July 2014.
- Delays occurring in transfer of funds from State Consolidated Fund to State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF)/Implementing Agencies.
- Implementation issues in the states which include delays in measurement, inadequate staff, poor spread of banking infrastructure, etc.

(c) and (d) Due to the delayed passing of full Budget in 2014-15, there have been complaints by States about the delayed release of funds during the 1st quarter of the year. However this was not a normal occurrence and it is not expected to repeat. Steps have also been taken to implement the Electronic Fund Management System that would smoothen the fund flow for implementation. Funds under the MGNREGA are released to the State based on the agreed labour budget and the progress in implementation.

**Consultation with stakeholders on amendment to Land Acquisition Act**

768. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has consulted any of the stakeholders for amending the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the stakeholders and the date of the Consultation;

(c) whether any of them had been given opportunity to present their views at the time of drafting of the Bill by the Ministry and the examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee; and

(d) if so, the details of the opinion and the response of the Ministry and the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on 01.01.2014. It was reported by many State Governments and Government of India agencies that some provisions of the Act were making the implementation of the Act difficult and it was necessary to make changes in the Act, while safeguarding the interest of the farmers and affected families in cases of land acquisition. There are also many editorial and minor mistakes in the Act which needed correction. Accordingly, a Conference of State Revenue Ministers was organized in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 27th June, 2014. The suggestions received from the State Governments, Union Territories, Ministries/ Departments and other stakeholders were considered. Further, consultation with Secretaries and officers of concerned Ministries administering the Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the Act was held on 21.10.2014. Based on these discussions and deliberations, some amendments were proposed in the Act. As the Parliament was not in session and immediate action was required to be taken by the Central Government to make applicable the provisions relating to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement of the said Act to the thirteen Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule and to expedite the process of land acquisition, the President was pleased to promulgate the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 9 of 2014) on 31st December, 2014.

**Assistance to West Bengal for rural road projects**

769. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided financial assistance to West Bengal for rural road project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof from 2009 to 2015 year-wise and district-wise;
- (c) the amount spent on each of these projects so far, project-wise;
- (d) whether Government has taken measures to fix the norms and time-limit for completion of these projects;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the pending or overdue rural road projects that haven't been meeting their dead line and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. "Rural roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to improve the rural infrastructure through construction of all weather roads.

(b), (c) and (f) The district-wise details of projects sanctioned since inception of the scheme in Dec., 2000 and their progress is given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of the projects sanctioned prior to 1 April, 2013 and not yet complete is also mentioned in the last column of the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per PMGSY Guidelines, the projects should be completed within a period of 9 months from the date of issue of the work order. However, the period of 9 months shall comprise 9 working months. In case the period for execution is likely to be adversely affected by monsoon or other seasonal factors, the time period for execution may be suitably determined while approving the work programme, but shall not exceed 12 calendar months. In Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts (Pashchim Medinipur, Purulia and Bankura), the time period for completion is 24 months.

**Statement**  
*District-wise progress of works in the State of West Bengal*

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned		Completed			Total Nos. of roads drop- ped/ not feasible	Total Length (in km) drop- ped/ not feasible	Total Balance to be completed		Balance works which were sanctioned prior to 1st April 2013		
		Total Nos. of roads sanctioned	Total Length (in km) sanctioned	Total value (₹ in crore)	Total Nos. of roads completed	Total Length (in km) completed			Expen- diture (₹ in crore)	Nos. of roads	Length (in km)	Nos. of roads	Length (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	North 24 Parganas	291	1,504	734	233	1,146	583	2	10	56	348	0	0
2.	South 24 Parganas	192	1,015	489	111	616	318	5	29	76	370	76	370
3.	Bankura	498	2,197	924	268	1,508	476			230	689	30	114
4.	Birbhum	201	1,435	496	195	1,389	425			6	47	6	47
5.	Burdwan	204	1,133	383	193	1,082	341	3	15	8	36	6	25
6.	Cooch Bihar	314	1,007	350	215	722	213	2	5	97	280	97	280
7.	Darjeeling	185	858	514	99	405	301			86	452	57	282



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Hooghly	176	989	419	135	797	309	1	6	40	186	40	186
9.	Howrah	175	770	361	93	390	154	5	36	77	343	77	343
10.	Jalpaiguri	175	1,060	356	150	889	270			25	171	10	42
11.	Malda	182	1,039	449	110	620	232	6	50	66	370	63	348
12.	Murshidabad	362	1,759	752	346	1,641	631	1	7	15	111	15	111
13.	Nadia	198	1,129	463	175	985	373	7	28	16	117	16	117
14.	Uttar Dinajpur	321	1,265	548	243	1,037	401			78	228	77	224
15.	Purulia	276	1,594	532	185	1,226	302	2	15	89	354	66	265
16.	Siliguri MP	68	270	78	68	270	72			0	0	0	0
17.	Dakshin Dinajpur	230	814	385	203	710	291	5	0	22	104	22	104
18.	Purba Medinipur	169	1,074	501	116	740	280	2	17	51	318	50	310
19.	Paschim Medinipur	730	4,052	2,082	205	1,306	610	1	14	524	2,732	276	1,604
TOTAL		4,947	24,965	10,816	3,343	17,478	6,582	42	231	1,562	7,256	984	4,770

**Implementation of MGNREGA**

†770. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any complaint that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is not being implemented properly;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* adopted by the Ministry to ensure benefiting the targeted groups through this scheme;

(c) whether Government would take any step to fix responsibility and accountability of all District Collectors in order to strengthen MGNREGA, so that workers stand to gain the benefit of the scheme directly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relates to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs.

District Collectors have an important role in implementing the MGNREGA as the District Programme Coordinator. They are responsible for preparing labour budgets and for sanctioning the works. Their performance is being monitored by the State Governments through various MIS reports that are updated daily.

**Review of Indira Awaas Yojana**

771. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group has been set up by Government to review Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the suggestions of the expert group;
- (d) by when the suggestions are likely to be implemented by Government; and
- (e) the details of works carried out under IAY in Vidarbha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. A Working Group on Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was constituted by the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan on 24th June, 2011 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with 20 Members. The Working Group made important suggestions for effective implementation of IAY. The major recommendations/suggestions of the Working Group on IAY are as under:

- (i) Enhancement of unit assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
  - (ii) Creation of State Funds.
  - (iii) Enhancement of loan under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI).
  - (iv) Enhancement of unit assistance for purchase of homestead plots under IAY.
  - (v) Provision of administrative expenses under IAY.
- (d) The Government has accepted and implemented the following suggestions with effect from 1.4.2013:
- (i) Enhancement of unit assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) from ₹ 45,000/- to ₹ 70,000/- in plain areas and from ₹ 48,500/- to ₹ 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts.
  - (ii) Enhancement of unit assistance for purchase of homestead plots under ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 20,000/.
  - (iii) Provision of 4% administrative expenses under IAY.
- (e) During the year 2014-15, ₹94599.371 lakh have been released to Maharashtra including Vidarbha region for construction of 1,71,722 houses under IAY.

#### **MGNREGA funds for railway works**

772. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to bring legislation to amend MGNREGA

to make use of the funds released there under for railway improvement and cleanliness works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission**

773. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was launched for enabling the rural poor increase their household income;

(b) if so, the details of results achieved so far, therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government is considering to extend the scheme to all the rural poor households;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid scheme has been launched in all backward districts of the country; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), subsequently named as Aajeevika, has been launched on 3rd June, 2011. It aims at mobilizing all rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in a phased manner and provides them long term support to attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. Details indicating progress made in implementation of NRLM are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (f) Under NRLM, it is proposed to cover all rural households identified poor, *inter alia* through the participatory identification of poor (PIP) process and as approved in the Gram Sabha. It is planned to cover by 2024-25 all rural poor households estimated to be 8 to 10 crores. At present, the programme is being implemented in 28 States (all States except Goa) and one Union Territory (Puducherry) covering 316 districts and 2125 blocks. This includes 61 IAP (Integrated Action Plan) districts.

290. *Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions*  
 NRLM is a highly process oriented programme which, in addition to financial and human resources, requires time for generating the social capital of the poor who have a critical role in the implementation and upscaling of the programme .

**Statement**

*Progress of National Rural Livelihood Mission (As on December, 2014)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks Covered	Village Promoted	SHG	HH Mobilized into SHG	Disbursement of Revolving Fund		Disbursement of Community Investment Fund	
							No. of SHG	Amount (in lakh)	No. of SHG	Amount (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	27	44	6453	47682	482599	21803	3257.5	2153	1200.5
2.	Bihar	25	179	17737	249013	3036648	20481	3071.9	20231	10964.8
3.	Chhattisgarh	11	18	1574	9496	89524	6130	906.6	2105	1 185.5
4.	Gujarat	9	20	1169	16625	178879	6141	648.5	690	345.0
5.	Jharkhand	12	32	2034	13995	1 73029	8800	1318.4	5507	2751.5
6.	Karnataka	5	20	12086	7137	98605	4320	641.5	0	0.0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25	99	10709	71858	735829	18543	2625.5	1 1243	4858.4
8.	Maharashtra	10	36	2863	23156	248775	9412	1 293.2	2181	1241.7
9.	Odisha	20	78	10481	105692	1 149194	6806	860.0	562	280.9
10.	Rajasthan	23	34	3215	19906	227804	1108	166.4	488	151.0
11.	Tamil Nadu	31	180	82338	151303	1687146	0	0.0	0	0.0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22	22	793	4221	56120	1360	134.1	0	0.0
13.	West Bengal	8	32	4558	41865	452677	21470	2940.8	0	0.0
14.	Andhra Pradesh	13	656	16834	669188	7019753	0	0.0	0	0.0
15.	Telangana	9	442	13301	423361	4798524	0	0.0	0	0.0
16.	Kerala	14	152	14438	229089	3532589	0	0.0	0	0.0
17.	Haryana	9	19	445	2492	27659	1086	158.2	412	206.0
18.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	868	733	4551	287	39.8	0	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	12	565	5244	61508	3917	584.0	2419	991.7
20.	Punjab	5	12	192	680	8276	330	45.4	88	42.0
21.	Uttarakhand	5	10	723	292	2376	30	3.0	0	0.0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23.	Meghalaya	2	4	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24.	Mizoram	2	4	27	712	5009	648	86.6	0	0.0
25.	Nagaland	9	9	160	1 729	15965	596	89.4	0	0.0
26.	Tripura	3	6	204	1 75	1 598	0	0.0	0	0.0
27.	Sikim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		316	2125	203767	2095644	24094763	133268	18870.4	48079	24219.5

### Ghost beneficiaries under MGNREGA

774. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ghost beneficiaries have been found in the rural job scheme MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2014, State-wise including Odisha;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring MGNREGA under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme with an aim to weed out ghost beneficiaries and bring transparency in distribution of wages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the modalities chalked out by Government for making payment to beneficiaries and prevent leakages in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) There have been certain complaints of

irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA from many States including Odisha. As per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. With a view to eliminate ghost beneficiaries and for a faster disbursement of wages, it has been decided to link the payments under MGNREGA to Aadhaar numbers 300 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) districts. Under this, payments will be routed directly into the accounts of the beneficiaries using electronic system.

(e) Following modalities have been chalked out by Government for making payment to beneficiaries and prevent leakages in the implementation of MGNREGA:-

- (i) All payments are mandatorily done through the Bank/Post-Office accounts. Business correspondents have been employed by the Banks for speedy disbursal of payments to workers after biometric authentication.
- (ii) With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced. For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been made mandatory from 1st April 2015.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal. States/UTs have been asked to strengthen social audits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

#### **Performance of MGNREGA**

775. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per data collected by Government, only 2.79 per cent of the total households who got work under MGNREGA this financial year actually worked for the full 100 days till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014;

(b) whether during the last fiscal year 10 per cent households who worked under MGNREGA completed 100 days of work; and

(c) whether the above data indicates that effectively around 90 per cent of the beneficiaries have not been able to use the scheme to its maximum intended capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) No Sir. 13.81 lakh households have completed 100 days work till 24th February, 2015 and it is expected that about 37 lakh households (*i.e.* 10% of the households worked during the current year) would have availed 100 days work by the end of the financial year. Therefore there is not much change in the percentage of households using 100 days work this year, as compared to last year. It may be noted that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme and the number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the employment demanded by the household. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

#### **Use of MGNREGA funds for skill development and sanitation**

776. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to utilize MGNREGA funds for skill development and rural sanitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the State Governments have been requested to identify the Gram Panchayats which have adequate material component under MGNREGA for taking up individual toilets on a saturation basis totally from MGNREGA funds so that the Gram Panchayat as a whole will become 'open defecation free'. Ministry of Rural Development has issued guidelines on 25th November, 2014 and advisory on 19th January, 2015 for operationalising the above. The requirement of toilets in educational institutions is not being addressed under MGNREGA.

#### **Provisions of Land Acquisition Ordinance**

777. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Land Acquisition Ordinance, farmers can not move to



court of law against acquisition or to claim compensation without Government's prior permission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons and rationale for the same;

(d) whether the provision in the Land Acquisition Act, that the acquisition of land on which any project is not undertaken within five years is deemed to be cancelled automatically, has been modified through this ordinance; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 came into force on 01.01.2014. RFCTLARR (Amendment), Ordinance, 2014 was promulgated on 31.12.2014. As per this Ordinance, no change has been made in the provision relating to moving a court of law against acquisition or to claim compensation.

(d) and (e) Further, some State Governments brought to the notice of the Government of India that long gestation projects would call for a longer period for utilization of acquired lands. Accordingly, Section 101 has been amended to increase the period after which an unutilized acquired land reverts back to the original land owners or to their legal heirs or to the Land Bank from 'five years' to 'a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years whichever is later'.

#### **Construction of road in Pauri Garhwal under PMGSY**

†778. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which villages Alasu, Kunkuli Kwata, Kismola, Amtola, etc., in Kaljikhali block, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand are not yet being linked to main road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the reasons for not approving construction of road so far despite the survey on Baherakhal-Alasu-Kunkuli road having been completed and estimates sent to the administration; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to extend this road?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above (Census 2001) in Special Category States, the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts.

As per the information furnished by the State Government, the Baherakhal-Alasu Kunkuli road is not eligible under PMGSY. The administrative sanction of this road has been given under State scheme *vide* GO No.-5490/III(2)/13-27(Pra.Aaa.)/2013 dated I 7.10.13. State Public Works Department has completed survey and submitted detailed estimations for construction of the said road letter no.-225/36(3) Yata(l )-Ga. Kshe./2015 dated 06.02.15 to State government for financial sanction.

#### Expenditure under PMGSY

†779. SHRI LAL SINHH VODODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure incurred on road construction during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) the number of villages in the country where roads were constructed; and
- (c) the annual expenditure on road construction in Gujarat during these two years along with the length of roads constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas and 250 persons and above in Special Category States, the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the expenditure incurred (in Programme Fund) on road construction during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
2012-13	8,387
2013-14	13,095

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The unit for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a habitation, not a revenue village. As per programme guidelines, a habitation is a cluster of population, living in an area, the location of which does not change over time. Desam, Dhanis, Talas, Majras, Hamlets etc. are commonly used terminology to describe the habitation. Under PMGSY, 1,10,309 road works have been completed covering 42,6639 km. road length connecting 1,06,206 eligible habitations up to 31st January, 2015.

(c) Details of road work completed, length constructed and expenditure reported under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Gujarat during 2012-13 and 2013-14 as reported by the State Government are as under:—

Year	Length of roads constructed (in km.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
2012-13	180.47	99.54
2013-14	896.29	477.40

#### **Construction of road under PMGSY in Pauri Garhwal**

780. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned the construction of 10 kilometer road from Dharikhal to Badiun (*via* Palasu) district Pauri Garhwal, Patti Maniashun, Uttarakhand under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana during 2006-07;

(b) what are the reasons that the construction work has been stopped mid way after construction of 4-5 km. of road; and

(c) by when the construction of full 10 kilometer road would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas and 250 persons and above in Special Category States, the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts. As per the information

furnished by the State Government, the road from Dharikhal to Badium (via Palasu) district Pauri Garhwal, Patti Maniarshun (10 km.) is not eligible under PMGSY. This road is sanctioned under the State Scheme vide GO No.-2580/III (2)/44(Pra.Aaa .)/06 dated 19.10.06 for road length of 10 km. and is being constructed by State Public Works Department (PWD).

#### **Nationalisation of waterways**

781. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to nationalise more waterways in the country;
- (b) the States identified for the purpose and the concerned rivers;
- (c) whether any common scheme has been prepared for the purpose;
- (d) whether it is a fact that State Governments loose the right of development on the banks of such rivers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) For the purpose of providing proper navigational channel and related infrastructure facility, Central Government from time to time has been enacting legislation, declaring inland waterways as National Waterways. So far, 5 (five) inland waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs).

Government is actively considering the proposal for declaring several waterways, spread across 22 States/UTs as National Waterways.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. After declaration of any waterway as National Waterway, the Central Government's roles and responsibility will be limited to the development and maintenance of waterways for navigation purpose and also to the regulation of construction of cross structures across the waterways for uninterrupted movement of cargo vessels. Other rights on the waterways will remain with the respective State Governments.

#### **Construction of ports for inland waterways**

782. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on building inland water transportation grid running across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) the location identified for construction of ports for the purpose; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to build a waterways network on the lines of current highway network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Government is considering a proposal to set up an Integrated National Waterways Transport Grid (INWTG) which mainly covers five National Waterways. The INWTG includes development of the National Waterways with at least 2.5 meter Least Available Depth (LAD), upgrading/setting up of priority terminals, establishing road connectivity and wherever feasible, rail and port connectivity.

The study undertaken by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has at present identified 31 terminals in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for construction of terminals on National Waterways. With the establishment of the INWTG, the National Waterways would be connected to National/State Highways and would become an integral part of the transportation grid in the country.

#### **Water transport between Agra to Delhi**

783. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government wish to operate and use water transport between Agra and Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details of the project; and
- (c) the targeted time for making the project operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (c) At present, a proposal for declaring 101 more waterways as National Waterways, which includes River Yamuna, is under consideration of the Government. Inland Waterways Authority of India is carrying out a study to establish the potential of River Yamuna, especially in the Delhi region for inland water transport. The study is expected to be completed by October, 2015. Depending on the outcome of the study, further steps would be taken for preparing an inland water transport project on Yamuna.

#### **Conversion of rivers into waterways**

784. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to convert 101 rivers into waterways in the country which are much cheaper mode of transport;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for converting rivers into waterways in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) A proposal for declaration of 101 additional waterways as National Waterways is under consideration of the Government. The proposal covers waterways across the country which have potential for year round commercial navigation.

Inland Waterways Authority of India is conducting feasibility studies on the proposed new waterways for finding out their potential for year round commercial navigation. Thereafter, based on the outcome of the study, further steps would be taken for the development of the proposed National Waterways. The time-frame for developing these waterways as National Waterways can be finalized only after these are declared as National Waterways.

**Development of trans-shipment container port at Vizhinjam in Kerala**

785. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the proposed trans-shipment container port at Vizhinjam in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details of the project;
- (c) what is the present position of the project;
- (d) whether Government is involved in the development or planning of the project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) Vizhinjam Port is a Non-Major Port. As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, Non-Major Ports are under the overall jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. The responsibility for development of Vizhinjam Port, therefore, vests with the Government of Kerala. However, as per the information provided by Ministry of Finance, the Finance Ministry has accorded in-principal approval on 3/2/2015 for viability gap funding to the proposal of Government of

Kerala to develop a non-major Port at Vizhinjam on Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis to handle upto 18,000 TEU container ships with a rated annual capacity of the Port of 10 lakhs TEUs and the TOTAL project cost ₹ 3930 crore.

**Present crisis at Cochin Shipyard LTD.**

786. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to get the orders from the Ministry of Defence for Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has taken any steps to get more orders to CSL to overcome to present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Shipping has requested the Ministry of Defence through written communications for placement of orders on CSL for building ships and vessels including Landing Platform Docks (LPD).

(c) Does not arise.

**Ship breaking industries**

787. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement strict environment norms for ship breaking industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) The Government has been following strict environment norms for ship breaking industry. Beaching permission to foreign ships coming for breaking in India is granted only after taking into account the provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008. The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are empowered to take action against environment pollution norms violations. Besides, the Government had notified the Ship Breaking Code 2013 which elaborately stipulates *inter alia* the environmental-safety procedures to be followed for ship breaking in India. No ship is allowed for breaking without proper consent of the concerned authority or

the State Maritime Board (SMB). This consent is issued in consultation with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and Custom authorities. Any toxic material, if found embedded in a ship, is fully decontaminated by experts before taking that ship for breaking and disposed of in an environmentally safe manner through Treatment and Safe Disposal Facilities set up for this purpose.

- (c) Does not arise.

### **Pan-India Aquifer Mapping**

788. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government did not undertake Pan-India Aquifer Mapping;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would come forward to undertake Aquifer Mapping on all India basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (d) No, Sir, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has taken up a programme on Aquifer Mapping and Management. Out of 23.25 lakh sq. km of mapable area of the Country, 8.89 lakh sq.km of water stressed area, covering parts of all States/UTs, has been prioritized under the programme during XII Plan. An area of 14.36 lakh sq. km is to be targeted during XIII Plan. The aim of the Aquifer Mapping is to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.

### **National dam safety authority**

789. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the mechanism existing with Government for surveillance, inspection and operation of all dams to ensure their safe functioning;
- (b) whether Government acknowledge the need for a National Dam Safety Authority to oversee the safety of dams in the country;
- (c) if so, by when it would be established;



- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether many States still do not have a dam safety organization;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (g) the steps taken by Government to introduce a comprehensive Dam Safety Bill in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The operation and maintenance of dams comes under the purview of State Governments/Public Sector Units/Project Authorities who own the dams. Dam owners generally carry out pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of their dams as per the standard Pro-forma or checklist issued by the Central Water Commission (CWC). They conduct comprehensive dam safety reviews of distressed dams.

Central Water Commission (CWC) provides a guiding and advisory role in matters concerning dam safety. Several guidelines have been prepared by CWC in this regard which have been circulated to the states for appropriate action. Government of India has also constituted National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS), which is helping in assimilating the experiences and guiding the dam safety activities in the country.

(b), (c), (d) and (g) The Dam Safety Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Parliament on 30th August, 2010. The Bill had a provision for the establishment of Central Dam Safety Organization to oversee the safety of dams in the country. Parliamentary Standing Committee during examination of the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 has also recommended for constitution of an independent regulatory authority to keep an overview of the implementation of the dam safety measures as contemplated in the Dam safety Bill, 2010. The recommendation of the Standing Committee was incorporated in the modified draft of the Bill. However, the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. Further action has been taken up as required under Article 252 of the Constitution.

(e) and (f) As per information available in Central Water Commission, 9 States/UTs - namely Andaman & Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, having very few number of large dams, do not have the Dam Safety Organisation. The matter regarding constitution of Dam Safety Organizations has been regularly stressed by the CWC during the meetings of National Committee on Dam Safety and through correspondence.

**Ganga Guard CORPS**

790. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create Ganga Guard Corps;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;
- (c) the reasons for delay in starting the work to clean Ganga; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) A proposal for raising of 4 Battalions of Composite Eco Task force named as Ganga Task Force has been approved in principle by Ministry of Defence in December, 2014. Ganga Task Force shall be responsible for (i) plantation of trees in upper reaches and banks of Ganga, (ii) strengthening of pollution monitoring mechanism on ground, (iii) management of public awareness and participation programmes, (iv) watch and ward for protection of bio-diversity in Ganga, (v) assistance in management of Ghats especially during major congregations and (vi) assisting during floods and natural calamities etc.

(c) and (d) With the objective of improving the water quality of river Ganga, Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993 on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Centre & States. Under both phases of GAP, effluent treatment capacity of 1098 million litre per day (mld) (domestic sewage: 1078 mld, industrial effluent: 20 mld) have been established.

Further, the Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 20.2.2009 (reconstituted on 29.09.2014) under the Environment Protection Act of 1986 for funding pollution abatement projects on 70:30 cost sharing basis between Centre and States. Treatment capacity of 702.23 mld (including 64 mld for rehabilitation of old STPs) shall be created on implementation of sanctioned sewerage projects, of which a treatment capacity of 123 mld has been created so far. These include a World Bank assisted National Ganga River Basin Project (NGRBP) for 7000 crore, a Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted Project at Varanasi for 496.90 crore and projects with Government's own resources.

The Union budget 2014-15 has announced the Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission – 'Namami Gange' in June, 2014. It approaches Ganga Rejuvenation based

on learning lessons from the past, and by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for integrated and comprehensive action plan for 'Short-term' (3 years), 'Medium-term' (5 years) and 'Long-term' (10 years and more). The projects and activities under this plan include pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution and other policy initiatives.

**Repairs, renovation and restoration of water bodies in NER**

791. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of water bodies identified by Government for repairs, renovation and restoration, State-wise in North Eastern Region (NER);
- (b) the details of programmes/schemes initiated by Government in consultation with the State Governments in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the programmes/schemes for the purpose in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) scheme of this Ministry has multiple objectives such as reclamation of lost irrigation potential, improvement of command area/catchment area of the tanks, restoring/increase in storage capacity of water bodies, Recharge of ground water and development of tourism and cultural activities. The respective State Governments need to submit their proposal of water bodies as per the guidelines for RRR scheme for obtaining the Central Assistance. Government has identified 42 water bodies in the NER for assistance under the scheme as per details given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of water bodies identified by North Eastern States for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) scheme*

State	No. of water bodies	Category	Proposed Cost (₹ in crore)
Assam	9	Special	98.00
Nagaland	19	Special	14.579
Manipur	4	Special	85.12
Meghalaya	10	Special	14.26

**Establishment and maintenance of sewage treatment plants**

†792. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take any specific concrete step for the establishment and maintenance of sewage treatment plants in those cities which pollute the Ganga;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Pollution abatement of river Ganga is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage generated and ensuring that it is not discharged into the river. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and this Ministry are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in the river under different programmes.

"Namami Gange", an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission has been set up under NGRBA for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Incorporating the existing projects under the NGRBA, the Ganga rejuvenation plan provides for 'Short-term' (3 years), 'Medium-term' (5 years) and 'Long-term' (10 years and more) action plan with the collaboration of different ministries and States. The Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also drawn action plans under 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (Urban and Rural) to address the sanitation issues, which will minimise the domestic/municipal pollution load in the rivers of the country.

As part of the NGRBA programme, till December 2014, a total of 702.23 MLD capacity STP has been sanctioned. Out of these, STPs of 123.00 MLD capacity are already constructed and under operation.

