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Monday  
9 March, 2015  
13 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 9th March, 2015/ 13th 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: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट... (व्यवधान)... Sir, point of order.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Birendra Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Birendra  
Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NRRDA, 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1943/16/15]

### I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of APSIDC LTD., Hyderabad and related papers

### II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Betwa River Board, Jhansi and related papers

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited (APSIDC LTD.), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 1827/16/15]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, 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. 1828/16/15]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Educational Societies, Councils, Samitis and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;  
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Upendra  
Kushwaha, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following  
papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Assam implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Guwahati, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 1908/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council Patna, Bihar, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme, Patna, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1936/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1937/16/15]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Shipping**

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, along with delay Statement:—

- (1) S.O. 1965 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 419.920 to K.M. 420.520 and K.M. 439.000 to K.M. 442.392 on National Highway No. 11 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (2) S.O. 1966 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 406.587 to K.M. 406.812 on National Highway No. 11 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (3) S.O. 1967 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with

or without structure, from K.M. 362.300 to K.M. 362.800 on National Highway No. 11 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (4) S.O. 2039 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 147.750 to K.M. 177.050 (Baghana - Gomti Choraha Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (5) S.O. 2307 (E), dated the 29th July, 2013, authorizing Additional Joint Collector, Chittoor as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 133.360 to K.M. 216.975 on National Highway No. 4 in Chittoor, Yadamari, Bangarupalem, Palamaner and Gangavaram Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (6) S.O. 2412 (E), dated the 7th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur - Patran Khanauri Road - Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Sangrur District in the State of Punjab.
- (7) S.O. 2413 (E), dated the 7th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur - Patran Khanauri Road - Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Sangrur District in the State of Punjab.
- (8) S.O. 2414 (E), dated the 7th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur - Patran Khanauri Road - Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Sangrur District in the State of Punjab.
- (9) S.O. 2415 (E), dated the 7th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur - Patran Khanauri Road - Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
- (10) S.O. 2484 (E), dated the 19th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 183.000 to K.M. 197.350 (Chittorgarh - Neemuch (M.P. Border Section) on National Highway No. 79 in Chittorgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (11) S.O. 2485 (E), dated the 19th August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.400 to K.M. 18.000 (Nimbahera - Pratapgarh Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Chittorgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.



- (12) S.O. 3084 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013, authorizing Special Land Acquisition Officer (Joint Organisation), Gorakhpur and Deputy Land Acquisition Officer Distt. Maharajganj as the competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 80.000 of National Highway No. 29E (New NH No. 24) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 3317 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 357 (E), dated the 13th February, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) S.O. 3318 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2013 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 553.869 to NH-15 K.M. 125.000 *via* 10.630 on National Highway No. 15 in Bikaner District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (15) S.O. 3510 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 223.400 to K.M. 267.325 and Nokha Bypass on National Highway No. 89 in Bikaner District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (16) S.O. 3511 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 171.000 to K.M. 202.380 and Nagpur Bypass on National Highway No. 89 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (17) S.O. 3512 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 89.020 to K.M. 103.410 and K.M. 105.750 to K.M. 147.750 (Bewar-Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in the Rajasmand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (18) S.O. 3648 (E), dated the Twelfth December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 506.700 to K.M. 531.100 (K.M. 11.000) *via* Bikaner Bypass on National Highway No. 11 in Bikaner District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (19) S.O. 3659 (E), dated the 13th December, 2013, authorizing Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalandhar I, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M. 14.000; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalandhar II, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 10.000; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nakodar, as the competent

authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 14.000 to K.M. 32.000; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shahkot, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 32.000 to K.M. 50.425; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dharamkot, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 50.425 to K.M. 72.900; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Moga, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 72.900 to K.M. 93.000; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nihal Singh Wala, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.000 to K.M. 116.300; Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tapa, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 114.225 to K.M. 132.150; and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Barnala, as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 132.150 to K.M. 144.630, on National Highway No. 71 in the State of Punjab.

- (20) S.O. 278 (E), dated the 28th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 66.000 to K.M. 123.000 (Indo - Nepal Border - Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Basti District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (21) S.O. 311 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 415.000 to K.M. 442.000 (Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Parbhani District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (22) S.O. 312 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.000 to K.M. 80.000 (Nimbahera - Pratapgarh Section including Badi and Chhoti Sadri Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Pratapgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (23) S.O. 316 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 112.575 to K.M. 123.100 (Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.
- (24) S.O. 317 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 112.575 to K.M. 123.100 (Amritsar

Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.

- (25) S.O. 318 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.100 to K.M. 122.250 and K.M. 123.100 to K.M. 163.400 (Tarn-Taran Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Tarn Taran District in the State of Punjab.
- (26) S.O. 319 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.100 to K.M. 122.250 and K.M. 123.100 to K.M. 163.400 (Patti Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Tarn Taran District in the State of Punjab.
- (27) S.O. 321 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.400 to K.M. 215.900 (Zeera Section) on the proposed National Highway No. 15 from Amritsar to Sri Ganganagar in Firozpur District in the State of Punjab.
- (28) S.O. 322 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.400 to K.M. 215.900 (Firozpur section) on the proposed National Highway No. 15 from Amritsar to Sri Ganganagar in Firozpur District in the State of Punjab.
- (29) S.O. 382 (E), dated the Twelfth February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 89.020 to K.M. 103.410 and K.M. 105.750 to K.M. 147.750 (Bewar-Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (30) S.O. 457 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Indo Nepal Border to Varanasi Section) on National Highway No. 233 in Sidharth Nagar District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (31) S.O. 461 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 3315 (E) dated the 31st October, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (32) S.O. 570 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No.65 in Sangrur District in the State of Punjab.
- (33) S.O. 576 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of

land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 378.315 (Jodhpur-Pali Section) and K.M. 336.400 to K.M. 378.315 on National Highway No.65 in Pali District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (34) S.O. 577 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, authorizing Additional District Collector-III, Jodhpur as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 336.400 and authorizing Sub Divisional, Rohat as the competent authority regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 336.400 to K.M. 378.115 on National Highway No.65 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (35) S.O. 641 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.400 to K.M. 18.000 (Nimbahera to Pratapgarh including Badi Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Chittorgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (36) S.O. 642 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 183.000 to K.M. 197.350 [Chittorgarh-Neemuch (M.P. Border) including Shambhupura and Nimbahera Bypass Section] on National Highway No. 79 in Chittorgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (37) S.O. 643 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 197.350 to K.M. 221.400 [Chittorgarh-Neemuch (M.P. Border) including Shambhupura and Nimbahera Bypass Section] on National Highway No. 79 in Chittorgarh District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (38) S.O. 784 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Umaria District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (39) S.O. 785 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Shahdol District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (40) S.O. 786 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land,

with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No. 78 in Umaria District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (41) S.O. 787 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Katni District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (42) S.O. 788 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Anupur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (43) S.O. 789 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P. /CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Umaria District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (44) S.O. 790 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014 regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 7.950 (Katni Bypass) and K.M. 4.600 to K.M. 245.000 (Katni-Shahdol-Anupur to M.P./CG Border Section) on National Highway No.78 in Anupur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (45) S.O. 2738 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 175.000 to K.M. 252.200 (Kashipur - Sitarganj Section) on National Highway No. 74 in the State of Uttarakhand.
- (46) S.O. 2776 (E), dated the 28th October, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 274.800 to K.M. 341.600 (design chainage from 274.800 to K.M. 338.030) (Tirupati - Tiruthani - Chennai Section) and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 59.600 (design chainage from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 61.470) on National Highway No. 205 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (47) S.O. 2909 (E), dated the 13th November, 2014, amending Notification No.

S.O. 1422 (E), dated the 20th June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (48) S.O. 3075 (E), dated the 5th December, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 682 (E), dated the 13th March, 2013.
- (49) S.O. 3119 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 36.600 to K.M. 93.750 (Borkhedi - Jam - Wardner Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (50) S.O. 3120 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 307.000 to K.M. 347.800 (Rohtak - Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 and connecting link from K.M. 347.800 on National Highway No. 71 to K.M. 9.400 of National Highway 71 A in the State of Haryana.
- (51) S.O. 3121 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 218.200 to K.M. 277.400 (Karur - Kangeyam Section) on National Highway No. 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (52) S.O. 3123 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 403 (E), dated the 5th February, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (53) S.O. 3124 (E), dated the 10th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 1.040 to K.M. 117.600 (Porbandar - Bhiladi - Jetpur Section) on National Highway No. 8B in the State of Gujarat.
- (54) S.O. 3167 (E), dated the Twelfth December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 337.010 to K.M. 413.000 new chainage from K.M. 362.000 to K.M. 286.010 (Sunakhala - Bhubaneswar Section) on National Highway No. 16 (old National Highway No. 5) in the State of Odisha.
- (55) S.O. 3239 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. No. 896 (E), dated the 26th March, 2014, to add certain rows in Table 1 of the original Notification.
- (56) S.O. 3253 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2014, amending Notification

No. 1515 (E), dated the 18th June, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (57) S.O. 3319 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 8.000 to K.M. 103.000 of National Highway No. 3 (Agra - Gwalior Section) and Operation of toll plaza at K.M. 32.607 for Gwalior Bypass Section from K.M. 0.000 (existing K.M. 103.000 of National Highway No. 3) to K.M. 42.033 (existing K.M. 16 of National Highway No. 75) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- (58) S.O. 3320 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 760 (E), dated the 18th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (59) S.O. 3321 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2276 (E), dated the 28th October, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (60) G.S.R. 02 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, publishing the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Third Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (61) S.O. 20 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 962.200 to K.M. 1023.900 (Rakhaldobi - Kohora Section) on National Highway No. 31 in the State of Assam.
- (62) S.O. 48 (E), dated the 6th January, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 140.000 to K.M. 210.010 (Amarwara - Narisinghpur Section) on National Highway No. 547 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (63) S.O. 49 (E), dated the 6th January, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 23.600 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad - Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (64) S.O. 50 (E), dated the 6th January, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 71.400 [Gandhidham (Kandla) - Mundra Port Section] on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.
- (65) S.O. 229 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be

collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 163.900 to K.M. 262.725, K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 15.943 on National No. 37 and K.M. 5.500 to K.M. 35.862 on National Highway No. 36, K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 40.000 on National Highway No. 54/54E (Guwahati Bypass- Nagaon - Daboka - Udauli Section) in the State of Assam.

(66) S.O. 346 (E), dated the 4th February, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 178.200 to K.M. 161.034 (new chainage from K.M. 1366.547 to K.M. 1383.713) (Nellore Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(67) S.O. 389 (E), dated the 6th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 900 (E), dated the 21st April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library, For Sr. No. (1) to (67) See No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. S.O. 3316 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2044 (E), dated the 6th September, 2011, to insert/substitute the certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1949/16/15]

**I. Annual accounts (2013-14) of various IITs and related papers**

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

**III. Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various IITs, Board and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2244/16/15]

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1977/16/15]



- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2083/16/15]
  - (d) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2247/16/15]
  - (e) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology-Banaras Hindu University (IIT-BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2247/16/15]
  - (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II. (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 and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1813/16/15]
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1814/16/15]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2013-14.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence of events for laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

- (3) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) and (iii) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1912/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2013-14.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1910/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, 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. 1911/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2013-14.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1909/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology-Banaras Hindu University (IIT-BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2013-14.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1914/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, for the year 2013-14.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1915/16/15]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1939/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD and M), Jabalpur, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD and M), Jabalpur, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1938/16/15]

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

#### **I. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015**

#### **II. The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 2015.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 2015.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Mithun Chakraborty stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (234th Session) from 23rd February to 8th May, 2015 on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (234th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 23rd February to 8th May, 2015 of the current (234th Session) of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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**RE. RELEASE OF JAILED SEPARATIST LEADER IN  
JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour mentions. Shri Sharad Yadav.  
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA(Rajasthan): Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharad Yadav, do you agree?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have given a notice. मैं शरद जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is agreeing. Okay; what is the notice?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है कि आज सदन की कार्यवाही निलंबित करके  
जो...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is Zero Hour. What is your notice?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my notice is under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For suspension?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir; for suspension. ...(Interruptions)... Let me  
explain what the matter is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर):** लेकिन सस्पेंशन किसका है भाई?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is for suspension of the Business for the day.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right; what is your point?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let me explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may explain. Don't take more than two minutes.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, पिछले कुछ दिनों से, एक सप्ताह में, हमारे भारत के एक राज्य में एक घटनाक्रम बना है, जो राष्ट्रीय चिंता का विषय है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर अलगाववादी शक्तियां, अलगाववादी तत्व भारत विरोधी गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं, भारत के खिलाफ खुले जलसे कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ जो अलगाववादी अपनी गतिविधियों के कारण जेल के अंदर बंद थे, उनको रिहा किया जा रहा है और जिस तरह से वहां पर राज्य का शासन और प्रशासन उसको नज़रअंदाज़ ही नहीं कर रहा, बल्कि उसको प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है, निर्णय कर रहा है... वहां अभी एक नई सरकार बनी। मुझे मालूम है कि यह राज्य का विषय है पर यह राष्ट्र का भी विषय है। यह राज्य सभा काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स है। अगर इस तरह की बात हुई है, तो हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते। यह भारत की अखंडता की बात है। प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं शपथ दिलाने के लिए गए थे, उसके तुरंत बाद यह कहा गया कि वहां पर जो कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम बना है, उसमें जो केंद्र में सत्ताधारी दल है और वहां पर जिसके साथ गठबंधन किया है, तो वे वहां अलगाववादी हुर्रियत कॉन्फ्रेंस से बात करेंगे। कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम तय नहीं करता कि आप पाकिस्तान से बात करेंगे, वह राष्ट्र की विदेश नीति तय करती है - हमें उस पर आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन बीजेपी और पीडीपी का कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम अगर यह है तो देश इसको स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं है। यह पहले भी हो चुका है। महोदय, अभी गर्मी का मौसम आने वाला है, बाहर से आतंकवादी आएंगे, यही समय है, जैसे ही वादियों में, घाटियों में बर्फ पिघलती है, उस समय ऐसा होता है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी देश को बताएं।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, कश्मीर में मसरत को छोड़ा गया है, जिस तरह से आतंकवादी को छोड़ा गया है...(व्यवधान)... और उसको छोड़कर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने छोड़ा है...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय जनता

पार्टी जवाब दे कि इस मुद्दे पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारतीय जनता पार्टी इस बात का जवाब दे कि कैसे इतने बड़े क्रूर आतंकवादी को छोड़ा है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Mr. Tyagi has also given a notice. After that, I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Tyagiji,...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing you. Tyagiji has given a notice under Rule 267. I have to allow him. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have not given notice. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : आप बात राष्ट्रवाद की करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कुख्यात आतंकवादी को छोड़ा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई गुनाहगार है तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार गुनाहगार है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. Mr. Tyagi has given a notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : पहले आतंकवादी को छोड़ा...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : उन्होंने नोटिस दिया है इसलिए मैंने उनको बुलाया है। आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : मसरत को अगर छोड़ा गया है...**(व्यवधान)**...यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है।...**(व्यवधान)**...यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, the House is run on some rules. Don't do like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has given notice. I have to call him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, आप त्यागी जी के बाद तिवारी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, after that, I will decide whom to call. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : उनका भी नोटिस है। त्यागी जी के बाद उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : उनका नोटिस इस सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वह इस सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं है।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : इसी सब्जेक्ट पर उनका नोटिस है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into that. If there is a notice, I will consider it. Now, sit down.

**श्री के.सी.त्यागी** (बिहार) : सर, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : त्यागी जी, क्या आपका भी सस्पेंशन का नोटिस है?

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : जी हां। मैंने दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।

**RE: SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON  
INDIAN FISHERMEN**

श्री के.सी.त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, विदेश मंत्री महोदया, बहन सुषमा स्वराज जी इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं। जिस समय ये हिन्दुस्तान के 1200 शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि दे रही थीं, उसी समय वहां के प्रधान मंत्री विक्रमसिंघे ने एक तमिल टीवी चैनल को कहा कि अगर भारतीय मछुआरे हमारी सीमा के अंदर आएंगे तो हम उनको गोली मारेंगे। उन्होंने इटली के जो मेरीन्स हैं, उनके साथ उनकी तुलना की। सर, यह इश्यु इसलिए भी सेंसेटिव है कि इसी श्रीलंका के मामले को लेकर देश ने अपना एक बेहतरीन प्रधान मंत्री खोया है। इससे हमारे कई सौ साल पुराने रिश्ते हैं। कलिंग के युद्ध के बाद महाराजा अशोक ने वहां पर बुद्ध धर्म की स्थापना के लिए अपनी बेटी को भेजा था। इस प्रकार यह आज का रिश्ता नहीं है। पिछले काफी दिनों से, जो भारत के फिशरमेन हैं, वे वहां जाते हैं और पांच सौ से ज्यादा लोग अब तक मारे जा चुके हैं। ऐसी ऐगोनी कच्छ के रण की भी है। इसका जो मुख्य कारण है, वह है, ट्रॉलर्स को अलाऊ करना। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने ब्लू रेवोल्यूशन...(समय की घंटी)... इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard your point.

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : उसमें ट्रॉलर्स को मछली पकड़ने के लिए, sea के अंदर जाने के लिए अलाऊ किया है। सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है...(व्यवधान)... I am finishing it. मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक विक्रमसिंघे जी अपना वक्तव्य वापस न लें, देश के प्रधान मंत्री को तमिल भाइयों की भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए विज़िट नहीं करना चाहिए। सारा तमिलनाडु बंद है और ह्यूमन राइट्स के वॉयलेशन के मुकदमे यूएनओ के अंदर चल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tyagi, are you pressing your notice under Rule 267?

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : मैंने रूल 267 के अंडर जो नोटिस दिया है, मैं उस पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उसे प्रैस करते हैं या नहीं।

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : क्या बात हुई है, सदन को यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, it is a serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to react?...*(Interruptions)*... I think the Leader of the House wants to...*(Interruptions)*...