**Rajasthan's share of water from Okhla barrage**

793. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to refer to answer

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to Unstarred Question 3305 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan has started receiving agreed share of water from Okhla barrage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what steps are being contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) under this Ministry, which monitors the sharing of Yamuna waters in Upper Yamuna States, has informed that Rajasthan is not receiving its agreed share of Yamuna water from Okhla Barrage as:

- (i) Haryana is yet to intimate its concurrence for Rajasthan's project proposal "Yamuna Water Irrigation Project, district Bharatpur" for utilization of its share of Yamuna water from Okhla of 1281 cusecs during the monsoon season.
- (ii) There have been complaints that UP is not releasing due share of Rajasthan from Okhla Barrage.
- (iii) There have been complains of unauthorized lifting of canal water in the Haryana Territory by the farmers.

(d) UYRB has informed that in its 42nd meeting held on 6th July, 2012, the officers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were requested to carry out joint inspection of Gurgaon Canal at regular intervals, along with the officers of Rajasthan. They were also requested to explore possibility of patrolling by the joint police force in order to prevent the unauthorized lifting of Yamuna water in their States, so that Rajasthan may get its due share.

Haryana has informed UYRB that a special police post has been established at Gurgaon for patrolling of canals to stop the theft of water. In addition, a Committee has also been constituted by UYRB for joint observations on Agra canal, Gurgaon Canal and Hindon cut canal. The Committee comprises of Superintending Engineers from UP, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Executive Engineer, UYRB, as its Member Secretary. Three joint observations have been held by the Committee so far, the last being on 25/26th November, 2014.

**Requirement of sewerage treatment plants**

†794. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to constitute a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to set up and maintain sewerage treatment plants in the cities polluting the river Ganga;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction;
- (c) the number of cities included under this scheme; and
- (d) the institutes which have conducted the studies regarding the requirement of sewerage treatment plants and what have been the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme is being implemented through National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a dedicated agency/society created at national level for that purpose. NMCG is supported by suitable State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) at each of the five States. Establishment of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) is being explored for setting up and maintenance of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)

(d) A consortium of IITs has been tasked with preparation of a comprehensive Ganga River Basin Management Plan. Several institutes, apart from IITs, are involved in the process of preparation of DPRs for the proposed STPs.

**Pollution free Ganga**

†795. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan for making the Ganga river pollution free;
- (b) whether any provision of punishment has been made to prevent flow of industrial effluents into the Ganga river; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

JAT): (a) The Government has announced the Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission – ‘Namami Gange’ in June, 2014 for Ganga Rejuvenation based on learning lessons from the past, and by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and drawn integrated and comprehensive action plan for ‘Short-term’ (3 years), ‘Medium-term’ (5 years) and ‘Long-term’ (10 years and more) time-frame. The projects and activities under this plan include pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution and other policy initiatives.

(b) and (c) The provisions for penalties are made in Chapter VII (Section 41 to 48) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Small and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra**

796. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the area still dependent on monsoon, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the area under cultivation brought under assured irrigation in Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (c) whether a large number of small and medium irrigation projects in the State are pending for completion;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) According to the latest released publication on “Land Use Statistics at a glance”, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the gross unirrigated/rainfed area in the country is 103716 thousand hectares (provisional data for the year 2011-12). The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, the area under actual irrigation in Maharashtra is 32.60 lakh hectare. The district-wise details of actual irrigation during 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, 452 projects are under construction in Maharashtra out of which 97 projects are medium and 283 projects are minor. Their details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) Water resources projects are planned, funded and executed by the respective State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. However, various Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) and Minor Irrigation (MI) projects which cannot be completed by State Governments from their own resources and are in an advanced stage of construction, are provided assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per its guidelines.

Since inception, 34 Medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra have been included under AIBP, out of which 21 have been completed. An amount of ₹ 1159.26 crore has been released towards Central assistance for these projects under AIBP upto January, 2015 and Irrigation Potential of 106.51 thousand hectare has been created upto March, 2014.

Further, 186 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes of Maharashtra with an estimated cost of ₹ 1227.3130 crore having total potential of 121.534 thousand hectare have been included for funding under AIBP upto 20.2.2015. The total assistance amounting to ₹ 934.5087 crore has been released for these MI schemes. State Government has reported that 100 MI schemes out of these 186 schemes have been completed and an irrigation potential of 52.487 thousand hectare has been created.

**Statement-I**

*Provisional data for the year 2011-12 as per latest released publication on  
Land Use Statistics At A Glance*

States/UTs	(Thousand hectares)					
	Net Area Sown	Net irrigated Area	Net Un-irrigated Area	Total Cropped Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Gross Un-irrigated Area/Rainfed Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11161	5090	6071	13759	6785	6975
Arunachal Pradesh	215	57	158	281	57	225
Assam	2811	161	2649	4174	163	4011
Bihar	5396	3052	2344	7647	5158	2489
Chhattisgarh	4677	1415	3262	5664	1648	4016
Goa	132	41	91	164	41	123



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	10302	4233	6069	13093	6305	6788
Haryana	3513	3073	440	6489	5680	809
Himachal Pradesh	538	106	433	951	187	763
Jammu & Kashmir	746	319	427	1161	480	681
Jharkhand	1085	125	960	1255	152	1102
Karnataka	9941	3440	6501	12059	4137	7923
Kerala	2040	409	1631	2662	546	2116
Madhya Pradesh	15237	7887	7350	22516	8228	14289
Maharashtra	17386	3252	14134	21915	4089	17825
Manipur	365	69	297	365	69	297
Meghalaya	285	65	220	339	80	259
Mizoram	97	13	85	97	13	84
Nagaland	379	84	296	474	92	382
Odisha	4394	1259	3135	4964	1437	3527
Punjab	4134	4086	49	7905	7771	134
Rajasthan	18034	7122	10913	24505	8903	15602
Sikkim	77	14	63	137	19	118
Tamil Nadu	4986	2964	2022	5890	3519	2371
Tripura	256	60	196	371	129	241
Uttarakhand	714	339	375	1132	555	577
Uttar Pradesh	16623	13411	3212	25809	19792	6017
West Bengal	5198	3078	2120	9353	5437	3916
A&N Islands	15	0	15	18	0	18
Chandigarh	1	1	0	2	1	1
D & N Haveli	17	4	13	22	7	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman & Diu	3		3	3		3
Delhi	22	22	0	39	30	9
Lakshadweep	2	0	2	3	0	3
Puducherry	18	15	3	27	22	6
ALL INDIA	140801	65263	75538	195246	91530	103716

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

### Statement-II

#### District-wise Irrigated Area in the year 2013-14

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	District	2013-2014 Irrigated Area					
			Kharif	Rabi	Hot-weather	Two seasonal	Perennial	Total
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Thane	Major	0.000	3.197	0.000	0.000	0.216	3.413
		Medium	0.000	0.603	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.603
		Minor/Lift	0.000	1.873	0.000	0.095	0.050	2.018
	TOTAL		0.000	5.673	0.000	0.095	0.266	6.034
2.	Raigad	Major	0.000	1.075	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.075
		Medium	0.000	0.473	0.192	0.000	0.000	0.665
		Minor/Lift	0.000	1.882	0.011	0.000	0.000	1.893
	TOTAL		0.000	3.430	0.203	0.000	0.000	3.633
3.	Ratnagiri	Major	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Medium	0.000	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.087
		Minor/Lift	0.000	0.149	0.001	0.000	0.165	0.315
	TOTAL		0.000	0.229	0.001	0.000	0.172	0.402

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Shindhu- durgha	Maior	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.086	0.115
		Medium	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.122	0.132
		Minor/Lift	0.000	0.365	0.016	0.006	0.210	0.591
		TOTAL	0.000	0.399	0.016	0.005	0.418	0.838
	Konkan Division	Major	0.000	4.301	0.000	0.000	0.302	4.603
		Medium	0.000	1.161	0.192	0.005	0.129	1.487
	TOTAL	Minor/Lift	0.000	4.269	0.028	0.095	0.425	4.817
		TOTAL	0.000	9.731	0.220	0.100	0.856	10.907
1.	Nashik	Major	31.861	56.614	9.626	0.720	39.229	138.050
		Medium	2.908	9.488	0.456	0.488	2.933	16.273
		Minor/Lift	4.653	23.744	5.948	0.058	0.187	34.590
		TOTAL	39.422	89.846	16.030	1.266	42.349	188.913
2.	Dhule	Major	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Medium	11.672	17.484	2.492	5.115	0.032	36.795
		Minor/Lift	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		TOTAL	11.672	17.484	2.492	5.115	0.032	36.795
3.	Nandurbar	Major	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Medium	2.848	6.572	0.000	0.975	1.116	11.511
		Minor/Lift	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		TOTAL	2.848	6.572	0.000	0.975	1.116	11.511
4.	Jalgoan	Major	15.544	21.208	4.836	14.257	6.442	62.287
		Medium	10.357	17.791	8.728	8.242	16.278	61.396
		Minor/Lift	11.885	27.108	4.396	11.065	1.242	55.696
		TOTAL	37.786	66.107	17.960	33.564	23.962	179.379
5.	Ahemad- nagar	Major	103.460	130.046	76.541	10.852	68.800	389.699
		Medium	3.531	9.771	2.351	0.145	2.723	18.521
		Minor/Lift	2.444	7.258	2.331	0.000	1.085	13.118
		TOTAL	109.435	147.075	81.223	10.997	72.608	421.338

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nashik	Major	150.865	207.868	91.003	25.829	114.471	590.036
	Division	Medium	31.316	61.106	14.027	14.965	23.082	144.496
	TOTAL	Minor/Lift	18.982	58.110	12.675	11.123	2.514	103.404
		TOTAL	201.163	327.084	117.705	51.917	140.067	837.936
1.	Pune	Major	70.750	86.547	51.073	0.011	56.060	264.441
		Medium	6.697	6.364	4.281	0.000	2.340	19.682
		Minor/Lift	23.540	59.257	25.120	0.161	8.353	116.431
		TOTAL	100.987	152.168	80.474	0.172	66.753	400.554
2.	Satara	Major	39.621	70.604	29.660	0.149	22.254	162.288
		Medium	2.640	9.683	2.247	0.000	2.545	17.115
		Minor/Lift	10.501	13.595	0.924	0.013	6.021	31.054
		TOTAL	52.762	93.882	32.831	0.162	30.820	210.457
3.	Sangli	Major	16.907	6.368	0.880	0.150	10.734	35.039
		Medium	1.901	2.378	0.273	0.107	2.294	6.953
		Minor/Lift	34.075	33.152	2.821	0.310	69.039	139.397
		TOTAL	52.883	41.898	3.974	0.567	82.067	181.389
4.	Solapur	Major	74.006	130.930	81.336	0.025	113.448	399.745
		Medium	0.697	8.239	2.442	0.011	3.865	15.254
		Minor/Lift	0.721	10.405	2.081	0.000	4.799	18.006
		TOTAL	75.424	149.574	85.859	0.036	122.112	433.005
5.	Kolapur	Major	50.830	10.420	1.167	0.000	55.857	118.274
		Medium	27.728	6.843	0.378	0.000	24.404	59.353
		Minor/Lift	11.092	3.979	0.088	0.000	12.366	27.525
		TOTAL	89.650	21.242	1.633	0.000	92.627	205.152
	Pune	Major	252.114	304.869	164.116	0.335	258.353	979.787
	Division	Medium	39.663	33.507	9.621	0.118	35.448	118.357
	TOTAL	Minor/Lift	79.929	120.388	31.034	0.484	100.578	332.413
		TOTAL	371.706	458.764	204.771	0.937	394.379	1430.557

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Auranga- bad	Major	0.823	9.669	1.309	5.610	9.366	26.777
		Medium	3.147	4.831	0.565	0.880	0.561	9.984
		Minor/Lift	0.287	4.510	0.072	1.775	0.673	7.317
		TOTAL	4.257	19.010	1.946	8.265	10.600	44.078
2.	Jalna	Major	0.000	2.754	0.530	3.020	3.327	9.631
		Medium	0.000	2.867	0.001	0.310	0.148	3.326
		Minor/Lift	0.000	5.007	0.046	0.361	0.241	5.655
		TOTAL	0.000	10.628	0.577	3.691	3.716	18.612
3.	Parbhani	Major	0.962	18.044	5.277	8.138	7.592	40.013
		Medium	0.000	0.988	0.225	0.223	1.562	2.998
		Minor/Lift	0.006	2.050	0.326	0.622	0.446	3.450
		TOTAL	0.968	21.082	5.828	8.983	9.600	46.461
4.	Bhid	Major	0.174	5.269	0.164	7.214	11.100	23.921
		Medium	0.040	0.730	0.174	0.492	1.601	3.037
		Minor/ Lift	0.002	3.742	0.167	1.283	1.663	6.857
		TOTAL	0.216	9.741	0.505	8.989	14.364	33.815
5.	Nanded	Major	0.000	43.797	19.366	12.772	13.770	89.705
		Medium	0.000	4.116	2.020	2.109	2.826	11.071
		Minor/Lift	0.115	5.752	2.170	4.459	0.707	13.203
		TOTAL	0.115	53.665	23.556	19.340	17.303	113.979
6.	Usamana- bad	Major	0.000	0.094	0.010	0.000	0.486	0.590
		Medium	0.000	4.972	0.825	0.000	1.530	7.327
		Minor/Lift	0.000	10.729	1.633	0.000	1.744	14.106
		TOTAL	0.000	15.795	2.468	0.000	3.760	22.023
7.	Latur	Major	0.000	1.251	0.511	0.000	0.039	1.801
		Medium	0.030	1.834	0.603	0.082	2.754	5.303
		Minor/Lift	0.062	8.898	3.361	0.665	7.263	20.249
		TOTAL	0.092	11.983	4.475	0.747	10.056	27.353

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Hingoli	Major	0.000	12.750	5.931	3.729	4.352	26.762
		Medium	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Minor/Lift	0.000	3.686	0.266	0.715	0.009	4.676
		TOTAL	0.000	16.436	6.197	4.444	4.361	31.438
	Auranga-	Major	1.959	93.628	33.098	40.483	50.032	219.200
	bad	Medium	3.217	20.338	4.413	4.096	10.982	43.046
	Division	Minor/Lift	0.472	44.374	8.041	9.880	12.746	75.513
		TOTAL	5.648	158.340	45.552	54.459	73.760	337.759
1.	Amravati	Major	0.000	18.378	0.129	3.026	3.417	24.950
		Medium	0.000	7.089	1708	0.388	0.347	9.532
		Minor/Lift	0.184	9.119	0.311	0.935	1.655	12.204
		TOTAL	0.184	34.586	2.148	4.349	5.419	46.686
2.	Akola	Major	0.000	9.216	0.749	1.093	0.123	11.181
		Medium	0.000	8.149	0.734	0.829	0.326	10.038
		Minor/Lift	0.025	5.858	0.187	0.339	0.177	6.586
		TOTAL	0.025	23.223	1.670	2.261	0.626	27.805
3.	Vashim	Major	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018
		Medium	0.000	3.178	0.131	0.173	0.035	3.517
		Minor/ Lift	0.000	21.943	3.235	2.221	0.332	27.731
		TOTAL	0.000	25.139	3.366	2.394	0.367	31.266
4.	Buldhana	Major	0.589	12.191	1.307	4.128	0.263	18.478
		Medium	0.108	9.867	0.324	2.71	0.003	13.012
		Minor/ Lift	1.662	12.784	0.527	5.966	0.092	21.031
		TOTAL	2.359	34.842	2.158	12.804	0.358	52.521
5.	Yevatmal	Major	0	19.164	3.581	6.899	3.893	33.537
		Medium	0.009	12.54	1.565	6.251	0.883	21.248
		Minor/Lift	0.463	10.992	0.689	6.722	0.402	19.268
		TOTAL	0.472	42.696	5.835	19.872	5.178	74.053

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Amravati	Major	0.589	58.967	5.766	15.146	7.696	88.164
	Division	Medium	0.117	40.823	4.462	10.351	1.594	57.347
	TOTAL	Minor/ Lift	2 .334	60.696	4.949	16.183	2.658	86.82
		TOTAL	3.04	160.486	15.177	41.68	11.948	232 .331
1.	Vardha	Major	0.792	17.466	0.139	5.794	0.316	24.507
		Medium	0.27	8.6	0.324	0	0 000	9.194
		Minor/Lift	0.05	2.907	0.02	0	0	2.977
		TOTAL	1.112	28.973	0.483	5.794	0.316	36.678
2.	Nagpur	Major	41.695	45.786	1.012	4.938	1 139	94.570
		Medium	0.593	12.329	0.11	4.526	0.759	18.317
		Minor/Lift	0.9	11.201	0.136	1.419	1.022	14.678
		TOTAL	43.188	69.316	1.258	10.883	2.92	127.565
3.	Bhandhara	Major	32.848	6.105	3.716	0.065	0.029	42 .763
		Medium	11.176	0.292	1.978	0.117	0.139	13.702
		Minor/Lift	14.264	0.364	1.149	0	0.384	16.161
		TOTAL	58.288	6.761	6.843	0.182	0.552	72.626
4.	Chandrapur	Maior	16.159	0.021	0.215	0	0	16.395
		Medium	12.738	11.425	0.104	0	0	24.267
		Minor/Lift	18.291	1.941	0.559	0	0.000	20.791
		TOTAL	47.188	13.387	0.878	0	0	61.453
5.	Ghad-chiroli	Major	17.815	0	3.096	0	0	20.911
		Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Minor/Lift	4.656	0	0.135	0	0	4.791
		TOTAL	22 .471	0	3.231	0	0	25.702
6.	Gondiya	Major	29.555	0	12.454	0	0.027	42.036
		Medium	22.959	0	3.152	0	0.005	26.116
		Minor/Lift	16.249	0.018	1.656	0.002	0.053	17.928
		TOTAL	68.763	0.018	17.262	0.002	0.085	86.130

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nagpur	Major	138.864	69.378	20.632	10.797	1.511	241.182
	Division	Medium	47.736	32.646	5.668	4.643	0.903	91.596
	TOTAL	Minor/Lift	54.41	16.431	3.655	1.421	1.459	77.376
		TOTAL	241.01	118.455	29.955	16.861	3.873	410.154
	Maha-	Major	544.391	739.011	314.615	92.59	432.365	2122.972
	ashtra	Medium	122.049	184.503	36.701	34.178	72.138	456.329
		Minor/Lift	156.127	304.268	60.382	39.186	120.38	680.343
		TOTAL	822.567	1227.782	411.698	165.954	624.883	3259.644

**Statement-III***Information of Ongoing Projects in Maharashtra Corporation-wise Abstract*

(₹ in crore/potential in hectare)

Name of Corporation/ Project Type	No.of Projects	Updated cost	Total probable expenditure upto 31st March 2014	Projected irrigation potential	Irrigation potential created by June-2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation, Thane.</b>					
Major Projects	4	4107.13	2159.91	108318	44270
Medium Projects	11	5396.02	2774.21	84037	8671
Minor Projects	48	3146.90	1638.65	49281	8577
TOTAL	63	12650.05	6572.77	241636	61518
<b>Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon.</b>					
Major Projects	10	12268.74	3073.39	415329	80460
Medium Projects	14	3731.74	1618.54	83636	16033
Minor Projects	22	415.82	211.17	13847	2587
TOTAL	46	16416.301	4903.10	512812	99080



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Maharashtra Krishna Vally Development Corporation, Pune.</b>					
Major Projects	29	34242.88	15875.86	1953691	717238
Medium Projects	18	3754.55	1862.88	90155	15715
Minor Projects	22	531.11	192.75	16666	500
TOTAL	69	38528.54	17931.48	2060512	733453
<b>Godawari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad.</b>					
Major Projects	13	19550.78	9051.47	625257	333052
Medium Projects	8	2116.66	1078.92	60176	18394
Minor Projects	55	980.49	316.85	37284	3982
TOTAL	76	22647.93	10447.24	722717	355428
<b>Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation, Nagpur.</b>					
Major Projects	16	40789.09	16812.20	1199753	377591
Medium Projects	46	9303.94	4878.26	249650	70751
Minor Projects	136	5411.65	2543.31	123827	9355
TOTAL	198	55504.67	24233.76	1573230	457697
<b>Maharashtra State</b>					
Major Projects	72	110958.62	46972.83	4302347	1552611
Medium Projects	97	24302.91	12212.81	567654	129564
Minor Projects	283	10485.97	4902.72	240905	25001
TOTAL	452	145747.49	64088.36	5110906	1707176

**Dry areas of Brahmaputra River**

797. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some areas of river Brahmaputra are dried up during the last couple of years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what are the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) No Sir. As per data available on discharge of Brahmaputra River from 1987 to 2014 and records of flood level from 1980 to 2014, maintained by Water Resources Department, Assam, river Brahmaputra has not dried up during the last couple of year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Plan to clean Ganga**

798. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to clean Ganga on a fast track;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the funds required for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details of the funds allocated during the last year and the amount likely to be provided this year;

(e) whether Government would set up sewage treatment plants along the river to stop polluting the river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposal for a fast track mechanism for sanction of projects under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been sanctioned by the Cabinet on 10th December, 2009. Accordingly, an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) has been constituted to appraise and sanction project proposals and monitor the progress of work; and also to facilitate coordination between the Centre and States and between NGRBA and various Central Ministries.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ₹ 355 crore have been allocated in 2013-14 and ₹ 2037 crore have been allocated in 2014-15 by the Government for abatement of pollution of river Ganga and its tributaries.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development has identified a total of 118 towns jointly with NMCG on both banks of river Ganga main stem to undertake sewerage infrastructural projects to achieve 100% coverage of such towns with sewerage facilities. First hand assessment of state of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) by 41 teams from different wings of the Ministry has been conducted in December, 2014. The State Governments have been requested to submit DPRs with priority to the 56 Class-I cities out of 118 identified towns /ULBs.

#### **Integration of MGNREGA with PMKSY**

799. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pitching the need for evolving a multi-pronged approach to ensure that every farm gets irrigated including integrating it with the MGNREGA;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has called for comprehensive mapping and identification of water bodies across the country and that MGNREGA should be integrated with the overall plan of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a focus on ensuring access to water to each agriculture farm by converging resources available under various programmes undertaking water harvesting, conservation and management activities like MGNREGA, IWWMP, CAD&WM, RRR etc.

Accordingly, a comprehensive plan based on all available information on water sources, distribution network, water bodies, new potential for augmentation, efficient management system etc. is contemplated under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

#### **Pranahita-chevella as a National Project**

800. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for delay in declaring Pranahita-Chevella as a National Project;

- (b) whether any request from the experts or public representatives has been received to change its present design as it is not viable;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is not a fact that there is an opportunity to construct high level barrages from Pranahita-Chevella to Dummugudem which would help in storing 40 TMC water and power generated and this can be used for irrigation and drinking water in Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda and Medak; and
- (e) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on this so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The project is under appraisal in Central Water Commission. The statutory clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which are to be submitted by the project authorities, are still awaited. The project could be considered for the status of National Project only when the project as submitted by the State Government is techno economically viable and fulfils the criteria as laid down in the Guidelines for National Projects subject to all other statutory clearances from respective Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c) No request from the experts or public representatives has been received to change its present design.

(d) There are 4 schemes (Inchampalli dam, Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS), Kantanpalli LIS and Rajiv Sagar (LIS) planned in between Pranhita Chavella barrage and Dummugudem Anicut. The planned storage in Inchampalli dam is 151.35 TMC (power 975 MW). The planned diversion as available in Godavari LIS is 38.16 TMC and Rajiv Sagar LIS is 16.5 TMC. The project proposal of Kantanpalli LIS has not been received in CWC.

(e) The proposal for the above projects will be considered once they are cleared from inter-State angles, techno economic viability is established and all statutory clearances are obtained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. Because of inclement weather, the venue of this evening's dinner has been shifted from 6, Maulana Azad Road to Vigyan Bhavan. The time remains the same, that is, 7.45 P.M.

*The House is adjourned till 2.00 P.M.*

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

**2.00 P.M.**

*The House reassembled after lunch,*  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up further discussion on the Motion that the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 23, 2015.

Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

**\*MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *Contd.***

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I thank the hon. Amma for giving me this golden opportunity to speak on the Motion thanking the hon. President for his Address. The hon. President has dealt with as many subjects as possible in his Address. But, the importance has been given to farmers

In para 10 of his Address he said and I quote, "*Kisan* is the sentinel of our food security. *Annadaata Sukhibhava* has been one of our fundamental civilizational values. My Government attaches enormous importance to the well-being of farmers" And, it goes on detailing the funds provided to various schemes. My humble submission is this. Now, Tamil Nadu is suffering without water, because there is no water in Cauvery. In olden days, water used to flow like anything in Cauvery. But, now, there is no water in Cauvery River. Hence, the hon. Amma is taking all steps to see that water is given to farmers of Tamil Nadu. And, I may be permitted to submit that on 04.06.1990, pursuant to the directions of the hon. Supreme Court, the Central Government constituted the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. On 05.02.2007, the Tribunal rendered its final order under Section 5(2) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. As per that award, the Karnataka State shall make available 192 tmc of water during the normal year and also given further directions. Further, the Tribunal's Order was published in the Gazette on 19-02-2013 in pursuance of the Supreme Court order dated 04.02.2013. But, in spite of the fact that the final order has been Gazetted, the Constitution of Cauvery Management Board did not take place. I may be permitted to read the award/direction given by the Tribunal. In Chapter VIII, Paragraph 14, the Tribunal has given the direction to the Central Government in the

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\*Further discussion continued from 27th Feb., 2015

following terms. I quote, “For this purpose, we recommend that Cauvery Management Board on the lines of Bhakra Beas Management Board may be constituted by the Central Government. In our opinion, the necessity of setting up a suitable mechanism is of utmost importance besides whatever machinery is set up should be adequately empowered to implement the Tribunal’s decision as otherwise, we are afraid, our decision would only be on a piece of paper.” Then, Sir, I may be permitted to read Section 6(2) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, which says, “The decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the Official Gazette by the Central Government, under sub-section one, shall have the same force as an order or a decree of the Supreme Court.” This is the Gazette Notification issued by the Central Government. After the publication of the final order in the Gazette, it became an order or a decree of the Supreme Court. So, now, as per the directions of hon. Amma, the State of Tamil Nadu has moved the Supreme Court directing the Central Government to constitute the Cauvery Management Board. But, it did not take place till date. On 10.5.2013 Tamil Nadu’s application for setting up the Cauvery Management Board came up for hearing before the Supreme Court. The Court recorded the submission of Additional Solicitor General of India that follow up action pursuant to the notification dated 19.2.2013 was under active consideration of the Central Government. I would like to draw the kind attention of the House and also of the Central Government that on 10.5.2013 the Additional Solicitor General of India has made the submission that follow-up action pursuant to the notification dated 19.2.2013 was under active consideration of the Central Government. Till date, only on paper, the award was given by the Tribunal has been gazetted. Though it has got its force of an order or a decree of the Supreme Court of India, the Central Government did not act further. My grievance is, now, the hon. Finance Minister has allotted ₹8.5 lakh crores towards farm credit. Various schemes have also been mentioned in his Budget Speech. The Government is very much keen to provide credit in the interests of the farmers. It is all right. Money is available, land is available, but the water is not available in Tamil Nadu. This is our position. So, we can’t borrow the loan. We can’t make payment of interest without doing agriculture.