विदेश मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): उपसभापति जी...*(व्यवधान)*...एक मिनट...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): बीजेपी क्या कर रही है?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (RAJASTHAN): Sir, my issue has to be decided first. Other leaders also want to express their views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No other issue can be taken up before it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सबसे पहले वही विषय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा विषय गंभीर विषय है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश ) : हमारा नोटिस कश्मीर के मसले पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with that. I have got the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, Tamil Nadu fishermen have been given the least importance by this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me settle the procedural wrangle. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप थोड़ा बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me settle the procedural problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I am standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप थोड़ा बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : कश्मीर के मसले पर हमने जो सस्पेंशन का नोटिस दिया है, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसके ऊपर...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप इस issue पर बोलने के लिए अलाऊ कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. Allow me to...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want, Mrs. Viplove Thakur? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat.



As I said, let me solve the procedural wrangle. ...(Interruptions)... Under Rule 267, the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party has given a notice. I allowed him. And, under Rule 267 itself, I allowed Mr. Tyagi, but it was on another subject. So, I have to either rule out or consider both of these notices. The first notice mentioned here is by Shri Anand Sharma. We will first dispose of this notice. ...(Interruptions)... Are you speaking on that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please hear the Leaders of other Parties also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप हम लोगों की बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, please allow us. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, first listen to us. ...(Interruptions)... We will listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the notice by Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we all wish to speak on that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is time for that? ...(Interruptions)... All right, all right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One, one minute only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati, please.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर में अभी हाल ही में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और पीडीपी की मिली-जुली सरकार बनी है। सरकार बनने के तुरन्त बाद ही वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का खासतौर से वहां पर इस बार इलेक्शन फ्री एंड फेयर हुआ इसके बारे में जो बयान आया, तो पूरे देश के अंदर उनके इस बयान की आलोचना की गई। उसके बाद से उनकी गतिविधियां एक के बाद एक ऐसी ही चलती आ रही हैं और अभी जो उन्होंने एक अलगाववादी नेता को रिहा करने का फैसला लिया, उसको लेकर उनके फैसले की पूरे देश में कड़ी आलोचना हो रही है और उन्होंने फैसला लिया ही नहीं, बल्कि उसको रिहा भी कर दिया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि वहां की सरकार का यह कदम देशहित में नहीं है, एक तरह से उनका यह कदम राष्ट्रविरोधी है। मेरा भारतीय जनता पार्टी से यह कहना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सत्ता के लालच में आकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां जो अलगाववादी और आतंकवादी शक्तियां हैं, जो तत्व हैं...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनसे समझौता नहीं करना चाहिए। देशहित को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए, राष्ट्रहित को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए, उनको इस किस्म की ताकतों से समझौता नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि सन् 2002 में उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी की मिली-जुली

सरकार बनी थी, लेकिन जब हमें लगा कि जो हमारी नीतियां हैं, जो हमारे सिद्धांत हैं, वे गड़बड़ा रहे हैं, तो 25 अगस्त, 2003 को मैंने खुद ही मुख्य मंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया था और हमारी पार्टी अलग हो गई थी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बहन जी, प्लीज समाप्त कीजिए।

**सुश्री मायावती:** इसलिए मेरा भारतीय जनता पार्टी से यह कहना है कि जो आपकी नीतियां और सिद्धांत हैं, उनको सर्वोपरि रखते हुए, जिस तरीके से वहां के मुख्य मंत्री गलत डिसिज़न ले रहे हैं और अलगाववादी नेताओं को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनको रिहा कर रहे हैं, आतंकवादी ताकतों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, मैं समझती हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस-बस हो गया।

**सुश्री मायावती:** आपको सत्ता से समझौता नहीं करना चाहिए। अपनी नीतियों और सिद्धांतों को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए, देशहित में वहां पर सरकार को चलाना चाहिए। ऐसी मेरी भारतीय जनता पार्टी से रिक्वेस्ट है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...मुझे सरकार से भी यह कहना है कि उसको कोई न कोई कदम जरूर उठाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री शरद यादव। सिर्फ एक मिनट।

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** उपसभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर के सवाल पर 68 वर्ष से हमेशा उत्तर-चढ़ाव चलता रहा है। हमारे देश के आज़ादी की लड़ाई के बड़े-बड़े नेता थे जवाहर लाल जी और सरदार पटेल। शेख साहब वहां थे, वे एक बार जेल में भी रखे गए। इस देश ने 68 वर्ष से इस समस्या को बहुत patience के साथ डील किया है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस देश में एकतरफा खबर आती है, मुफ्ती साहब से मेरी बात हुई है। उनके पूरे बयान नहीं आते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के सवाल को हमारे ancestors ने, सभी पुरखों ने इसको बहुत धीरे से डील किया है। यह एक विकट समस्या है, इस तरह से उत्तेजित हो करके बार-बार इसको लाना — सरकार को इसके पहले ही इस बात पर तत्काल बयान का प्रपोजल कर देना चाहिए था और सारी चीजों को साफ करना चाहिए था। आपने दो महीने तक इस alliance को बनाने के लिए बात की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरी बात सुनिए। आपने दो महीने alliance के लिए बात की है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी — आपकी बड़ी पार्टी है, कांग्रेस पार्टी भी बड़ी पार्टी नहीं है, उसने भी इस सवाल को सबसे ज्यादा डील किया है। आपने दो महीने तक यह काम किया और दो महीने के बाद सरकार बनने के तत्काल बाद इसमें विवाद होने लगा। इसके लिए आपको ही अपनी तरफ से पहल करके बयान देना चाहिए था, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिससे देश में सुकून हो और देश में सही और सच्ची बात सबके सामने आए। यह एक कठिन समस्या है, इसको उत्तेजित होकर डील नहीं करना चाहिए।

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, the limited point here is, the security of the nation has been compromised. Why is it being compromised? We want to know because it is pretty obvious that the convenience, the selfish convenience, of politics has won over conviction. There was no conviction in that alliance. Now, the BJP and the Government have to come clear on this. The Prime Minister needs to come and

explain to us. This is not just being a part of Government there. This is not just about the PDP and the BJP being a part of the Government. My country's security has been compromised. Please why.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; after that, the Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, no; next is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, आज कांग्रेस की तरफ से या जितनी भी और पार्टियां हैं, उनकी तरफ से यहां पर जो मुद्दा उठाया गया, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2002 में जब पीडीपी और कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी, उस समय सेन्टर में एनडीए की सरकार थी, आज जो हंगामा मसूरत आलम के ऊपर हो रहा है, चाहे सदन में, चाहे बाकी जगहों पर, टीवी पर या अन्य जगहों पर जो हो रहा है — जब 2002 में कांग्रेस और पीडीपी की सरकार बनी, उस समय हरियत कांफ्रेंस के लीडर्स गिलानी साहब, शब्बीर शाह साहब और यासीन मलिक को रिहा किया गया, उस पर किसी ने कोई बात नहीं की। आज जो कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं, आज़ाद साहब मेरे बड़े भाई हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ दिन पहले वहां पर एमएलसी के वोट डालने पर पीडीपी ने कहा कि अफजल गुरु को जो फांसी दी गई थी, वह गलत थी, लेकिन जो हमारे बड़े भाई आज़ाद साहब, एक वोट के लिए कांग्रेस के पांच एमएलएज ने वहां पर लिख कर दिया, उस पर कोई हंगामा नहीं हुआ। जब पीडीपी ने लिख कर दिया, तब यहां पर हंगामा हुआ। एक वोट के लिए कांग्रेस के पांच एमएलएज ने लिख कर दिया कि अफजल गुरु को जो फांसी दी गई, वह गलत थी। पीडीपी ने भी वही किया, लेकिन इस पर सदन में हंगामा हो रहा है कि बीजेपी ने यह किया, बीजेपी ने वह किया। जब ये खुद करते हैं, तब कुछ नहीं। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...।

सर, एक-दो बातें और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। सर, जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोग अमन चाहते हैं। वहां पर दो बार चुनाव हुए, एक हमारे साहब, वज़ीरे आजम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के समय में 2002 में चुनाव हुए, लोग निकले और लोगों ने अपने नुमाइन्दे चुने और आज पहली बार वहां पर 70 परसेंट लोगों ने वोट डाले। क्या इनको यह नहीं लगता है कि वहां पर अमन आना चाहिए? जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री साहब जम्मू और कश्मीर आए, तब इन्होंने कहा कि जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोग बुलेट नहीं, बैलेट चाहते हैं और उन्होंने वह दिखाया कि हम बैलेट चाहते हैं। लोग इसके लिए घरों से बाहर निकले। सोपोर, जहां का अफजल गुरु था, वहां पांच परसेंट भी वोट नहीं पड़ते थे, आज वहां तीस परसेंट वोट पड़े। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sit down. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*..

**श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय**: सर, वहां पर लोग निकले और उन्होंने वोट डाले। जब वहां सरकार बनी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Now, hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय:** सर, यही यासीन मलिक कांग्रेस के टाइम में पाकिस्तान गया और 26/11 को जो मुजरिम है हाफिज़ सईद, उसके साथ वहां बैठा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; fine. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय:** सर, पर यहां पर उसको किसी ने अरेस्ट नहीं किया। *....(व्यवधान)...*  
आज जब उसके छोटे वर्कर को रिहा किया गया सिक्युरिटी एंगल से *...(व्यवधान)...* उसको लेकर यहां पर हंगामा हो गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Now, the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: You should allow everybody. There are issues. You should allow everybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a discussion. No, no. I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. It is not a discussion. No, no. I am not allowing you. I have called the Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is a very strong and sensitive issue. *...(Interruptions)...* What is happening, it should be explained properly to the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. It is not a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: They claim there is CMP. Whether that CMP is approved. What the Government is doing there? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I have not allowed you. Mr. Raja, I have not allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, I have not allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा :** हम लोगों को क्यों नहीं बुलवाया गया? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have called him. *...(Interruptions)...*

**सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन में जो विषय श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने उठाया है, इस विषय को लेकर कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपनी बात रखी है। चूंकि

यह विषय राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए सभी ने इस पर अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं आप सभी को यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ, जहाँ तक हमारी सरकार का सवाल है या हमारी पार्टी का सवाल है, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के विषय के साथ हम लोग कभी भी समझौता नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, जहाँ तक एक व्यक्ति की रिहाई को लेकर चिन्ताएं उठाई गई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन पूरे तथ्यों के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय ने जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगवाई है और शायद वहाँ से कुछ प्राथमिक तथ्य आए भी हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को इसकी इत्तिला दे देता हूँ। वे कुछ ही समय में सदन के अन्दर आकर इस विषय के ऊपर विस्तृत रूप से वक्तव्य देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now Motion 267 is ruled out. That Motion is ruled out. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is ruled out. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have ruled out that Motion. Now, you cannot speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since my name has been mentioned. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know; sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): You will not allow LoP! ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know; you do not know. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot browbeat me. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot browbeat me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. LoP please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know the rules. You cannot browbeat me. Go back. Don't think you can browbeat me. ...**(Interruptions)**... This cannot be done. ...**(Interruptions)**... See what I said, I won't repeat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, I am allowing LoP. I know. Hon. LoP please, I will call you. I will give you time. One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute. See, what I said is that I have ruled out the 267 Notice by hon. Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. Now, ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, I am allowing hon. Leader of the Opposition because that Member referred his name for a personal explanation. But once I have ruled out the Motion, I cannot allow anybody. That is the position. Now, for that, ...**(Interruptions)**... No; sit down. For that, Congress Members cannot browbeat me. I also know the importance of the Leader of the Opposition. Don't try to do that. Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. अब आप बोलिए।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद :** सर, इस सब्जेक्ट पर मेरे साथियों ने बोला है, इसलिए मैं इस पर कुछ और बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन हमारे पीडीपी के साथी ने सदन के अन्दर जो कुछ कहा, उसके लिए मैं खाली इन्हीं को दोष नहीं देता हूँ। बहुत सारे टेलिविज़न चैनल्स पर इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। अभी मैं खुद एक बहुत बड़े चैनल पर देख रहा था, बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात होती है कि वे स्टेटमेंट पढ़ते नहीं हैं और सुनी-सुनाई बातों पर कुछ लोग चैनल्स पर बहस करने लगते हैं और हमारे साथी जैसे लोग पार्लियामेंट में भी लोगों को<sup>०</sup> करने की बात करते हैं।

महोदय, इतिफाक की बात है कि इलेक्शन के दौरान पीडीपी के स्पोक्सपर्सन ने, जो अब मंत्री हैं, अफ़ज़ल गुरु पर स्टेटमेंट दिया था। यह उससे कनेक्टड नहीं है, इससे उसका कोई कनेक्शन नहीं था। वह स्टेटमेंट अफ़ज़ल गुरु से सम्बन्धित पीडीपी के चीफ स्पोक्सपर्सन का था, who is a Cabinet Minister now. उसी पर तीन-चार एमएलएज़ ने उत्तर दिया कि तब जब अफ़ज़ल गुरु के सम्बन्ध में बात हुई थी, तो अफ़ज़ल गुरु का जो चीफ स्पोक्सपर्सन था, उसने उसका उत्तर दिया था। उस स्टेटमेंट में उसका पूरा नाम है और यह भी कहा गया है कि उस स्पोक्सपर्सन ने गलत कहा। अलबत्ता हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि humanitarian basis पर उसके परिवार को उससे मिलने देना चाहिए था और उसकी लाश भेजनी चाहिए थी। ....(व्यवधान).... उस स्टेटमेंट में हैंगिंग का कहीं उत्तर नहीं है। यह गलत दिया, ठीक दिया, लेकिन there is no mention of hanging. ... (Interruptions)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** आपकी assurance के बाद उन्होंने बोला है।....(व्यवधान)....

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** आप हाउस को और देश को<sup>०</sup> मत कीजिए। That was in response to the chief spokesperson of PDP and that referred to only कि हमें humanitarian basis पर उसकी बाँड़ी भेजनी चाहिए थी और उसके पैरेंट्स को उसे देखने देना चाहिए था। वह तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में पेपर्स ने छापा है। लेकिन उनमें कोई मेशन नहीं है और वह भी हमसे पूछ कर नहीं दिया, किसी से पूछ कर नहीं दिया, बल्कि उन्होंने अपने लेवल पर स्टेटमेंट दिया। लेकिन मैं सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें उसकी फाँसी के बारे में निंदा नहीं की गयी है। वह गलत दिया है या ठीक दिया है, उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

† [قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): میں اس سٹیٹمنٹ پر جسے سنہیوں نے بولا ہے، اس لئے میں اس پر کچھ اور بولنا نہیں چاہتا تھا، لیکن ہمارے پی ڈی پی کے ساتھی نے سदन کے اندر جو کچھ کہا، اس کے لئے میں خالی انہی کو دوتہ نہیں دے سکتا۔ بہت سارے ٹیلی-ویژن چینل پر اس طرح کی باتیں کی جاتی ہیں۔ ابھی میں خود ایک بہت بڑے چینل پر دیکھ رہا تھا، بڑی بدقسمتی کی بات ہوتی ہے کہ اسٹیٹمنٹ پڑھتے نہیں ہیں اور کسی سٹائی باتوں پر کچھ لوگ چینل پر بحث کر کے لگتے ہیں اور میرے ساتھی جیسے لوگ پارلیمنٹ میں بھری لوگوں کو<sup>۰</sup> کر کے بات کرتے ہیں۔ صوبوں، اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ الیکشن کے دوران پی-ڈی-سی کے اسوک-پرسن نے، جواب دہی میں، افضل گرو پر اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا تھا۔ یہ اس سے کٹکٹ نہیں ہے، اس سے اس کا کوئی کنکشن نہیں تھا۔ وہ اسٹیٹمنٹ افضل گرو سے سمینڈھت ہے۔ ڈی-سی کے چیف اسپوک-پرسن کا تھا۔ who is a

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

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Cabinet Minister now میں بات ہوئی تھی، تو افضل گرو کا جو چیف اسپیکر پرس تھا، اس نے اس کا جواب دیا تھا، اس اسٹیمٹ میں اس کا پورا دم ہے اور یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ اس اسپیکر پرس نے غلط کہا۔ ایتھ ہم بھی ہیں جانتے ہیں کہ humanitarian basis پر اس کے خاندان کو اس سے ملنے دنا چاہئے تھا اور اس کی لائن بھیجی جانی تھی۔ (مداخلت)۔ اس اسٹیمٹ میں ہنگامہ کا کہیں جواب نہیں ہے۔  
there is no mention of hanging ... (Interruptions) ... لیکن

† ایک معزز ممبر: آپ کی sentence کی یہ انہوں نے بولا ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔

† [جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ ہاؤس کو اور دسٹ کو \* میں کیجئے۔ That was in response to the chief spokesperson of PDP and that referred to only humanitarian basis بھیجی جانی تھی۔ اور اس کے پرنسپل کو اسے دیکھنے دینا چاہئے تھا۔ وہ تو پورے بدوسان میں پیرس میں جتھا ہے۔ لیکن ان میں کوئی مینش نہیں ہے اور وہ بھی ہم سے پوچھ کر نہیں دیا، کسی سے پوچھ کر نہیں دیا، بلکہ انہوں نے اپنے لبوں پر اسٹیمٹ دیا۔ لیکن میں سیدر کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں اس کی بھانسی کے بارے میں لدا نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ وہ غلط دیا ہے یا ٹھیک دیا ہے۔ اس پر کوئی ٹیپ نہیں ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tyagi's Motion. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that is... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is ruled out. ... (Interruptions) ... No discussion on that. ... (Interruptions) ... On Mr. Tyagi's Motion, Mr. Raja would like to speak. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are not satisfied. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a Common Minimum Programme. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled it out. ... (Interruptions) ... No further discussion on that. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Raja, please.

... (Interruptions) ... Do you want to say something on Mr. Tyagi's Motion? ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Raja, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister only can clarify it. ... (Interruptions) ... This is not something which we can accept. ... (Interruptions)...

© Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I have called Mr. Raja to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Motion is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Motion is ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I fully support the Motion moved by our colleague Tyagiji. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि बयान सामने आयेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled out the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, I have ruled out the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have ruled out your Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, बयान में स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have ruled out the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृह मंत्री जी अपना वक्तव्य देंगे, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down, I would call Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृह मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, would you like to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उससे स्पष्ट हो जायेगा...*(व्यवधान)*... ये सारी चीजें स्पष्ट हो जायेंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand



Sharmaji, this is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You ask your Members to ...*(Interruptions)*... You rein in your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go and sit there, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want Tyagiji's Motion to be taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want Tyagiji's Motion to be taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tyagi has raised an important issue of Indian fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want it to be taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it that? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have ruled it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You wanted one subject to raise and you raised it. And you are preventing others from raising it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unfair. I don't agree with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, I request you to call them back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर, इनको गृह मंत्री जी के बयान का इंतजार करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी जो भी चिंता है, उस चिंता का समाधान हो जाएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** खुशी की बात यह है कि कांग्रेस को आज आतंकवाद की इतनी चिंता हो रही है। यह वही कांग्रेस है, जो आतंकवाद को कहीं न कहीं अपने साथ लेकर घूमती रही है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी आपको जवाब देंगे, चिंता मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... होम मिनिस्टर के जवाब का इंतजार कीजिए, आपको इसका पूरा का पूरा उत्तर मिल जाएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is high-handedness of one Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... After having spoken what they wanted to speak, they are preventing others. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't agree with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very bad for you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point and you don't want others to raise an equally important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very bad. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is high-handedness. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't approve of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You shout. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I never expected this behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point. What else you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, would you like to react on the fishermen issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सर, ये सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं तो इसीलिए यहां आई हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, मैं तो यहां इसीलिए आई थी कि त्यागी जी का नोटिस था, लेकिन वे सुनना नहीं चाह रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं यहां इसीलिए आई थी क्योंकि त्यागी जी का नोटिस था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं जवाब देना चाह रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** गृह मंत्री जी आएँगे और वे आपकी सारी चिंताओं का जवाब देंगे।

तब आपकी जितनी भी चिंताएं हैं, उनका दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, जिसे के.सी. त्यागी जी ने उठाया है। इस मुद्दे पर माननीया विदेश मंत्री महोदया जवाब देना चाहती हैं और आप इतने गंभीर मुद्दे पर भी सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह फिशरमेन का इश्यू है, जिस पर आप सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... होम मिनिस्टर जी आपको जवाब देंगे। जब वे जवाब देंगे तब आपको समझ में आएगा कि आपने क्या किया है, तब दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to adjourn the House. This is high handedness, indiscipline and irresponsibility. *..(Interruptions)..* I am being betrayed. *..(Interruptions)..* You shout. Let the whole country see as to how you are behaving. *..(Interruptions)..* What is this? *..(Interruptions)..* Ask them to go back. *..(Interruptions)..* I am requesting the Congress leaders to rein in their Members. *..(Interruptions)..* Yes, because I have already said that after this subject, the Tamil Nadu fishermen issue could be taken up. *..(Interruptions)..* After having made their point, they are obstructing others. Can the main Opposition party do it? Mr. Tyagi is also from the Opposition party. Can the main Opposition party obstruct the issues of other Opposition parties? Why should they do that? *..(Interruptions)..* Why should they do that? I don't agree with that.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** जवाब मिलेगा आपको...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा :** तमिलनाडु के बारे में बोलने के लिए कहें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not going to yield. *..(Interruptions)..* What you are doing is wrong. *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you oppose Mr. Tyagi? *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you oppose the fishermen issue? Let that also be said. *..(Interruptions)..* That is also a national issue. *..(Interruptions)..* You have made your point. The Government has also reacted. No more opposing. *..(Interruptions)..* The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party has made a very important point, that is, the security of the country on the J and K issue. All others are concerned. I have allowed other leaders also to speak; and the Government has reacted. You saw that. The Leader of the House has said that a discussion also could be taken up. After that, for obstructing equally important issue from another Opposition Member, what is the rationale? *..(Interruptions)..* You are doing wrong. *..(Interruptions)..* You go back. *..(Interruptions)..* You are withdrawing...*..(Interruptions)..* You go back. *..(Interruptions)..* Why do you oppose? *..(Interruptions)..* The fishermen issue is also equally important. *..(Interruptions)..* I am not asking the Home Minister to come. *..(Interruptions)..* You may ask anything. *..(Interruptions)..* Then, go back to your seats. *..(Interruptions)..* The Home Minister is not going to come now.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, यह एक राष्ट्रीय विषय है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ और सदन

में बयान दें ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उनकी बात ही सुनना चाहेंगे। उनका कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम पर अनुमोदन था। ये बातें स्पष्ट नहीं होतीं तो देश आश्वस्त नहीं होगा। यह एक गंभीर विषय है, ज्वलंत विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ और अपनी बात कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें हम सुनें, सदन सुने।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** शर्मा जी, आप कम-से-कम चेयर को तो डिक्लेट मत करिए। हम कह रहे हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी इस विषय पर respond करेंगे, जवाब देंगे और पूरा दूध-का-दूध और पानी-का-पानी होगा और आपको पता लगेगा कि वास्तविकता क्या है? लेकिन उससे भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय फिशरमेन से सम्बंधित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहां पर आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री महोदया इस बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हैं और आप इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उन्हें अपनी बात नहीं कहने दे रहे हैं। यह के0सी0 त्यागी जी का विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, we are not against taking up the Sri Lanka issue... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It appears like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, go back to your seats and let me allow him to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

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

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### **MATTER CONCERNING INDIA'S SECURITY**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 106. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it related to the Question Hour? Please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, earlier also we have raised this matter that this is a serious issue concerning India's security, India's integrity. These developments which are taking place...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: My understanding is that the Government is making a Statement.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And, therefore, we want to know whether the

Government, the BJP, endorses what is happening. Why is this happening?

**श्री सभापति:** शर्मा साहब, my understanding is जरा आप मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is there some understanding about which we are not aware? Is there some understanding which only the Prime Minister is privy to because he had raised it?

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** शर्मा जी, मैं आपकी बात को समझ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And that is what we want to know. It is very important, Sir... **(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Unless and until that is taken up, this House cannot discuss any other matter. ... **(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** आप सिर्फ सुनाएंगे या सुनेंगे भी?

**श्री सभापति:** जी, नकवी साहब।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने सुबह जिस विषय को उठाया है, उस पर नेता सदन ने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा है कि जो कुछ भी हुआ है, हम उससे सहमत नहीं हैं। इस पर गृह मंत्री जी विस्तार से क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद सदन में स्टेटमेंट रखेंगे। उसमें सारी चीजें स्पष्ट हो जाएंगी और उससे दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। जो आपकी चिंताएं हैं, वे भी उससे दूर हो जाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ... **(Interruptions)**... One minute. ... **(Interruptions)**...

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

**श्री सभापति:** जी, शरद यादव जी, बताइए।

**श्री शरद यादव :** चेयरमैन सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने यह बात उठाई थी। फिर अपोजीशन से चार माननीय सदस्य बोले। बात उठती रही और हम सब लोगों की मंशा थी कि हम पार्टिकुलरली प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना चाह रहे थे, लेकिन अब सलाह यह है कि होम मिनिस्टर को तत्काल आकर यहां पर बयान देना चाहिए। यह जो stalemate बना हुआ है, इसके लिए ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि बाकी पार्टियों से जो सदस्य छूट गए हैं, जैसे सीपीएम से नहीं बोल पाए हैं, एनसीपी से नहीं बोल पाए हैं, सीपीआई से नहीं बोल पाए हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्य भी नहीं बोल पाए हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव:** तो जो नहीं बोल पाए हैं और जो सदन की कार्यवाही इस तरह से बिखर गई ...**(व्यवधान)**... निश्चित तौर पर त्यागी जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे बाद में ले सकते हैं। वह कोई इससे कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, वह उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह इतनी गड़बड़ी में हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बाकी बचे सदस्य हैं, वे बोल लें, तो सदन भी चल जाएगा। उसके बाद आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर चला सकते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, सिर्फ इतना है कि चूंकि अब खबर आई है कि गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे, तो उनको सुन लें और उसके बाद जो मैम्बर्स चाहेंगे, अपने सवाल पूछ लेंगे।

**श्री शरद यादव:** जो सदस्य नहीं बोल पाए हैं, सीपीएम के सदस्य नहीं बोल पाए, एनसीपी के सदस्य नहीं बोल पाए हैं, एडीएमके के सदस्य नहीं बोल पाए हैं, बाकी जो दूसरे नहीं बोल पाए हैं, वे बोल लें।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, वह कोई डिबेट तो थी नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** हम दो, तीन, चार सदस्य तो बोल पाए हैं, लेकिन सदन में जो गड़बड़ हुई है, उसका एक कारण मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। यदि उसका समाधान हो जाए, बाकी बचे हुए भी बोल दें।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, यह रूल 267 चेयर ने कोई एक्सेप्ट नहीं किया है। फिर भी चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर गृह मंत्री जी स्टेटमेंट करेंगे। ....**(व्यवधान)**.... श्रीलंका से फिशरमैन का इश्यू भी महत्वपूर्ण है, माननीय विदेश मंत्री महोदया यहां बैठी हुई हैं, वे अपना जवाब देना चाहती हैं, लेकिन आप सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, एक बात आप मान लीजिए। चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ....**(व्यवधान)**....

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, स्टेटमेंट के क्लेरिफिकेशंस के समय बाकी सदस्य बोल सकते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you allow other parties also to express their views. It is a serious issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raja ji, we have reached a stage when the Government has intimated that they are making a Statement. There would be the usual clarifications after the Statement.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the issue raised by the Deputy Leader of Congress, Anand Sharma ji, is very important. Actually, it reflects the opportunistic stand of BJP. Then, we want to know the stand of the Government on this issue. ..**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: All the parties should participate and discuss on this issue, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance after the Statement is made to express your views on the Statement.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, Let the Minister come now itself because this is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a Statement in the other House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minister should come and give the reply now itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is making a Statement in the other House. He cannot be in both the Houses simultaneously. Let us get on with the listed Business and at 1.00 o'clock take up the Statement.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, at what time will the Minister make a Statement?

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, two issues have been raised. One is about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the second one is about the Indian fishermen being attacked by the Sri Lankan Army. These two issues have been raised. These are all very important and sensitive issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have Statements on both the subjects.

SHRI D. RAJA: As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we know it is a very sensitive State, a very strategic State. The situation is getting worse there. We are told that there is a Common Minimum Programme for the Government, which is a BJP-PDP Government. Has this Common Minimum Programme... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another matter. All that you bring up when you seek clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: What the State Government is doing there, the House should know. The Prime MINISTER must come and explain it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, when you seek clarifications... (*Interruptions*).

**श्री शरद यादव:** सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति :** मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... खन्ना जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से ट्रेजरी बैंचेज पर बैठे हुए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

**श्री शरद यादव:** सभापति जी, ये मेरी बात सुन नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री शरद यादव:** सभापति जी, मेरी आपसे विनती है कि कुछ लोग छूट गए हैं। यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, हर पार्टी की अपनी-अपनी राय है। हर पार्टी अलग-अलग है। यह मामला 10-15 मिनट में निपट जाएगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि आप दो-दो मिनट सब को बोलने दीजिए। इस प्रकार यह मामला 10-15 मिनट में निपट जाएगा। इसलिए आप कृपया इस पर एग्री करें। आपको इस पर इसलिए एग्री करना चाहिए क्योंकि आपको सदन चलाना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब):** सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य माननीय गृह मंत्री के बयान के बाद भी बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अभी फॉरेन अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को भी स्टेटमेंट देना है। ऐसा करते हैं कि अभी जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोल लें, लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब के बयान के बाद इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... सुषमा जी आप बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**विदेश मंत्री: तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** सभापति जी, यदि आप स्वीकार करें, तो मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। शून्य-काल में प्रमुख रूप से दो विषय उठे। एक जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवादी की रिहाई का और दूसरा श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री के बयान के बारे में। जहां तक पहले विषय का ताल्लुक है, नेता सदन ने कहा, जिसे अभी हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने दोहराया कि लोक सभा में बयान देने के बाद माननीय गृह मंत्री यहां आएंगे और बयान देंगे। दूसरा जो विषय उठा उसका जवाब देने के लिए मैं हाज़िर हूं। मैं चाहूंगी कि अगर हमारे सांसद साथी, जो दूसरे विषय पर भी बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोल लें। उसके बाद मैं जवाब दे दूंगी। उसके बाद गृह मंत्री आ जाएं और वे पहले विषय का जवाब दे दें। दोनों चीजें हो जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि आप चाहें, तो मैं तुरन्त जवाब दे दूँ और अगर उस पर भी कुछ लोग बोलना चाहें, तो उनके बोलने के बाद जवाब दे दूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** सुषमा जी, आप जो कह रही हैं, वह बिलकुल ठीक है। यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है, मैम्बर्स के क्वेश्चन्स हैं, किसी और के क्वेश्चन्स नहीं हैं। We wouldn't depart from procedure. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Question Hour finish, and then we will take up...

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** आप जैसा करना चाहें, वैसा कर लें। मैंने तो सांसदों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए कहा था। अगर सदन में प्रश्न काल चले, तो इससे अच्छी कोई बात और है ही नहीं, लेकिन अगर प्रश्न काल नहीं चल रहा है और ख़ामख्वाह हम बहस में उलझ रहे हैं, तो मैंने कहा था कि अगर दूसरा विषय आप लेना चाहें, तो मैं हाज़िर हूँ। मैं जवाब दे सकती हूँ। अगर उस पर भी कुछ और साथी बोलना चाहें, तब मैं जवाब दे दूँ और यदि आप प्रश्न काल चला सकते हैं, तो उससे अच्छी कोई बात ही नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sushmaji, you are well aware how hard all of us have worked to restore the Question Hour to its legitimate place.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** करिए। प्रश्न काल चलाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not like to disturb that. We have had an unprecedented kind of a thing. Let us get on with the Question Hour. Question No. 106, Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let the Home Minister come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming. It is a matter of 50 minutes only.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is exactly what we want. The Government and the Opposition have agreed that the Home Minister will come. He will make a Statement. The Leader of the House and now the Minister of External Affairs have said so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We would prefer it. Our request to the Government, through you, Sir, is, the moment the Home Minister finishes his Statement there, he should come to this House at once. After that we will seek clarifications. And, as the Minister of External Affairs has agreed, the other matter also, we all are of the same view, is equally serious. Then we will listen to the Minister of External Affairs after she has heard the concerns and sentiments of the Members.

Then we will listen to the External Affairs Minister after she has heard the Members conveying their concerns and sentiments. Until then, Sir, I feel...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is your colleagues' questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In any case, it will get disrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should it get disrupted?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: As Sharadji has said, four Members have already spoken.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** लोक सभा में क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म होने के बाद माननीय होम मिनिस्टर वहां पर बयान दे रहे हैं। यहां पर प्रश्न काल खत्म होने के बाद वे तत्काल बयान देंगे। अब इस चीज़ पर जिस तरह से आप व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप धमकी दे रहे हैं कि disrupt होगा...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please, let the be given. ...(*Interruptions*)...



**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, अब तो यह बात और टल गई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं टलेगी। स्टेटमेंट एक बजे होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** हमें पहले यह कहा गया था कि वे साढ़े बारह बजे आएंगे, इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** किसी ने नहीं कहा, किसी ने नहीं कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** यह चेयर को तय करना है कि स्टेटमेंट कब करना है। गृह मंत्री जी साढ़े बारह बजे आ जाएंगे, उसके बाद चेयर को तय करना है कि किस समय वे स्टेटमेंट देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप थोड़े ही उसे तय करेंगे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** देखिए, मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से इस बात को कह रहा हूँ कि हमारी समझ जो बनी थी, वह यह थी कि गृह मंत्री जी अभी उधर बयान दे रहे हैं और उसके बाद साढ़े बारह बजे वे यहां आएंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह आपसे किसने कहा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सर, मैं एक चीज़ जरूर कहूंगा, मैंने यह कहा कि यह हमें संकेत मिला था। यह बात ठीक है कि सदन के अंदर यह बात नहीं हुई, इसलिए मैं उल्लेख नहीं कर सकता, पर हमें यह कहा गया, जब अभी सदन एड्जर्न था, तब यह बात हम तक पहुंची और हम सब लोगों ने आपस में बात की। मेरा यही निवेदन है कि ये एक बजे की बात न करें, इसमें कुछ साथी जो छूट गए हैं, वे अपनी बात कह लें। उसके बाद गृह मंत्री आएंगे, हम उनको सुनेंगे, उसके बाद सदन की जो दिन भर की कार्यवाही है, वह चलेगी, बस मेरा यही निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, there is an established practice of seeking clarifications. So, let the Question Hour proceed. It is your colleagues' questions. And it is a matter of less than fifty minutes, just forty-five minutes, now. The Minister of Home Affairs will come and make the Statement, and then, we will have the clarifications. And the second Statement can also be made after that. Now, let us go ahead with the Question Hour.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Per capita availability of power

\*106. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Government in 2009 with regard to per capita availability of power to people;

- (b) the per capita availability of power at present;
- (c) by when the 2009 target would be achieved;
- (d) how much more power has to be generated to attain the 2009 target; and
- (e) whether the present Government has declared any other target?

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) to (d) As per the National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2005 of Ministry of Power, one of the aims and objectives was to increase the availability of per capita electricity to over 1,000 units by the year 2012. However, no target was separately fixed in the year 2009. The per capita consumption was 957 units (provisional) during the year 2013-14.