Sir, more than one million acres of land is requiring water but it is not provided because the Central Government did not constitute the Cauvery Management Board as contemplated under the law. The rule of law has become an empty phrase in this matter. I honestly and humbly request the Central Government that an order or a decree of the Supreme Court is not enforced by the Central Government. So, at the risk of repetition, I repeat it. Hon. Amma is waging an all out war to see to it that the people of Tamil Nadu getting water and that more than one million acres of land is provided with water. Because of her efforts, she got the favourable order in the Tribunal. She got the publication too made in the Official Gazette and she also moved the Supreme Court

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

seeking direction to the Central Government to constitute the Cauvery Management Board. That did not take place till date. It is a very serious matter because the Central Government is defying the decree passed by the Supreme Court of India.

My humble submission would be that the Central Government must take note of this fact because more than one million acres of land is going to be barren. Several crores of farmers will be rendered without a means of livelihood. Again, this is a violation of Article 21 of the Constitution. Means of livelihood of the farmers is agriculture. You are providing for funds, but the funds can't be availed by the farmers in Tamil Nadu. Please do the needful because in the Presidential Address, you have mentioned that, at the risk of reputation, I read it, '*Kisan* is the sentinel of our food security. *Annadaata Sukhibhava* has been one of our fundamental civilizational values. My Government attaches enormous importance to the well-being of farmers' So, the Presidential Address, as quoted by other senior colleagues, is a collective decision of the Cabinet. Our Tamil Nadu people are suffering. Our hon. Amma is waging an all-out war to see that whatever is needed is provided to the farmers so as to do their agriculture. So, I humbly request the Central Government to please constitute the Cauvery Management Board, as early as possible.

Regarding banking, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Central Government, subject to correction and approval, to the Base I-III regulations, which are governing the banking activities. It is an international regulation, which requires that our State-run banks have to raise ₹ 2.4 lakh crores to comply with these Base I-III regulations; otherwise, it is not possible to run the banking activities because the Base I-III regulations have to be complied with in the year 2015-16. But, I am given to understand that two private banks are having sufficient funds to comply with these Base I-III regulations. It is learnt from the newspaper reports that it is very difficult to raise this fund. Our hon. Prime Minister has implemented an innovative scheme that each and every family must have an account with the banks. All right! we are having an account with the bank, but whether the bank is going to run or not, that is the question to be answered. This is a very serious matter. It must be taken note of by the Central Government.

Sir, with regard to the legal reforms, as the hon. President has mentioned, my humble submission would be — regarding the alarming rate of pendency of cases — that 30 million cases are pending as on date. Now, nearly 350 posts in the sanctioned strength of 984 judges across 24 High Courts are vacant. In the Subordinate Courts, there are 4,400 vacancies out of a total of 19,550. So, unless immediate steps are

taken to fill up these vacancies, we cannot achieve anything because justice delayed is justice denied. It is a well-known maxim. So, my humble submission would be, the Central Government must take appropriate steps to fill up the vacancies in the judiciary. Then, with regard to these MUDRA Bank, our Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced a very good scheme for MSME sector. It is a good scheme, but with regard to the rate of interest, I would like to bring to the kind attention of this august body that the concept of NPA, the non-performing asset, may not be applicable to MSME sector and the agriculture sector because the poor unemployed youths are availing the loans from the banks. Once in three months, they have to clear this interest component or the EMI component, as agreed between the banks and the youth. So, this kind of concept cannot be made applicable to these MSME and agriculture sector because an unemployed graduate has no other go. There is no employment in the Government. So, he is going for a venture. As an entrepreneur, he is availing loan, and that too, one crore of rupees without any collateral security. This is a laudable thing. But, after availing rupees one crore, within three months, he cannot fulfil this legal obligation of making this interest component as well as, the EMI component. So it is a very drastic. The public sector banks are earning more money from these unemployed youths, unjustly. So, in the MUDRA Bank, the NPA concept may not be in place. This is my humble submission.

Sir, with regard to the food security, the hon. President has also spoken in his Address. I would say, subject to correction, that the subsidy given to agriculturists and food security are having a nexus. It is because without subsidy the agriculturists cannot survive in our State. Sir, with regard to the subsidy, there is an objection in the WTO. Of course, our hon. Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, explained it in unequivocal terms; even a layman can understand her words. I thank her for that. But my request is that the international obligations must be made known to us; it must be made available in the public domain because the World Trade Organisation is an important legal organisation. Its decisions are binding on the nation; it is having Dispute Settlement Body and an appellate dispute settlement body, it determines the rights of the nations, and it is binding on the nations. So, we must evolve a mechanism as to what is happening in the WTO so as to enlighten the common man as well as the Members of Parliament and other experts about it. So, we must evolve a mechanism so as to make it public in a transparent manner that this is the dispute pending with regard to India before the WTO. It would enable our people to know the actual position because ignorance of law is no excuse. Likewise, what is happening in the WTO, what all are the agreements available in the WTO, the nature of its effect, should be known to us. I am saying this because it contemplates free movement of goods and persons. The foreigners can easily reach India, but Indians cannot go to foreign countries. It is



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the ground reality, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. The Indian youth want to go to foreign countries to do work there and to earn more there. But, it is very difficult for them even to get the passport and visa for going there. So, they should be informed how to get the visa and what are the employment opportunities available in foreign country. There is a portal regarding export of certain vegetables, etc. But in my opinion it is not useful to everybody because a large number of unemployed youth are available in India, and they must be provided with opportunities to go to foreign countries. (*Time-bell*) Sir, the passport procedure and the visa procedure must be made easy. So, I again thank hon. Amma because her efforts to see that the Tamil Nadu people are provided with water for irrigation must be fulfilled by the Central Government. So, I earnestly urge the Central Government to do the needful by constituting the Cauvery Management Board. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar; not present. Shri Ashwani Kumar.

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब)** : उपसभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपका और अपनी पार्टी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में मुझे भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। 58 पृष्ठों में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की अभिव्यक्ति की गई है। मैं दो-चार मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर देश के लोकतंत्र के सर्वश्रेष्ठ सदन में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ और मन की बात रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सबसे पहले पृष्ठ में राष्ट्रपति जी ने देशवासियों को बताया, जो सरकार का नुक्ता निगाह है, क्योंकि President's Address जो होता है, वह सरकार का नुक्ता होता है और सरकार का देश के प्रति जो दर्पण है, उसकी अभिव्यक्ति होती है। हमें यह बताया गया कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" इस सरकार की मूल अवधारणा है। यह बात बहुत बार दोहराई गई है और यह बात सच है, जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी कही गई कि देश की मिली-जुली संस्कृति, देश की मिली-जुली सांस्कृतिक विरासत ही इस मुल्क की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है। यह भी कहा गया कि 125 करोड़ लोगों के साथ के साथ ही इस देश की समृद्धि और विकास होगा। पर वास्तविकता क्या है? आज मैं देशवासियों के सामने अपने देश की वास्तविकता रखना चाहता हूँ। वास्तविकता यह है कि पिछले कई महीनों में हमने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में साम्प्रदायिक उन्माद को देखा है। मैं इसके कारणों पर अभी नहीं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन हकीकत बयान कर रहा हूँ। हमने गिरजाघरों पर हमले देखे। किसी ने कहा कि मंदिरों में, मस्जिदों में मूर्तियों को रख दिया जाए। किसी ने कहा कि यह देश हिन्दू राष्ट्र है। किसी ने कहा कि महात्मा गांधी ने देश को आज़ादी नहीं दिलाई बल्कि गोडसे और सावरकर ने दिलायी। मैं आज अपने आपसे यह सवाल कर रहा हूँ और यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जब देश के लोग स्वयं में चिंतन करते हैं तो यह पूछते हैं कि क्या इस तरह के विचारों के साथ या इस तरह के व्याख्यानों के साथ हम 125 करोड़ लोगों का समर्थन इस देश की वृद्धि के लिए, इस देश के विकास के लिए, इस

देश को एक रखने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं या नहीं? मेरा यह मानना है कि सबसे बड़ी शक्ति इस देश की जो है, वह इस देश का सामाजिक सौहार्द है जो हम लोगों ने इतने सालों से बनाकर रखा है। जब देश की सीमाओं पर देश का कोई नौजवान अपनी जान न्योछावर करता है तो यह नहीं पूछा जाता कि वह हिन्दू है, सिख है, मुसलमान है या ईसाई है। वह देश का बेटा होता है। इसीलिए अल्लामा इकबाल ने कहा था कि -

“कुछ बात है कि हस्ती मिटती नहीं हमारी,

सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौर-ए-ज़हां हमारा।”

हमारी हस्ती नहीं मिटी क्योंकि हम लोग एक रहे, इसीलिए कोई हमारी हस्ती को नहीं मिटा सका। लेकिन आज गाहे-बगाहे जब इस तरह के व्याख्यान हम सुनते हैं तो दिल में दर्द होता है। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात कही कि ऐसे बयानात नहीं आने चाहिए, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बात कहने में 9 महीने लग गए। सर, मुख्तार भाई यहां बैठे हैं, वे बहुत अच्छी बातें हमें कहते हैं। मुख्तार भाई, मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब दिल पर जख्म लगता है तो बहुत साल लग जाते हैं, उस जख्म को भरने में। बातों से जख्म नहीं भरा करते। करनी और कथनी में जो फर्क आ रहा है, हमें मिलकर उसे रोकना है। किसी ने कहा है कि -

“दिल वो तपती हुई रेतीली ज़मीन है,

जिस पर नक्श रह जाते हैं और लोग गुजर जाते हैं।”

ये जो धब्बे हैं, ये जो दाग हैं, ये रह जाते हैं और देर तक चलते हैं। ये देश को, देश की आत्मा को विभाजित करते हैं, देश को कमज़ोर करते हैं। आज देश के सामने सबसे प्रथम मुद्दा यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जिस तरह से चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई।

“मज़हब नहीं सिखाता, आपस में बैर रखना।

हिन्दी हैं हम, वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।”

क्या हम इस कौमी नारे को भूल गए? कहीं न कहीं हमें इस भूल का पश्चाताप तो करना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं और मैं खुद से यह सवाल कर रहा हूं, आक्षेप किए बगैर सवाल कर रहा हूं। हम सब अपने से यह सवाल कर रहे हैं। यह सदन देश के प्रजातंत्र, देश के लोकतंत्र का सबसे बड़ा सदन है। इस सदन में अगर हम बात नहीं रख पाएंगे तो कहां रख पाएंगे? मैं बड़ी नम्रता से एक बात मोदी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि आपके पास आज लोक सभा में बहुमत है। मैं जानता हूं कि देश के लोगों ने आपको सत्ता पर आसीन किया है, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके यह न भूलिए कि केवल 31 परसेंट लोगों के मतों से आप यहां सत्ता में आए हैं, 69 फीसदी लोग आपकी सियासत के साथ सहमत नहीं है। कभी-कभी सत्ता की खुमारी में इंसान यह भूल जाता है कि लोकतंत्र में सत्ता आनी-जानी चीज़ है। कल हम थे, आज आप हैं, कल हम होंगे और फिर कोई और होगा, लेकिन देश के जो बुनियादी सिद्धांत हैं, वे सिद्धांत कहीं गड़बड़ा न जाएं, हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना है। जैसे कहा गया कि सदन की कुछ मर्यादाएं हैं, कुछ मर्यादाएं इस देश की भी हैं। जो मर्यादाएं हमारे

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

संविधान में निहित हैं। आज उन संवैधानिक मर्यादाओं की बात करें, तो हमारे किसी मित्र ने कहा कि सेक्युलरिज्म पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि सेक्युलरिज्म शब्द संविधान में क्यों है? अरे, सेक्युलरिज्म तो इस देश की पहचान है, इसकी आत्मा है, वह संविधान में हो या न हो, वह हमेशा निहित रहेगा देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों के मनो में। कम से कम उनके मनो में से इस भावना को दूर करने की चेष्टा न करें।

मैं एक बात जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की कुछ परम्पराएं हैं और कुछ मेरे मन की खास बातें हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ। सारे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहीं उस मूल अधिकार का एक भी शब्द नहीं है, चिंतन नहीं है, वर्णन नहीं है जिसको हम निज़ता का अधिकार कहते हैं। हर सभ्य समाज में एक अधिकार है जो non negotiable होता है, वह इन्सान की प्राइवसी है जो उसकी निज़ता का अधिकार है। आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं, सुरक्षा के नाम पर खुफिया एजेंसियां टेलीफोन टैप करती हैं। नेटग्रिड हो या एनटीआरओ हो, चाहे सोशल सेक्योरिटी नेटवर्क हो, चाहे पुलिस एजेंसियां हों, चाहे डिफेंस की एजेंसियां हों, किसी न किसी रूप में जायज समझा जा रहा है देशवासियों के निज़ता के अधिकार पर प्रहार करना, एम.पीज़ के साथ भी यह किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी सरकार को, जो अपने आपको लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाओं के साथ बांध कर देखना चाहती है, क्या उसको यह बात शोभा देती है? मैं आज दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं सच्चाई की बात कर रहा हूँ। सच्चाई एक ऐसी चीज़ है जो हम सब को बांधती है और यह सच्चाई किसी झूठ के तले दबती नहीं है। सच्चाई में इतनी शक्ति है कि वह उभरकर सामने आ जाती है। नक्रवी साहब, मेहरबानी करके आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को हमारी विनम्र प्रार्थना convey कीजिएगा कि इस तरह से मूल अधिकारों पर किसी तरह से कोई सरकारी एजेंसी या कोई दूसरा प्रहार न करे, इसकी व्यवस्था करें और यह व्यवस्था करनी जरूरी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने गाइडलाइन्स भी दी हैं और कई बार इस पर चर्चा हुई है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान उन चंद मुल्कों में है जहां पर प्राइवसी का कोई लॉ नहीं है, निज़ता के अधिकार का कोई कानून नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के दफ्तर में इस कानून का प्रोजेक्ट, इस कानून का खाका दो-तीन साल से है। जब मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर था तब मैंने जस्टिस ए.पी. शाह की चेयरमैनशिप के तहत एक कमेटी का गठन किया था कि वह सुझाव दे कि किस तरह का निज़ता का कानून होना चाहिए। वह रिपोर्ट सुझावों के साथ आज भी प्रधान मंत्री जी के दफ्तर में मौजूद है। आप उसको पास कराइए।

उपसभापति जी, दूसरी बात बहुत ही खतरनाक है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से जो हमारे लोकतंत्र का एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ माध्यम है, उसके माध्यम से देशवासियों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संविधान में निहित लक्ष्मण रेखाएं हैं, उन लक्ष्मण रेखाओं का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। जो हमारी स्थाई इंस्टीट्यूशनल संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें आपस में संवाद नहीं है। ज्युडिशियरी वह काम कर रही है जो एक्जिक्यूटिव को करना चाहिए, एक्जिक्यूटिव वह काम कर रही है, जो किसी और को करना चाहिए, जो काम लेजिस्लेचर को करना चाहिए, उस काम को एक्जिक्यूटिव कर रही है, इस तरह से संविधान में जो निहित बैलेंस है, वह बिखर गया है, उस बैलेंस को बरकरार रखने के लिए इस 58 पैराग्राफ के

अभिभाषण में एक लफ्ज की चर्चा नहीं है। हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए हमें मिल-बैठकर तय करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कोई दलगत राजनीति नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि जो हमारे संवैधानिक संस्थान हैं, वे अपने दायरे में रहकर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसके लिए कोई एक excuse देता है, कोई दूसरा जस्टिफिकेशन देता है। मगर सब यह मानते हैं कि कहीं न कहीं बिखराव की तरफ ये संवैधानिक संस्थाएं जा रही हैं। आपको इन्हें जोड़कर रखना है।

आज सारे अभिभाषण में कर प्रणाली की बात हुई। यह ध्यान से सुनिएगा। कर प्रणाली के बारे में यह कहा गया कि हम देश के टैक्सेशन सिस्टम में साम्यता बनाना चाहते हैं। क्या साम्यता है? वोडाफोन कम्पनी, IBM, Shell, Cairns ट्रांसफर प्राइसिंग के मुद्दे पर 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मांग ये कम्पनियां कर रही हैं। मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट में वोडाफोन कंपनी के पक्ष में फैसला आया कि ट्रांसफर प्राइसिंग के मुद्दे पर 3,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम, जो सरकार इससे मांग रही है, वह गलत है। हो सकता है कि गलत हो, पर आपकी तरफ से यह बयान आ रहा है कि हम अपील भी नहीं करेंगे! क्या यह साम्यता है, जो आप देश के टैक्सेशन कानून में हमें बता रहे हैं? वित्त मंत्री जी हमारे दोस्त हैं, कानून के जानकार हैं और इस सदन के नेता हैं। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में अगर वे मुझे एक उदाहरण दे दें, जब एक विदेशी कंपनी को 3,000 करोड़ रुपये की जो टैक्स माफी हुई है, उसके खिलाफ सरकार ने अपील न करने का पिछले दिनों में कोई फैसला किया हो। एक भी उदाहरण नहीं है। पहली बार ऐसा हो रहा है कि सरकार कह रही है कि सरकार की जो 3,000 करोड़ रुपये की मांग है, जो निरस्त की गई, हम उसके खिलाफ अपील नहीं करेंगे। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी वोडाफोन कंपनी के खिलाफ मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट में फैसला हुआ था कि उसे जो 20,000 करोड़ रुपये देना है, इसका देना बनता है, तो वोडाफोन कंपनी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वोडाफोन कंपनी के पक्ष में फैसला हुआ। क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि अगर सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील करे, तो सरकार के पक्ष में फैसला हो? यह सरकार के पक्ष के फैसले की बात नहीं है, जनता के पैसे की बात है, जो विदेशी कंपनियों को दिया जा रहा है। इसकी टोटल रकम 40,000 करोड़ रुपये बनती है। तभी प्रणब मुखर्जी जी, जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं, जिनके अभिभाषण पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वे इस सदन में कानून लेकर आए थे। क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है? आप किस साम्यता की बात कर रहे हैं? यह अन्याय है, घोर अन्याय है, देश के टैक्स पेयर्स के साथ। आप इसका संज्ञान लीजिए। यह दलगत राजनीति की बात नहीं है, सिद्धांत की बात है।

दूसरी बात, जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह है पर्यावरण की बात। इस देश में सबसे बड़ी चुनौती पर्यावरण की चुनौती है। आपने एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स की बात की। आपका अपना एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स क्या बता रहा है? दुनिया के 20 सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में 13 प्रदूषित शहर, सबसे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और दिल्ली दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा प्रदूषित राजधानी है। यह बताया जा रहा है कि जिस हवा में हम आज साँस ले रहे हैं, अगर हम इसमें साँस लेते रहे, तो हर हिन्दुस्तानी की उम्र 3.2 साल कम हो रही है। मैं आपको पीने के पानी की बात बताऊँ। अभी पीने के पानी के बारे में बताया गया। पंजाब में बार्क ने 1,376 सैंपल्स लिए और जावड़ेकर जी ने अपने खत में मुझसे इस बात को तसलीम किया कि 1,376 सैंपल्स लिए और 70 फीसदी सैंपल्स में यह पाया गया कि उनमें यूरेनियम कंटेंट है। आज 70 लाख लीटर गंदगी मां गंगा में बहती है। आपने 'नमामि गंगे' के बारे में बात की, अच्छी बात है, हम समर्थन करते हैं, पर इस गंदगी से, जो हर रोज गंगा में जा रही है, इससे कब छुटकारा मिलेगा?

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

आपने शहरी विकास की बात की। क्या राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण में कहीं चर्चा है कि 40 करोड़ निवासी आने वाले 20 साल में शहरों में रहेंगे? आज ही हमारा ढाँचा ध्वस्त है। अगर आज हमने काम न किया, तो हम 25 साल में 40 करोड़ और लोगों को शहरों में किस तरह बसाएँगे? इस पर कहीं चर्चा नहीं है। चार लाइनों में पर्यावरण की बात कह कर बात खत्म कर दी गई।

मैं आपको एक और बात बताता हूँ। आज देश जिस स्थिति से गुजर रहा है, इस देश में जितनी बीमारी प्रदूषण से फैलने वाली है, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 2030 तक उन बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए इस देश को 60 लाख करोड़ रुपए का हर्जाना भरना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सेहत के लिए जो बजट था, वह कम किया गया; शिक्षा के लिए जो बजट है, वह कम किया गया। हम किस तरह की साम्यता की बात कर रहे हैं, किस तरह की इक्विटी की बात कर रहे हैं, किस तरह के देश के भविष्य और संरचना की बात कर रहे हैं? आज इन मुद्दों पर देश को ध्यान देना होगा और इस सदन में ही हमें अपनी बात रखनी होगी। कभी हमने लोक सभा में देखा, कभी राज्य सभा में देखा कि कभी-कभी जब हम अपनी बात ज़ोर से कहते हैं, तो आप हमारी बात को दरकिनार कर देते हैं। यह लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा नहीं है। हमारा हक़ है कि हम अपनी बात रखें और आपका फर्ज है कि आप हमारी बात सुनें। आपका हक़ है कि आप हमारी बात से इतिफाक़ न करें, लेकिन हमारी बात को रोके मत, टोके मत। "तुम ही न सुन सके अगर, क्रिस्सा-ए-ग़म सुनेगा कौन", नड्डा जी, ज़रा ग़ौर फरमाइए,

"तुम ही न सुन सके अगर, क्रिस्सा-ए-ग़म सुनेगा कौन ।

किसकी जुबाँ खुलेगी फिर, हम न अगर सुना सके ॥"

अपनी बात रखने का हमारा हक़ है। आप इस देश के लोकतंत्र को उस ओर न ले जाएं कि लोगों का लोकतंत्र में विश्वास ही उठ जाए। इस लोकतंत्र के माध्यम से ही आज आप सत्ता में हैं। हम विनम्रता से, शीश नवाकर देश की जनता के फैसले का स्वागत करते हैं, उसके फैसले को मानते हैं, मगर आप यह भी मत भूलिए कि वक्त बहुत कठोर है। "वक्त की ठोकर पर हर शै है"। अहंकार एक ऐसी धारणा है, जो दिल में जब अपना घर कर लेती है, तो इतनी आसानी से निकलती नहीं है। मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर विनम्र प्रार्थना है, आप अहंकार में मत पड़िए। इस देश को बनाना है, मिल जुल कर बनाना है, मगर जो कमियाँ आपके शासन में आ रही हैं, आज उन कमियों को आपको बताने की सख़्त ज़रूरत है। इस देश को किसी भी चीज़ के लिए तोड़ें मत।...**(समय की घंटी)**।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। देश की जो सुरक्षा है, देश की जो विदेश नीति है, आपने दो पत्रों में उसका जिक्र किया। देश की विदेश नीति देश की सुरक्षा के साथ जुड़ी है। हम चाहते हैं कि सब मुल्कों के साथ हमारे अच्छे रिश्ते हों। आप इस ओर बढ़ेंगे, तो जाहिर है कि हम सब आपका समर्थन करेंगे। मगर मैं आपसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ, 2011-2014 तक का जो आंकड़ा है, हमारे देश पर 63,000 साइबर अटैक हुए हैं। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट्स के माध्यम से हमें मालूम हुआ है और यह बात NTRO ने कन्फर्म की है। जिस पड़ोसी देश की ओर इशारा है, वह बात भी कही गई है, उस देश के साथ हमारे अच्छे रिश्ते हैं और हम अच्छे रिश्ते बनाना चाहते हैं, मगर देश की सुरक्षा

के सवाल पर किसी किस्म की नरमी बरतना हरगिज़ उचित नहीं होगा। अगर इसमें किसी किस्म की चूक होती है, तो इससे बड़ा देशद्रोह और नहीं हो सकता।

आपके माध्यम से कल हमें देश का डिफेंस बजट बताया गया। उसको करीब 20,000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाया गया है, लेकिन चीन का जो डिफेंस बजट है, वह हमसे तीन गुना ज्यादा है। सामरिक पैरिटी के जितने parameters हैं, strategic parity के जितने parameters हैं, उसमें 1/6 का रिश्ता है, one is to six का रिश्ता है। चीन हर पैरिटी पर हमसे छः गुना आगे है, लेकिन इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

आज हमको अपनी air power बढ़ानी है, naval power बढ़ानी है। सालों से लम्बित फैसले पड़े हैं, लेकिन डिफेंस के लिए बजट में आपने बहुत थोड़े से पैसे बढ़ाए हैं। आप यह न भूलिए कि एक तरफ पाकिस्तान है और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा मुल्क है ...(समय की घंटी)। One more minute. हमको दोनों के प्रति ही पूरी तरह से सचेत रहना होगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैंने आपकी अनुमति से केवल चन्द मुद्दों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। आखिर में मैं आपसे एक विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ, पीढ़ियों पर पीढ़ियाँ आएंगी और जाएंगी, लेकिन हजारों साल वाली यह संस्कृति हमेशा क्रायम रहेगी। हम उस हवन कुंड में कितनी आहुति डालते हैं, कितनी कुर्बानियाँ देकर उस एकता को सम्पन्न रखते हैं, अक्षुण्ण रखते हैं, इसी से आने वाला इतिहास हमको परखेगा।

आखिर में, समर शेष है, जंग अभी होनी है,

"समर शेष है, नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध ।

जो तटस्थ हैं, समय लिखेगा उनके भी अपराध ॥"

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बोलते हुए अपनी बात आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभिभाषण में जिस बात को आखिरी पैरे में कहा है, उससे शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के आखिरी पैरे में कहा है, "हमारी संसद लोकतंत्र का परम-पावन स्थल है। भारत के लोगों विशेषकर दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों के अत्यधिक निर्धन लोगों ने अपनी आशाओं, आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस संस्था में अटूट विश्वास दिखाया है। मेरी सरकार सुचारु विधायी कार्य संचालन करने और संसद में ऐसे प्रगतिशील कानून बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयत्नशील रहेगी, जो लोगों की इच्छा, आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाते हैं। मैं संसद के सभी सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे सहयोग, आपसी सद्भाव के साथ अपने उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन करें। प्रत्येक नागरिक की देश प्रेम की शक्ति से हम सबको एकजुट होकर, एक सशक्त और आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण हेतु कार्य करना चाहिए। एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत। जय हिन्द।"

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने इस पैरा को इसलिए पढ़ा, क्योंकि हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में देश के लोगों के सरोकार, देश के लोगों की समस्याएं, देश की तरक्की और देश पूरी दुनिया में मजबूती से आर्थिक रूप से, सामाजिक रूप से, शैक्षणिक रूप से अपना स्थान बना सके, यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। जेम्स ब्रायन एक बहुत अच्छे विचारक हैं और उन्होंने अपने एक quote में कहा है कि देशभक्ति झंडा लहराने से नहीं, बल्कि इस प्रयास से है कि देश सही भी हो और मजबूत भी हो। यह हम सब चाहते हैं कि देश सही रास्ते पर चले। अभी अश्विनी जी ने जिस बात को कहा, मैं उसको ही आगे बढ़ाता हूँ, सब इस बात से सहमत भी हैं और इस दिशा में आगे काम भी करते हैं कि देश मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़े, देश ताकतवर हो, देश शक्तिशाली हो, देश के लोग, देश का गरीब, देश का किसान, देश का मजदूर, देश की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला इंसान प्रगति की मुख्य धारा में शामिल हो सके और उसको तरक्की का अहसास हो सके। इसके लिए हमें अलग-अलग समय पर, अलग-अलग साथियों को, अलग-अलग पार्टियों को देश के लोग जिम्मेदारी देते हैं, सरकार चलाने की जिम्मेदारी देते हैं, सदस्य बना कर दोनों सदनों में भेजे जाते हैं और उन सबकी responsibility यह होती है कि देश के सरोकार, देश की समस्याओं के प्रति हम ईमानदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ सकें।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, हर देश अपने लक्ष्य को लेकर आगे चलता है। आज़ादी से पहले एक लक्ष्य था, जिसमें कि हजारों-हजार आज़ादी के दीवानों ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी, उनमें हिन्दू भी थे, मुसलमान भी थे, सिख भी थे, ईसाई भी थे। समाज के सभी वर्गों ने एकजुट होकर एक संकल्प लिया कि हम भारत को आज़ादी दिलाएंगे, गुलामी की बेड़ियों से मुक्त कराएंगे और वह संकल्प पूरा हुआ। वह लक्ष्य पूरा हुआ और आज हम आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में खुली हवा में सांस ले रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान के बाद हमारे सपने थे, हम सबका सपना था कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करे, हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़े, हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान रोजगार पा सकें, हिन्दुस्तान का किसान खुशहाल हो सके, हिन्दुस्तान के समाज के सभी लोग इस बात का अहसास कर सकें कि वे एक ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं, एक ऐसे आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं, जहां उनके साथ न कोई भेदभाव है, न किसी तरह का छुआछूत है, बल्कि जब हम "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" कहते हैं, तो सभी लोग तरक्की का अहसास कर सकें और बराबरी का भी अहसास कर सकें। उस दिशा में बहुत सी सरकारें आईं, आज़ादी के बाद से कई सरकारें आईं, कई सरकारें बहुत समय तक रहीं, कई सरकारें आईं और चली गईं, लेकिन इस देश के लोकतंत्र की जो मालिक है, वह देश की जनता है। लोगों को लगने लगा कि हमारा कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है, देश की तरक्की को जिस तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं बढ़ पा रही है, देश को प्रगति के रास्ते पर जिस तेजी के साथ चलना चाहिए, वह नहीं चल पा रहा है, यह आम लोगों की सोच रही है और समझ रही है। और यह बात सही भी है कि देश की जो विकास की एक्सप्रेस है, उसको जिस तरह से, जिस तेजी के साथ पटरी पर चलना चाहिए, उस विकास की एक्सप्रेस को कभी करप्शन ने, कभी स्कैम्स ने, कभी घोटालों ने, कभी नाकारेपन ने पटरी से उतारा है। जिस तरह से आम लोगों को खुशहाली का माहौल मिलना चाहिए, जिस तरह से आम लोगों को खुशहाल जिन्दगी बसर करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। उसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। इससे पहले भी बहुत से आदरणीय सदस्यों ने, हमारे नेता, विरोधी

दल गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने, राम गोपाल जी ने, अश्विनी कुमार जी ने तथा अन्य कई लोगों ने साम्प्रदायिकता का मुद्दा उठाया, सेकुलरिज्म का मुद्दा उठाया, कम्युनलिज्म का मुद्दा उठाया। ये मुद्दे हैं। हम इससे बिल्कुल इनकार नहीं करते कि देश में जातिवाद की समस्या है, देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या है, देश में छुआछूत की समस्या थी, वह कम हुई है। ये समस्याएँ हैं और इन समस्याओं से लड़ने के लिए एक-दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें इन समस्याओं तथा हालातों से बचने के लिए उन ताकतों को आइसोलेट करना चाहिए। हमें ऐसी ताकतों को किसी भी तरह से महिमामंडित करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अश्विनी जी, मैं जब यह बात कह रहा हूँ, तो मैं यह बिल्कुल गैर-राजनीतिक तरीके से कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि साम्प्रदायिकता का, दंगों का और समाज में बिखराव तथा टकराव का दर्द इस समाज ने, आज सातवाँ दशक होने वाला है, छः दशक तक देखा है, उससे ज्यादा समय से लोग देख रहे हैं। जब आप उन इलाकों में, उन मोहल्लों में, उन शहरों में, उन गाँवों में जाएँगे, तो वहाँ बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर सौहार्द की मिसालें दी जाती हैं। हमारा देश ऐसा नहीं है कि सब जगहों पर साम्प्रदायिकता का संकट खड़ा है। अगर हमारा देश धर्मनिरपेक्ष है, तो यह किसी की मेहरबानी से धर्मनिरपेक्ष नहीं है, इस देश के लोगों ने धर्मनिरपेक्षता को चुना है। हम अपने संविधान निर्माताओं को नतमस्तक होकर सलाम करते हैं कि उन्होंने जिस दूरदेशी के साथ, जिस मजबूती के साथ, ऐसे समय में जब हमारा पड़ोस का मुल्क अपने को इस्लामिक देश घोषित कर रहा था, तो हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने, जिनमें से सभी मुसलमान नहीं थे, उन्होंने इस देश को धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश घोषित किया, पंथनिरपेक्ष देश घोषित किया। उसका नतीजा है कि आज हम उस पाप से बच गए, उस गुनाह से बच गए, जो गुनाह हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क ने किए हैं। ऐसा कौन सा धार्मिक या इस्लामिक देश है, जहाँ बच्चों का कत्लेआम हो रहा हो, जहाँ पर मस्जिदों में बम के गोले चल रहे हों और बेगुनाह नमाजी मारे जा रहे हों, जहाँ पर आतंकवाद की खेती हो रही हो, जहाँ पर बेगुनाहों की हत्याएँ सरेआम धर्म के नाम पर की जा रही हों? ऐसे देश की कल्पना तो भारत के लोग सपने में भी नहीं कर सकते। ऐसा देश, जो देश की इंसानियत का कत्लेआम कर रहा हो, ऐसे देश को भारत का कोई भी व्यक्ति चिमटे से भी छूना पसंद नहीं करेगा। यह हमारा संकल्प है और हम इस संकल्प के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को क्रेडिट दें, यह नहीं है। इस देश के लोग, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, सबने मिलकर यह तय किया कि यह देश सेकुलर रहेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, डा. लोहिया, जो सेकुलरिज्म के बहुत बड़े चैंपियन थे और जिसके लिए वे अपना पूरा जीवन लड़े, उनकी एक किताब है- "भारत माता, धरती माता"। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है, "धर्म और राजनीति का रिश्ता बिगड़ गया है। धर्म दीर्घकालिक राजनीति और राजनीति अल्पकालिक धर्म है। धर्म श्रेष्ठ की उपलब्धि का प्रयत्न करता है और राजनीति बुराई से लड़ती है। पर, हम आज दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में हैं, जिसमें बुराई से विरोध करने की लड़ाई में धर्म का वास्ता नहीं रहा और वह निर्जीव हो गया है, जबकि राजनीति अत्यधिक कलही और बेकार हो गई है।" ये जो धर्मनिरपेक्षता के ऊपर कई तरह के संकट हैं और धर्मनिरपेक्षता के जो सवाल हैं, ये बहुत बार रहे हैं। जिन्होंने हमारे देश के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, वे उन सवालों के बारे में बार-बार देश को आगाह करते रहे हैं।

डा. लोहिया ने "भारत माता, धरती माता" पुस्तक में ही कहा है कि राम की सबसे बड़ी महिमा उनके नाम से मालूम होती है, जिसमें उन्हें मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम कहकर पुकारा जाता है। जो मन में



[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

आया, सो नहीं कर सकते। राम की ताकत बँधी हुई है, उनका दायरा खिंचा हुआ है। राम की ताकत पर कुछ नीति की या शास्त्र या धर्म की या व्यवहार की या अगर आज दुनिया के एक शब्द में ढूँढ़ें तो विधान की मर्यादा है। उपसभापति महोदय, अब अगर आज का युग होता तो भगवान राम के लिए, मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम के लिए जो कुछ भी डा. लोहिया ने कह दिया तो उनको तो साम्प्रदायिकता का तमगा मिल गया होता। हमारा यह कहना है कि हमारे जो महापुरुष रहे, आजादी से पहले और आजादी के बाद जो हमारा नेतृत्व रहा है जिन्होंने इस देश को मार्गदर्शन दिया है, उन्होंने इस देश की जो कल्पना की है, इस देश की जिस तरक्की की कल्पना की है, इस देश के विकास की जो कल्पना की है, इस देश में जिस सद्भाव की कल्पना की है, इस देश को दुनिया में श्रेष्ठ भारत बनाने की कल्पना की है, वह कल्पना हमें आगे बढ़ानी है और यह हमारा संकल्प है और इस संकल्प को निश्चित तौर से हम पूरा करेंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, चुनाव आते हैं और चुनाव चले जाते हैं। चुनावों में सरकारें बनती हैं और बिगड़ जाती हैं। हम चुने जाते हैं और कभी नहीं चुने जाते। जब चुनाव आता है तो चुनाव आने के वक्त हम लोगों के बीच जाते हैं, लोगों से जो अपने पिछले वायदे हैं, उनके बारे में बतलाते हैं और जो वायदे नहीं किए उनके बारे में भी बतलाते हैं। इस प्रकार आते हैं और जीतते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** और वायदे भी करते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** हाँ, वह भी है, सही बात है। उसके बाद लोग तय करते हैं कि क्या करना है। अगर उनको लगता है, क्योंकि जनता हर पांच साल के अंदर कसौटी पर उम्मीदवारों को भी, पार्टियों को भी और सरकारों को भी कसती है। लेकिन वे कसौटियाँ घिस रही हैं। कसने का क्रम भी लगातार चल रहा है। लेकिन जिस सरोकार के लिए लोगों को कसौटियों पर घिसा जाता है, वह कसौटी तो घिस गई है लेकिन सरोकार और समस्याओं का अभी काफी हद तक खात्मा नहीं हुआ है। हमारा मानना है कि आज एक बदलाव आया है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक ऐसी सरकार है जो सरकार गांव के गरीब किसान, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी के इंसान, महिला और नौजवान, उनकी समस्याओं और सरोकार के लिए समर्पित है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एक पिछड़े समाज से आते हैं, एक गरीब परिवार से आते हैं। एक खेत-खलिहान, चौक-चौराहों, चौपालों से संघर्ष करके उन्होंने अपने जीवन को शुरू किया है। उनकी आंखों में देश को आगे ले जाने का सपना है, देश को तरक्की दिलाने का सपना है, देश को एक श्रेष्ठ भारत बनाने का सपना है और उस सपने को आज वह जमीन पर साकार करने की दिशा में आगे काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने बिना समय गंवाए हुए, बिना यह कहे हुए कि साहब, पिछली सरकार थी, उसकी विरासत तो इतनी गंदी मिली है, इतनी खराब मिली है जिससे कि कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता। साथ ही कह दिया जाता है कि खजाना भी खाली मिला है और जो पहली सरकार थी उसने कुछ किया ही नहीं, इसलिए हमें दो साल तो उसे ही साफ करने में लगेगा। यह ऐसे कोई शब्द, जैसे कहते हैं कि ट्रेडिशनल है कि सभी ऐसी बात कहेंगे, तो उन्होंने किसी चीज को ऐसा नहीं कहा। ठीक है, जो विरासत मिली है, हम उस विरासत को ठीक करेंगे। अगर हमें गरीबी विरासत में मिली है तो उसको हम ठीक करेंगे, अगर हमें आर्थिक अव्यवस्था हाथ में मिली है तो हम उसको ठीक करेंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, आज मैं यहां खड़े होकर बात कर रहा हूँ कि हमें जो सबसे बड़ी विरासत मिली

थी, वह भ्रष्टाचार और \* का माहौल था। देश भर में हर तरफ यह सुनाई पड़ता था कि बहुत करप्शन है, बहुत घोटाले हैं, जन-धन की लूट हो गई है और एक समय ऐसा आया कि सरकार में शामिल, सरकार को कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि यह तो \* का घंटाघर हो गया, कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि यह सरकार में शामिल कुछ लोग तो \* के \* हो गए। एक ऐसी स्थिति मिली थी। लेकिन हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि आज दिल्ली की सत्ता के गलियारे से \* का सफाया हो चुका है। आज वे \* जो कहते थे कि सरकार आये, जाए कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, हम तो यहां टिके हुए हैं, हम तो यहां बने हुए हैं, हमें कोई नहीं हिला सकता, वे आज सत्ता के गलियारे से गायब हुए हैं, लुप्त हुए हैं और आज यह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि जब देश करप्शन के...(व्यवधान) ...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने \* शब्द कहा, पहले इस पर बहस होना चाहिए कि यह शब्द संसदीय है या नहीं? दूसरे, आपका आशय किस की तरफ है? हमारी तरफ है न?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी** : आपकी तरफ बिल्कुल नहीं है और इस समय जो भी सदस्य बैठे हैं, उनकी तरफ भी बिल्कुल नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों उस पर चिंतित हैं? आज हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि देश में एक अच्छा माहौल बना है और हम मानते हैं कि समाज के सभी वर्गों के लोग इसके लिए धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। हमें समाज के सभी वर्ग के लोगों का सहयोग मिला है और सदन में भी सदस्यों का रुख सहयोगात्मक है। मैं सदन की बात करता हूं कि सब लोगों की सोच, सब लोगों की इच्छा यह है कि देश ताकतवर हो, देश तरक्की करे और प्रगति की मुख्य धारा में शामिल हो।

उपसभापति महोदय, देश ने बहुत से बदलाव देखे हैं, देश ने बहुत से परिवर्तन देखे हैं। वर्ष 70 के दशक में परिवर्तन हुआ, उसके बाद 80 में परिवर्तन हुआ, फिर 84 में अटल बिहारी जी की सरकार आई और मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए खुशी है कि अटल बिहारी जी के सरकार में आने के बाद उन्होंने सुशासन के माध्यम से देश के आधारभूत ढांचे, देश की तरक्की और देश को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में बहुत काम किए। महोदय, आज भी जो नेशनल हाईवेज दिख रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजनाएं दिख रही हैं, वे देश की प्रगति की ओर इशारा करती हैं। पहले जहां सड़कों की बहुत बुरी हालत दिखाई देती थी, लेकिन आज चौतरफा सड़कों का जाल दिखाई देता है। उसके बाद डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार आई और मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि मनमोहन सिंह जी बहुत कुछ करना चाहते थे, वे बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ देश को जिस रास्ते पर अटल बिहारी जी ने ले जाना चाहा, उसे वे आगे बढ़ाना चाहते थे, उन्होंने उस काम को कुछ दिनों तक आगे बढ़ाया भी, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उनके पैरों में जिस तरह से करप्शन व कुशासन के माहौल की बेड़ियां पड़ गयीं, उससे वे चाहते हुए भी बहुत सी चीजें नहीं कर पाए। फिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर, सुपर-प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसी बातें आयीं, लेकिन मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उन 10 सालों में एक ऐसा माहौल बना कि बार-बार कहा जाता रहा कि यह पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस है, काम नहीं हो पा रहा है, करप्शन डैमिनेट कर रहा है, सरकारी अधिकारी ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। महोदय, अभी जूडिशियरी का भी जिफ्र हुआ कि हर बात को, जिस काम को सरकार को करना चाहिए था, संसद को करना चाहिए था, जूडिशियरी को उसमें इंटरफियर करना पड़ता था। उससे

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

माहौल थोड़ा खराब हुआ, लेकिन खुशी की बात है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद उस माहौल को सकारात्मक बनाया गया और आज उस माहौल में देश तरक्की के पायदान पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारा ऐसा मानना है कि देश आगे बढ़ेगा और उसे तरक्की करने से कोई ताकत रोक नहीं सकती।

महोदय, सदन में बहुत सी बातों पर चर्चा होती है। फिर बहुत से बयान बाहर आ जाते हैं और बहुत से बयान कहीं और आ जाते हैं, उन पर भी चर्चा होती है, लेकिन सदन में सभी सकारात्मक चर्चा करते हैं। मैं नहीं मानता कि कोई सरकार को embarrass करने के लिए चर्चा करता होगा। सब की यह चिंता रही है कि इससे सरकार के ताने-बाने को नुकसान होगा, ताना-बाना कमजोर होगा। इस मामले में हमारी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत पॉजिटिव हैं और इस सदन में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि इस देश के सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द को किसी भी ताकत को बिगाड़ने नहीं दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने बहुत साफ तौर पर यह कहा है कि हम इस देश के मजबूत सौहार्द के ताने-बाने को और मजबूत करेंगे। उन्होंने इस बात को बहुत साफ तरीके से कहा कि हम देश के विकास के एजेंडे को किसी भी ताकत को डॉमिनेट करने की इज़ाज़त नहीं दे सकते। यह एक माहौल बना है और हम मानते हैं कि यह माहौल सकारात्मक माहौल है।

महोदय, यह राज्य सभा है और यहां हमारे पास बहुमत नहीं है और हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि यह देश हित में है, यह विकास के लिए है और इस बिल को पास होना चाहिए, इस पर कानून बनना चाहिए, तो बहुत सी बातों पर सहमति बनती है। पिछली बार अखबारों में चाहे जितना भी छपा हो, मुझे इस बात की संतुष्टि है कि पिछले सत्र में इस हाउस ने बहुत काम किया है। अभी भी बहुत से इश्यू आए, लेकिन सरकार की दृष्टि से देखें तो दो बिल यहां भी पास हुए।

उसके अलावा बहुत से विषयों पर चर्चा हुई। आज भी हमारा यह मानना है कि देश एकजुट रहे, एक मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़े और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम एकजुट होकर सरकार को विकास के रास्ते पर ले जाने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकें।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरा एक बहुत फेवरिट विषय रहा है और वह कम्युनिलिज्म सेकुलरिज्म है। हमने बचपन से, छात्र जीवन से जब से राजनीति की, स्टुडेंट पॉलिटिक्स से लेकर यूथ पॉलिटिक्स तक हम लोग इस पर बहुत चर्चा करते रहे हैं, बहुत पढ़ते रहे हैं। उस वक्त एक मैगजीन "दिनमान" आती थी, उसमें एक-दो लेख ऐसे जरूर रहते थे। हम लोग उसे जेब में रखकर कॉफी हाउस में बैठते थे और उसको जरूर पढ़ते थे। हमारा मानना है कि हमारे देश की जो धर्म-निरपेक्षता है, जो पंथ-निरपेक्षता है, या सेक्युलरिज्म, जो भी कहिए, उसकी जड़ें बहुत मजबूत हैं और उसकी जड़ें इसलिए मजबूत हैं कि इस देश का जो बहुसंख्यक समाज है, उसने इस देश की धर्म-निरपेक्षता की जड़ों को मजबूत किया है। अल्पसंख्यकों ने कोई धर्म-निरपेक्षता का पौधा यहां पर नहीं लगाया है। उन बहुसंख्यकों ने देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा की गारंटी दी है और उस गारंटी का नतीजा है कि आज हमारे देश, हमारे देश के सेक्युलरिज्म को कोई भी, चाहे हमारी सरकार आए या आपकी सरकार आए या कोई और सरकार आ जाए, उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकता। यह हमारा कमिटमेंट है, यह कोई संवैधानिक कमिटमेंट नहीं है, यह हमारा

नेशनलिस्टिक कमिटमेंट है, राष्ट्रवादी संकल्प है और इस राष्ट्रवादी संकल्प को हम इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ाएंगे और हम मानते हैं कि देश के सौहार्द, देश की समृद्धि, देश की सुरक्षा एक ही साथ चल सकते हैं। इनमें से एक भी अगर पटरी से उतर जाय, यानी अगर सौहार्द का माहौल खराब हो गया तो समृद्धि के माहौल को नुकसान होगा, देश की सुरक्षा के माहौल को नुकसान होगा। इसलिए हमारा मानना है कि देश में किसी भी तरह से तालीबानी मानसिकता या कोई धार्मिक असहिष्णुता जैसे माहौल को देश के लोग कभी पसंद नहीं करते, न कभी उसे स्वीकार करते हैं और न कभी ऐसे लोगों को प्रश्रय देते हैं। इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को इसी भाव से खत्म करूंगा कि -

"मेरे माजी नहीं, तुम हाल पर नजर रखना।  
फिर जो चाहो तो मुझे साथ सफर में रखना।"

धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Naqvi. Now, Shri Kiranmay Nanda.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, it is his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... After three years, he is making his maiden speech.

**श्री उपसभापति:** दस मिनट ठीक है।

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): पन्द्रह मिनट, सर।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया और उस पर माननीय सदस्य जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव लाए, मैंने उन पर कुछ संशोधन भी दिए हैं। मैं उन संशोधनों के ऊपर कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के चुनाव भाषण की छाया-प्रति ही लग रहा था, जिसमें सुहाने सपनों को सुन्दर शब्दों और जुमलों से सजाया हुआ था। अच्छा होता कि जमीनी हकीकत को अभिभाषण का हिस्सा बनाया गया होता। एक ओर किसान की जमीन, जिसको वह अपनी मां समझता है, छीने जाने का प्रबंध भूमि-अधिग्रहण के तहत हो रहा है और राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं - "अन्नदाता सुखी भव"। ऐसे कैसे होगा? आज हमारी आजादी को 67 साल हो चुके हैं। इस दौरान 12 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं एवं सोलहवीं लोक सभा के चुनाव भी हो गए हैं। यह अपने आपमें एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*.]

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा:** महोदय, परन्तु साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी प्रतीत होता है कि हम अपने संविधान के आधारभूत तत्वों को भूल गए हैं, जो कि इस देश के सभी नागरिकों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक समानता, न्याय और सुरक्षा करने का आश्वासन देते हैं। हमारा संविधान सॉवरिन, सोशलिस्ट, सैकुलर, डेमोक्रेटिक और रिपब्लिक के फाइव पिलर्स पर खड़ा है, और क्या वह इन सिद्धान्तों का पालन कर रहा है?

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय, वर्षों से लगातार संसद में अभिभाषण के दौरान मुख्यतः एक तरह की ही बातें, जैसे गरीबी हटाओ, मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण, रोजगार सृजन, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे

[श्री किरनमय नन्दा]

का निर्माण एवं भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन से निपटने के आश्वासन देने की बातें ही करते रहे हैं, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत अलग है और इनमें से कोई भी आश्वासन पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। गरीब जनता आज भी संविधान में मिले हुए अधिकार से वंचित है। योजनाओं की लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए एक काम्प्लेक्स टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर के माध्यम से आम लोगों से डायरेक्ट एवं इनडायरेक्ट रूप से टैक्स लिया जाता है, परन्तु आज तक हम कितना लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर पाए हैं वास्तव में हम एक्स्पेंडिचर की तुलना में कितना असेट बना पाए हैं। और क्या इन सबका लाभ आम लोगों को मिल पाया है, यह सब आज भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है।

महोदय, आज काला धन चर्चा का सबसे बड़ा विषय है। चुनाव से पहले भाजपा और एक बाबा ने एक स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन टीम बनाई थी, जिसने कहा था कि 45 लाख से 60 लाख करोड़ रुपए इस देश के काले धन के रूप में विदेशों के बैंकों में जमा हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ये आंकड़े सही हैं, परन्तु सरकार इसमें से कितना काला धन देश में वापस लाएगी और कितने दिनों में लेकर आएगी, इस पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई क्लेरिटी नहीं दी, जबकि इलैक्शन से पहले मोदी जी ने उनकी सरकार बनने के बाद पूरी जनता के एकाउंट में 15-15 लाख रुपए भेजने की बात कही थी। सत्ता पार्टी घर वापसी की चर्चा करती है, लेकिन काले धन की देश में वापसी के लिए रास्ता तैयार नहीं करती है। काला धन केवल विदेश में ही नहीं है, बल्कि देश में भी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इसकी वापसी के लिए रास्ता तैयार करे।

महोदय, मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न आता है कि इतना पैसा सरकार के ज्ञान के बिना देश के बाहर कैसे ले जाया गया। देश में दो तरह का पैसा है। एक ब्लैक मनी और दूसरा व्हाइट मनी। इस प्रकार ज्यूअल फाइनेंशियल सिसटम से देश का कभी हित नहीं हुआ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्ताव से काला धन लेकर कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तावित किए, मगर यह जानकारी नहीं मिली कि कितना धन कब और कैसे आएगा।

महोदय, इंडियन इकोनॉमी मुख्यतः एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इकोनॉमी है। इसलिए देश का आर्थिक विकास एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर आधारित है। बिना रूरल इकोनॉमी के डेवलपमेंट के इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ कभी सस्टेन नहीं हुई। देश की जी.डी.पी. में पहले एग्रीकल्चर का 70 परसेंट कंट्रीब्यूशन था, जो अब 12-13 परसेंट रह गया है। पहले एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ थी 4 परसेंट और अब रह गई है एक परसेंट। ऐसी परिस्थिति में देश का विकास कैसे होगा?