(e) A target of 1,000 units of per capita electricity consumption has been set for the year 2014-15.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, in the , it is mentioned that the per capita consumption of electricity now is 957 units. My question is this. Out of more than 30 crores of people, who are not getting connection, has any new section been given the connection?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the country had not set any target in 2009. But, in 2005, the National Electricity Policy did say that by 2012, every home in this country should have power. So, we had talked of 'Power for all', and we had talked of 1,000 units of per capita consumption in 2005; the erstwhile Government had said that. Unfortunately, as of last year, we have only been able to achieve 957 units, which is already two years after 2012. Now there is no exact census data on it, but the general opinion is that about 5,000 crores of households are still without electricity. Sir, the earlier provisions of rural electrification provided that if ten per cent of the homes in a village received electricity connection, they could call it an electrified village. The new Government, under Prime Minister Shri Modi, has decided that we have to reach power to all the five crore households who are left behind. Now we are going ahead with the electrification of 20,000 villages which continue to remain unelectrified. And, as the hon. Finance Minister announced in the Budget, by 2019, all these 20,000 villages will get electrified, and we are simultaneously doing the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana so that the rest of the homes in the already electrified villages also can start getting power.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: As you mentioned just now, one of the aims is to increase the availability of per capita electricity to over 1000 units. When you try to achieve this 1000 units from 957, then, how many more households out of these five crores will be given connection? By simply increasing the consumption, we are leaving out the weaker sections. They are not getting connections. It is this experience so far. I would like to know whether there will be some appreciable change.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is a federal structure in which the actual connection to the households is given by the State utilities. Under the erstwhile *Rajiv Gandhi Grameem Vidyutikaran Yojana* under certain schemes were approved in the past, those continue to be implemented. The new Government has not disturbed any of the implementation of the earlier schemes and the estimated number of households which should get electrified out of those earlier projects which are going on is between 80 lakhs and one crore.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, first of all I wish like to compliment the Minister for Energy of how he is putting lots of energy into improving this energy situation of the nation. I want to ask a question which is related to the rapid growth of availability of power, the challenges that are being faced by our neighbour China because of the use of coal which will go up in India -- and the Environment Minister is sitting here as well -- what steps are you going to take in order to avoid the same environmental mistakes that have been made by China? While I totally, completely agree with you, and hope you will continue with energy with which you are trying to fulfill the energy needs of this country.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you very much. The hon. Member has rightly pointed out the problems that climate change brings to any nation. The hon. Prime Minister is on record that for him environment protection is an article of faith and it is not any pressure or it is not that what the hon. Environment Minister does in Peru or in Paris. It is truly something that this Government is committed to, to bring down the impact of effluents and damage to the environment caused by very rapid increase in coal-based power production. Therefore, this Government has reset the renewable energy agenda whereas the earlier solar mission had talked of 20,000 megawatts by 2022. We have re-written the plans to make it 100,000 megawatts of solar power which we plan to set up by 2022.

Apart from that, wind energy is proposed to be made 60,000 megawatts, small hydro-based about 5000 megawatts and bio-mass and other non-conventional sources 10,000 megawatts. A total of one lakh and 75 thousand megawatts will be the largest programme any country in the world has embarked upon to encourage

renewable energy, to show to the world our consciousness towards a clean planet and our responsibility to leave behind a better planet for the future generations. Having said that, I would just like to mention, between June and January this year, the power production has increased by eleven per cent which by itself is a record of several, several years. I would also like to mention that coal is something we cannot wish away. After all, the people of India are urging for cheap power, low cost power. Even today, India is only consuming 0.5 metric ton of coal per capita, something which the United States was consuming in the 1860s, one hundred and fifty years ago. They have used these years to bring about development of their highways, their ports, their airports. They gave housing for all, massive industrialization. Today these countries are developed and they are using 10,000, 14,000 units per capita. Hon. Member has rightly said that we are not even at 1,000 units per capita. Therefore, we cannot wish away the requirement of coal. We will have to depend on coal to give low-cost power. But we are planning to balance the development of various sectors and the renewable energy which is currently six per cent of the total energy mix of India. We are trying to increase to 15 per cent on twice the base. So one trillion units will become two trillion units' production and 60 billion renewable will become 300 billion. So there is five times increase. One small point he has asked in terms of green coal, we are looking at supercritical technologies to get better quality and better efficiency in coal plants. Sir, already, BHEL has developed some good technology.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, now, we are in the post-Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification era. And, Sir, it has been rightly observed that per-capita consumption of electricity in India, when compared to several other nations, is very less. But, keeping the vastness and largeness of the population of our country and with focus on renewable energy, is the Union Government contemplating to look towards the promotion of household electricity generation through renewable sources? And, are they going to promote and encourage household electricity generation, besides utilization of LED bulbs, with a special encouragement programme?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly said that we are in the post-Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojna which still left 5 crore people without electricity. We are now in the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojna which will, actually, give power to all the people of India.

Sir, per capita consumption is less. But, we are looking to expand the renewable sources through household generation. We have a sub-limit of 40,000 MW through rooftop solar which the Government is going to actively encourage. Schemes are being formulated to get, first, all the Government offices with solar rooftops. And, we will ramp it up rapidly in all the new buildings that come up.

And, Sir, the LED programme has taken off very successfully. Nearly, 100 cities have already come on board to replace all street lights with LED. We are looking, in the next three years, that not only streetlight, but every home will also have LED lights which will reduce the peak load demand during the peak hours by nearly 10,000 MW and, therefore, also help to bring down carbon emissions and the climate effect.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the hon. Minister admitted that it was in 2005 that the policy of the Ministry was to have power for all by 2012. But, we have not been able to achieve that. Is it not a fact that the reason for not getting to this level is that the Ultra Mega Power Projects, which were much trumpeted and was one of the Flagship Schemes of the Ministry, did not take off? And, Sir, we hardly got anything. Had it been taken off, by now we would have been having 10-12 UMPPs of 4,000-5,000 MW each and they would have been given us about 60,000 MW of power. But, it has not taken off. So, I would like to know the reasons for that.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly said that the UMPPs have a tremendous potential. There were plans to do 10 or 12 UMPPs. But, sadly, we could only do in the past, 4 UMPPs. Out of which, only 2 have come into production and two are still tottering along the line. There was some bidding out for two more projects before this Government came in. But, again, that had to be aborted because all the bidders left the bidding process claiming that the projects were not bankable.

I am extremely happy to inform the hon. House that the hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has made an announcement that we shall now be bidding out five new UMPPs on the Plug-and-Play Model where we will bring out project with all the necessary clearances to speed up the execution of these UMPPs. We already have an Expert Committee looking at the bankability of the agreements to make them more robust, to make them more acceptable and invite competition in the sector.

#### **Quality of technical education and faculty development in NITs**

\*107. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held any conferences to deliberate on the steps required to improve the quality of technical education and faculty development in NITs to bring them at par with the top technical institutions of the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of each conference held during the last five years?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The first ever conference of the Directors of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) was called for by the Hon'ble President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the NITs on 7th – 8th November, 2013 to discuss the following:—

- (i) Steps required to improve the quality of technical education and faculty development in the NITs to bring them at par with the top technical institutions of the world;
- (ii) Steps needed to create inter-linkages of NITs with the industry;
- (iii) Steps required to use the National Knowledge Network (NKN) effectively in the NITs; and
- (iv) Suggestions to improve the Visitor-NIT interface within the existing statutory framework of each NIT.

2. The Groups of Directors created to deliberate on each of the agenda points have made short term, medium term and long term recommendations and the action taken notes on each of the short term, medium term and long term recommendations were reported by the individual NITs in the 2nd Conference of Directors of NITs held on 29th – 30th October, 2014 to discuss the following:—

- (i) Action Taken Report on the recommendations made in the conference of Directors of NITs, 2013.
- (ii) Steps required for deepening research and technological innovation for meeting national development goals.
- (iii) Technology-enabled learning.
- (iv) Building international network and linkages for quality improvement.
- (v) Initiatives for capacity development of faculty.

3. This two are the only conferences held during the last five years.

4. The Council of NITs in its 8th meeting held on 25.09.2014 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister of Human Resource Development took note of the Action Taken Report on actionable points arising out of the Conference of Directors

of NITs with the Visitor held in November, 2013. The Standing Committee of the Council of NITs has been entrusted to look into the implementation of the actionable points of the Visitor's Conferences and ensure that action taken is reported to the Council of NITs, from time to time.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान:** थैंक्यू चेयरमैन साहब। मोहतरमा वजीर-ए-साहिबा ने अपने जवाब में बड़ी तफसील से ग्रुप डायरेक्टर्स की रिपोर्ट और दीगर ऑफिशियल्स की जो टेक्निकल रिपोर्ट थी, उसका इसमें तजकरा किया है। मैं वजीर-ए-मोसूफा को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनिल काकोडकर की चेयरमैनशिप में एक कमेटी बनी थी जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट मरकजी सरकार को सौंपी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान एनआईटीज़ के मामले में जिस तरह से इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में नई टेक्नालोजी के कदम के साथ आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहा है, मैं वजीर-ए-मोसूफा से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि Visitor's conferences की क्या रिपोर्ट है और उसको इम्पलिमेंट करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोशिश कर रही है?

† [جواب: محمد علی خان: ہنگامہ بوجہ زمین حاصل، مقررہ وزیر صاحبہ نے وزیر دارالخلافہ میں اس کی تصدیق سے شروپ ڈائریکٹریس کی رپورٹ اور دیگر پیشکشوں کی جو توثیقیں رپورٹ نہیں، اس کا اس میں ذکر کیا ہے۔ میں وزیر موصوفہ کو دیکھتا ہوں کہ انل کنگوٹر کی چیٹرومن لیا میں ایک کمیٹی بنی تھی جس نے اپنا رپورٹ مرکزی سرکار کو بھیجی ہے۔ آج بنوسنار لکھنؤ میں گئے معاملے میں جس طرح سیر انل لینڈ مارکیٹ میں ملی تھیں، توجہ کے قسم کے ساتھ لگے تھیں، ان کے کوشش کو دیکھیں، میں وزیر موصوفہ سے یہ سنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر دارالخلافہ کی کیا رپورٹ ہے اور اس کا اہمیت کیا ہے؟ کے لئے سرکار کیا کوشش کر رہی ہے؟]

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद जी को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में Visitor's conferences का उल्लेख किया है, तो उस कॉन्फ्रेंस में स्वयं डा. अनिल काकोडकर हाजिर थे। एनआईटीज में कैसे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बदलाव के माध्यम से टेक्नीकल फैकल्टी को बेहतर करने में, इंटरनेशनल एमओयूज के माध्यम से कैसे स्टूडेंट्स की नॉलेज के आयामों में इजाफा किया जा सकता है, इस विषय में और within the NIT system हम कैसे अपनी फैकल्टी को बेहतर कर सकते हैं, इस विषय में अनिल काकोडकर जी की कमेटी ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। जो NITs काउंसिल की स्टेंडिंग कमेटी है, उसके सुपुर्द यह बात की गई है कि इन सभी प्वाइंट्स को हर NIT के लिए कैसे actionable किया जाए, इसकी जिम्मेदारी स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को दी गई है। यह स्टेंडिंग कमेटी अगली काउंसिल ऑफ एनआईटीज में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान :** तेलंगाना स्टेट में वारंगल एक बहुत ही अहम जिला है, उसके अंदर एक एनआईटी है और वह काफी अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड से काम कर रही है। मैं वजीर-ए-मोसूफा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें quality of standard की थोड़ी कमी महसूस होती है। गवर्नमेंट इसकी quality development के लिए क्या कर रही है, क्या वजीर-ए-मोसूफा इस बारे में बताने की कोशिश करेंगी?

† احباب محمد علی خان: غلامت اور واپار ایک ہی اہم ضلع ہے، اس کے لئے ایک ایسے نوٹس سے آواز دھانی اچھڑانے سے ملک بھر میں بے امنی و بے رحمی سے یہ کیا جا رہا ہے کہ اس میں کوئی

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ان کے جوابات کی ضرورت تھی۔ حکومت نے اس کے لئے ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے جسے ایک رپورٹ پیش کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے۔  
وزیر موصوفہ ان کے بارے میں اقرار کریں کہ اس کا پیش کرنا ضروری ہے؟

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी :** अगर माननीय सदस्य स्पेसिफिकली बताएंगे कि उनको किस क्वालिटी में इजाफा करना है या वे कहाँ पर चैलेंज देखते हैं, तो सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहूंगी कि उस precise विषय पर हम एनआईटी वारंगल के साथ जरूर काम करेंगे।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the answer is giving some details about the existing position of the quality of NITs. But, even now, many of the NITs have guest faculty and contract teachers. If the faculty is not properly paid and vacancies are not filled up, then how will the quality be ensured? Connected with that is the fact that the AICTE pay-scales for teachers in thousands of engineering colleges in the country is not given. Generally, that is not given. So, is the Government trying to make proper payments? Even in NITs, is it making proper payment of proper salaries? That is very important for the quality. I am specifically speaking of guest and contract teachers. What are you going to do?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, there is a major thrust on ensuring that the faculty positions which are lying vacant are immediately filled up. Just to give a comparison, let me say that for the period from August, 2013 to July, 2014, the faculty position was 3,533. But, the position for the period from August, 2014 to December, 2014 rose to 4,659. Our continuous effort is to ensure that no faculty position is left vacant. We have also ensured that NITs can go out and seek and hire adjunct faculty as industry experts, from R & D labs and institutions, from across the country so that this challenge *vis-à-vis* filling up of the faculty position can be met. But, let me also say here that our teachers within the NIT system are paid very handsomely.

**श्री तरुण विजय :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि NIT और इसी प्रकार की अन्य तकनीकी शिक्षा संस्थानों के माध्यम से उन्होंने देश में एक बहुत अच्छा जाल बिछाने का संकल्प भी व्यक्त किया है और वह जारी भी है। लेकिन आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय, यह बताएं कि विशेष रूप से जो उत्तर पूर्वांचल के क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें मणिपुर ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जो बहुत अधिक आतंकवाद और विद्रोही गतिविधियों से ग्रस्त है, इसी प्रकार अरुणाचल प्रदेश है और वहां के जो राज्य हैं, वहां इस प्रकार की तकनीकी शिक्षा की क्या योजनाएं हैं, ताकि वहां के नौजवानों को अपना क्षेत्र छोड़कर देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में आने की मजबूरी न हो?

**श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन इरानी :** सर, यह प्रश्न चूंकि NIT से संबंधित है, मैं सबसे पहले तो यह कहना चाहूंगी कि पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों में हमारी जितनी भी NITs हैं, हमने यह विशेष ध्यान दिया है कि अगर वे कोई इंटरनेशनल MOU करना चाहते हैं, ताकि वे अपने systems में किसी new knowledge को introduce कर सकें, तो हमने उनसे विशेष आग्रह किया है कि MHRD उनके लिए



विशेष प्रबंधन करेगी। श्री तरुण विजय जी का यह उल्लेख है कि विशेष रूप से पूर्वोत्तर के छात्रों के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, तो मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि 'इशान विकास' कार्यक्रम हमने पिछले वर्ष शुरू किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर के हमारे जो सभी टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनमें से लगभग दो हजार छात्रों को भारत सरकार के खर्चे पर along with faculty हम देश के उच्च शिक्षा के कुछ चुनिन्दा इंस्टीट्यूट्स में ले गए, ताकि आगे चलकर वे जीवन में साइंस और टेक्नॉलोजी की दृष्टि से किन-किन प्रोफेशंस में जा सकते हैं, हमने उनका उनसे परिचय करवाया था। हमारी यह कोशिश भी है, इन पूर्वोत्तर के छात्रों के लिए 'इशान उदय' के नाम से एक स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम है, जिसमें 10 हजार छात्रों के लिए अंडर ग्रेजुएशन के लिए हम स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा है कि 2013 में कुलाधिपतियों की कान्फ्रेंस हुई और 2014 में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बैठक बुलाई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी बैठक हुई और आपने बैठकों में निर्णय लिया तथा निर्णय लेने के बाद उसका क्रियान्वयन कितना हुआ? What steps have been taken? माननीय सभापति जी, इन्होंने कहा है कि अल्पकालीन, मध्यकालीन और दीर्घकालीन सुझावों की सिफारिशें कीं, उन्होंने ये सिफारिशें तो कीं, लेकिन आपकी अल्पकालिक, मध्यकालिक और दीर्घकालिक जो सिफारिशें हुई हैं, उन पर कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्रीमती स्मृति जूविन इरानी :** सर, मैं आदरणीय सांसद महोदय का ध्यान तीन विषयों पर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी। इन्होंने long-term, short-term, medium-term goals की बात की है। मैंने जब faculty in position की बात की, इजाफा किस प्रकार से हुआ, उसका उल्लेख मैंने एक माननीय सांसद के जवाब में दिया है। एक और परिचय है कि हमने student strength को कैसे बेहतर किया है, 2013 में student strength 75,719 थी, दिसम्बर, 2014 में student strength बढ़कर 84,441 हो गई है। PhD enrolments में इजाफा हुआ है, 2013 में 5,240 के लगभग PhDs थीं। इस वक्त 2014 दिसम्बर में लगभग 6,130 से ज्यादा PhD enrolments हो चुकी हैं। जो हमारे NIT top 15 per cent छात्र हैं, हम उनको प्रोत्साहित करें, ताकि वे NIT system में ही प्रोफेसर्स और फैकल्टी बनकर लौटें। हमने cognizance लिया है, जहां-जहां infrastructure का प्रत्येक NIT में चैलेंज है, उस infrastructure के चैलेंज को time-bound fashion में हम कैसे एड्रेस करें? हमने साथ ही एक कोशिश यह भी की है कि कि NIT के जो फैकल्टी मेम्बर्स हैं, उनकी ट्रेनिंग Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) के अंतर्गत IIT के प्रोफेसर्स करें, Improvement is a continuous process. I am sure Mr. Vora's experience has given him that impression also. We are in a continuous process of improving our institutions.

### Financial mismanagement in NHAI

\*108. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has reported about

the poor financial management of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) by giving undue benefits to concessionaires and putting extra burden on road users due to the levy of partial tolling on incomplete roads and increase in the concession period on considerations of tollable traffic;

(b) if so, the developer companies which were allowed to collect tolls inspite of failing to achieve milestones and the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken against such defaulting developers; and

(d) the immediate steps taken by Government to improve financial management of NHAI?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) and (b) NHAI has been facing serious delays in project completion on account of various factors including land acquisition, environment and forest clearances, GAD approval for ROB etc. These are part of conditions precedent in the Concession Agreements that are required to be fulfilled by NHAI. Many a times, delays occur on account of aforesaid factors; extraneous and outside the control of NHAI. The concession agreements to which the Audit report refers, contains a clause (6.1) which permits issue of Provisional Completion Certificate (PCC) to the concessionaire to enable him to collect toll on partial completion of at least 50 kms of continuous stretch. Accordingly, in many cases, PCC have been issued to the concessionaire on the completion of 50 km of continuous stretch. This cannot be considered as giving any undue benefit to the concessionaire or puts any extra burden on the road users. The details of the project giving the name of the developer etc. is given in Statement-I (See below).

The Concession period for projects is fixed to synchronize with the probable year in which the current traffic, with normal growth, will reach the levels where up-gradation to higher lane capacity will become due. Earlier, there was no clear cut guideline for adoption of tollable or total traffic criteria for determining the concession period. The total average tollable traffic was considered for calculation of concession period in many cases as pointed out by Audit in Table 9 of the Audit Report. It is clarified that the Bids for road projects are invited duly specifying the Concession period upfront as a fixed parameter. While bidding, the bidders consider the revenue they are likely to receive during the pre-specified concession period. Hence, the computation

of concession period based on either *i.e.*, Total Traffic or Tollable traffic, can neither translate into an extra benefit to the bidders, nor an extra cost to road users. Further, the amount of VGF or Premium depends on the concession period also. If the concession period is less, there will be more VGF or requirement or lesser premium realization, which would have to be met from public funding.

Details of the project giving the name of the developer etc. is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It has now been decided that unless possession of land to the extent of at least 80% for BOT and 90% for EPC projects is available, no project shall be awarded. This will prevent aforesaid situations in future. Also, in the present guidelines, average total traffic is now uniformly adopted for arriving at the concession period.

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

#### ***Details of Projects Regarding Financial Mismanagement in NHAI.***

Name of the project	Lucknow-Sitapur	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	Jaipur-Mahua	Vadape-Gonde
Name of the concessionaire	Apollo Enterprises Ltd. UK and DS Construction Ltd.	NCC Ltd. and Maytas Infra (P) Ltd.	IJM Corporation, Berhad Malaysia	Gammon India Ltd and Sadhbhav Eng. Ltd.
Length of the project	75.07 km	78.750 km	108 kms	99.50 km
Date of Agreement	23/12/2005	09/09/2005	23/09/2005	14/10/2005
Scheduled Project Completion Date	21/06/2009	08/03/2009	20/03/2009	11/04/2009
Date of issue of PCC	17/10/2011	18/04/2011	30/03/2008	23/12/2009
Km completed on the date of PCC	50 kms	57.560 kms	54.729 kms	53 kms
Actual completion date	10/01/2012 (certificate issued on 02/08/2012)	21/10/2011	25/09/2009	27/12/2011
Period of unwarranted toll collection as per audit	October 2011 to January 2012	24/04/2011 to 20/10/2011	07/05/2009 to 10/09/2009	29/05/2010 to 27/12/2011
Amount of toll calculated by audit	9.58 crores	27.08 crores	8.24 crores	116.77 crores

**Statement-II***Details of projects regarding financial mismanagement in NHAI.*

## Name of developer companies and projects

Sl. No.	Successful Bidder/Concessionaire	Name of project
1.	M/s IRB Jaipur Deoli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur Tonk Deoli
2.	M/s LandT BPP Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Beawar Pali Pindwara
3.	Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Varanasi Aurangabad
4.	M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	Pune-Satara
5.	M/s DA Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi-Agra
6.	M/s Kiratpur Ner Chowk Expressway Ltd.	Kiratpur-Nerchowk
7.	Himalayan Expressways Ltd.	Zhirakpur-Parwanoo
8.	Sambalpur Baragarh Expressway Pvt. Ltd.	Sambalpur-Baragarh

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, as part of the reply, an Annexure is given with details of developers of some projects, but one name which is missing in the details is, DA Toll Road Private Limited, which is a part of Reliance Infra. Sir, Reliance Infra has formed a special purpose vehicle in the name of DA Toll Road Private Ltd. for six-laning of Delhi-Agra Highway in 2010 and began collecting toll from October 16, 2012. By the end of August 2013, the concessionaire had collected toll amounting to ₹120 crores and utilised an amount of ₹ 78.32 crores in investment in liquid funds.

Sir, my question is, what are the reasons for NHAI giving undue benefits to Reliance Infra for six-laning of the National Highway and also for other companies by deleting an important clause, withholding the toll collection in case of failure to achieve milestones in the concession agreement?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस पर CAG ने जो ऑब्जेक्शन लगाया था, वह सही है। 2005 में जो मॉडल एग्रीमेंट होता था, उसमें यह त्रुटि रही है कि टोल के ऊपर जो traffic count होता था, उसमें पूरे traffic के बजाय, tollable traffic पर केवल count किया गया था। 2005 के इस एग्रीमेंट में बाद में ध्यान में यह आया कि पूरा काम करने से पहले ही COD मिल रहा था और उसमें कुछ त्रुटियां थीं। 2011 में मिनिस्ट्री ने इसमें गाइडलाइंस इश्यू की हैं। अब मॉडल एग्रीमेंट के लिए भी हमने उसमें सुधार किया है। हमारे केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी भी एपॉइंट की गई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है। अब एक महीने के अन्दर ही हम लोग एक नया मॉडल एग्रीमेंट लाएंगे, जिसमें इन त्रुटियों को निकाला गया है।

दूसरी ओर NHAI में भी इस प्रकार के सिस्टम को सुधारने के लिए हम लोगों ने एक बार फिर से, जो NHAI के सबसे पहले अध्यक्ष थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक नई कमेटी एपॉइंट की है। उसमें

फॉर्मर चेयरमैन, श्री दीपक दासगुप्ता और मिनिस्ट्री के एडवाइज़र, श्री आर.सी. सिन्हा, इन दोनों को भी रखा गया है, ताकि इसमें जिस प्रकार की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, लैकुनाज़ हैं, उनको सुधार कर, सिस्टम में नये तरीके से सुधार किया जाए।

इसके बारे में पुरानी सरकार के द्वारा पहले से ही एग्रीमेंट किया जा चुका है, इसलिए वह हमारे ऊपर भी बन्धनकारक है। आपने जो कहा, वह बात सही है, उसमें थोड़ी सी irregularity आ जाती है। इसमें financial loss नहीं है, लेकिन CAG ने जो ऑब्जेक्शन किया है, उसको मिनिस्ट्री ने मान्य किया है और आगे फ्यूचर में हम इसको इम्प्रूव कर रहे हैं।

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sorry, Sir, I did not get the reply of my first supplementary, which was a specific question. Sir, my second supplementary, which is connected with my first supplementary, is regarding the investment in liquid funds by DA Toll Road Private Limited. Sir, as per the Concession Agreement Clause, the toll collected from the day of default to achieve the milestones should be withheld in an escrow account and transfer of funds from such account should only be used for project-related works. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any clause of agreements signed with the NHAI and lenders allows the Concessionaire to collect toll without achieving the milestones, and utilize the same for its ancillary objects rather than focusing on project construction. It is because they are investing in liquid funds. Sir, my question is very specific on that issue.

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** सम्मानीय सदस्य महोदया ने जो कहा है, सीएजी की ऑब्जर्वेशन के बाद उस कम्पनी से वह टोल रिकवर किया गया है और अभी वह escrow account में रखा गया है। आपने जो बात कही है, उसमें सच्चाई है, क्योंकि जो basic model agreement था, उसमें 100% काम पूरा होने पर टोल शुरू होने के बजाय, उससे कुछ पहले ही, 75% काम पूरा होने के बाद सीओडी मिलता था। इसमें प्रॉब्लम यह आयी है कि land acquisition, Forest Environment Clearance और Railway over-bridge clearance दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक नहीं मिलती थी, जिसके कारण वह पार्ट अलग करके उसको सीओडी दिया जाता है। इसमें कुछ लैकुनाज़ थे, लेकिन अब हमने निर्णय किया है कि 80% लैंड एक्विजिशन क्लीयर किए बिना हम लोग वर्क ऑर्डर नहीं देंगे। पुराने अनुभव से इसमें कुछ सुधार किया गया है। पुरानी सरकार ने गलत या सही, जो भी एग्रीमेंट किया है, उसकी लायबिलिटी हमारे ऊपर ही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: But the Government is continuous. ...**(Interruptions)**... इसमें पुरानी-नई गवर्नमेंट की बात नहीं आती है।

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: I am accepting it. मैं इसको स्वीकार कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन पुराने समय में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, अगर उसमें हम थोड़ा भी डेविएशन करते हैं, तो हमको

उसका compensation देना पड़ेगा। भविष्य में आपके द्वारा कही हुई बातों के अनुसार हम सुधार करेंगे। आपने जिस केस का उल्लेख किया है, सीएजी के इस प्रकार के ऑब्जरवेशन के बाद वह जो टोल था, उसे escrow account में डालने के लिए कहा गया है और इसको उससे अलग किया गया है।

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल :** सर, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाईवे के कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिए जाते हैं, तो उनको एक लिमिटेड अवधि में पूरा करने के लिए समय दिया जाता है, डेट दी जाती है। अगर उस डेट के दरमियान उनका काम पूरा नहीं होता है, तो क्या डिपार्टमेंट उन पर पेनल्टी लगाता है? अगर अभी भी उसी रोड पर काम चालू है, तो क्या वहां उनको टोल लेने की मंजूरी दी जाती है?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि निश्चित कालावधि में काम पूरा नहीं होता है, लेकिन उसके लिए कॉन्ट्रेक्टर से ज्यादा सरकार जिम्मेदार है। हम लोग वर्क ऑर्डर दे देते हैं, लेकिन अगर Environment and Forests वाले उनको तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल तक परमिशन नहीं देंगे, तो वह काम नहीं कर सकता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से land acquisition करनी पड़ती है, अगर वह काम नहीं होता है, तब भी काम बन्द पड़ जाता है। पहले तीन-तीन साल तक railway over-bridge की क्लीयरेंस नहीं मिलती थी। हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी एपाइंट की है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से सम्बन्धित ऐसी सभी प्रॉब्लम्स को हमने निकाला है। अब काफी बड़े परिमाण में Railway over-bridge और Environment Clearance की प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व हुई है। हमारे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स stuck up हो गए थे, उनमें से 80 प्रोजेक्ट streamlined हो गए हैं, 40 प्रोजेक्ट टर्मिनेट कर दिए हैं। कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे भी थे, जिनमें हम लोग मार्ग नहीं निकाल सकते थे, ऐसे 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर क्या निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए, उसके लिए, कैबिनेट के मार्गदर्शन के लिए हमने नोट आगे भेज दिया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इसमें बहुत बार जो गलतियाँ होती हैं, अगर वे कभी कंटेक्टर की होती हैं और उनके उपर पेनल्टी क्लॉज है तो उनके उपर कार्रवाई होती है। इसलिए, आज इस सिस्टम को ही बदलने के लिए, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि मॉडल एग्रीमेंट भी हम बदल रहे हैं, निर्णय करने के बारे में सिस्टम की जो पॉलिसी है, उसमें भी सुधार लाये हैं और इसके साथ-साथ 80 परसेंट लैंड एक्विजिशन हुए बिना हम किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए वर्क ऑर्डर नहीं देंगे, यह भी हमने निर्णय किया है। तो भविष्य में ये प्रॉब्लम्स नहीं आयेंगी और पुराने समय की जो अड़चनें थीं, उनको सुधारने की हमारी पॉजिटिव कोशिश है। हमने लगभग 85 to 90 per cent problems सॉल्व की हैं। मुझे आपको यह जानकारी देते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि करीब 3 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स टेकअप हुए थे और उनमें से लगभग काफी हमने स्ट्रीमलाइन किए हैं, काफी क्लियरेंसेज मिले हैं, फिर भी उसके कारण ब्याज बढ़ा है, प्रोजेक्ट की कॉस्ट बढ़ी है, कुछ कॉन्ट्रेक्टर्स चले गये हैं, कुछ जगह 'गोल्डन शेक हैंड' करके टर्मिनेशन किया गया है, लैंड एक्विजिशन की प्रोसेस भी फास्ट की गयी है और प्रॉब्लम को सॉल्व करके हमने इसको आगे ले जाने की कोशिश की है। अभी हमारा एवरेज 11 kilometres per day की दर से नेशनल हाईवे बन रहा है और मार्च एंड तक 15 kilometres per day तक यह जाएगा। अभी

इस साल के 8 हजार किलोमीटर के नये वर्क ऑर्डर्स हमने दे दिये हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि लगभग मार्च के अंत तक हम 15 kilometres per day के रिकॉर्ड तक चले जायेंगे और हमने 2 साल के अन्दर 30 kilometres per day का टारगेट पूरा करने का संकल्प लिया है।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें यह लिखा है: 'लैंड एक्विजिशन, एन्वायरनमेंट, फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस वगैरह-वगैरह'। यह सारा होने के बावजूद भी जहाँ तक फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस का सवाल था, वह करमाला का था। मैं मुम्बई-गोवा रोड के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। जो पहला फेज़ है, उसमें आगे 10 किलोमीटर की रोड छोड़ कर बाकी की रोड वैसी की वैसी ही रही है, उसमें आधा-आधा काम हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं। आपने इस हाउस में भी कुबूल किया है। उस काम के बारे में क्या होने वाला है, क्योंकि तीन सालों से वह काम वैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है। आधा काम छोड़ देने से लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है। गीते जी भी अभी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। वे भी अपनी गर्दन हिला रहे हैं, बराबर बोल रहे हैं। तो आप इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ करके क्या हमारे कोंकण के लोगों को राहत देने का काम करेंगे?

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** सर, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और सही है। मुम्बई-गोवा रोड पर 15 ब्रिजेज पर काम शुरू हो गया है। हमने मुम्बई टू गोवा हाईवे पर 4-लेन कंक्रीट रोड बनाने का निर्णय जो किया है, उसका भी काम शुरू हुआ है। परन्तु मैं सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्यों के विचार के लिए एक विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। इस रोड पर देश में सबसे ज्यादा एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं। वहाँ रोज लोग मरते हैं। वहाँ इतने लोग मर रहे हैं कि उन्होंने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, उससे मैं भी संवेदनशीलता के साथ सहमत हूँ। मैं बार-बार सम्माननीय फॉरेस्ट एंड इनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाता हूँ। वहाँ करमाला नाम की एक छोटी सी जगह है। वहाँ हमारे एग्जिस्टिंग स्ट्रेंथ में यह काम करने के लिए पाँच साल हुए हमें कोई अनुमति नहीं मिलती तथा हमें अनेक प्रकार की अड़चनें आती हैं। मैं सदन के आप सब सदस्यों का एक बार आह्वान करना चाहता हूँ। इस रोड पर एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं। फॉरेस्ट एंड इनवायरनमेंट के क्लियरेंस के बारे में यह है कि वह पाँच-पाँच साल तक नहीं मिलती है, तो हमें इनवायरनमेंट भी चाहिए, इकोलॉजी भी चाहिए, डेवलपमेंट भी चाहिए और रोड भी चाहिए। इस प्रकार के एक्सिडेंट्स होते रहेंगे, तो जो सवाल आपने खड़ा किया है, उसके ऊपर जावडेकर जी के साथ दो बार मेरी मीटिंग हुई है और मुझे लगता है कि जावडेकर जी इस पर कोई मार्ग निकाल कर जल्दी ही निर्णय करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो 8-10 किलोमीटर रोड के बारे में कह रहे हैं, उसकी प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व होगी, हमारी तरफ से पूरी तैयारी है। केवल हम फॉरेस्ट एंड इनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** उसके बाद का क्या होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी:** उसके बाद की चिन्ता आप मत करिए। उसके बाद का पूरा काम, आपको जो समय मैंने बताया, उसमें वह पूरा होगा। उसमें कोई अड़चन नहीं है।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, my question is very short. I would like, through you, Sir, ask from the Minister whether the Government has any independent monitoring mechanism on the amount collected for tolls. The toll is a burden on the users of the roads. The whole model agreement is based on what the private concessionaire earns. Do you have an independent monitoring system transparently and accurately accountable for toll collection?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, if you want good services, you have to pay for it. हम लोग टोल कोई खुशी से नहीं ले रहे हैं। सरकार के पास रोड बनाने के लिए उतना बजट नहीं है और इसलिए जब उसमें पब्लिक-प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा, तो ब्याज के साथ टोल लेना ही है। परन्तु सम्माननीय सदस्यों की जो भावना है, उस पर मैं बता रहा हूँ कि एनएचआई में जो टोल कलेक्ट होता है, वह पूरी ट्रांसपेरेंसी से होता है और उसके बारे में पूरा हिसाब रखा जाता है और सीएजी के द्वारा उसका ऑडिट होता है। उसमें ऐसी कोई irregularities नहीं हैं। हम लोग यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि आने वाले समय में यह जो टोल बर्दन है, जो सामान्य लोगों के ऊपर आ रहा है, विशेष रूप से कार ओनर्स पर आ रहा है, पैसेंजर बसों पर आ रहा है, क्या इसको कम करके इसमें कोई नया सॉल्यूशन निकल सकता है, इसके बारे में हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने अध्ययन किया है। अध्ययन करने के बाद उसकी रिपोर्ट लगभग पूरी हो चुकी है और हम लोग इसको प्रधान मंत्री जी और कैबिनेट के सामने प्रस्तुत करेंगे। उसके बाद क्या इसमें कुछ रिलीफ दे सकते हैं, इसके बारे में हम जरूर विचार करेंगे।

#### **Measures to meet power deficit**

\*109.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's power deficit includes 30,000 MW shortage due to the repair work of the existing power plants;

(b) Government's proposal for upgradation and maintenance of the existing State-owned power plants, in the light of above facts and Government's plan of expecting \$250 billion in the power sector;

(c) the details of loss to the exchequer due to distribution losses and power theft; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such losses?

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



**Statement**

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The peak power shortage in the country as reported by States during the current year (April, 2014 to January, 2015) was 7,006 MW (4.7%) and during the month of January, 2015, it is only 4,261 MW (3.1%). The capacity of power plants under repair varies on day to day basis and includes power plants under planned maintenance. Presently, as on 21st February, 2015, 6,114 MW capacity of power plants is under planned maintenance. 2,479.9 MW of State owned power generating capacity is presently under renovation and modernisation.