महोदय, पिछले कुछ सालों में 2 लाख 50 हजार से ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, जो एक राष्ट्र के लिए शर्म की बात है। *Justice delayed is justice denied*. न्याय की उम्मीद में अनेक लोग सालों से जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। उनमें से बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें जिस अपराध के लिए जेल में रखा गया है, यदि वह अपराध सिद्ध हो भी जाए, तो भी उसमें मिलने वाली सजा से ज्यादा सजा वे जेल में बिता चुके हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इतनी गम्भीर समस्या की जानकारी ही नहीं है, क्योंकि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस मुद्दे का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। आरोप सिद्ध हुए बिना, और जरूरत से ज्यादा समय तक जेल में रखना, लोगों की जिन्दगी की स्वतंत्रता और निसाक्ष सुनवाई

के उनके अधिकार का वॉयलेशन है। यह उनकी एवं उनके परिवार की जिंदगी को बुरी तरह प्रभावित करता है। हर अदालत में बहुत सारे जजों के पद खाली पड़े हैं। यदि उन्हें नहीं भरा गया, तो इन लोगों को जल्दी कैसे न्याय मिलेगा? इसके लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

महोदय, लोगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के बारे में सरकार की कोई ठोस योजना नहीं है। सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में ई.एस.आई. और पी.एफ. की बात करती है, परन्तु इसमें किसानों और असंगठित क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों को शामिल करने में विफल रही है। इसके अलावा बेरोजगारी भत्ता, चिकित्सा सहायता, निशुल्क शिक्षा और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डैवलपमेंट एवं अन्य योजना नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक है। एक समाजवादी होने के नाते मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद, देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से मैं राज्य सभा के लिए निर्वाचित हुआ हूँ, वहां की समाजवादी सरकार ने इंटरमीडिएट क्लास तक निशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की है और गरीब छात्रों को फ्री लैप-टॉप प्रदान किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हार्ट, किडनी, कैंसर लीवर की गंभीर बीमारियों के लिए हॉस्पिटल में फ्री ट्रीटमेंट एवं दवा आपूर्ति कर रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बेरोजगारी के लिए बेरोजगारी भत्ता भी प्रदान कर रही है। इसी समाजवादी सरकार ने किसानों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसान पेंशन एवं निशुल्क सिंचाई का प्रावधान भी किया है। लड़कियों को शिक्षित करके आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए "कन्या विद्याधन योजना" चलाई जा रही है। किसानों की ज़मीन की नीलामी पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त यू.पी. गवर्नमेंट द्वारा और भी जनहित की योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। ऐसी योजनाओं को पूरे देश में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। समाजवादी पार्टी का नारा है - "रोटी कपड़ा सरस्ती हो, दवाई पढ़ाई मुफ्ती हो।" मैं चाहूंगा कि इस समाजवादी स्लोगन को पूरे देश में लागू किया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत प्राकृतिक संसाधन और मानव पूंजी में दुनिया का सबसे अमीर देश है। यहां पर काम करने के लिए 150 करोड़ हाथ मौजूद हैं, जिसमें ज्यादा नौजवान हैं। यह एक ऐसा देश है, जहां पर सतही और भूमिगत जल, दोनों का विशाल भंडार मौजूद है। यहां की विशाल कृषि योग्य ज़मीन, जंगल एवं बायोडाइवर्सिटी अपने आप में अदभुत है। हमारी ज़मीन में सभी खनिज तत्व मौजूद हैं तथा हमारे पास 8000 किलोमीटर कोस्टल लाइन है, फिर भी हमारे देश की चालीस प्रतिशत आबादी आज भी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीने के लिए मजबूर है। आखिर इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? निस्संदेह यह जिम्मेदारी केंद्र में ज्यादा दिन तक राज करने वाली पार्टी की होती है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का नारा देने वाले प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों एवं किसानों को यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि अभी-अभी बने नीति आयोग में उनकी परिस्थितियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी? महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि सरकार पूरे देश में एक सौ स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनाएगी, तो बाकी एक सौ करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोगों के इस देश में सबका विकास कैसे होगा? एक जिले में एक या दो गांवों को आदर्श ग्राम बनाएंगे, वह भी जिला फंड को डाइवर्ट करके, तो सबका साथ, सबका विकास कैसे होगा? यह स्वप्न दिखाने से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। देश की आत्मा गांवों में रहती है, अतः गांवों के विकास की हकीकत को समझना होगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है - हमारी सरकार विकास के प्रति

[श्री किरनमय नन्दा]

वचनबद्ध है। महोदय, आज वचनबद्ध नहीं, कर्मबद्ध होने की आवश्यकता है। यदि यही विकास है, जिसका सपना हमें दिखाया गया था, तो इस प्रकार के अच्छे दिन पुराने दिनों से भी खराब होंगे। स्वतंत्र भारत के सात दशकों से हम वचनबद्धता ही दिखा रहे हैं। संभवतः जनता ने अपने जनादेश में सरकार की वचनबद्धता के स्थान पर कर्मबद्धता का आदेश दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार का नया नारा है - "नमामि गंगे"। गंगा हमारी मां है, हम इसकी पूजा करते हैं। हमारी सभ्यता गंगा के तट पर विकसित हुई है। गंगा में श्रद्धा रखने वाले लाखों की तादाद में लोग प्रतिवर्ष गंगासागर मेले में आते हैं, परंतु अब प्रश्न यह है कि जिस गंगा की हम पूजा करते हैं, उस गंगा का पानी है कहां? मेरी जानकारी है कि गंगा के ऊपर उत्तराखंड में 150 से भी ज्यादा बांधों का निर्माण हो चुका है और एक सौ से भी ज्यादा और ऐसे बांध उत्तराखंड में बनने जा रहे हैं। अगर यह स्थिति रहती है तो गंगा का पानी आएगा कहां से? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि हमारी पवित्र गंगा का हाल भी रूस के अरल सागर के जैसा हो जाए?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बांधों की वजह से किसानों की खेती पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। उनकी ज़मीन पानी में डूब गई है और जिनकी ज़मीन डूबी नहीं, उनको सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मछली-पालन पर आधारित मछुआरों के जीवन पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ा है। अंधाधुंध बांधों की वजह से बॉयोडाइवर्सिटी को भी बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है। क्या सरकार के पास इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए कोई योजना है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा का प्रदूषण घर से निकले कचरे की वजह से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इसका मुख्य कारण फैक्टरी से निकलने वाला कचरा एवं अवशेष है, अतः सिर्फ "नमामि गंगे" नारे से गंगा साफ नहीं होगी, इसके लिए सरकार को कोई योजना बनानी होगी। मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि लोहिया जी ने देश की सभी नदियों को साफ करने का आह्वान किया था। यह हमारी परंपरा है। इस मंत्र का उच्चारण करके हम सभी नदियों की पूजा करते हैं -

" ॐ गंगे च यमुने चैव गोदावरी सरस्वती ।

नर्मदे सिंधु कावेरी जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधिं कुरु ॥"

मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि समाजवादी सरकार नदियों की सफाई के लिए बहुत पहले से ही प्रतिबद्ध है। वाराणसी में गंगा नदी, मथुरा में यमुना एवं अयोध्या में सरयू नदी पर घाटों का निर्माण उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी सरकार के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के कार्यकाल के दौरान हुआ है। वर्तमान समय में पानी एक गंभीर समस्या है। नदियां और तालाब दिन-प्रतिदिन रेतों से भरते जा रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ सिंचाई एवं पीने हेतु पानी एक बड़ी समस्या बनता जा रहा है। भारी मात्रा में तालाब से पानी भरकर कंस्ट्रक्शन करने से water body sink हो रही है। इससे groundwater भी काफी नीचे चला गया है। 1984 में जब मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल में मंत्री था, तब मैं वहां पर जल संरक्षण के लिए कानून लेकर आया था, जिसका नाम था, Inland Fisheries Act, 1984...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** सर, उनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : मुझे मालूम है। नन्दा जी, लगातार पढ़ना और फिर बोलना, बीच-बीच में आप उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, आप पढ़िए।

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा** : अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस कानून को राष्ट्रीय कानून का रूप दिया जाए जिससे देश का जल संरक्षण सुनिश्चित हो सके। हमारी सभ्यता हजारों साल पुरानी है। हमारी सभ्यता का मुख्य उद्देश्य सर्वधर्म सद्भाव है। हमारे देश की धरती श्री चैतन्य महाप्रभु, महावीर, रामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी विवेकानंद, गुरु नानक और कबीर जी की धरती है, जिन्होंने हमें यह विश्वास दिलाया कि —

“सुनो मनुष्य भाई, शोबार ओपोर मनुष्यतो ताहार ओपोर नाई।”

उन्होंने यही शिक्षा हम लोगों को दी। धर्म एक व्यक्तिगत विषय है न कि राजनीतिक विषय। घर वापसी भारतीय संस्कृति की पहचान नहीं है। जैसे कवि गुरु रवीन्द्रनाथ ने अपने संगीत में कहा है कि —

“एशोहे आरजो, एशो अनाजो, हिन्दू मुसलमान।  
एशो एशो आज तुम्ही इंगराज, एशो एशो क्रिश्चान।  
एशो ब्राह्मोन, शुचि कोरि मोन धोरो हाथा शबाकार।  
एशोहे पोतितो, होक आपनी तो, शोब ओपमान भार।

मार ओभिषेके, एशो एशो त्वारा, मोंगोल घाट होयनी ए भोरा।  
शोबार-पोरोशे-पोबित्रो-कोरा तीर्थोनीरे —  
आजी भारोतेर मोहा मानोबेर शागोर तीरे।”

सर, वर्तमान में हमारे देश की मुख्य समस्या गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी है। सरकार को घर वापसी को भूलकर गरीबी हटाने, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने, rural infrastructure development एवं सबके लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। जैसा कि महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि, to a man with empty stomach, food is god. वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट संसद में पेश किया है, उसकी वजह से देश में हरेक वस्तु का दाम बढ़ेगा। इससे गरीबों और किसानों का सबसे ज्यादा अहित होगा। इस बजट में सर्विस टैक्स और एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की बात कही गयी है और corporate tax को 30 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया जो कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण की मूल भावना के विपरीत है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उपनिषद् का एक श्लोक बोलकर अपना भाषण समाप्त किया। मैं उसी श्लोक को आगे कहकर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ —

सर्वे सुखिनो सन्तु, सर्वे सन्तु निरामया,  
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु। मा कश्चित् दुःख भाग्भवेत्॥

जय भारत, जय समाजवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : धन्यवाद। “शोबार ऊपर मानुष शोतो ताहार ऊपर नाहि।” श्री भूपिंदर सिंह।



**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह अभिभाषण रखा। जैसा नक्रवी जी ने स्टार्ट किया, वहीं से मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो शेष पैरा है, पैरा – 58, अपनी बात कहूँ। “एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारता” सर, हाथ की पांचों उंगलियाँ एक समान नहीं होती हैं। हम सब चाहते हैं कि ये एक हों तभी एक भारत होगा और श्रेष्ठ भारत होगा। ओडिशा आज जिस कंडिशन में है, वहाँ पर जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ हैं, वहाँ पर जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, आज़ादी के बाद आज तक उन तक पॉलिटिकल जस्टिस नहीं पहुँच पाया है। political freedom की बात हम कर रहे हैं, economic freedom की बात हम कर रहे हैं, social freedom की बात हम कर रहे हैं, आज तक उनके पास वह नहीं पहुँच पाया। जब तक ओडिशा जैसे पिछड़े इलाके, वहाँ के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के आगे बढ़े हुए राज्यों और प्रान्तों के साथ नहीं मिल पाते, तब तक “एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत” नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिए मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल अपने बयान में लोक सभा में जो कहा कि पूर्व भारत और उत्तर पूर्व भारत का जब तक विकास नहीं होता... उनकी इस बात के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अगर उसके ऊपर वे ध्यान दें। आपने बिहार और बंगाल को तो पैकेज दे दिया, लेकिन ओडिशा में अभी चार साल तक इलेक्शन नहीं है। ऐसा न हो कि जो बात वे कहें, उसे कार्यरूप में परिणत न करें। मैं उम्मीद रखूँगा कि कल जब इस हाउस में प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलें, तो इसके बारे में भी जरूर बोलें। ओडिशा के लिए करोड़ों लोगों ने दस्तखत किए, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने दस्तखत किए और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री पटनायक जी ने यहां आकर मेमोरेंडम दिया है। ओडिशा को हर कैटेगरी में केवल इंटरनेशनल स्तर पर छोड़ने से, Odisha is justify to be a special category. जहां पर केबीके है, पिछड़े इलाके हैं, कोरापुट, फुलबानी, कंधमाल, गजपति, सुन्दरगढ़, मयूरभंज, कालाहांडी, नवपाड़ा, बालागीर, केर्यांझर सोनापुर, कोरापुट, रायगढ़, नबरंगपुर ये जो पिछड़े जिले हैं, इनके विकास के लिए केबीके रीज़न बनाया है, वहां के लिए हमने मांग की थी, उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

सर, अब मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि कैसे एक भारत बनेगा। ऐसा कौन सा सांसद इस गृह में है, इस संसद में है जो न चाहता हो कि मेरी मां, मेरा देश भारतवर्ष एक और श्रेष्ठ भारत बने। लेकिन जो लोग हमको यहां भेजते हैं, वे लोग चाहते हैं, हम लोग अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर पूछें कि जब हम राजनैतिक उद्देश्य पर चले जाते हैं, तो हमारे लिए हमारी मां, हमारा देश भारत श्रेष्ठ होता है या हमारे लिए हमारी पार्टी या वोट श्रेष्ठ होता है। जिन लोगों के लिए हम आज बात करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए हम क्या सोच रहे हैं?

सर, जब तक Hatred towards religion रहेगी, जब तक religion के नाम पर देश को बांटा जाएगा, जब तक इस धरती पर जात, धर्म के नाम को लेकर खून-खराबा चलेगा तब तक कैसे भारत श्रेष्ठ बन सकता है? मैं भी राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि किस हिसाब से यह एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत बनेगा?

सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि National integration, जाति और कौमी एकता की आज सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, उसको आज एजुकेशन के अंदर, शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंदर पूरी तरह से जोड़ेंगे, तभी जाकर यह एक हो सकेगा। बच्चे को पढ़ाते वक्त सिलेबस में यह बताना है कि तुम्हारा और हम सब का

परिचय है कि हम भारतीय हैं। We represent our country first, then, we represent our State. उसके बाद we are known हमारा जो परिचय है कि हम किस गांव के हैं, मैं ओडिशा की धरती Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna में पैदा हुआ हूँ। यह मेरा तीसरा परिचय है और मेरा सबसे आखिरी परिचय है कि मैं भूपिंदर सिंह, I represent the BJD Party in the Council of States, यह मेरा शेष परिचय है। हमें शिक्षा में कुछ नई चीजें शामिल करनी चाहिए। हमारी शिक्षा के पूरे सिलेबस को चेंज किया जाए।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, क्या यह हमारे लिए विडम्बना नहीं है !...(समय की घंटी)... सर, दो-चार मिनट का और समय बोलने के लिए दे दीजिए। मैं वही बातें बोल रहा हूँ जो अभी तक आलोचना में नहीं बोली गई हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, मैं मानता हूँ कि मेरे बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है, लेकिन दूसरे सदस्यों को एक-एक घंटे का समय दिया गया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप जल्दी कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह:** सर, मैं दो-चार प्वाइंट और बोलूंगा। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हम 15 अगस्त, 26 जनवरी, 2 अक्टूबर मनाते हैं, हम सरस्वती की पूजा करते हैं, गणेश जी की पूजा करते हैं, दुर्गा जी की पूजा करते हैं, जैसे हम Xmas मनाते हैं, जैसे हम ईद का पर्व मनाते हैं, जैसे हम बुद्ध जयंती मनाते हैं या नानक जयंती मनाते हैं, जिस रोज हम बच्चों के अंदर, शिक्षा के अंदर, हम सब के कण-कण में 15 अगस्त, 26 जनवरी, 2 अक्टूबर के पर्व से ज्यादा उसका पालन करेंगे तभी यह देश एक भारत होगा, श्रेष्ठ भारत होगा, स्ट्रांग मॉडर्न इंडिया होगा, उसके सिवाय नहीं होगा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो इलेक्शन हुए वहां आपकी पार्टी वॉश-आउट नहीं हुई है। आपको वहां 22 सीटें मिलनी चाहिए, जबकि आपको तीन सीटें मिली हैं। जहां "आप" पार्टी को 67 सीटें मिली हैं, वहां उनको 38 सीटें मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि proportional representation से हम चुनकर आते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी चुनकर आते हैं, उपराष्ट्रपति जी चुनकर आते हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि हम equality की बात करें, सबको एक विचारधारा में लाने की बात करें, सब के लिए पॉलिटिकल जस्टिस की बात करें। हमें सोचना है कि इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म को लाने की आवश्यकता है और proportional representation से यह बहुत जरूरी है। सर, लोक सभा के निर्वाचन में भी बीजेपी को 52 per cent सीटें मिली हैं, अगर आप proportional representation के हिसाब से जाएं, तो आपको वहां 168 सीटें मिल रही थीं। आज जो यहां बात कर रहे हैं...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। सर, मैं यहां पर शेष में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि और इस मुद्दे पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पॉपुलेशन की जो बात है, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस बारे में एक भी पैरा नहीं है। आज आप बजट में बोलते हैं, शार्टेज इन बजट, आज पीपीपी मोड की बात आ रही है, फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट की बात आ रही है, इस भारतवर्ष में उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। अगर इस एक पॉपुलेशन के मुद्दे के ऊपर चिंतन किया जाए, तो उचित होगा। सर, मैं शेष में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि किसान को कोई फ्रीडम नहीं है, इस देश में उसको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वह

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

जो उपजाता है, उसको यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह उसको किस रेट पर बेचे। उसको यह अधिकार भी नहीं है कि वह धान की उपज पैदा करे, कॉटन की उपज पैदा करे या शुगरकेन की उपज पैदा करे या गेहूं पैदा करे।...(व्यवधान)...लेकिन कितने में बेचेगा उसका भी किसान को अधिकार नहीं है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** अब आप समाप्त करिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, हम खाली बातें करते हैं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप एक sentence में खत्म करिए।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** सर, मैं लास्ट में एक मिनट में ही खत्म कर रहा हूं। सर, उस किसान को वह अधिकार नहीं है। आज भी बात चल रही थी कि जब देश के हित के लिए उसकी जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है, तो उसको यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह यह बता सके कि उसकी कीमत कितनी है, उसका रेट क्या है, आज उसको यह अधिकार भी नहीं है।

सर, टूरिज्म के लिए अगर आज किसान के बाद, एग्रीकल्चर के बाद अगर इस देश की कोई इकॉनमी है, तो वह टूरिज्म है। कुदरत ने पूरे भारत को और उत्तर-पूर्व भारत को जो दिया है, उसका इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट किया जाए, तो युवकों के लिए, अनएम्प्लॉइड यूथ के लिए अगर इनडॉयरेक्ट एम्प्लॉइमेंट की बात है, तो कुदरत ने इस देश को बहुत कुछ दिया है। पूरे भारत और उत्तर पूर्व भारत में टूरिज्म के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा गौर किया जाए, यही मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री इस पर बोलें, तो यहां जो मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, वे इन शब्दों के ऊपर गौर करें, तभी मेरा भारत, आपका भारत, हम सबका भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत, एक भारत, स्ट्रांग भारत बन सकता है, मॉडर्न इंडिया बन सकता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I rise to thank the hon. President for his Address to both the Houses of Parliament. The Address has shown us the direction, and he has rightly said that a strong beginning has been made and the fruits of this beginning will yield results in the coming years. Sir, I appreciate the Government for finding a way out to the various problems being faced by the country. The hon. President has rightly said that the decentralization of power and resources between the Union and the States is very important. Not only is devolution of powers important, but it is equally important that there is devolution of more and more resources to the States. In fact, it was the dream of our founder, late Shri N.T. Rama Rao, that Government of India increases the devolution of funds from the Centre to the States. So, certainly, we are happy and pleased with this decision. Once States are empowered financially and administratively, we can ensure transformation of the country, and it is precisely this objective with which the National Institution for Transforming India, that is, *Niti Aayog*, has been constituted. I am happy that

the Fourteenth Finance Commission has made a strong pitch for this and has also recommended the flow of more and more funds to the States, as they are the blocs where development has to take place. It is only through this that the objective of cooperative federalism can be achieved, to have a common national agenda for development to reach the ultimate goal of *Shreshth Bharat*. Sir, since the time at my disposal is very limited; I wish to focus on three to four issues. The first issue is pertaining to the Smart City programme. Hon. President has mentioned that in Para 33 of his Address that it is close to finalization. When Government conceptualized to develop selected cities as Smart Cities whose population is between 5 to 10 lakhs, I had requested that Warangal be included in the list as it has all the requirements to become Smart City.

Warangal in Telangana is the second most important city after Hyderabad. It has a great historical significance and is one of the prime education and tourist centres of Telangana. It has National Institute of Technology, Kakatiya University, Government and private Medical Colleges, many engineering colleges and a host of many other institutions. It has a lot of tourist potential since it is a historical city. It has got the world renowned 1,000 pillar temple. Apart from this, Warangal has enough water resources in the form of Dharma Sagar, Vaddepalli, Bhadrakali reservoirs which helps to supply necessary water to city. So, with more than 8 lakh population, Warangal city is fit, geographically and demographically, to be declared as a Smart City. Hence, I request Government of India to consider and select Warangal as one of the Smart Cities.

The next point I wish to make is about the long-pending demand for giving national project status to Pranahita-Chevella. This has been the demand when AP was united also. The project cost is estimated to be around ₹ 38,500 crores which will provide 160 tmc of water and serve 16.4 lakh acres in the water scarcity areas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts. It also aims to provide drinking water to Hyderabad. So, I request Government of India to immediately declare Pranahita- Chevella as national project.

Sir, there is a Sainik School in almost every State. Since Telangana is a newly formed State, there is also a need to have a Sainik School here as we have the largest Cantonment in the country at Secunderabad. The Sainik School helps the children of in-service and ex-servicemen in Telangana. I request the Government to take it up and start the school from the next academic session.

Sir, the Ministry of Urban Development, with a view to revitalize the heritage cities and bring together urban planning, economic planning and heritage conservation, etc., has started HRIDAY. I am given to understand that Government of India has identified

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

some of the cities which have historical, cultural and traditional values. Warangal is one of the such cities and looking at its significance, Government of India has added this as one of the 12 cities under HRIDAY. But, it was reported in the Press that it was taken out from the final list of cities. Sir, Warangal was the capital of Kakatiya dynasty from the 12th to the 14th centuries. There are impressive fortress, four massive stone gateways, the Swayambhu temple dedicated to Shiva, and the Ramappa temple situated near Ramappa Lake. The cultural and administrative distinction of the Kakatiyas was mentioned by the famous traveller Marco Polo. Looking at its importance, I request the Government of India to include this under the final list of HRIDAY.

I would like to compliment this Government for various initiatives taken for the progress of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to rise in support of the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, last year, in a similar debate, I had made no bones about my confidence and expectations from the new Government and nine months on, I continue to remain optimistic and confident. Sir, it is very important to understand that this Government inherited an economy that was facing serious and challenging times. A headwind itself created by many years of profligacy and poor governance and to quote a former Chief Economic Advisor and I quote "An economy that was left weak and vulnerable by a scorched earth management policy". Sir, this has left a fiscal situation with the Government having no headroom to invest or spend and years of scams and corruption had left even the bravest of investors running for the exit doors. So, when my colleagues like Ashwani Kumar ji, who is a senior colleague, talks about increasing allocations for Defence and other Departments, a simple question can be counter-posed to him; that is where is the money going to come from without printing more money and therefore, upsetting the apple-cart of inflation and affordability for consumers. Sir, after almost a decade of lost opportunities, I believe, India seems to be on the move again. At the risk of sounding hyperbolic, the long delayed process of reshaping India's economy and governance is afoot.

Let me quote what the World Bank said. A recent World Bank Report says that in 2017 India could grow faster than China and also that "In India, export growth has

been robust and investor confidence has been bolstered by election of a reform-minded Government.” The most significant act of the Prime Minister and the Government from the word go was to involve people in this transformation and reshaping of India. This is powerful stuff because once you get a billion people behind ideas like Swachh Bharat, national unity, governance through Mygov.in, there is no force, political or otherwise, that can stop such an idea.

Time has also been spent in these first nine months on a significant effort on international diplomacy and the security front. By committing time early on in his administration to securing relationships with our neighbours and establishing his foreign policy, the Prime Minister and the Government have laid the basis of strong and long-term economic and security ties with China, Japan, Western Europe and the USA.

That the economic architecture is being recast is very, very evident from decisive and well thought through decisions on tough issues like gas pricing, labour reforms, coal block auctions, PSU banking reforms, etc. All of which is surly and systematically dismantling the altar of crony capitalism that had been created over previous years, which was destroying the country and its Government. The ‘Make in India’ vision, I am very confident, will largely drive the future economic strategy, making deep changes in taxation, labour, supply chain infrastructure, transportation, logistics, etc. All this we have lacked for several decades, which will now help generate investments and jobs and grow the economy.

These are still early days with the Government now presenting its first full year Budget. Economy will remain the priority. Deep structural reforms are still required to push the economy towards reforming and bringing in more efficiency and competition, replacing crony capitalists with citizens as the beneficiaries of the Government policy, boosting investments and creating jobs.

Again, my senior colleague, Shri Ashwani Kumar, had mentioned about urbanization. As you know, Sir, this Government has launched a Smart Cities programme, which is going to replace the JNNURM programme, which despite spending 40,000 crores has still not created for us a world class city in this country.

The big game changer is the Government’s move towards permanently re-architecting the Centre-State relations. The 14th Finance Commission is a huge step to make cooperative federalism an economic reality, not just a reality in terms of semantics, but an economic reality. States and urban local bodies can increasingly look to shaping their economic destiny and the economic destiny of their people without the historic begging bowl approach to Delhi. Mark my words, Sir, this

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

will permanently change the way States grow and progress. For the first time since Independence, States will become responsible for their people's fate and prosperity. No more blaming the Centre and no more debt write-offs for discoms and other electricity bodies that have been running inefficiently so far. The State Governments will now be responsible for their legacy debts and their future investments. This will also, in my opinion, lead to the eventual dismantling of hundreds of Central schemes and the 'one shoe fits all models' to each State investing in programmes and infrastructure suited to its citizens and population.

Sir, let me end by saying the following, and this has been echoed by many Members, including the President. The current alignment of external factors along with this unprecedented mandate points to an unprecedented opportunity. The Budget, 2015 will set the course of delivering on that goodwill for all those who voted in 2014 for change and growth.