Government of India has recently taken various initiatives to attract investment in all segments of the power sector, including in the renewable energy sector.

(c) Based on data on annual accounts submitted by the State Power Utilities, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has published the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' covering the Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13, the aggregate losses (after tax on accrual basis) incurred by all utilities selling directly to consumers was ₹ 69,108 crores during 2012-13.

These losses include, *inter-alia*, distribution losses including theft of electricity, gap between average cost of supply and average revenue realization, inadequate metering, and poor billing and collection efficiency, etc.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government / State Power Utility. It is the responsibility of distribution licensees to provide reliable power supply in its area of operation and take action to reduce the distribution losses including power theft.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of States through various schemes. Recently, Government of India has approved the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) to provide funds for improvement of urban and rural distribution infrastructure. Financial assistance under these schemes is also linked to reduction in Aggregate Transmission and Commercial losses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 109. ...(*Interruptions*)... Have you sought the clarifications from the hon. Minister, subsequently? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let Question No. 109 be answered.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am sure that the hon. Minister will agree with me that these peak hour deficit numbers, which he is quoting in his, are very

misleading because power demands in the States have been attenuated and constrained over several decades because of the shortages and lack of electrification.

Having made that point, let me just draw the attention to the main question, which I have put. I think, he has not really understood the question. There are 1,65,000 MW of power being generated in the State sector. The Minister and the Government has spoken about 250 billion dollars of investment, coming into the power sector. The State sector, today, is operating at very low plant factors, very high pilferages and losses and are suffering from want of funds for modernization. I would like the hon. Minister to explain out of the 250 billion dollars, which have been planned for the power sector, how much is being planned for modernizing the State electricity generating and transmission infrastructure. And, what model will be followed for this?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that the State sector was the only sector that had been producing power for several years. In the past, until 2003, when the Electricity Act was newly introduced, almost 98 per cent of the production was through the States. Now, it is only after 2003 that the private sector has come into this field. He has very rightly pointed out that we still have such plants which are 40 years, 50 years, 60 years old. A plant in Jharkhand, I saw during the elections, is working at 10 per cent capacity, at a place called Patratu. Therefore, one of the steps that this Government took, after taking charge, was to announce a scheme to allow all the old plants, which are more than 25 years old, relatively very inefficient, to replace with modern super critical and efficient plants, even if it is of a higher capacity. To illustrate, if a plant is of 200 or 300 MW, we are willing to allow them to replace it with a 660 MW super critical plant, which is energy efficient, has better output and the environment is also not damaged.

As regards the investment in that, obviously, the States are constrained for investment. This is a Council of States. All the States are constrained for lack of available capital. Therefore, the Government is encouraging the States to look at public-private partnership, wherever they desire. We are going to allow that to expand more. We are also offering the services of the NTPC, which is a Central Government undertaking, to partner with the States, wherever they have such plants for modernization or replacement. Some of the States, like, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana have already come forward with their plants. Any other State is also welcome to talk.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I want to press the first question further. In the 250 billion dollars, which the Government is planning to raise or attract for the power sector, could the Minister kindly clarify what is his target in terms of

funds that will be made available or to target the State Electricity Boards for generating and transmission infrastructure?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The 250 billion dollar is a target, which was set in the Twelfth Plan, about three years ago. Broadly, what we are envisaging is going forward in the next four or five years, about 100 billion dollars in renewable, about 50 billion dollars in the transmission and distribution sector, about 60 to 70 billion dollars for power generation, about 5 to 6 billion dollars for energy efficiency and about 25 billion dollars for replacement and modernization of these old plants. Obviously, this kind of money is not going to come from the Government. The Central Government has launched two new Schemes — The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and the Integrated Power Development Scheme, both of which envisage an investment of nearly 18 to 20 billion dollars, of which there will be a Central assistance from the Government of India to the tune of about 8 or 10 billion dollars. Apart from that, we are also going in for a massive transmission network across the country, so that we can seamlessly move power wherever there is power deficiency. We are looking at the ambitious targets on renewable energy, so that our consciousness towards environment is respected. Simultaneously, as I mentioned earlier, the replacement of old and inefficient plants will envisage about 20 to 25 billion dollars which will come either through public-private partnership or through partnerships with PSUs like the NTPC.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has mentioned that the Central Government supplements the efforts of States through various Schemes to improve the distribution and infrastructure position and also to reduce the gap between the transmission and distribution losses through Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana. How are you, the Government of India, going to supplement the States through this Scheme? How are you going to decide which States will get how much in this? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister in detail.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana has been conceptualized to meet the goal of power to all to ensure that we can take the last mile connectivity to every home. Towards that end, we have added ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a Scheme which we expect to be concluded by 2019. By 2019, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana will be spending about ₹ 43,033 crores, including a Budgetary support of ₹ 33,453 crores from the Government of India, to take the last mile connectivity to every home. Obviously, the larger component will be spent in the backward regions and in the States where power has not reached the last man. There is no defined allocation to each State, but there is a very-well defined criterion based on which there will be a support for the States which don't have segregation of feeders. We believe that Gujarat experiment

on segregating agricultural feeder from the rest of the distribution network has been a great success. It has, actually, enabled the State utilities to ensure adequate power for the farmers which is the priority of this Government, that is, to ensure adequate power to the farmers. One of the principal elements of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana is to support States which don't have segregation of feeders, to have different feeder lines for the farmers, dedicated feeder lines, and support the farmers to increase their productivity.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, the hon. Minister informed about the coal-based power plants. There are so many old projects which are more than 100 years old like hydro projects. I would like to know whether the Government is planning modernization of hydraulic power also. Particularly, in Karnataka, more than 150 years old hydro power plants are running. So, I would like to know whether the Government is supporting modernization of plants.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Yes, Sir. There are a number of projects in the hydro sector, which have already been taken up for renovation and modernization. I have a whole list here, which gives elaborate details of every project, particularly, the older ones. We are also trying to repower the turbines with more efficient and better quality turbines. It is a continuous process. Several times, the Central Government gives Plan assistance for these projects in their efforts to renovate and modernize. Every State puts up its proposals, but it will have to be a joint effort of the Centre and the State. The Central Government keeps giving this kind of a support from time to time.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the State power utilities lost almost about ₹ 69,000 crores till 2012-13. Sir, my specific question is: Which have been the best performing States which have curtailed the distribution and theft losses and is there any scheme of the Government of India which rewards them so that other States are incentivized to also improve their performance?

SHRI PIYUSH GOEL: Through you, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the hon. Member because it is a very, very good question which we all need to really take back to our States. I am very delighted to inform the hon. Member that States like Kerala have the lowest losses – 9.13 per cent; and the second is Himachal Pradesh which has 9.53. There are several other very well performing States — Andhra Pradesh has 13.63 per cent, Goa has 14.14 per cent and Punjab has 17.66 per cent. So, we have different performance by different States. At the same time, Eastern India is a matter of grave concern. We have Bihar which has 54.63 per cent losses in T and D — A T and C losses; Odisha has 42.94 per cent loss, Jharkhand — 47.49, Sikkim — 53.51, West Bengal — 34.43.

Having said that, there was an erstwhile Scheme, R-APDRP, which tried to encourage States to try and bring down their losses. Sadly, the monitoring was not adequate and I don't think it has had the desired impact.

What this Government, Sir, is trying to do is that in the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana and the Integrated Power Development Scheme, we have kept a certain component of loan which will be converted to a grant should the States meet the targets that we set for bringing down their A T and C losses. I would urge all the States to take this up in right earnest. You will significantly benefit from Central Government grants as you meet the targets and ultimately this will help you to reach power to every home, keep power cost affordable because for every unit that is lost in A T and C losses, it is the honest man who pays for the dishonesty of the system.

### दलितों में साक्षरता

\*110. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति साक्षर हैं;
- (ख) देश में दलितों की कुल संख्या और उनमें से साक्षर दलितों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किये जाने के बावजूद दलितों का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी निरक्षर है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई आकलन किया गया है; और
- (ङ) सरकार ने भविष्य में इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए क्या कार्य-योजना बनाई है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा) : (क) से (ङ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

- (क) जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार देश में साक्षरता प्रतिशत 72.98% है।
- (ख) देश में अनुसूचित जाति की साक्षरता दर 66.07% है। जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 7+ आयु समूह में, अनुसूचित जाति के 11,37,59,997 व्यक्ति साक्षर हैं। जनगणना आंकड़ों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी 20.14 करोड़ है।
- (ग) से (ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों में साक्षर लोगों की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। 2001 में इनकी संख्या 7,53,18,285 थी जो 2011 में बढ़कर 11,37,59,997 हो गई है और इसके अनुपात में निरक्षर व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कमी आई है। 2001 में इनकी संख्या 6,24,03,320 थी जो 2011 में घटकर 5,84,17,810 रह गई है।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा तथा कौशल विकास के लिए केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना, साक्षर भारत 15 + के आयु समूह के निरक्षर प्रौढ़ों के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसका उद्देश्य एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) और 26 राज्यों में 410 जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता दर में वृद्धि करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य लक्ष्य अनुसूचित जाति के 1 करोड़ 40 लाख व्यक्तियों सहित 7 करोड़ प्रौढ़ों को साक्षर बनाना है। सरकार ने निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 भी अधिनियमित किया है और सरकार 6-14 वर्ष की आयु समूह के सभी बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण हेतु सर्व शिक्षा अभियान चला रही है। समष्टि स्तर पर, 6-14 वर्ष के आयु समूह में, अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों का दाखिला शेयर 20.24% है जो अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी के 16.06% शेयर से अधिक है। स्कूली शिक्षा के प्राथमिक तथा उच्च प्राथमिक दोनों स्तरों पर अनुसूचित जाति का सकल दाखिला अनुपात राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है।

### **Literacy among dalits**

†\*110. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of literacy in the country;
- (b) the dalit population in the country and the number of literate persons among them;
- (c) whether, in spite of the efforts made by Government, a big chunk of dalit population is still illiterate;
- (d) if so, whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action plan formulated by Government to face this challenge in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

- (a) The Census, 2011 reported the percentage of literacy in the country as 72.98%.
- (b) The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in the country is 66.07%. According to Census 2011, in the 7+ age group, 11,37,59,997 Scheduled Castes are literate. The Census data on SC population is 20.14 crore.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) The number of literates among Scheduled Castes has shown a significant increase from 7,53,18,285 in 2001 to 11,37,59,997 in 2011 and commensurately the number of illiterates has decreased from 6,24,03,320 in 2001 to 5,84,17,810 in 2011.

Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development, is being implemented for non-literate adults in the 15 plus age group for enhancing the literacy rate in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one Union Territory (UT). The main target under the programme is to make 70 million adult non-literates including 14 million SCs as literates. The Government has also enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. At the aggregate level, the enrollment share of SC children, in the 6-14 age group, is 20.24% which is more than the SC population share of 16.06 %. The Gross Enrollment Ratio for SCs is higher than the national average in both the primary and upper primary levels of schooling.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने पूरे देश में शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट को एजुकेशन में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए फ्री एजुकेशन की योजना चलाई है, वजीफा भी साथ में दिया गया। उस सब के बावजूद भी जो साक्षरता का प्रतिशत है, वह केवल 66.7 फीसदी है। सभापति जी, हम आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि दलित, खास तौर से शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स साक्षरता में कब तक सौ फीसदी साक्षरता हासिल कर लेंगे, इस पर सरकार की क्या योजना है?

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा :** महोदय, देश भर में इस दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जो जिले हैं, उनके लिए अलग से हम "साक्षर भारत" नाम से योजना चलाते हैं। इसमें 410 जिलों को चिन्हित किया गया है, जिसमें महिलाओं की साक्षरता 50 प्रतिशत से कम है, हम उन जिलों को और जो LWE डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनको शामिल करके "साक्षर भारत" योजना चलाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मेरा उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है, मैंने स्पेशली शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स के बारे में पूछा है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा :** आप सुन तो लीजिए। महोदय, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत भी हम लिट्रेसी बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं और जो भी इल्लिट्रेट लोग हैं, उनका परसेंटेज घटाना और लिट्रेसी रेट बढ़ाना, इसके लिए 2017 तक 80 परसेंट लिट्रेसी रेट करने की हमारी योजना है, जिसे हमने तय किया है।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा :** सर, शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स के बारे में पूछा है, उसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न का सही उत्तर नहीं आया है।

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा :** इसमें सभी इंकलूडेड है। महोदय जब 80 परसेंट देश भर के सभी नागरिकों को हम शिक्षित करेंगे तो शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स भी इसमें इंकलूड होंगे।

**श्री सभापति :** आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** महोदय, इसमें confusion create किया गया है। महोदय, हम दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहते हैं ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. क्वेश्चन आँवर खत्म हो गया, समाप्त हो गया। Sorry, Mayawatiji, please. Hon. Members...(Interruptions)...

**सुश्री मायावती :** महोदय, उन्होंने माननीय मंत्री जी से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में पूछा है, उसका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने तो जनरल जवाब दिया है, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। मंत्री जी को तैयारी कर के आना चाहिए। वे बिना तैयारी के जवाब दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mayawatiji. One minute, please....(Interruptions)....  
बैठ जाइए।

**सुश्री मायावती :** आपसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में पूछा जा रहा है, लेकिन आप जनरल जवाब दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा :** इस में सब included है।

**सुश्री मायावती :** महोदय, हम आपका सपोर्ट चाहते हैं। आप मंत्री जी को कहें कि वह तैयारी कर के आएँ और दोबारा से इसका जवाब दें क्योंकि उनका जवाब संतोषजनक नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Question Hour is over. Hon. Members, there are two Statements to be made by the Government. One,...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I would like to submit that by convention, the hon. Members of this House are entitled for seeking clarifications on the Statements, which is generally very time-consuming. Since it is already 1 o' clock and it is lunch-time, I would like to request you that instead of 1 o' clock, we should have the Statements at 2 o' clock so that we can also have clarifications.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. We all want to seek clarifications.  
...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all wish to seek clarifications.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we would like to seek clarifications.



MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House is in agreement on this, then we will have these Statements at 2 o' clock.

*The House is adjourned till 2 o' clock.*

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Availability of potable water

\* 111. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families without any source of potable water in the country including Rajasthan and U.P. State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the percentage of families having tap water, hand pump, borewell and other wells and bavaries, separately, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Data in respect of source of potable water in the country is maintained/ monitored in the Integrated Management Information System ( MIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for rural habitations/population and not for families.

Details of fully covered habitations/population (getting at least 40 litres per capita per day, Lpcd), partially covered habitations/population (getting less than 40 Lpcd) and quality affected habitations/population for all the States including Rajasthan and UP is given in Statement-I (*See* below). In the quality affected habitations, at least one of the drinking water sources is contaminated.

(b) The Ministry does not maintain data in terms of percentage of families having tap water, hand pump, borewell, other wells and bavaries. However, as per census 2011 data, State/UT-wise percentage of rural household with access to drinking water from improved sources is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

**Statement-I**

*Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water supply (as on 01/03/2015) (as per 40 LPCD)*

Sl.No.	State	Total		Fully Covered		Partially Covered		Quality Affected	
		No. of Habitation	Population	No. of Habitation	Population	No. of Habitation	Population	No. of Habitation	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	409 09	30607	257.71	15404	133.52	1386	17.86
2.	Bihar	107640	966.93	58255	471.41	44543	466.11	4842	29.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	196.6	66525	179.76	4298	10	2793	6.83
4.	Goa	347	7.31	345	7.3	2	0.01	0	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	365.49	32936	350.17	1472	13.67	140	1.65
6.	Haryana	7251	174.6	6843	165.74	394	8.36	14	0.49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	66.66	40917	51.98	12687	14.67	0	0
8.	Jammu And Kashmir	15798	101.48	8377	58.69	7412	42.58	9	0.22
9.	Jharkhand	119667	267.4	116052	262.94	3591	4.39	24	0.07
10.	Karnataka	59753	398.43	28874	237.12	29228	145.96	1651	15.35
11.	Kerala	11883	268.75	3458	73.48	7632	177.31	793	17.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	532.91	125956	525.88	389	2.23	1214	4.8
13.	Maharashtra	100488	661.43	89195	518.65	10491	125.13	802	17.66
14.	Odisha	157296	358.66	113204	246.65	38274	96.19	5818	15.82
15.	Punjab	15370	179.79	12681	156.27	2671	23.41	18	0.11
16.	Rajasthan	121133	502.95	70340	283.8	27629	129.53	23164	89.62
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	395.57	89391	355.26	10277	38.64	350	1.67

\*(Population in Lakh)

18. Telangana	25139	252.93	14395	141.19	9321	89.51	1423	22.23
19. Uttar Pradesh	260110	1683.21	259620	1679.32	72	0.61	418	3.29
20. Uttarakhand	39142	72.76	24621	46.1	14494	25.57	27	1.1
21. West Bengal	98120	696.04	48081	351.38	39613	247.11	10426	97.55
22. Arunachal Pradesh	7412	12.23	2510	4.59	4815	7.38	87	0.26
23. Assam	87888	291.54	44802	141.45	33196	113.25	9890	36.84
24. Manipur	2870	23.26	2185	16.66	685	6.6	0	0
25. Meghalaya	9326	23.82	2012	4.72	7279	18.91	35	0.2
26. Mizoram	777	5.4	344	2.06	433	3.34	0	0
27. Nagaland	1530	17.27	589	7	917	10.06	24	0.2
28. Sikkim	2084	4.59	713	1.39	1371	3.2	0	0
29. Tripura	8132	44.85	3983	25	528	2.68	3621	17.18
30. Andaman and Nicobar	400	2.65	323	2.33	77	0.32	0	0
31. Chandigarh	18	1	0	0	18	1	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	2.16	0	0	70	2.16	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	21	0.84	0	0	21	0.84	0	0
34. Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	9	0.51	0	0	9	0.51	0	0
36. Puducherry	248	4.2	89	1.53	150	2.47	9	0.19
TOTAL	1696664	8993.31	1298223	6627.53	329463	1967.23	68978	398.56
%	100.0	100.0	76.5	73.7	19.4	21.9	4.1	4.4

**Statement- II***Census 2011 - % of households with access to drinking water from improved sources*

Sl. No.	State	Tap Water	Covered Well	Hand Pump/ Tube well	Total %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.70	2.30	14.40	72.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	88.70	1.70	4.50	94.90
3.	Punjab	34.90	0.30	61.80	97.00
4.	Chandigarh	95.20	0.00	3.40	98.60
5.	Uttarakhand	63.90	0.90	25.60	90.40
6.	Haryana	63.60	0.90	28.40	92.90
7.	Delhi	59.40	0.20	28.50	88.10
8.	Rajasthan	26.90	1.40	45.90	74.20
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20.20	0.60	74.20	95.00
10.	Bihar	2.60	0.60	91.40	94.60
11.	Sikkim	82.60	0.30	0.00	82.90
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.30	1.10	15.00	75.40
13.	Nagaland	51.80	5.00	2.80	59.60
14.	Manipur	29.50	3.10	8.00	40.60
15.	Mizoram	41.40	1.70	2.00	45.10
16.	Tripura	25.20	3.50	33.00	61.70
17.	Meghalaya	28.70	7.90	6.40	43.00
18.	Assam	6.80	1.10	61.50	69.40
19.	West Bengal	11.40	0.60	80.00	92.00
20.	Jharkhand	3.70	1.70	50.60	56.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha7.50	1.70	66.90	76.10	
22.	Chhattisgarh	8.80	0.80	75.30	84.90
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9.90	1.00	63.20	74.10
24.	Gujarat55.80	3.70	29.10	88.60	
25.	Daman and Diu	84.80	1.20	13.00	99.00
26.	D and N Haveli	42.50	2.20	41.80	86.50
27.	Maharashtra	50.20	3.20	22.90	76.30
28.	Andhra Pradesh	63.40	0.50	25.20	89.10
29.	Karnataka	56.40	1.00	28.00	85.40
30.	Goa 77.80	4.90	0.50	83.20	
31.	Lakshadweep	31.00	0.40	0.20	31.60
32.	Kerala24.50	14.30	3.90	42.70	
33.	Tamil Nadu	79.30	0.90	12.90	93.10
34.	Puducherry	95.00	0.10	4.60	99.70
35.	A & N Islands	77.50	1.00	0.80	79.30
INDIA		30.80	1.50	51.90	84.20

Source: Census 2011

#### Admission of students from Jammu and Kashmir in D.U.

\*112. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single student, many of them toppers from Jammu and Kashmir and selected for the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS), was admitted in Delhi University (D.U.) colleges during 2014;

(b) if so, the number of students selected for admission in various colleges under D.U. and the reasons for refusing admission to the students referred to above; and

(c) the measures being taken to see that the students selected under PMSSS are given admission in DU colleges during 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had written to all Universities/Institutions/Colleges in India under section 2 (f) and 12 (B) of UGC Act, 1956 for creating 2 seats under supernumerary quota for students from Jammu and Kashmir under the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir. The entire scheme was required to be implemented through centralized counseling process conducted by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). 47 students were allotted colleges under University of Delhi through centralized counseling by AICTE.

As per the admission schedule of the University of Delhi, the last date for admission to the undergraduate courses for the academic session 2014-2015 was 31st July, 2014, whereas these students from Jammu and Kashmir sought admission under the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir in the colleges in September, 2014, when the process of admission was already over. Therefore, these students could not be admitted in the University colleges in the academic session 2014-15.

(c) The University of Delhi has reported that the Special Scholarship Scheme will be implemented in various colleges of the University with effect from the academic year 2015-16.

#### **Vacancies in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*113. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teaching posts are lying vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies in the country and in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength and vacancy position in the various categories of teaching staff in the Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country is as under:-

Category of Teachers	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant
Principals	587	493	94 (2)
Vice-Principals	443	391	52 (1)
PGTs	4570	3430	1140 (78)
TGTs	5265	4439	826 (26)
Misc-Teachers	3082	2772	310 (10)
TOTAL	13947	11525	2422 (117)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the vacancies in the State of Maharashtra.

#### Allocation of power to States

†\*114. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether power is allocated on priority to the State from the power plants which are installed in that State;
- if so, the details thereof and the guidelines set for such power distribution;
- whether Government proposes to set up a separate power corridor particularly for Uttar Pradesh in view of the present power crisis in the State; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) and (b) The details of norms/guidelines for the allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to States/Union Territories (UTs) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Planning of transmission corridors is done keeping in view the requirement for evacuating power to a State or a Region from different generating stations in an integrated manner. The inter-regional corridors under construction through which power evacuation for Uttar Pradesh will be facilitated are given in Statement-II.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement-I****Allocation of power to States*

Power from Central Generating Stations to beneficiary States/Union Territories is allocated in accordance with formula for allocation of power which is being treated as guidelines from April, 2000. As per these guidelines, allocation of power is made to the States/ UTs in two parts, namely firm allocation of 85% and 15% unallocated power for allocation by the Central Government for meeting the urgent/overall requirement.

The firm allocation includes allocation of 12% free power to the affected States and 1% for local area development in case of Hydro Power Stations and 10% (paid) power to the home State in case of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations.

The balance (72% in case of Hydro and 75% in case of Thermal and Nuclear) power is distributed amongst the States / UTs of the region in accordance with the pattern of central plan assistance and energy consumption during the previous five years, both factors having equal weightage. Central plan assistance is determined in accordance with the Gadgil formula, in which population of the States is also taken into consideration. In case of joint venture projects, the equity contributing State gets benefit in firm allocation in accordance with their equity contribution.

The aforementioned guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations, for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011 and for the extension of the existing projects. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies / Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding. In 13 new projects of NTPC, Central Government has, in January, 2011, approved allocation of 50% of power to 'Home' State, 15% unallocated power at the disposal of Government of India and 35% to other constituents (except 'Home' State) of that region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power giving equal weightage to central plan assistance and energy consumption by each State of the Region for preceding 5 years. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation.

***Statement-II***

New inter-regional transmission corridors between North-Eastern Region (NER), Eastern Region (ER), Western Region and Northern Region

- Major On-going/Planned transmission lines between Eastern Region and Northern Region



- Gwalior(WR) – Jaipur (NR-Rajasthan) 765kV 2xS/c line (under Construction and likely completion by June-2015).
- $\pm$  800kV, 6000 MW HVDC bi-pole between Champa (WR) and Kurukshetra (NR-Haryana) (under construction; 3000MW likely completion by March-2016 and next 3000 MW by 2018-19).
- Jabalpur Pool (WR) – Orai(NR-UP) 765kV D/c line (by 2018-19).
- Banaskantha (WR) – Chhittorgarh (NR - Rajasthan) 765kV D/c (by 2018-19)

Besides, following major interregional lines between NR/UP and ER/NER are under implementation which would also facilitate delivery of power to NR/UP :

- Major on-going lines between Northern Region and Eastern Region
  - Barh-II (ER) - Gorakhpur (NR-UP) 400kV D/c (Quad) line (Under Construction and likely completion by May, 2015).
  - Gaya (ER) - Varanasi (NR-UP) 765 kV S/c line (Under Construction and likely completion by July 2015).
  - Biharsharif (ER) - Varanasi (NR-UP) 400kV D/c line (Quad) (Under Construction and likely completion by July 2015).
- Major on-going lines between Northern Region and North-Eastern Region
  - Biswanath Chariali (NER) - Agra(NR-UP) +/- 800 kV, 6000 MW HVDC line (Under Construction and likely completion by 2015-16)

#### **Inland waterway connecting Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry**

\*115. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to start an inland waterway connecting Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) by when it is likely to be operational for transportation of commercial goods?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Stretch of River Godavari from Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry, River Krishna from Wazirabad to Vijayawada, Kakinada Canal, Eluru Canal, Commamur Canal, North Buckingham Canal, South Buckingham Canal, Kaluvelly Tank has been

declared as National Waterway No. 4 (NW-4) for developing the inland navigation system in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

Action has been initiated by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) for developing stretches of NW-4 in a phased manner in consultation with the concerned State Government. A project for development of Sholinganallur-Kallapakkam stretch of South Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 123.40 crore. The canal portions of NW-4 is expected to be operational for commercial transportation of goods by end of 2017.

#### **Minimum mandays work under MGNREGA**

†\*116. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have got only 34 mandays work instead of 100, during the last ten months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is taking any action to ensure that MGNREGA workers get minimum 100 mandays work in a year as per the rule, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of Jharkhand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers upon receipt of their demand. 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. Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand. State-wise details of average mandays generated under the MGNREGA during 2014-15 are given in Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of average mandays generated under the  
MGNREGA during 2014-15*

FY: 2014-15 till 03.03.2015

Sl. No.	States	Average days per households
1.	Tripura	69
2.	Maharashtra	49
3.	Rajasthan	43
4.	Andhra Pradesh	43
5.	Tamil Nadu	42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	41
7.	Telangana	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39
9.	Sikkim	39
10.	Karnataka	38
11.	Jharkhand	38
12.	Meghalaya	37
13.	Andaman and Nicobar	35
14.	Kerala	34
15.	Gujarat	34
16.	Odisha	33
17.	Bihar	33
18.	Chhattisgarh	32
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30

Sl. No.	States	Average days per households
21.	West Bengal	29
22.	Uttarakhand	27
23.	Haryana	26
24.	Lakshadweep	22
25.	Goa	22
26.	Punjab	21
27.	Assam	21
28.	Mizoram	19
29.	Manipur	18
30.	Nagaland	16
31.	Puducherry	12
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	NR
35.	Chandigarh	NR
AVERAGE		37

NR : Not Report.

#### **Hike in UGC-NET and CSIR-UGC test fees**

\*117. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission-National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-University Grants Commission (CSIR-UGC) Test fees have been increased by 150 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind such a hike?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) has charged the test fee as fixed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in December, 2014 Examination. CBSE decided to increase the fee for June, 2015 UGC-NET exam by 33% to 36% to meet various examination related expenses. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has increased the fee for June, 2015 examination by 150% to 250%. CSIR has revised this fee after a gap of 16 years.

### Supply of coal to Rajasthan

†\* 118. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal, in tonnes, allocated to Rajasthan during 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13; and

(b) the details of the arrangements made by the Central Government to ensure regular supply of coal to the State during 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The quantum of coal despatched from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to Rajasthan has been 18.079 Million Tonnes(MT) during 2013-14 as against 20.196 Million Tonnes during 2012-13. Out of this, despatches to Power Stations in Rajasthan were 14.57 MT in 2013-14 as against 16.34 MT in 2012-13. Despatches were less in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13 due to regulation of despatches by power plants of Rajasthan during 2013-14 in view of their comfortable coal stock position.

(b) Coal is supplied as per terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for various consumers located in various States of the Country, including Rajasthan. Coal supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during 2013-14 to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Rajasthan has been 90% of FSA commitment.

Moreover, based on a request of M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RRVUNL), approval of the competent authority was conveyed to RRVUNL for utilization of surplus coal of 10.47 Lakh Tonnes (LT) mined from Parsa East and Kanta Basan coal blocks allocated to them for generation of power in their existing Thermal Power Stations (TPPs) viz. Kota TPS (1240 MW), Suratgarh TPS (1500 MW) and Chhabra TPS (500 MW) for the period July, 2014 to November, 2014.

In addition to above, with a view to monitoring 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-

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

**Utilization of funds under BRGF**

\*119. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule during which the State Governments have to utilize funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme;

(b) whether Government has failed to address the critical gaps in the development of infrastructure facilities in backward areas/districts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) As per the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) Guidelines, the State Governments are required to submit Utilization Certificate within one year of the release of funds.

(b) Funds under the District Component of the BRGF, provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through the existing inflows. To address the felt needs of the local population, the plans are prepared by the Panchayats through active participation of the Gram Sabha members. As per the Progress Reports received in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, funds under the BRGF have been utilised for development of infrastructure facilities like construction of anganwadi centres, panchayat ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply, street lights, etc., in the backward districts.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to (b) above.

**Setting up 33 sewage treatment plants to clean Yamuna river**

†\*120. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up 33 sewage treatment plants with

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the help of IIT experts to clean the Yamuna river as per the directive of the National Green Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to make the other rivers pure and clean apart from Yamuna; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to make the rivers in Bihar pure and clean?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the matter of Manoj Mishra vs. Union of India and Others, has directed on 13th January, 2015 that the action plan for installation of STPs on 32 major and minor drains should be prepared, in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee, within three months from the date of their order. NGT has further ordered, that all the newly proposed 32 STPs should be constructed and installed within the time frame indicated in the judgment, *i.e.* 31st March, 2017.

(b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has proposed to construct the new STPs by March, 2017. The details of the proposed new STPs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Union Government has taken a new initiative to set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely “Namami Gange” for Ganga Rejuvenation, incorporating the existing projects, and covering major tributaries of river Ganga including River Yamuna. Financial and technical support is also being provided for various pollution abatement schemes under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes, which presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers (including Ganga and its tributaries) in 199 towns spread over 21 States, given in Statement- II (*See below*), at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 12462.50 crore. Till December, 2014 an expenditure of ₹ 6842.45 crore (including State’s share) has been incurred on pollution abatement works and a sewage treatment capacity of 5054 mld has been created under NRCP and NGRBA.

(c) The Government has sanctioned 11 sewerage projects for generation of 222 mld sewage treatment capacity (including 64 mld for rehabilitation of old STPs), sewerage network and 1 River Front Development project in Bihar at an estimated cost of ₹ 1702.06 crore for abatement of pollution in River Ganga, are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*List of proposed new STPs for implementing orders of Hon'ble NGT*

Sl. No.	Location of STP	Capacity (MGD)
1.	Sonia Vihar	7.00
2.	Palla	6.00
3.	Zindpur	3.33
4.	Salahpur Majra	4.00
5.	Kanjhawala Village	11.00
6.	Sawda Gaon	3.50
7.	Ghewara	4.60
8.	Katewara	4.60
9.	Daryapur	3.70
10.	Bawana Village	4.80
11.	Sutanpur Dabas	3.00
12.	Pooth Khurd	5.80
13.	Bankner	6.30
14.	Sanooth	11.80
15.	Kazipur	2.10
16.	Khera Dabar Extn.	1.90
17.	Shikarpur	1.10
18.	Zafarpur	2.10
19.	Samaspur Khalsa	3.20
20.	Pandwala Kalan	3.20
21.	Jhul Jhuli	3.80
22.	Raota Village	1.80



Sl. No.	Location of STP	Capacity (MGD)
23.	Tikri Kalan	4.70
24.	Mitraon	9.10
25.	Dichaon Kalan	9.60
26.	Tajpur Khurd	12.00
27.	Goyala Vihar	4.50
28.	Badu Sarai	3.40
29.	Tajpur	17.00
30.	Kapashera	6.40
31.	Fatehpur Beri	39.20

*Note:* An additional new STP is proposed as a replacement for an older STP at Okhla for 136 MLD.

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

*Details of rivers covered, State-wise under the National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes*

Sl. No	State	River
1,2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Godavari and Musi
3.	Bihar	Ganga
4.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga and Subarnarekha
5.	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola
6.	Goa	Mandovi
7.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga and Pennar
8.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga

Sl. No	State	River
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini.
10.	Odisha	Brahminiand Mahanadi
11.	Punjab	Satluj and Beas and Ghaggar
12.	Rajasthan	Chambal
13.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani
14.	Delhi	Yamuna
15.	Haryana	Yamuna
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti and Ramganga
17.	Uttarakhand	Ganga
18.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda
19.	Kerala	Pamba
20.	Sikkim	Rani Chu
21.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri

**Statement-III**

*Status of approved projects under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) (As on 31st December, 2014)*

Sl No.	State/Town	Project code	Approved Project cost		Date of Sanction	Name/Nature of works	STP Capacity to be created (in MLD)	Creation of capacity through rehabilitation of old STP (in mld)	STP Capacity to be laid (in Km)	Sewer network to be laid (in Km)	Sewer network laid (Km)	Funds released by Go and State	Total expenditure incurred (including State share)	Overall physical progress (%)	Brief physical status - not yet started (A), on going (B), completed (C), O and M stage (D) and Bidding and Stage (X)	Ten-tative year of completion
			Capital	5 years O and M												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18
Bihar (Fund Release - Central Share : 126.51 cr. State Share : 41.25 cr.) Total Expenditure : 75.53 cr.																
1.	Begusarai (EAP-World Bank/Retroactive)	4.1.01	65.40	0	65.40	08.03.10	Sewer Net-work, SPS and STP (EAP-World Bank/Retroactive)	17.00	105.00	21.20	20.09	13.21	28	21.20	Km out of 105 Km pipe laying and 602 no. out of 5374 No. manhole completed. Road Restoration works is in progress. Project is under implementation. (B)	2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18
2.	Buxar (EAP- World Bank/Retroactive)	4.1.02	74.95	0	74.95	08.03.10	Sewer Net- works, SPS and STP (EAP- World Bank/ Retroactive)	16.00			95.21	34.25	19.68	12.25	32	Boundary wall of STP completed. 34.25 Km out of 95.21 Km pipe laying and 1100 No. out of 4015 no. manhole completed. Work in progress for 1 IPS Project. (B)	2015- 16
3.	Hajipur (Gandak)	4.1.03	113.62	0	113.62	08.03.10	Sewer Net- works, SPS and STP	22.00			198.00	56.00	40.72	26.01	42	Boundry wall of STP completed. 56 Km out of 198 Km pipe laying and 1330 No. out of 11382 no. manhole completed. Con- struction work of STP in progress. Project is under implementation. (B)	
4.	Munger (EAP- World Bank/ Retroactive)	4.1.04	187.89	0	187.89	p	Sewer Net- works, SPS and STP (EAP- World Bank/ Retroactive)	27.00			143.00	14.50	35.41	3.22	21	Contract termi- nated. Retender initiated. The Mobiliza- tion advance given to con- tractor has been realized. (X)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18
5.	Patna (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.01	243.27	0	243.27	19.06.13	Ganga River Front Development at Patna (EAP - World Bank)						22.13	20.84	6	Revised release order of central fund issued vide No. 1-19012/8/2011-NMCG-NGRBA dated 28th February, 2014. NOC received from World Bank for award of work. Piling work is in progress at 7 sites and ghat construction at Barharwa Ghat and Ran-ighat at advance stage. (B)	2017-18
6.	Patna (Patna - World Bank)	4.2.02	104.80	22.50	127.30	26.12.13	Sewage Treatment Plant at Patna, Bihar (EAP - World Bank)	35.00	25.00				7.34	0.00		Project is under bidding process. (X)	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Patna (Pahari-Zone IVA (S)) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.03	123.40	10.24	133.64	26.12.13	Sewerage scheme at Pahari (Zone IVA (S)), Patna, Bihar (EAP - World Bank)				87.69		8.64	0.00		Project is under bidding process. (X)	
8.	Patna (Pahari-Zone V) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.04	196.36	17.95	214.31	20.02.14	Sewerage scheme at Pahari Zone V, Patna, Bihar (EAP - World Bank)				110.65		13.75	0.00		Project is under bidding process. (X)	
9.	Patna (Beur) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.05	54.84	13.32	68.16	15.07.14	Sewage Treatment Plant - Beur for Patna, Bihar (EAP - World Bank)	8.00	35.00							Bid document under preparation by State agency. (X)	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	18
10.	Patna (Karmal- ichak) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.06	62.11	14.93	77.04	15.07.14	Sewage Treat- ment Plant - Kar- mali- chak for Patna, Bihar (EAP - World Bank)	33.00	4.00							Bid document under prepa- ration by State agency. (X)	2017- 18
11.	Patna (Beur) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.07			225.77	30.12.14	Sew- erage system with Sewer network				179.74					Bid document under prepa- ration by State agency. (X)	2018- 19
12.	Patna (Karmal- ichak) (EAP - World Bank)	4.2.08			170.71	30.12.14	Sew- erage system with Sewer network				95.54					Bid document under prepa- ration by State agency. (X)	2018- 19
SUB TOTAL			1226.64	78.94	1702.06			158.00	64.00		1014.83	125.95	167.76	75.53			