Before ending, I want to again remind the Prime Minister and the Government about the long standing promise of 'One Rank One Pension'. I hope the Defence Minister will announce that very soon.

I end by saying this. Reshaping India after years of corruption, neglect and easy yet expensive political populism is not a task for the faint hearted nor is it an easy one. There will be expected opposition from the vested interests and *status quoist* politics. But, we have embarked on this, I have no doubt.

Finally, I quote what John F. Kennedy has said. He said, 'The problems of this world cannot possibly be solved by sceptics or cynics whose horizons are limited by the obvious realities. We need men who can dream of things that never were.'

Thank you and Jai Hind.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। महोदय, मैंने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को कई बार पढ़ा। मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगा, जैसे आजकल कोई चैनल खोल दीजिए, तो सुबह-सुबह कुछ \* के प्रवचन आते रहते हैं, लग रहा है कि इसमें कुछ वैसे प्रवचनों का संग्रह है, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं है। \* बोले जा रहा है, बोले जा रहा है, करता कुछ नहीं है। हर बार कुछ नया प्रवचन डाल देता है, इसके अलावा इस सरकार में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। अगर मुझसे कहा जाए कि यह क्या है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि इसमें सिर्फ \* दिखाए गए हैं, इसके सिवाय कुछ नहीं है। इस सरकार ने कभी न कुछ किया है, मुझे तो लगता है — मैं इस सरकार की असलियत के लिए सिर्फ एक उदाहरण दिए दे रहा हूँ। आप देख लें, इन्होंने कहा कि पॉवर क्षेत्र में हमने बड़ी प्रगति की है,

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



बहुत प्रगति की है। आप अभिभाषण के पेज 13 को देख लें, मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा कि हमने 17,830 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य जनवरी तक प्राप्त कर लिया है यानी 7-8 महीने में और उसको इन्होंने बताया कि हमारा 76 परसेंट है। साहब, दिग्विजय सिंह जी भी रहे हैं, मुझे भी उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मिनिस्ट्री में काम करने का मौका मिला। मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में मंत्री रहा हूँ। पॉवर प्लांट में कम से कम चार साल लगते हैं, तो यह कोई टमाटर बो रहे थे, जो खेती काट ली आपने? अगर पॉवर प्लांट में चार साल लगते हैं और आज पॉवर प्लांट है, तो आप डायरेक्टली-इनडायरेक्टली, शर्म से कह नहीं रहे हैं, वह आप हमारी यूपीए सरकार की तारीफ कर रहे हैं कि हमने पिछले चार सालों में 76 परसेंट का लक्ष्य हासिल किया है। यह हमारी तारीफ आप कर रहे हैं। हद है, आपकी हिम्मत है, मैं आपको दाद देता हूँ कि 8 महीने में आप 76 परसेंट लक्ष्य यानी 17,830 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर रहे हैं। दुनिया में यह तरकीब किसी को मालूम नहीं है, अगर आपके पास कोई ऐसा तरकीब हो, तो बता दीजिएगा।

महोदय, मैं कहता हूँ न कि \* का प्रवचन जारी है, फेंके जाओ, फेंके जाओ, फेंके जाओ। आप जरा अभिभाषण के पेज 18 पर देखिए, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे बहुत ध्यान से देखा जाए, इससे इस सरकार की कार्य प्रणाली और सच्चाई का अंदाजा आपको हो जाएगा। इन्होंने कहा कि अंतरिक्ष में हमारे क्रियाकलापों में प्रभावशाली प्रगति हो रही है। 24 सितम्बर, 2014 को मंगल यान को मंगल ग्रह के कक्ष में स्थापित कर दिया गया। जब ये पैदा नहीं हुए थे, उसके 9 महीने पहले मंगल यान यूपीए ॥ की सरकार में छोड़ा जा चुका था। करोड़ों-अरबों किलोमीटर, खरबों किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करके वह मंगल की कक्षा में पहुंच रहा था, उसको आप ताकत लगा कर भी चाहते, तो वापस नहीं ला सकते थे और अब वह स्थापित हो गया। जब वह बना, तब आपका दूर-दूर तक कहीं अता-पता नहीं था। अगर उसमें शत-प्रतिशत स्वदेशी था, तो यह तो हमने किया था। अगर वह पहले प्रयास में वहां पहुंचा, तो इसको वैज्ञानिकों ने किया था, आप उनको धन्यवाद देते, पर आपकी क्या महानता है कि जब मंगल यान अपनी कक्षा में पहुंच गया, तब आपने एक बार पंडित नेहरू को धन्यवाद नहीं दिया, जिनकी अंतरिक्ष नीति की बदौलत हम यहां पहुंचे हैं। आपने तो एक बार ईमानदारी से धन्यवाद नहीं दिया यूपीए ॥ की सरकार को, जिसने उसको छोड़ा था और वहां इस तरह पहुंच गए कि सारी पहलवानी इन्हीं की है, यही दंगल मार कर आए हुए हैं। कहीं शर्म-हया तो होनी चाहिए, कुछ तो कीजिए। आप पेट्रोलियम की बात करते हैं कि हमने उसे सस्ता कर दिया। आप इतना असत्य तो न बोलिए कि यह गुम्बद गिर पड़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 110 डॉलर पर बैरल खरीदकर हमने 70 रुपये में बेचा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 170 डॉलर पर बैरल खरीदकर हमने 70 रुपये में बेचा और 50 डॉलर में खरीदकर आप 60 रुपये में बेच रहे हैं? दुनिया के बाजार में दाम आधा हो गया। आपको अगर सीधी-सादी उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा में कहा जाए तो आप \* हो, \* सरकार हो। \* ने आपको पैदा किया, \* की वजह से चल रहे हो और आप \* हो। श्रीमन् जी, अगर कोई व्यापारी होता और आपके जैसा कोई मंत्री होता, तो जेल में भेज देता। आप जैसा, लेकिन इनकी हालत यह है कि खरीदते हैं 50 डॉलर पर बैरल, बेचते हैं 60 रुपये में और कहते हैं कि हमने पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में बड़ा काम किया। मुख्तार भाई, कभी तो \* दिखा दो, यार, थोड़ी-बहुत तो दिखा दो। मुख्तार भाई, सबसे ज्यादा खतरा आपको ही है। जब ये लव जिहाद की बात करते हैं, तो मैं तो आपकी शादी का गवाह हूँ, इनका निशाना आप

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

ही हो। जब ये घर वापसी की बात करते हैं, तो दूसरे मेरे दोस्त शाहनवाज हैं, इनका इशारा उधर ही है, बच के रहना।

मान्यवर, ये काले धन की बड़ी ऊँची बातें करते थे। मैं अभी अपने पुराने क्षेत्र में जा रहा था, जिसने मुझे नौ बार चुना था, वहां बैंकों के सामने बड़ी लम्बी लाइन लगी थी। हमने कहा क्या हो गया? कुछ लोग दौड़े-दौड़े आए, उन्होंने बताया कि साहब, 15 लाख आने वाला है, इसीलिए हम खाते खुलवा रहे हैं। यह इनके नेता का बयान है, जिसे मैं रू-ब-रू प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि सौ दिन के अंदर इतना काला धन है, लाखों हजार करोड़, इतना काला धन है कि जब हम लाएंगे तो एक-एक आदमी को तीन लाख और परिवार में अगर पाँच लोग हैं, तो 15 लाख मिलेगा। 15 लाख तो छोड़ दीजिए, जो घर में था उसको लगाकर लोगों ने खाते खुलवाए, वह भी उनका चला गया।...(व्यवधान)... कुछ तो \* करो मेरे भाई।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** प्रमोद जी, \* शब्द अनपार्लियामेंट्री है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** \* लीगल है। मैंने इसके खिलाफ वकालत की है। मैं आपसे फिर कहना चाहता हूँ।

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** ये लीगेलिटी की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, ये कह रहे हैं कि यह शब्द अनपार्लियामेंट्री है।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सरकार के बारे में यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** अच्छा साहब, जब आप इसे नहीं कहते, तो उसे निकाल दें। मैं \* की जगह इन्हें \* सरकार कह देता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** अब \* कहने की भी छूट नहीं दी जाएगी।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं \* सरकार कह देता हूँ, दूसरों के \* मारने वाली सरकार कह देता हूँ और \* पर नहीं माने, तो मैं \* सरकार कह देता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप सीनियर पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी बात न कहें, जिसको कि हमें निकालने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़े।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** आप क्यों निकालें, पड़ा रहने दीजिए, मत निकालिए।...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** तिवारी जी, यह \* शब्द भी ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसको निकालने के लिए कह देता हूँ।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** अच्छा साहब, न मैं इन्हें \* कहूँगा, न \* कहूँगा, मैं कहूँगा दाम बढ़ाकर बेच रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** अब आप अपनी तरह से बात करें, जिससे कि लोग समझ सकें कि आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** साहब, उनकी मुस्कुराहट बता रही है कि वे समझ रहे हैं। साहब, अब मैं आगे आ रहा हूँ, कृपा करके आप मुझे सुन लें। साहब, बाहें चढ़ाकर, दिन में चार बार कुर्ते बदलकर, नई-नई सदरियाँ पहनकर कहा जाता था ...(व्यवधान)...

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पर्सनल आक्षेप है।...(व्यवधान).... इस तरीके से रेफरेंस देना, यह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** यह किस पर आक्षेप है? मैंने किसी का नाम ही नहीं लिया। साहब, मैं दिन में चार सदरी बदलता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** आप लेवल पर डिस्कशन रखिए।

**डा. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश):** जब इनका लीडर बाहें चढ़ाकर बात करता है, तब ये अपने लीडर की बात नहीं करते।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** कोई सदरी का कॉपीराइट करा लिया है? I am not yielding.

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि इनके गुमशुदा लीडर बाहें चढ़ाकर बोल रहे थे, अब यह क्या बात बनती है? यह कोई बात थोड़े ही न है।

**SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:** I am not yielding. मैंने न किसी का नाम लिया है, न मेरा इशारा किसी की तरफ है। मैं सीधे-सीधे यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** मैंने भी किसी का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन कैसा लगा आपको?

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** बहुत अच्छा लगा।

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** आपका स्वास्थ्य तो ठीक है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सबका स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहे और सदन का भी स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहना चाहिए।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि उस समय यह कहा जाता था कि अगर हमारी सरकार बन गई तो पाकिस्तान कभी आंख उठाकर हमारी तरफ नहीं देखेगा। अगर सिर कटा हुआ एक धड़ आएगा तो हम लाहौर तक चढ़ जाएंगे, मिटा देंगे धरती से।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि नौ महीने में जितने शहीदों के शव आए हैं, उतने पिछले दस सालों में भी नहीं आए थे। मान्यवर, जितना ज्यादा पिछले नौ महीनों में अपमान हुआ है शहादत का, जितनी मांओं की गोद सूनी हुई है, मान्यवर, वह कभी नहीं हुई थी। बात चल गई तो फिर मैं कह देता हूं, वैसे मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन जब बीच में छेड़ दिया जाता है तो कभी-कभी कुछ बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं। क्या चरित्र है आपका? यही चरित्र है आपका, एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने जान दे दी थी कि कश्मीर में भारत का संविधान होना चाहिए, भारत का झंडा होना चाहिए। लेकिन जान चली गई उनकी। आपने बहुत दिन तक उनका नाम बेचा। लेकिन जब सरकार बनाई तो इस संबंध में मैं भारत के संविधान के आर्टिकल 164(2) का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं - सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व, तो वह किसी नेता का बयान नहीं है, किसी सन्यासिनी का बयान नहीं है, किसी मौलवी का बयान नहीं है, किसी नेता का बयान नहीं है, भारत के संविधान के अनुसार निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री का बयान है। अगर कश्मीर में शांतिपूर्वक चुनाव होता है, तो इसके लिए वे पाकिस्तान को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं। धन्यवाद किसको दे रहे हैं आतंकवादियों को, क्योंकि उन्होंने आतंकवादी गतिविधियां नहीं कीं और आप कह सकते हो कि आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं, कोई पार्टी का गठबंधन है? यह आर्टिकल 164(2) कहता है कि कलेक्टिव रेस्पांसिबिलिटी, सामूहिक रूप से आप उत्तरदायी हैं। अगर आप में साहस है तो सूरज डूबने से पहले अपने मंत्रियों को उस मंत्रिमंडल से निकाल दो, वापस ले लो, वरना सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व के सिद्धांत के हिसाब से इस बात के लिए आपकी स्वीकृति है संवैधानिक रूप से कि अगर चुनाव कश्मीर में हुआ तो भारत की सेनाओं ने नहीं कराया, भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग ने नहीं कराया, आप आतंकवादियों के रहमोकरम पर चुनाव कराकर बैठे हुए हैं। आपकी तो आदत है, कभी बाप-बेटी की सरकार, कभी हफ्ता वसूली वाली सरकार कहा करते थे, हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। फिर उसके बाद आप उनके साथ सरकार बनाते हैं। हम नहीं मानते कि कोई हफ्ता वसूली करता है। हम नहीं मानते कि वह बाप-बेटी की सरकार कोई गुनाह है। लेकिन आपको तो बस कुर्सी दिखा दो, चाहे जहां आपको गिरा दो। घुटने आप मोड़ लेते हो और उसके बाद आप भिक्षा मांगने लगते हो कि बस, हमें कुर्सी दे दो। यही चरित्र है आपका? यही सरकार है आपकी? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, दो मिनट हमें आप अपनी कृपा से दें।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : मेरे पास कुछ डिस्कशन नहीं है।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से दो मिनट दें।

मान्यवर, जब हम ब्लैक मनी की बात करते हैं तो आप कहते हो कि अगर हमने कुछ किया तो आप कहोगे vindictiveness कर रहे हैं हम। अरे, धमकी मत दो, यह वह पार्टी बैठी है जो अंग्रेजों से नहीं डरी तो आपसे क्या डरेगी, जो करना है करो लेकिन आओ, लेकर आओ ब्लैक मनी, तब हम मानेंगे। आप कहते हो मनरेगा स्मारक बनेगा। मनरेगा करोड़ों लोगों को जीवन देने वाली स्कीम थी और उसका अगर स्मारक बनाओगे तो स्मारक तो आपका बन जाएगा, मनरेगा का स्मारक नहीं बनेगा। हम में तो ताकत है कि हम लौटकर आएं। आप तो दो से आए हो यहां तक, लेकिन जो हालत आपकी है अगली बार आप जीरो पर आ जाओगे, इसको कोई रोक नहीं पाएगा, क्योंकि जिस तरह आप छोड़े जा रहे हो, उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं आपकी बात का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए बहुत

ही विनम्रतापूर्वक अगर किसी को मेरी बात से, मैं जानता हूँ कि दिल ही दिल में खुश हैं, ऊपर से तो कुछ-न-कुछ फर्ज आपको निभाना ही पड़ता है।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

दुखी तो सब हैं, क्योंकि मंत्रिपरिषद की शक्ति को जो क्षीण कर दे वह सरकार कभी सफल नहीं हो सकती है। यह लोकतंत्र है और लोकतंत्र में मंत्री जिम्मेदार होता है सदन के लिए, लेकिन आज की सरकार में क्या कर दिया गया है कि मंत्री बेचारे बने हुए हैं और काम लिया जा रहा है मुट्ठी भर अधिकारियों से। कौन क्या पहनेगा, क्या बोलेगा, क्या करेगा इस पर नियंत्रण है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे सामने बैठी हुई सरकार लोकतंत्र का बाना तो जरूर पहने है लेकिन पूंजीपतियों ने इसको बनाया है, पूंजीपतियों के लिए चल रही है और पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा चलाई जा रही है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के प्रति आदर व्यक्त करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी \* के प्रवचन से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the President's Address. Sir, I have perused the Address made by His Excellency, the President very carefully, and I found several programmes in that Address. Some are old; some are new; some are renamed in Hindi; some are continued with an orientation. But I am happy to say that there is a commitment that MNREGA and DBTP will be continued with renewed vigour. I congratulate the Government for that statement.

Sir, regarding MNREGA, I congratulate again the Government for not substituting Mahatma Gandhi's name. I have a suggestion to revitalize the MNREGA, a prestigious Programme launched by the UPA Government. The Kerala Government has put forward a proposition that dairy farming should also be included under Schedule I of MNREGA Act. See, there are thousands and thousands of agriculturists whose livelihood is dairy farming. And dairy farming includes activities such as cleaning the cattle shed, and also cleaning the animals, feeding the cattle, and milking the cattle. So, my humble suggestion is that farmers who rear at least two milch animals and pour at least ten litres of milk for 150 days in a year may be provided wages for 100 days under MNREGA.

Sir, my second proposal is regarding the DBTP, also a prestigious programme launched by the UPA Government. The Scheme is widely being implemented regarding the supply of LPG cylinders. The subsidized LPG cylinder price has got two components. One is its basic price component, and the other is the subsidy component. The consumer has to remit both these components, the basic price component and the subsidy component to take delivery of a cylinder. The Programme is that the consumer

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Joy Abraham]

will get back the subsidy component through his bank account. See, Government, at times, reduces the price of subsidized LPG cylinders. When reduction in the subsidized cylinder is announced by the Government, it is a pity that the benefit is not passed on to the consumer; the basic price component remains intact. The companies' interest is protected, not the consumers'. So, my suggestion is, this is gross injustice. This is none other than looting by the companies. The Government should give strict instructions that the benefit of this reduction in the price of LPG cylinders should also be passed on to the consumers under the DBTP Scheme.

Sir, then, regarding this 'Make in India' Programme, I welcome the Programme. It is a new programme conceived by the hon. Prime Minister, which aims to transform India into a manufacturing hub. It is a good idea. I once again welcome it. But I have to say that even though I have appreciation for the programme, I have also apprehensions. 'Make in India' should not be at the expense of the farming community. Sir, the interests of agriculturists and cultivators of this country should be protected. The Government has a duty to ensure reasonable remuneration for the products of agriculturists. Cultivators should be protected and encouraged. I request the hon. Prime Minister to bring one more slogan, at par with the 'Make in India', and it should be 'Grow in India'. The slogans 'Make in India' and 'Grow in India' should coexist. The Government should encourage the agriculturists to grow more food, grow more industrial raw materials like rubber which will bring self-sufficiency in essential commodities like foodgrains and will also help in saving precious foreign exchange on strategic industrial raw materials like rubber. So, my humble request is that like this 'Make in India' slogan, the Prime Minister should also put forward 'Grow in India' slogan to encourage the farming community of this country. Thank you, Sir.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको और अपनी पार्टी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी, जिनकी वजह से आज मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका मिला है। जब हम टेलीविजन पर 26 जनवरी, 2015 को रिपब्लिकन डे परेड देख रहे थे, तब गर्व से हमारी गर्दन उन्नत हो रही थी, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसा समय था जब हमें अपने देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अमरीका से धान की भिक्षा मांगने की नौबत आई थी, उस देश के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष राष्ट्रपति ओबामा जी के सामने हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने देश का चित्र रथ दिखाया। हम जब इस चित्र रथ की यात्रा देख रहे थे, तो सामने वह केवल एक चित्र रथ नहीं था बल्कि वह इस देश का 60 साल का इतिहास था, जिसमें हमारे देश के 60 साल के प्रसंग सामने थे। इस चित्र रथ में जो हमारी अलग-अलग सरकारों ने बदलाव लाए थे, वे हमारे सामने थे। पहले हम जिस देश के ऊपर पूरी तरह से आश्रित थे, उसी देश के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष ओबामा जी के सामने जब हमारी चित्र रथ यात्रा निकल रही

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

थी, तो अपने देश के किसानों के ऊपर, अपने देश के वैज्ञानिकों के ऊपर, अपने देश के उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर, अपने देश के शिक्षकों के ऊपर, अपने देश के हर तबके के हर व्यक्ति के ऊपर हमें गर्व हो रहा था कि उन्होंने एक आश्चर्य का काम किया है। चाहे हमारी सबसे ज्यादा काम करने वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार रही हो, ढाई-तीन साल काम करने वाली जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही हो, साढ़े चार साल काम करने वाली भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही हो, सबने अपनी तरफ से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की पूरी कोशिश की है। इस देश ने यह एक इतिहास रचा है। पंडित नेहरू जी ने "नव भारत के निर्माण" का सपना देखा था, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने "जय जवान जय किसान" का नारा लगवाया था, इन्दिरा जी ने "गरीबी हटाओ" का काम हाथ में लिया था, राजीव जी ने अपने देश को इक्कीसवीं सदी में ले जाने का प्रयास किया था और उनके बाद जितने प्रधान मंत्री हुए, सबने इस देश को आगे ले जाने की कोशिश की।

उपसभापति जी, इस सदन में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक-दो विषयों पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी, चूंकि समय की पाबंदी है। सबसे पहले मैं महिलाओं के विषय में बात करना चाहूंगी। इस देश की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, जो अपना आधा अधिकार रखती हैं। जिन महिलाओं के लिए इन्दिरा जी ने अपना अधिकार, अपनी शक्ति खोजने की बात की, जिन महिलाओं को राजीव जी ने अपना अधिकार दिया और उन्हीं के प्रयास से 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की बात हुई, चाहे जिला परिषद हो, महोदय, चाहे महानगर पालिका हो, चाहे नगरपालिका हो और चाहे ग्राम पंचायत हो, उनमें 33 प्रतिशत महिलाएं चुनकर आनी शुरू हो गईं। इस प्रकार जहां पूरे देश में 30 लाख लोग चुनकर आते थे, वहां 15-17 लाख महिलाएं चुनकर आने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई। महिलाओं को राजनीति के मूल प्रवाह में शामिल करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया, तो वे इस देश के हमारे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने किया।

महोदय, मैं उन्हीं महिलाओं की बात करना चाहूंगी। मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सुना। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि इस अभिभाषण में महिलाओं के लिए जिस प्रकार से प्रावधान रखने चाहिए थे, वे प्रावधान नहीं रखे गए हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि जिस प्रकार से गत नौ महीनों में महिलाओं पर अपराध और बलात्कार बढ़ गए हैं और जिस प्रकार से महिलाओं को दुर्लक्ष्य किया जा रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। मुझे बहुत मजबूरी में कहना पड़ रहा है कि निर्भया को लेकर यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बहुत बड़े-बड़े कानून बनाए, लेकिन निर्भया के बाद वह दोहराने वाली स्थिति आ गई और पिछले नौ महीने में रेप के केसेज में 30 प्रतिशत का बढ़ावा हुआ है। इन महीनों में 2063 बलात्कार के प्रकरण हुए हैं। ईव टीजिंग के 4179 प्रकरण हुए हैं। यह सरकार बोलती है कि my Government has taken several measures to empower and protect the dignity of women, लेकिन इन लोगों की कथनी और करनी में बहुत अन्तर है।

महोदय, इस सरकार के सामने की बेंचों पर बैठने वाले नेताओं में से कुछ कहते हैं कि योग करो, योग से बलात्कार कम हो जाएंगे। कोई बोलता है, हर हिन्दू महिला को चार बच्चे पैदा करने चाहिए, कोई बोलता है कि अगर समाज की नजर से बचना है, तो अच्छे से कपड़े पहनो, जीन्स मत पहनो, ढंग के कपड़े पहनो। ये लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक ही विनती करना चाहती हूं कि आप लोग न हमें देवता समझो, न दासी, हमें सिर्फ एक मानव बनकर जीने का

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

अधिकार दे दो। इस अधिकार के मिलने की हमें आवश्यकता है और इस सरकार और इस पार्टी से हमारी यही अपेक्षा है।

महोदय, मैं 1996 की बात कहना चाहती हूँ, जब महिलाओं के लिए रिजर्वेशन का कानून दूसरे सदन में आया था। जब महिला आरक्षण बिल आया, तो पूरा सदन उसके पक्ष में बहुत अच्छी तरह से बोल रहा था। उस समय मैं भी उस सदन की सदस्या थी। पूरा सदन, महिला आरक्षण के पक्ष में भाषण करने लगा और तालियां बजाने लगा। सभी बैंचों के लोग बोलने लगे- "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः" हमने सोचा कि हमें तो आरक्षण मिल गया, क्योंकि हमारे सभी भाई हमारी तारीफ कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हमने सोचा कि देश की आधी आबादी को न्याय मिलने का समय आ गया, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि जब हम सेंट्रल हाल में चाय पीने के लिए गए, तो लोग बोले कि क्या पागल हो गई है, हम अपने हाथ में बेलन नहीं लेंगे और उन लोगों ने महिला आरक्षण नहीं होने दिया। जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आई, तो इसने वादा किया कि हम महिला आरक्षण देंगे। इसलिए मेरी अपेक्षा थी कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में महिला आरक्षण के बारे में कहीं न कहीं उल्लेख अवश्य होगा, लेकिन उसका उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं किया है और सिर्फ मोरल ट्रैफिकिंग, मोरल पुलिसिंग का उल्लेख कर के रह गए। मुझे लगता है कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

सर, अब मैं जिस स्टेट महाराष्ट्र से आती हूँ, उसके बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। आप यदि देखेंगे तो किसानों ने सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं महाराष्ट्र में की हैं। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में हमने कई बार साधनों की मांग इसी सभागृह में की है। कभी हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ता है, कभी हमारे यहां ओले पड़ते हैं, कभी हमारे यहां बारिश बहुत अधिक होती है। अभी हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में दो दिन से लगातार भारी वर्षा हो रही है। दो दिन से पानी बन्द ही नहीं हुआ। आज सुबह थोड़ा कम हुआ है। इस प्रकार मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे किसानों को मारा जा रहा है। मौसम भी किसानों को ठीक प्रकार से जीने नहीं दे रहा है। इस वजह से भी हमारे क्षेत्र के किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

सर, जन-धन योजना के बारे में सब बोल रहे हैं। मैं परसों गांव गई थी। सब लोग मुझसे बोले कि जन-धन योजना के अन्तर्गत एकाउंट खोलने के लिए हम से 500 रुपए बैंकों ने जबर्दस्ती लिए, जिन्होंने नहीं दिए, उनके एकाउंट नहीं खोले गए। सामने की बैंचों पर बैठने वाले लोग सिर्फ आंकड़े दिखाते हैं कि हमने इतने एकाउंट खोले हैं। उन एकाउंटों के बारे में जैसा हमारे भाई प्रमोद जी ने बोला कि एकाउंट खोलकर हमारे लोग राह देख रहे हैं कि आज नहीं तो कल काला धन वापस आएगा और हमारे खाते में जमा हो जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि इन लोगों ने पहले बता दिया है, जिसके कारण अब जहां काला धन नहीं रहा है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि ये लोग काला धन लाने में सक्षम होंगे।

सर, स्वाइन फ्लू, जिसका सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव महाराष्ट्र में हुआ है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पानी की वजह से स्वाइन फ्लू की समस्या बढ़ गई है। मंत्री जी ने बयान तो दिया है, लेकिन कहीं पर भी स्वाइन फ्लू की दवा सस्ते दाम में नहीं मिल रही है, वह ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल रही है। हमने खुद देखा है, स्वाइन फ्लू से संक्रमित व्यक्तियों से मिलने जब मैं गई थी, तो पता

लगा स्वाइन फ्लू की दवा स्टॉकिस्ट्स द्वारा मार्केट से स्टॉक कर ली गई है। स्टॉकिस्ट्स ने उसका काला उद्योग शुरू कर दिया है, उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि सरकार उसे देखे।

सर, किसानों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि किसानों की कपास का रेट गिर गया है। जो धान है, उसका प्राइस भी नहीं मिल रहा है। गन्ने का किसान भी परेशान है। सभी तरफ से किसान घिर गया है, इसलिए इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करूंगी कि किसानों को राहत देने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। किसान बहुत परेशान है और अगर किसानों को मदद नहीं दी जाएगी, तो किसान कहीं का नहीं रहेगा, क्योंकि यह सालों से चला आ रहा है और किसान इस दुष्क्र में फंसा हुआ है।

सर, किसानों के बाद अब मैं बच्चों की बात करना चाहती हूँ। बच्चों के लिए जिस तरह से प्रावधान करना चाहते थे और जिस तरह से सरकार से हमारी अपेक्षा थी, तो हम बोलने के लिए तो बोलते हैं कि 2020, यह हमारा गोल्डन एज रहेगा। आज की तारीख में सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे हमारे देश में पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन उन बच्चों के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं, उसका कोई भी निशान राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण में हम देख नहीं पाए, इसलिए हमें लगता है कि उसमें भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, जिनका जिक्र इस सभागृह में हर सदस्य ने किया, तो सरकार की नीयत में खोट है। जो भी करते हैं, बोलते हैं - हमने किया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

हमारे यहां बोलते हैं - पानी के नल हमने लगवाए, पाइपलाइन हमने डलवाई, लेकिन ये उदघाटन करने के लिए आते हैं तो बोलते हैं - हमने किया। मंगलयान छोड़ने का टाइम आता है, तो मंगलयान हमने छोड़ा। जब जम्मू-कश्मीर के कटरा की रेल लाइन का उदघाटन करना होता है, तो बोलते हैं - हमने किया। हमें सिर्फ यह कहना है कि अच्छा है कि आप ऐसा करते हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन जिन्होंने किया है, उनको भी कहीं न कहीं आपको credit देना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब भी कांग्रेस की बात आती है, जब भी हमारी पार्टी की बात आती है, तो बहुत बड़े उपहासगर्भ स्टाइल में ये लोग बोलते हैं। राजनीति तो सब करते हैं, लेकिन राजनीति कहां करनी है? सर, साठ साल तो हमने भी राज किया है, कांग्रेस ने राज किया है और इस देश को यहां तक लाने का काम किया है, तो कांग्रेस के कंट्रीब्यूशन को कोई भी deny नहीं कर सकता, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी। साथ ही राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं नाराजगी प्रकट करूंगी कि राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण में जो मुद्दे हमने उठाए, चाहे वे महिलाओं के हों, चाहे बच्चों के हों, चाहे किसानों के हों, उनके लिए स्पष्ट उल्लेख करने की आवश्यकता है। भविष्य में सरकार जिम्मेदारी से यह करेगी, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. Everyone is talking about farmers All of us are worried about the farmers Eleven years, eleven President's Addresses I have listened to, the core economic issue is the same; the core criticism is the same, that farmers



[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

are neglected. A lot of it is said, a lot of money is allotted, but one fundamental fact that is lost sight of is that farmers live in villages. The Shrestha Bharat, our India, the great India, that you have started to explore in your journey, that India also lives in villages. All of us, whether we are living in urban areas or elsewhere, or even abroad, our heart is in our own villages. And, yet, we have destroyed the villages by creating a conglomeration of villages as *gram panchayats*. Sir, *panchayats* were there in our villages for thousands of years my request is, you will never get a great India — this will become \* as it has been \* over decades, the so-called economic development — until you empower the villages. You leave the powers to them. Why should you have the powers in Delhi? Why should you have all the powers in State Capitals? Push the powers to the villages and only then will the farmers' lot improve. Give them the production function which they are having, encourage processing function and distribution function, then marketing of their products will happen over there. Why should they go to a miller's place? Let it be procured there in the village itself and let the administrators go to the village and look at the people's problems instead of people running to Government offices, to *mai baaps*. Let *mai baaps* now become *sevaks* and go to the villages and let the villagers become the *sashaks*, the rulers. Without that, all concepts of economic development are \*.

Then, you talk of 'Make in India.' Now 'Make in India' was being referred to by my friend over there. Is 'Make in India' supposed to be big manufacturing units by big corporates? This has been the strain — pardon me for saying so — beyond political overtones in all the President's Addresses I have seen in eleven years. You have been with corporates; they are with corporates. Because of our electoral system, if corporate funding is not there, you don't win elections. You can not fight elections. Therefore, you have to support corporates. I have no problem with corporates. Let big industries thrive. But our salvation is not in the corporates. Our salvation lies in micro, small and medium industries which even now contribute maximum to GDP, maximum to implement and exports and, therefore, maximum to development. The skill development is fine. But where is the emphasis in the President's Address on micro, small and medium industries? Kindly restore the emphasis.

Then, the acceptance of recommendations of Finance Commission has been shown as an achievement. It has been the convention that without any exception, the recommendations are accepted. So, nothing big has been done. But the way you hand-over with the right hand and take away with the left hand, takes away all your

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

pretensions of handing over some financial powers or financial resources to the States. You have shifted the schemes to the States. You have reduced the percentage of Central allocation in some cases, and now your Pay Commission will come. In this House, I have repeatedly stressed in the past that when you have a Pay Commission, please consult the States. They are affected. They are more affected than the Centre because you can collect, you can afford to be very generous like Mughal Emperors, but the States do not have all that resource and every time there has been a Pay Commission — and a generous Pay Commission by a generous Government of India — the States have gone bankrupt, and then you impose financial discipline. You say, 'have financial responsibility and management laws.' Why do you create that condition in the first place? Why is that for five or six per cent of Government employees you sacrifice the interest of the whole nation? I don't understand it. As a bureaucrat, I could never understand why the people who are elected to represent the country, represent the countrymen, spend so much on the administrators. It is not desirable. When you consider the Pay Commission recommendations, please think on these lines. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I would make just two other points and close.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You may speak for one more minute.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Then, Sir, the hon. Prime had made a statement in Jammu. I liked that statement: "हम जब भी कोई रंग देखते हैं, तो तिरंगा नज़र आता है।" Very good! अगर तिरंगा नज़र आता है, तो उसमें एक ही कलर है, ट्राइ कलर। Then why are you favouring either States being in the NDA or States going in for elections, where elections are due within the next one year, to the exclusion of others? I am not blaming the States. For instance, my friend here has spoken about Odisha. He has explained things, but I am not going to explain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please be precise.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Please look at the tricolour and treat everyone the same way. Now, I will come to a very major point. The farmer lives in the villages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your time is up.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I have started and I shall end with this point.

The farmer lives in the villages. I had told my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, at that time, to end all controversies. We are all playing with unrealities. Protect the farmer from himself at the time of land acquisition. Let us say somebody offers ₹ five lakhs

[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

or even fifteen lakhs per acre to the farmer; the farmer takes it and hands over the land. Now, who is he? The title of the land may belong to him, but the land was with his family for generations and is expected to be there for generations. When I give my house up, say a corporate takes my house, he takes it on rent. Why should he not take the land on rent?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please wind up, Mr. Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Let the land be taken on annual rent. They don't need the title. I have written to the Prime Minister, elaborately, on this and I would request that this be considered. That would end all controversies related to the Land Acquisition Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Mohapatra. Now, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, to speak in Telugu.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): \*Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I am elected for the second term to the Rajya Sabha from the United Andhra Pradesh. After the bifurcation of the State by the Parliament under Article 3, I am now representing the state of Telangana. Sir, we are all aware that the Hon'ble President's address is a prior approved speech by the cabinet including commas and full stops and it is just voiced by the Hon'ble President. We all know it, yet we thank the Hon'ble President for his address to both the Houses of the Parliament. It is our custom and tradition which will continue.

After a close study of the Hon'ble President's address, I found the mention of the names of the two States Andhra Pradesh and Telangana only once in the 47th paragraph of the speech. Even that is with reference to the Hudhud cyclone which hit Andhra Pradesh, mainly Northern Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, causing huge loss of sixty one thousand crores of rupees to Andhra Pradesh alone. With one time reference of the two states Andhra Pradesh and Telangana indicates the absence of importance by the cabinet. The promises made towards the development of the state during the time of bifurcation are being side lined and are being neglected. This is totally overlooked in the Hon'ble President's Address. Through you Sir I bring it to the notice of this House by making mention of these.

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\*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

Our Prime-Minister and the then Prime Ministerial candidate for BJP and NDA, Shri Narendra Modi, had promised in Tirupati, a world renowned religious place in the presence of Lord Venkateswara Swamy that he would take all measures needed for the development of the state of Andhra Pradesh and also gave an assurance that every support needed for the building of the Capital city would be taken care of.

But Sir, unfortunately in the Hon'ble President's address there is no mention of Andhra Pradesh or of building of its Capital city. Sir, the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act, 2014 lacks spirit of constitution. That day, irrespective of political Parties, Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Andhra region opposed the bill unanimously both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and also said that it is unconstitutional and is improper to do so. Unfortunately both the houses have passed the bill amid confusing circumstances though it was mentioned by the members that the bill was opposed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly. Sir, that day when no confidence motion was brought genuinely, the members who brought the motion were suspended. The atmosphere in the house that day was too tense. Shri Narayan Rao, Hon'ble Member of Parliament from TDP representing my constituency had fallen sick as was rushed to the hospital in Mumbai where he was operated. Sir, I am bringing these issues for your recollection now, to remind you that the bill was passed under such circumstances. The NDA which promised to amend the bill and give justice to the two states and lead them towards development is in power today. Sir, at present NDA without showing any consideration for the two newly formed states is silent to the injustice caused to the states. There is not even a mention of their problems in the Hon'ble President's address. Last year, on 20th February, this bill was passed in Rajya Sabha. Though, myself being a responsible member of the party, I opposed the decision of the UPA, under the leadership of our most respected leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi. I became sick in this House and on the advice of the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Shri P. J. Kurien, I was rushed to the hospital.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने नक्रवी साहब की पार्टी को 12 मिनट दिए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have been given seven minutes.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: My Party should get, at least, half-an-hour more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your Party has three more Members to speak.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, please see the records. Mr. Naqvi's Party has been given 12 minutes more, and I am the last speaker from my Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your Party has three more speakers. The time allotted to you is seven minutes. Please try to conclude.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir; please see the record. My Party is a major party. You gave twelve minutes more to Mr. Naqvi's Party than the time allotted. My Party should be given, at least, half-an-hour more than the time allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Time left is 11 minutes, Dr. Rao, and you have got three more speakers.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \* Sir, today a hilarious incident took place in Lok Sabha. Its better I tell it in English. For safeguarding the benefits of Andhra Pradesh, the strength of the Members of the Legislative Council was increased from 50 to 58. Our Hon'ble Home Minister introduced this bill. Nobody from the State wants this bill. There is no benefit to either the state or its people by just increasing the number of MLC's from 50 to 58. What people of Andhra Pradesh needs is Polavaram project and Special Status for the State. What Andhra Pradesh needs today is tax concession for the backward districts of Rayalaseema and Northern Andhra Pradesh. Sir, What Andhra needs now is increase in the number of Airports and Ports. Polavaram project which is a lifeline to the Andhra Pradesh State needs to be brought under National Project and mentioned in the extra ordinary gazette notification.

You please look Sir, It is in the Article 90.

This special status is mentioned in the extra ordinary gazette in Article 46. Railway zone is given. Sir, 4000 MW of power is promised for Telangana but today farmers of the State are facing problems because of acute power shortage. If Polavaram Project is sanctioned hundred crore rupees per year it will take life time for completion of the project.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Rao. Please wind up. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have taken three more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Kindly conclude, Dr. Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your party has got three more Members to speak.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*Sir, Polavaram project is proposed to link two rivers Godavari and Krishna and this project is first of its kind in the country. Sir, this project is also proposed to generate 950 MW of power. All these have to be completed and in this regard our party president Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has written letters addressing the Hon'ble Prime-Minister in the months of June and February

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

requesting for the early completion of the projects. I remind the NDA government that these promises were made not by us but by them.

Sir, I request to verify the records of the last two sessions both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Not even a single Member of Parliament has asked for this. You have passed this Bill and today only a few lakh rupees have been allocated for developing Visakhapatnam as a smart city. Is it a charity Sir? By asking us to complete the Metro Project and just allocating Fifty Lakh Rupees makes an impression that this Government is considering the people of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and rest of the people from Andhra Pradesh as beggars.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. I am going to call the next speaker.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \* Sir, one minute. one minute,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your points are well taken. Now, Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*Sir, only one more minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Rao, please conclude.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, give me one minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You were allowed seven minutes. You have taken five minutes more and you have spoken for twelve minutes. There are three more speakers from your party, and, your party is left with no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, take just one minute more, and, conclude.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*Sir, I want to make it clear that we do not need an increase in the seats of MLC. Sir, because of their mistake our party is no more in our State. Sir, we need special status for the State of Andhra Pradesh immediately. Telangana should be given 4000 MW of power. Northern Andhra and Rayalseema should be given Tax concession. The building up of Dugarajapatnam port and Kadapa Steel Factory should be facilitated. Apart from all these, the promised revenue budget by the central government has to be given immediately. All promises made for building the capital city should be fulfilled. None of these were mentioned in the Hon'ble President's address and this NDA government is causing inconvenience to the State.

Sir, in order to resolve disputes in unnecessary matters and also to find a way to avoid further disputes between the two States, Central Government should act as the

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

head of the family and provide justice to both the States. All the promises made during the time of Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Bill should be pursued once again and be given to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, we are not asking for anything new. We are not asking for the impossible. The NDA government which forcibly made the bifurcation act then, should not withdraw from its promises now. All the promises made during the bifurcation act have to be implemented immediately.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please wind up.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we have time. He may be given five more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no; no time is left. You have got three more speakers.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One is not present. We have time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have got only five more minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no; we have a couple of minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have five more minutes and you have got three more speakers, Anandji. Mr. Seelam is there, Ms. Vijaylaxmi is there and Mr. Praveen Rashtrapal is there. ...(Interruptions)... So, he has concluded. Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) :** वाइस चेयरमैन सर, पार्लियामेंट के ज्वाइंट सेशन के माननीय चेयरमैन, ऑनरेबल प्रेजिडेंट साहब के एड्रेस पर जो बहस चल रही है, उसमें प्रेजिडेंट साहब का धन्यवाद करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

प्रेजिडेंट साहब का यह एड्रेस टोटल 18 पेज का है, जिसमें 58 पैराग्राफ हैं। प्रेजिडेंट साहब का एड्रेस बहुत लम्बा है, लेकिन मेरे पास बोलने के लिए टाइम बहुत कम है, इसलिए ज्यादा टाइम न लेने की बजाय, अपनी बात को ज्यादा इलेबोरेट न करने की बजाय, मैं थोड़े ही समय में चन्द प्वाइंट्स कहना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले तो मैं प्रेजिडेंट साहब का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मोदी साहब की गवर्नमेंट का विज़न पेश किया है। इसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, जिसे सभी लोग महसूस तो करते हैं, लेकिन शायद कहते हुए रुक जाते हैं। सबसे बड़ा प्वाइंट, जो हम कहना चाहते हैं, वह यह है कि 60 साल से हमारी पार्टी देश को फेडरल सिस्टम पर चलाने के लिए हमेशा जद्दोजहद करती रही है। एक कदम आगे बढ़कर प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने इस एड्रेस में फेडरल सिस्टम के बारे में जो पढ़ा है, उसके

लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इसमें हमारी दो किस्म की मांगें थीं। पहली मांग तो यह थी कि जो सेंट्रल फंड है, उसमें स्टेट का शेयर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, जिसके लिए हम 50% शेयर मांगते थे। अब 32% से बढ़ाकर इसे एकदम 42% कर दिया गया है, जो बहुत बड़ी बात है। इसके लिए हम उनका धन्यवाद करते हैं। ग्रांट्स को भी 62% कर दिया गया है, यह उससे भी ज्यादा धन्यवाद की बात है। मैं आपके जरिए यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पावर्स के मामले में भी स्टेट्स को और ज्यादा आजादी मिलनी चाहिए।

60 साल से देश में गरीबी घटने की बजाय बढ़ रही है। मैं कानूनविद तो नहीं हूँ, लेकिन इसका सिम्पल मतलब जो मैं समझता हूँ और जो पेंडू बात है, वह यह है कि जब अंग्रेज गए थे, तब एक डॉलर और एक रुपया दोनों बराबर होते थे और आज की तारीख में एक डॉलर हमारे 63 रुपये के बराबर हो गया है, यानी हमारी इकोनॉमी इतनी डाउन हो गई है। इससे गरीबी बहुत बढ़ी है। गरीबी को रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार के द्वारा जो यत्न किए गए हैं, उसके लिए नौ महीने का समय बहुत कम है। कोई भी सरकार नौ महीने में ही 60 सालों से चली आ रही प्रॉब्लम्स को एकदम हल नहीं कर सकती है। मोदी साहब इसमें जो प्वाइंट्स लाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उनके द्वारा जन-धन योजना लाई गई है, Direct subsidy for poor लाई गई है, साथ ही मनरेगा में भी 5000 करोड़ रुपये और देकर, उसको इन्क्रीज किया गया है।

जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि old age pension के लिए one rupee per day किया गया है, साथ ही 2 लाख एक्सिडेंट्स का इंश्योरेंस one rupee per month में किया गया है, ये सब बहुत बड़ी बातें हैं। इस थोड़े समय में जो इस तरह से चलने का जतन किया है, मैं उसके लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ। चूंकि मेरे पास समय की बहुत कमी है, इसलिए मैं इस पर ज्यादा न जाकर, जो हमारा मेजर सब्जेक्ट है और जो देश के लिए सबसे जरूरी है, उस पर आता हूँ। सभी मेम्बर्स किसी न किसी तरह उसका जिक्र करते हैं और सभी सरकारें करती हैं। पिछली सरकार भी बहुत जिक्र करती थी, वह बार-बार कहती थी कि हम किसान पक्षी हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ, कल ही मैंने देखा, शायद आज के पेपर में मैंने देखा कि जो पिछली सरकार ने हरियाणा में किया था, दादरी में जमीन acquire की थी, कांग्रेस पार्टी अब उसके खिलाफ एजिटेशन कर रही है। मैं हैरान हूँ कि करते क्या हैं और लोगों को बताते क्या हैं। अब भी 65 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन किसानों पर निर्भर है। अगर देश की गरीबी को सही ढंग से दूर करना है, तो किसानों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसमें बहुत से प्वाइंट्स लिए हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे थोड़ा और आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। पंजाब का जो सूबा है, वह खेती प्रधान सूबा कहा जाता है और देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में उसका नाम है, लेकिन अब पंजाब का किसान इतना कर्ज में हो गया है, जैसे देश में अन्य जगहों पर हो रहा है, वैसे ही पंजाब में suicides हो रही हैं। इसका कारण गरीबी है। 1960 में जो इस सेक्टर का शेयर 50 परसेंट था, अब वह 13 परसेंट पर आ गया है। जो ग्रोथ है, देश की भी कम है और पंजाब की ईयरली ग्रोथ एक परसेंट आ गई है। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जिस पर 65 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन डिपेंड करती है, उसका शेयर टोटल का सिर्फ 13 परसेंट है। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किसान कितना डाउन चला गया है।

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जतन किए हैं, जैसे पंजाब में हॉर्टिकल्चर रिसर्च सेंटर दिया है, जो हम diversification की बात करते हैं, उसके लिए यह एक



[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

बहुत अच्छी बात है। देश के किसान के लिए एक और अच्छी बात हुई है, वह यह है कि जो unified market system किया गया है, यह अच्छी बात है। इसका रिजल्ट तो आगे पता चलेगा, लेकिन यह स्टेप बहुत अच्छा है। मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। Soil health card की नई स्कीम लाई गई है, यह भी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इससे भी आगे चलने की जरूरत है। समय बहुत कम है, किसी सरकार को जज करने के लिए नौ महीने का समय बहुत कम है। प्रॉब्लम्स भी 60 साल से चली आ रही हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश को बचाना है, उसके लिए और तरीके हैं, मैं ज्यादा उसमें नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन पंजाब, जिसको सबसे आगे गिना जाता है, जिसने देश की भुखमरी खत्म की है, जो "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा था, वह पंजाब के किसान ने पूरा किया। आज हमारे पास सरप्लस अनाज है। अगर तीन साल भी अकाल पड़ जाए, तो हम उसका सामना कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे स्टोर में बहुत अनाज पड़ा है। आज हमारे पास उतने स्टोर्स ही नहीं हैं, जिसको पिछली सरकार कर नहीं सकी। मैं तो कहूँगा कि देश के लिए और पंजाब के लिए जरूरी है कि जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज का सिस्टम है, उसकी जगह silos system लाएं, ताकि देश का अनाज चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल तक ठीक रह सके और वह बरबाद न हो। एक साल का जो अनाज बरबाद होता है, वह लगभग पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए का होता है। गरीबों के हित में इसको रोकना सबसे जरूरी है।

महोदय, मैं विनती करूँगा कि रिसर्च पर जोर देना चाहिए। आज पचास साल पहले वाली रिसर्च की जरूरत नहीं है। पचास साल पहले जब "हरा इन्कलाब" आया, पंजाब की पीएचयू ने रिसर्च की और आज पंजाब कहां से कहां चला गया। अब देश को भी चिंता है, हमें भी चिंता है कि इसका क्या करें। पैडी, जिसके लिए देश कहता था कि हम इसको गमले में पैदा करें, जो शास्त्री जी कहते थे, अब तो हमने भंडार भर दिए हैं। अब देश वाले कहते हैं कि सोचो कि हम खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। पिछली सरकार की जो नीतियां थीं, जो वर्ल्ड का मार्केट का सिस्टम है, उसके मुताबिक आगे यह प्रॉब्लम आने वाली है कि इसको diversification किए बगैर इस प्रॉब्लम का हल नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के भले के लिए 4-5 प्वाइंट्स हैं, जिन पर जोर देना चाहिए। पहला है कि ऑयल सीड्स की देश में बहुत कमी है। दूसरा, pulses की बहुत कमी है। तीसरा, जो मिल्क प्रॉडक्शन है, वह बहुत कम है। इसकी डिमांड इतनी ज्यादा है कि उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है। जितनी डिमांड है, हम उसका मात्र 60 परसेंट ही मीट कर पाते हैं। इसलिए इस सेक्टर में गवर्नमेंट को बहुत जतन करने की जरूरत है। दूसरा जो ऑयल सीड्स और pulses हैं, इनके रिसर्च के लिए यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को पैसे देने चाहिए। हम जो 67 हजार करोड़ रुपए इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च करते हैं, उसमें हमारी फॉरेन एक्सचेंज जाया जाती है। अगर उस 60 हजार करोड़ का वन-फिफ्थ यानी 10-12 हजार भी हम किसान को दे दें, जो पैडी कम करने के लिए, wheat कम करने के लिए उसको लॉस होगा, उस लॉस को हम assured दे दें, तो इसके लिए वह पल्सेज़ आदि में डायवर्ट कर जाएगा, इससे देश का भी भला होगा, किसान का भी भला होगा और इससे गरीबी हटाओ की बात भी हो जाती है। यह मेरा सजेशन है कि इस ओर देश को चलना चाहिए। अब डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के बगैर कोई चारा नहीं है, क्योंकि जिस देश की 65 परसेंट आबादी अभी भी खेती पर निर्भर करती है, जब तक हम उनके लिए सुधार नहीं लाएँगे, तब तक हमारे देश से गरीबी कैसे खत्म होगी? ...(समय की घंटी)...

हमारे यहां किसानों की जो पोजीशन है, उसके बारे में मैं वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट आपको दिखाना चाहता हूँ। आप देखिए, मैं पंजाब के बारे में ही कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी 94 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन के पास अंडर फाइव एकड़ जमीन है। It is very small. हमारी कंट्री की जो नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे रिपोर्ट है, उसके मुताबिक 2 एकड़ वाले फार्मर्स की जो फैमिली है, उसकी आमदनी 1600 रुपये प्रति माह है, जबकि उसका खर्च 2400 रुपये प्रति माह है। उनका एक्सपेंडीचर ज्यादा है, जबकि इनकम कम है। जो 2 से 5 एकड़ वाले हैं, उनकी आमदनी 2500 रुपये प्रतिमाह है, जबकि उनका एक्सपेंडीचर 3200 रुपये प्रतिमाह है। इस तरह से किसान कैसे बचेगा? यह हमारी नहीं, बल्कि हमारी कंट्री का जो नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे है, उसकी रिपोर्ट है। पंजाब की जो ग्रोथ है, वह 1980 में 2.80 परसेंट थी, 1990 में 1.89 परसेंट थी और अभी का जो सर्वे है, उसके अनुसार यह ग्रोथ 1.1 परसेंट रह गई है। अगर उसकी ग्रोथ इतने कम पर आ गई है, तो फिर वह कैसे तरक्की करेगा? फिर तो कंट्री में प्रॉब्लम आएगी ही। ये जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, चाहे वे नक्सलाइट्स की प्रॉब्लम हो या अन्य कोई प्रॉब्लम हो, ये सब गरीबी की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं और इनसे देश में गड़बड़ होती है। इसलिए इनको रोकने के लिए मैं आपके जरिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से विनती करूँगा। इस ऐंज्रेस में कोशिश तो की गई है, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहता कि इतने कम समय में सब मसले का हल हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो long-term policy बनाई गई है, जो unified marketing का सिस्टम लाया जा रहा है, जो soil health card लाया जा रहा है और जिस credit को 8.5 करोड़ से आगे बढ़ाया गया है, उसके संबंध में भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें जो simple rate of interest है, वह 4 परसेंट रखना चाहिए और जो किसान under debt है, उसको एक दफा relief देना चाहिए। पंजाब के किसानों को पिछली सरकार में, 2008 में जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार थी, तब वहां के किसानों को उनके debt में 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का relief दिया गया था। लेकिन, मुझे यह अफसोस है कि उन 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये में से हमें केवल 0.75 परसेंट, यानी केवल पौने परसेंट का रिलीफ मिला, जो कि सिर्फ 600 करोड़ रुपये के करीब था। पंजाब का किसान, जो कि देश का अन्नदाता है, जिसने देश की अनख बचाई, उसे ऐसी सज़ा मिली।...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्यों? क्योंकि हमने टाइम पर रुपये भरे, हमारे किसान ने अपनी घरवाली के गहने बेचकर भी बैंक में पैसे दिए ताकि बैंक वाला उसके घर में न आ जाए। इस अच्छाई की सज़ा हमें मिली। क्या यह सज़ा हमें इसलिए मिली कि हमने अनाज ज्यादा पैदा किया, हम कर्जाई हुए और कर्जा चुकाया? इसलिए मैं यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि किसी न किसी तरीके से अब हमें इस सरकार में उसको भी compensate करना चाहिए, ताकि जो पंजाबी किसान हैं, वे फिर देश के लिए उसी तरह से आगे बढ़कर काम करें, जैसे देश का जवान आगे बढ़कर देश के लिए काम करता है। जैसे, कारगिल में जवान आगे बढ़े थे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please wind up.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** मुझे याद है, हम 14-15 एमपीज़ थे और हम यह चर्चा कर रहे थे कि कारगिल नहीं जीता जा सकता, तब मैंने कहा था कि आप देखिए, हम कारगिल जरूर जीतेंगे। हमने कारगिल जीता, जो कभी सोचा भी नहीं जा सकता था। यह हमारे जवान की ताकत है और हमारे किसान की ताकत है कि पहले हम दुनिया में मांगने जाते थे और अब हमारे पास इतना सरप्लस है कि हम उसे बेच नहीं सकते हैं। जब हमने बासमती की तरफ डाइवर्सिफाई किया तो पिछले साल वह 4000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी और अब 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रह गई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** इसलिए मेरी सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट है। इन्होंने बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं और मैं इनकी तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन और आगे बढ़ने के लिए, गरीबी हटाने के लिए और देश के भले के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि देश के किसानों पर और जोर दिया जाए। जो पहले की अच्छी स्कीम्स हैं, मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता, उनके लिए भी मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to thank the hon. President for his Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 23rd.

Sir, as some of the hon. Members have mentioned, the President's Address reflects the thinking of the Government, the process in which they are planning to administer justice to various sections and uphold the Constitution.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.]

Sir, all these things are reflected in the speech of the hon. President. I am constrained to mention that this Government has failed to incorporate the promises. We have heard Dr. Ramachandra Rao explaining the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. Sir, how many minutes do I have? If the Chair permits, I will have to re-apportion my time. If the bell rings suddenly, it disturbs my thought process. So, I will have fifteen minutes.

Sir, as you are aware, I would like to speak on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill and then, about the feeling of insecurity among the marginalised sections which the Rashtrapati's Speech has failed to mention.

Firstly, Sir, as you are aware, during the debate on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, every Member of the House witnessed the promises made by the Government. Apart from the provisions in the Bill, there are six items which the then hon. Prime Minister made. One is the special category status to 13 districts of successor State of Andhra Pradesh. Second is fiscal incentives and tax concessions on the lines of Himachal Pradesh. Third is a special package on the lines of Bundelkhand and KBK districts in respect of the backward regions of the State comprising seven districts – four districts of Rayalseema and three districts of North Coastal. The fourth point is, because Hyderabad is going to be given to Telangana, there is going to be ₹16,000 crore deficit. So, it was resolved to provide not less than ₹10,000 crore in the first year and request the Fourteenth Finance Commission to compensate the loss till the revenues are achieved for a period of five to ten years. Then, Sir, there is also a special provision to see that all the seven mandals should be included in the Polavaram project areas because earlier in the Bill, those seven mandals were not part of Andhra

Pradesh. What happened was that it was difficult to take because submerged area was on the one side and the project is on the other side. So, we made a plea that those seven *mandals* should also be included. That was also agreed. The sixth one is to create a special cell in the Planning Commission to monitor the progress of not only these five assurances but also the contents and the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Sir, having said that, on that day, in the Treasury Benches, some of my colleagues were Ministers. They explained the circumstances under which this bifurcation Act was to be brought before this House. Every political party had agreed and the Congress Party was the last party to agree to the bifurcation. It was with great pain that the Congress Party, the UPA, has done it. But, while doing so, they ensured that the future of Andhra Pradesh is ensured through the various provisions of the Bill. Sir, if you look at that Bill, you will find that never in the history, while State partitions were made, 14 national institutes were provided like the Indian Institute of Technology, IITs, IISERs, the Central Universities, the Agricultural University, the Petroleum University and AIIMS-like institutes and also, the petroleum corridor, the Visakhapatnam-Chennai industrial corridor, etc. All those provisions have been incorporated with a view to see that Andhra Pradesh is not denied. For whole 40 years, we concentrated in and around Hyderabad. So, to compensate that, to encourage industrialisation and to encourage investment in that region, all these provisions have been made. Sir, having said that, provisions were made for three international airports, one port at Dugarajapatnam and to develop appropriate ports at various places in the vast coastal region. Having said that, leaders of the various political parties spoke with abundant commitment that Andhra Pradesh is going to become bankrupt, and it needs to be removed. That was the commitment of leaders of various parties who spoke. Then, one of my senior colleagues, who is the BJP leader and now a Cabinet Minister, hon. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, made a comment. The leaders of the Opposition were taken on board by the Group of Ministers while formulating the Bill. It is not that they have been ignored. Everybody is aware and five crore people of Andhra Pradesh are aware that one day partition is going to be a reality. But they all made the Congress Party a scapegoat. They said that the Congress Party is a villain of the piece. Then, they defeated us. We have accepted that verdict. We could not properly articulate under what circumstances it had to be done, and what is the benefit that Andhra Pradesh is going to get out of the bifurcation. In the coming ten years history would judge on whatever promises were made. Whatever provisions were made in the A.P. Reorganisation Act, those need to be implemented with sincerity and commitment. Then, Andhra Pradesh State would become number one destination for investment. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu had ridiculed the provisions made in the Act. He said, "Special status for five years was not enough.

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

We are coming to power in two to three months. We will make it 15 years. We need it, at least for 10-15 years." That was the commitment. We said that commitment was excellent. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is a senior leader. He was the BJP President. At one point we thought that it would matter when he said so. He goes to Andhra Pradesh and says, he assures, reassures and again reassures "I am the responsible person to make all the provisions in the Act, and I also made the then Prime Minister to say these things. The credit should go to me." Fine, we agree. No problem. Whoever takes credit, we are not interested. But please deliver what you have said. Please keep your commitments. So, these are the important points as far as we are concerned. But the President's Speech failed to mention any of these commitments. We expected this Government to reflect on those commitments by saying one word in the Rashtrapati's Speech that these are the commitments, and they are going to implement them. If they have put a timeframe to implement these commitments, we would have been happy. Unfortunately the five crore Telugu people have been let down by this Government. Unfortunately, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is not present now in the House. I would have appreciated if he were present. He must understand that how people of Andhra Pradesh have been cheated. They have been deprived. They are agonised. Now, he said, 'We have to examine the applicability of various clauses. "We have to examine the possibility of implementation. We have to seek the acceptability of all the States. What is the credibility? What is the reliability of his statement? I am sorry to say that if they do not implement the provisions of the Act, his party would become a liability to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I don't want that to happen. The Rashtrapati's speech has failed to reflect the expectations of the people of Andhra Pradesh. They failed to reflect the commitments made by this Government. We are very disappointed. We expect the Government to rectify their mistakes."

The second point is, Rashtrapati's Speech has failed to inspire confidence among the weaker sections and the marginalised sections. I will tell you one example. The SCs/ STs and minorities, especially the Christian minority, are marginalised. Unfortunately on 1st December, 2014 a Church was burnt in Delhi. Then, on 24th December, the Prime Minister had called in the senior Bishops. I do not know what he has told them. They became spellbound. They were shocked. The Christmas festival had become a very silent affair. I have been in Delhi for the last 25 years What happened? Why is there so much secrecy? The Prime Minister comes and says very, very good things. We believe him. We, in the Congress Party, believe everybody unless he proves himself otherwise. He is proving to be otherwise! Nothing happened! A Special Investigation Team was formed. What is the progress? It has been 87 days from the 1st of December to 23rd February; no progress has been reported. What confidence will you instill among the Christian minorities in this country?

Sir, this Prime Minister wears very good dress and makes very good address. I am sorry to say this. I don't wish to criticize him. I appreciate the dress, I appreciate the address, but I also want to appreciate the delivery. What they say and what they do is totally different. That makes us sad. That makes us very, very insecure in this country. He should do what he says. Then, Sir, the Rashtrapati's Address fails to inspire the *dalits* and the tribal community. I will give you three-four examples. Sir, there is the slogan '*sabke saath sabka vikaas*'. Where is the vikaas? There are some human development indices concerning members of the general public and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With that in mind, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had brought, what is called, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Scheme was to allocate population-equivalent percentage of Plan funds for meeting and bridging the gap in the socio-economic indices. SC/STs lag behind in education; they lag behind in health indices. So, the human development indices need to be enhanced. The gap between the general population and the SCs/STs needs to be bridged. It was only with that purpose of bridging the gap that the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were introduced.

Sir, over the years ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would take just a minute.

Sir, over the years, from 1979 to 2000, ₹ 5,00,000 crores have been diverted, misused and people were denied the benefit, but ₹ 5,00,000 crores were spent. That is why, I feel proud to say that Congress-ruled States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have come up with a non-divertible, non-lapsable legislative framework for the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan. The Central Government has failed to ensure that the money belonging to SCs/STs is not diverted. Then, Sir, there is the pending legislation on reservations. The Rajya Sabha has passed the Act. The Lok Sabha had returned it as it found certain loopholes there. So, the Government had assured that it would bring forth the Reservation Act, to codify all the Executive Orders issued so far that relate to reservation. That fails to find a place here.

Sir, talking about reservation in promotion, the provision for reservation in promotion has been there since 1955. The Supreme Court had made certain observations, saying that this reservation would be subject to three factors — merit, backwardness and adequacy. Considering that we had proposed an amendment, which had been referred to the Standing Committee. This Government has failed to incorporate that particular aspect in the President's Address.

Sir, last, but not the least, there was the Atrocities Act brought by Rajivji. Day in and day out atrocities were committed on the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. FIRs are registered, cases are heard, but there is no conviction. Keeping in mind the record of 22 years, we made certain amendments. The then

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

Government had referred it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had submitted its report. This Government has failed to notify its intention to bring this legislation and carry out those amendments. Such acts of this Government have caused certain apprehensions as to whether they are sincere and whether they are true to their commitment. I urge that they, at least, now mend their attitude and see to it that what they speak is reflected in their actions. In the coming days, we are going to discuss in the Budget how much they would provide to translate what they say into action.

Sir, last but not the least, is the Jan Dhan Yojana. They have just mentioned 13 crore accounts. This House should not forget that in the last four years we had opened many banks. We had undertaken a drive for financial inclusion. We had, during our period, opened 24 crore bank accounts. They fail to acknowledge what the previous Government has done. So, whatever the previous Government has done, they only put their mark on that, but they did not mention the accounts opened by the previous Government. In all, Sir, there are several issues, I request, at least, now the A.P. Reorganisation Act and the commitments made on the floor of the House by the then Government should be honoured and justice should be done to the people of Andhra Pradesh and also to the people of Telangana. The Telugu people should not suffer because of the bifurcation. Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that, at least, this Government should rectify these mistakes and then reflect in action on the issues that I have brought up. Thank you very much Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have in the Congress list Shri Praveen Rashtrapal and Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. Unless they come today, I am afraid they may not get time tomorrow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are dropping their names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you are dropping their names. Then, Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity. Mine is an expression of anguish and not a speech.

As many others spoke for different reasons, I am saddened at the Presidential Address that we did not find mention of some of the welcome pronouncements made by the new government.

There was repeated mention of the name of Mahatma Gandhi in programmes



dear to his heart like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana and strikingly the ideal of Minimum Government and Maximum Governance".

Having involved with Gandhiji's Quit India Movement as a member of Vanar Sena, at the age of 12. I was stunned to observe the sacrifices made by the tribal leaders in courting arrests, getting their properties confiscated and facing bullets and one of them Sahid Laxman Nayak was sent to gallows in my native district of undivided Koraput.

To my innocent query of their sacrifices without ever seen Mahatma Gandhi, the tribal's simple answer was "Gandhiji's call is for establishment of Gram Swaraj by which we will get back our *Jungle, Jamin* and *Jal* from *Raja's* and *Zamindars* and their hirelings. The first step towards achieving this dream of ours is by throwing out the Britishers from our Mother Land who protect and abet the crimes by the Britishers.

Chairman Sir, my childhood aspiration of the tribals, amidst whom I was brought up, remained forever the ideal for which one should work and, if necessary, die for. The Government's shift from this ideal of increasingly empowering rural communities to evolve into what he called 'Village Republics' with resources and power to govern themselves to be masters of their own destiny to the State control as a conduit to benefit the corporate and the rich, is my agony, Sir.

The slogan of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance', which meant true to Gandhian ideals is transfer of ownership of resources, power to control and manage these resources to local communities. The self-governance by the Panchayat Raj Institutions should have been given priority to transform into units of governance spread throughout the country and increase maximum governance. In due reverence to the Father of the Nation, over the years, rural communities have been nurtured into units of self-governance endowed with the necessary power under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. There is not even a mention of the Panchayat Raj or the 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendments in the President's Address.

Today also, I found to my horror, nothing has been said about the Panchayats. Now, there is a new programme. I have spent 60 years with these tribals, whose ideal is Gram Swaraj, which was repeated by the Government. Today, they talked about clusters of villages. Which are those clusters? Could they be different from what the Panchayat Raj Institutions are? Every time, you undermine local self-governance. That is my agony. It is my expectation. I liked the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's declaration on 15th August that the Members of Parliament would be asked to choose one village to convert that into an Adarsh Gram. I wrote to him. Fortunately, I got a very good response from the Government. I wrote, "Sir, I am with you when



[Shri A.V. Swamy]

you talk about Gram Swaraj and Gandhian ideals. Villages do not exist anymore. It is the Panchayat which exists. If you want to do any work, it is the village Panchayat or the Gram Panchayat which should be the unit of development, not village. It will be inconsistent with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.” At that time, Shri Gadkari was the Minister of Rural Development. He acknowledged my letter immediately and changed it into Adarsh Panchayat. Previously, it was Adarsh Gram. Therefore, I have tried to feel the pulse. He also talked about other big things, which are of relevance to me, when I work with tribals and other deprived communities, I believe he will change it. I expect that Shri Narendra Modi would certainly make course correction to include whatever changes are necessary to be consistent with the promises he has made to persons like me and the nation. When somebody talks of Gram Swaraj or Gandhiji, with whom I have not spent time, but I have worked with his great followers, like Shri Vinoba Bhave, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, it has some meaning to me. It is not just propagation of some slogans.

Sir, you have been kind enough to give me time even though my name was not listed there. Therefore, I would, certainly, expect the Government to come back and see that there is already a decentralized form of Government. What is that? What type of powers do they have? Instead of two Governments — State and Centre — a third Government has come. At that time, when we were working for Panchayati Raj *i.e.*, when 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were under consideration and, more importantly, when the PESA got in, we were dancing with tribals telling that 'now we have got the power.' Then we were telling " *Ana gaonre, Aame sarkar, Pai gaichhu Ehi Adhikar*" We are the masters in our village; we have got this authority from the Constitution. We were dancing. What is it today? Today, you talk of 10 or 15 cluster of villages and allow a petty officer to dictate to them that this is a new scheme. Let that type of imposition be not there. I am sure, with whatever initial response I got from Shri Narendraji and then from the Minister of Rural Development, I hope, there will be course correction. Today, I have selected one village Panchayat. I talked about Gandhi, not about Aadarsh Gram Yojna — a new programme. You know what was the response to that? When the programme was launched — I hope you will allow me to speak for a minute or two more, Sir — ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two minutes more.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: True to Aadarsh Gram on the lines of Gandhiji's ideals, it is seven villages in Kuliabanda Panchayat of Nuapada which is part of the erstwhile Kalahandi district, you know what was the response? I talked about the Aadarsh

Panchayat, but I was talking in the language of Gandhi. Every household, including women, came out. There were 5,000 women and there are *kalasas* in front of every house. We were saying that from now we will march toward Gandhian ideals of Panchayati Raj and our Gram Panchayati will be the first in the country. There was such an outburst of joy. And, they have collected, without my telling them, without going to Collector to beg him or to ask MP to give a grant, ₹ 34,000 for inauguration. They are poor people. That is the kind of enthusiasm which has been generated when the language of hon. Prime Minister, Modiji translated into the language of Mahatma Gandhi. Let them not be frustrated by your undermining — the manner in which, today, you are bringing in development of cluster of villages ignoring already existing cluster in the form of Panchayats. I have great respect for Shri Deendayal Upadhyay. In fact, I was searching for an opportunity to meet him. Let us put that name as "Deendayal cluster of Panchayats" as a mark of our respect for Shri Deendayal. But, don't undermine the very fundamental principles of Gandhian ideals as understood by the people.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our hon. President, in his Address, in the last line stated '*Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat*'. It is a fine slogan, no doubt about it. But, how will it be a *Shreshth Bharat*? What are the ways? What steps will be taken so that the country comes out with a clear picture in the world arena to show that India is an example? Sir, in our country, if you see the way things are moving, nobody can expect somebody saying that my country will be *Shreshth Bharat*. There is no proper direction, no political or economic programmes. On Saturday, the Budget was placed by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, if you go through the Budget properly, you will see only despair injected in it. How will the common people, the poor people prosper? How will their economic conditions be uplifted? There is not at all a way out. Sir, it is really very unfortunate to note that there is still illiteracy in big numbers in our country. The Government has no idea; they have not spoken on any programme as to how they will remove illiteracy. Earlier, when the UPA Government controlled the administration, the Government had a clear-cut formula on how it would be done.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair*]

But, Sir, unfortunately, now, we are not seeing any clear-cut vision for this Government. When we went through the President's Address, I felt that it is nothing but a manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Sir, of course, a political party has the right to come out with a manifesto before going to the elections. Certainly, they can

[Shri P. Bhattachary]

publish it. They can say such and such is our manifesto and that we will implement these things when we come to power. But, when we see the President's Address, certainly, we wanted to see the inside story on how they liked to do it, we wanted to see the action plan and such things. But, two things are visible now. One is the action part of the Government and another is the secret agenda of the Government. The secret agenda of the Government is, while they are in the Chair of a Ministry, they are not saying anything. But, what actions they are taking through their party or through the RSS and other different political wings of the Bharatiya Janata Party, are very serious for our country. Sir, you are aware of the way conversions have come. That is very unfortunate for this country. You will appreciate that in the President's Address, nothing has been said because the Prime Minister did not say anything about this matter. Sir, my submission is, if our country goes on like this, then what would be the future of our generation? That is the most important thing which I would like to bring to your attention.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Seelam has been saying very important things in regard to Andhra Pradesh. I had been to Andhra Pradesh when *Hudhud* hit it. The Prime Minister himself had said that ₹1,000 crores would be given to it. But, when I visited so many villages in Andhra Pradesh, I did not see the follow-up of this commitment. The Government officials over there said that only ₹400 crores have been released and there was nothing more than that. So, if these things are going on like this, then how will Andhra Pradesh, which is really very, very poor at this stage, survive? Nothing has been said in the President's Address. So, I feel that this portion has to be corrected and the Andhra Pradesh issue has to be included in the Presidential Address. Sir, regarding inclusive growth, the President has said very clearly, but how the growth will take place, there is no direction at all. Sir, everywhere in the Budget, we have been seeing the social structure. They are trying to cut down the amount which has been allotted by the UPA Government drastically. What for? To give more concessions to the corporate sector. Sir, in the Presidential Address, there is not at all any direction, any information, any way-out given by him or the way they would like to drive our country; that was not at all indicated in the Speech. So, I feel, in this Presidential Address, as for the public, the people of the country, जिसको आम जनता बोलते हैं, these common people, there is no message at all that this Government will go in this direction. The young people, those who are searching for jobs, how they will get the jobs; how many jobs will be created; how many jobs will be given to the unemployed youth; through what process; all these things have not yet been made clear. It has not yet been clear whether the job creation process in our country will be done by the public sector or

by the private sector, and how much will be done by the private sector and how much will be done through the public sector. In some places, we have been thinking that the Government is trying to give more patronage to the private enterprise, corporate managements. But, we do not know about the corporate management, what their commitment to the Government or to the nation is and that how many jobs will be created by them. That has not yet been announced by them. So, I feel that, about inclusive growth, what has been mentioned is vague. So, with all these words, I feel that, this Presidential Address is practically not complete.

Agriculturists are now committing suicides and that is going on continuously . What is the scheme of the Government of India? How would they like to stop this thing? What procedure would they like to apply to stop this? About their talk with the State Government has not yet been mentioned. On the one hand, the Government is saying 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत'; on the other, we are saying that the farmers are committing suicide. Do you not think, Sir, that a completely ideologically otherwise and totally wrong thing, they are presenting to us? So, I think that again this Government is hiding something from placing it before the President of India in his Speech, so that he can say it to the nation and Members of Parliament.

Sir, about Panchayats, nothing has been said. About Panchayats, what has been done by the UPA Government, is the last thing and after that they did nothing. No further commitment has yet been announced by the Government of India. About the three-tier Panchayat system — how they would like to modernise it; how they would like to give much more money; how they would like to give much more power; nothing has been said about that. Sir, when Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he took the initiative to make these Panchayats more powerful. After that, we have seen that the rural economy has changed thoroughly which is due to the newly introduced Panchayat system. But we had the great hope that this Government will also be thinking in a different line and they will give us a new light through which the panchayat system will be much more attractive in our country, and through the panchayat system, we will be able to develop our nation. Sir, you will be knowing after changing the Constitution, it has been stated very clearly that for any development issue in the rural India, the Gram Sabha must come out with a resolution. But when the Gram Sabha will be coming out with a resolution, that has to be properly mentioned and proper decision ought to be taken by the Government of India. But we know that in so many cases, particularly in the private sector, the Government is trying to change the Land Bill. Why is the Government trying to change the Land Bill? It is because they want to give much more concessions to the corporate sector so that they can purchase the land forcefully from the rural people. Why are they doing this thing? We read in different articles of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore and some other big

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writers in Bengal how the *zamindars* used to capture the land from farmers. Again, we are trying to introduce, not *zamindars*, but in a transformation, a different character, *i.e.*, these corporate people. They are giving them power so that they can get the land from farmers. So, all these things are there. Sir, had you gone through the President's Address, you would have seen that there is not a single word as to how the farmers' land will be protected. Sir, I would like to mention another two-three things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You please conclude it. You have already taken sufficient time.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, give me just one more minute. Sir, I would like to say something about tea garden areas in Bengal and Assam and other plantation workers. The time has come that the Government should give serious attention to these areas because vacancies are there. No new plantation arrangements are being made. The economic crisis precipitated; the farmers are not getting proper price for their produce. The labour is not getting wages. Sir, it is in a very critical situation. So, something has to be done in this regard.

Sir, the jute industry in Bengal is also in a very critical stage. I had a great hope that at least one line on jute industry will be included in the President's Address. But, unfortunately, we could not find it there. So, with all these things, I feel that the Government should recast the President's Address...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: ...and to incorporate all these points in the President's Address to give the benefit to the people of our country. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address will further continue tomorrow. And, now, I would take up the admitted Special Mentions for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. Not present. Shri K. R. Arjunan.

**Demand to increase subsidy allocation for  
micro irrigation programmes in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of our revered leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is a forerunner in efficient water use in agriculture and has already initiated action to increase the cropping intensity through increased water use efficiency by implementing many projects including the TN IAMWARM, massive promotion of Micro Irrigation, and harvesting of rainwater through construction of 70,000 farm ponds across the State. Crop-specific technologies that ensure judicious use of water like System of Rice Intensification (SRI), System of Pulse Intensification (SPI), Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI), Precision Farming, Drip Irrigation in Rice, Poly sheet mulching, using pipelines to carry irrigation water have all been promoted in Tamil Nadu. These programmes require further scaling up.

To motivate the farmers to take up micro irrigation in a massive way, for the first time in India, our Government under the able guideship of our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is providing Micro Irrigation System with 100% subsidy for small and marginal farmers and 75% subsidy for other farmers since 2011-12. I request the Government of India to consider revisiting the uniform subsidy pattern for installation of Micro Irrigation in the State without any disparity for non-DPAP blocks. Water starved States like Tamil Nadu need to be provided with increased subsidy rate and increased allocation for Micro Irrigation Systems. A special financial assistance package for crop diversification programmes especially for growing less water consuming crops like pulses and millets also ensures nutritional security of the nation should also be considered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Motilal Vora. Not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

**Demand for beautification of places of historical and  
religious importance on banks of river Ganga**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** महोदय, भारतीय संस्कृति में गंगा का विशेष महत्व है। इसका बहता पानी जाति-धर्म से परे भारत की गौरवशाली परम्परा का वाहक है। बिहार के छपरा जिले के दिघवारा प्रखंड में एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान है, "आमी"। यहां गंगा धनुषाकार है। दुर्गा सप्तशती के 13वें अध्याय में इसका उल्लेख है कि राजा सुरथ ने यहां पूजा की थी। यहां राजा दक्ष का किला था। मिथकीय विश्वास यह है कि यहां सती भस्म हुई थीं। यहां अंबिका भवानी का मंदिर भी है, जहां दूर-दूर से श्रद्धालु आते हैं। बिहार में ही सुल्तानगंज में गंगा उत्तरवाहिनी बहती है। सावन के महीने में लाखों श्रद्धालु यहां से जल लेकर देवघर जाते हैं। लेकिन गर्मी के दिनों में गंगा की यह धारा सूख जाती है। यही गंगा भागलपुर से होकर बहती है। भागलपुर का ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक और धार्मिक महत्व है। ज्ञातव्य है कि भागलपुर के ही चंपानगरी में राजा कर्ण का किला है।

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन स्थानों के ऐतिहासिक और मिथकीय महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से गंगा के तट पर स्थित भागलपुर शहर के साथ-साथ गंगा के तट पर स्थित उपरोक्त स्थानों के सौन्दर्यीकरण पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करे और 'नमामि गंगे' की तर्ज पर एक 'सौन्दर्यीकरण योजना' की शुरुआत करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past five  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 3rd March, 2015.*