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Wastage of Methane Gas**

1121. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the failure of Government to auction blocks for the extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas alongside the auction of coal blocks will let the millions of tonnes of extractable methane gas to escape from coal mines and cause losses worth over ₹ 200 crores to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated or is planning to formulate a policy or initiate any other action to prevent the wastage of methane gas;

(c) if so, the details of measures being taken by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. In order to harness Coal Bed Methane (CBM) potential in the country, the Government of India formulated a policy in 1997 wherein CBM being natural gas is explored and exploited under the provisions of Oil fields (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 and administered by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. As an ongoing process, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons carries out studies to shortlist and carve more CBM blocks for auction for the forthcoming CBM rounds in consultation with Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. and Ministry of Coal. As on date, 33 CBM blocks have been awarded to various Public Sector Undertakings/private organizations in four rounds of bidding for exploration and exploitation of CBM, which covers 17,200 sq. km. (66%) of the total available coal bearing area (26,000 sq. km.) in 11 States of India viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Total prognosticated CBM resource for 33 awarded CBM blocks is about 63.3 Trillion Cubic Feet (1792.43 Billion Cubic Metres), of which so far, 9.9 Trillion Cubic Feet (280.8 Billion Cubic Metres) has been established as Gas-In-Place (GIP) from 8 CBM blocks that have entered development phase.

**Allocation of funds under CSR scheme**

1122. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state.

(a) whether public sector coal undertakings have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;



(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during each of the last three years and the current year with the present status thereof, company wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the complaints of gross irregularities in awarding the contracts and execution of these projects has been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, as per Companies Act, 2013, the Coal India Limited (CIL) has formulated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy and the funds for CSR are allocated based on 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial year or ₹ 2 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher. Subsidiaries of CIL spend 80% of the budgeted amount within the radius of 25 Kms of the Project Site/Mines/Area HQ/Company HQ and 20% of the budget within the State/States in which the subsidiary companies are operating. In respect of CIL (HQ), CSR activities are executed on all India basis including the areas under its subsidiaries.

(b) Works/projects are being carried out by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Schedule VII of New Companies Act 2013 for Infrastructure Development, Skill Development, Social Empowerment, Water Supply, Health and Sanitation, Sports and Culture and Education facilities etc. In addition to the above Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have undertaken construction of toilets in Government schools of various States under Swachh Bharat Programme. The budget allocation in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for 2014-15 for CSR activities is ₹ 471.65 crore out of which ₹ 180.24 crore has already been incurred upto December 2014. The details of funds allocated for the CSR activities for the last three years and current year are given below:

(₹ in crores)				
Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ECL	16.50	23.89	29.35	37.90
BCCL	14.50	23.63	30.50	30.00
CCL	53.88	47.72	26.42	48.00

Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
WCL	55.82	40.67	29.46	7.95
SECL	146.44	181.79	63.94	129.0
MCL	82.00	73.36	101.72	112.48
NCL	93.42	95.73	48.99	80.28
CMPDIL	0.77	1.63	1.82	2.00
CIL	90.00	107.32	142.16	24.04
TOTAL	553.33	595.74	474.36	471.65

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited has intimated that no such complaint of gross irregularities in awarding contracts and execution of these projects has been received.

#### Import of Coal

1123. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand of coal in the country during the last seven years;
- (b) the percentage of demand being met by domestic production and coal imports;
- (c) whether Government plans to open up coal sector to private investment to improve domestic production and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is considering price pooling of coal that would make coal imports more favourable to power plants and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government plans to implement any mechanism whereby all power plants must purchase a specific amount of imported coal and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of estimated coal demand, domestic production and imports are as under:-

*Estimated coal demand, domestic production and imports*

(Figures in Mte and %)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
a Demand *	492.5	550.0	604.3	656.3	696.0	772.8	769.69*
b Domestic Production	457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.8
c Per cent (b/a)	92.8	89.6	88.0	81.2	77.6	72.0	73.5
d Import	49.8	59.0	73.3	68.9	102.9	145.8	168.4
e Per cent (d/a)	10.1	10.7	12.1	10.5	14.8	18.9	21.9

\* As per estimates made at the beginning of the respective financial year.

(c) In order to bring in better technology through private investment the development of some of coal blocks assigned to CIL is envisaged to be done by engaging Mine Development and Operator (MDO). Further, for management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government has promulgated 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 followed by 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014' on 26.12.2014 to ensure smooth transfer of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction including the applications from private sector.

(d) Presidential directive has been issued on 17.7.2013 directing Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) identified by the Ministry of Power which have been commissioned or are to be commissioned during the period from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2015 with an aggregate capacity of 78000 MW, for the domestic coal quantity of 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% for the remaining four years of the Twelfth Plan. CIL notifies prices of different grades of coal and supplies coal to its customers including power plants under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) at the notified prices.

To meet the balance FSA obligations, CIL may import coal and supply the same to the willing TPSs on cost plus basis for which necessary modification in the National Coal Distribution Policy has been made. TPSs can also import coal themselves.

(e) 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.

**Worker in Coal companies**

†1124. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in different coal companies in the country as on date, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the number of workers employed in manual and mechanical work in coal companies separately as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of coal produced by manual and mechanical means during last three years, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The number of workers working in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) as on 01.02.2015 is as under:-

Company	State	Workers
BCCL	Jharkhand	54210
CCL		42554
CMPDIL		2573
ECL	West Bengal and Jharkhand	66653
DCC	West Bengal	445
CIL	West Bengal and New Delhi	499
MCL	Odisha	20326
NCL	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	14503
SECL	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	64905
WCL	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	47585
NEC	Assam and Meghalaya	1929

(b) Mining of coal is being done mostly by using machines (HEMM and other UG machines). The number of workers engaged in manual work company and State-wise is as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the Subsidiary	State	No. of workers engaged in manual work
ECL	West Bengal	2719
	Jharkhand	340
BCCL	Jharkhand	618
CCL	Jharkhand	3157
WCL	Maharashtra	63
	Madhya Pradesh	259
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	88
	Chhattisgarh	83
NEC	Assam / Meghalaya	452

(c) The quantum of coal produced by manual and mechanical means during last three years is as under:

(Fig. in Million Tonnes)

State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Mechanised	Manual	Mechanised	Manual	Mechanised	Manual
Assam	0.60	0.003	0.60	0.003	0.66	0.003
Chhattisgarh	99.475	0.13	102.98	0.06	110.09	0.06
Jharkhand	91.45	1.46	94.38	1.15	97.34	0.915
Madhya Pradesh	70.49	0.33	75.16	0.26	73.39	0.21
Maharashtra	36.62	0.12	35.92	0.06	34.14	0.04
Odisha	103.12	-	107.89	-	110.44	-
Uttar Pradesh	16.18	-	16.09	-	14.72	-
West Bengal	13.98	1.88	16.73	0.92	19.64	0.78

### Import of Coal

1125. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's imports of coal are rising and if so, the details thereof during the last ten years;
- (b) whether the imports are slated to be high during 2015-16 and if so, the estimates in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has planned any strategy to reduce import dependency on coal, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The import of coal into India increased from a level of 28.95 Mte. in 2004-05 to 168.44 Mte. in 2013-14. The details are given in the table below. During the year 2014-15 (April-Dec. 2014) import of coal was 156.35 Mte. In view of fact that domestic demand for coal is higher than domestic supply, the increasing trend in import can be expected to continue in 2015-16. In order to minimize import dependency, the focus of the Government is on facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

#### Import of Coal

(Quantity in Million tonnes )

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
28.95	38.59	43.08	49.79	59.00	73.26	68.92	102.85	145.78	168.44

### Requirement of Coal for power sector

1126. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal required to meet the needs of the thermal power sector and the steel mills;
- (b) the quantity of coal mined domestically during 2012-13 and 2013-14; and
- (c) the quantity and value of coal imported by NTPC and state power generating companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In the Annual Plan document of Ministry of Coal for 2014-15, All India Coal Demand of various consuming sectors including power utility and steel

plants has been assessed to be 787.03 MT against which supplies from indigenous sources has been planned at 643.75 MT [Coal India Limited (CIL): 520 MT; Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL): 55.50 MT and Others including captive blocks : 68.25 MT] with a gap of 143.28 MT to be met through imports by consuming sectors.

For Power Utility sector which includes thermal power plants of State/Central Government as well as Independent Power Producers, the All India coal demand has been assessed to be 551.60 MT against which supply from indigenous sources has been planned to be 466.89 MT (CIL : 405 MT; SCCL : 35 MT and Others : 26.89 MT).

For Steel sector comprising of integrated steel plants of the country, All India coking coal demand has been assessed to be 55.46 MT against which supply from indigenous sources has been planned to be 10.28 MT (CIL : 7.12 MT; SCCL : 0.00 MT and Others : 3.16 MT).

(b) Domestic Coal Production during 2012-13 and 2013-14 was as under:

Year	Production (MT)
2012-2013	556.40
2013-2014	565.64

(c) The quantum of coal imported by NTPC and state power generating companies during April- January 2015 is given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Import of Coal during the Year 2014-15*

(As intimated by Central Electricity Authority of India)

(Fig. in MT.)

Sl. No.	Board/Utility	Annual Target of Imported Coal	Prorata Target	Receipt at TPSs during April - December 14	Receipt at TPSs during January 2015	Total	Prorata Receipt %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = (5 + 6)	8
Power Plants Designed on INDIGENEOUS Coal							
1.	HPGCL	1.000	0.83	0.806	0.012	0.818	98
2.	RVUNL	0.250	0.21	1.135	0.176	1.311	629
3.	UPRVUNL	0.500	0.42	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
4.	MPGCL	1.500	1.25	0.306	0.000	0.306	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = (5 + 6)	8
5.	Torrent AEC	0.400	0.33	0.465	0.010	0.475	143
6.	GSECL	1.500	1.25	0.889	0.109	0.998	80
7.	MSPGCL	3.500	2.92	1.781	0.215	1.996	68
8.	Reliance	0.600	0.50	0.476	0.093	0.569	114
9.	AP GENCO	3.000	2.50	1.511	0.111	1.622	65
10.	TANGEDCO	4.500	3.75	6.367	0.476	6.843	182
11.	KPCL	1.700	1.42	0.807	0.062	0.869	61
12.	DVC	2.500	2.08	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
13.	CESC	0.300	0.25	0.260	0.007	0.267	107
14.	WBPCL	1.000	0.83	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
15.	NTPC	16.600	13.83	11.379	1.722	13.101	95
16.	NTPC(JV) Ind-Gandhi	1.500	1.25	0.649	0.000	0.649	52
17.	Reliance (Rosa )	2.000	1.67	1.741	0.203	1.944	117
18.	TAT A (MAITHONRB)	0.000	0.00	0.006	0.000	0.006	
19.	JPL( M. Gandhi)	2.600	2.17	0.588	0.082	0.670	31
20.	LANCO(Anpara)	1.500	1.25	0.480	0.057	0.537	43
21.	Sterlite Energy (Jhasuguda)	1.000	0.83	0.248	0.048	0.296	36
22.	J P BINA	0.000	0.00	0.082	0.000	0.082	
23.	VEDANTA(Star.)	1.000	0.83	0.083	0.032	0.115	14
24.	NTPC(JV) VELLUR	1.800	1.50	1.341	0.052	1.393	93
25.	ADANI(Tirora)	2.250	1.88	1.592	0.278	1.870	100
26.	NABHA Power	1.000	0.83	0.382	0.100	0.482	58
27.	MOSER BEAR	0.500	0.42	0.000		0.000	
28.	Emco Energy	0.000	0.00	0.430	0.000	0.430	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = (5 + 6)	8
29.	NTPC SAIL	0.000	0.00	0.329	0.000	0.329	
30.	GMR Kamalanga	0.000	0.00	0.371	0.094	0.465	
31.	KAWAI	0.000	0.00	2.417	0.351	2.768	
32.	BUTUBURI	0.000	0.00	0.066	0.090	0.156	
	SUB TOTAL	54.000	45.00	36.987	4.380	41.367	92
Power Plants Designed on Imported Coal							
33.	TROMBAY	2.300	1.92	1.600	0.110	1.710	89
34.	JSW ENERGY	6.000	5.00	5.023	0.468	5.491	110
35.	ADANI POWER*	12.500	10.42	11.167	1.344	12.511	120
36.	UDUPPI	3.000	2.50	1.976	0.246	2.222	89
37.	MUNDRA UMPP	11.000	9.17	7.604	1.160	8.764	96
38.	ESSAR SALAYA	3.000	2.50	2.246	0.186	2.432	97
39.	SIMHAPURI	1.000	0.83	1.571	0.187	1.758	211
40.	THAMNA PATNAM	0.600	0.50	0.723	0.156	0.879	176
41.	IND BARATH (Tuticorin)	0.600	0.50	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	SUB TOTAL	40.000	33.33	31.910	3.857	35.767	107
	TOTAL	94.000	78.33	68.897	8.237	77.134	98

\* Includes Mundra Stage - III (1980 MW ) designed on 70 domestic : 30 Import basis.

### Stock of Coal reserves

†1127. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantum of natural coal reserve resources in the country;
- (b) the quantum of coal excavated during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the quantity of coal excavated by foreign companies out of the above and the quantity of coal exported; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when the domestic coal reserve is likely to be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, the total coal resources assessed in the country stand at 301.56 Billion Tonnes as on 01.04.2014.

(b) State-wise raw coal production during the last five years is given below :

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Coking</b>					
Chhattisgarh	0.150	0.163	0.189	0.157	0.125
Jharkhand	43.666	48.945	51.108	51.065	55.088
Madhya Pradesh	0.545	0.403	0.319	0.330	0.249
West Bengal	0.052	0.036	0.044	0.030	1.356
TOTAL	44.413	49.547	51.660	51.582	56.818
<b>Non-coking</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	50.429	51.333	52.211	53.190	50.469
Arunachal Pradesh	0.251	0.299	0.221	0.073	0
Assam	1.113	1.101	0.602	0.605	0.664
Chhattisgarh	109.803	113.661	113.769	117.673	126.970
Jammu and Kashmir	0.023	0.024	0.020	0.019	0.019
Jharkhand	62.251	60.004	58.458	60.209	58.006
Madhya Pradesh	73.529	70.701	70.804	75.618	75.341
Maharashtra	41.005	39.336	39.159	39.134	37.223
Meghalaya	5.767	6.974	7.206	5.640	5.732
Odisha	106.409	102.565	105.476	110.132	112.917
Uttar Pradesh	13.968	15.526	16.178	16.090	14.721
West Bengal	23.081	21.623	24.186	26.437	26.886
TOTAL	487.629	483.147	488.290	504.820	508.948

(c) No foreign company has been given permission to mine coal in India so far. The quantity of coal exported to various countries during 2013-14 (Provisional) is given below:

Country	Quantity of Coal (in Million Tonnes)
Bangladesh PR	1.597
Bhutan	0.067
Kuwait	0.020
Nepal	0.376
United Arab Emts.	0.089
Others	0.002
TOTAL	2.151

(d) Exploration and proving of coal reserves is an on-going process. The period by which coal will be exhausted also depends on the annual domestic production. With the present condition it is expected that coal reserves will be available for more than 100 years.

#### Gap between demand and supply of Coal

1128. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of gap between demand and supply of coal in the country at present ;
- (b) whether Government has made any assessment of this gap during 2016-17;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to bridge the gap accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The demand for the year 2014-15 was estimated at 787 Mte at the beginning of the year. During the period April - Dec. 2014, the actual domestic supply was 441.6 Mte whereas the import of coal ( which is indicative of the gap between demand and domestic supply ) was provisionally placed at 156.35

Mte. In the Twelfth Plan projections, the gap between demand and domestic supply in 2016-17 was estimated to be in the range of 185-265 Mte.

(d) In view of persistent demand supply gap, the import of coal has been kept on Open General License (OGL). Consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. At the same time, in order to increase domestic production the focus of the Government is on facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

### **Strike in Coal sector**

1129. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent strike in coal sector has registered a massive loss in terms of money, man-days and production of coal;

(b) if so, the details of the participation of the unions therein; and

(c) the details of the estimated losses incurred in terms of finance, production of coal and its impact on power generation as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) CIL has informed that it is difficult to assess the actual financial loss during the two days strike *i.e.* on 6th and 7th January, 2015. However, the approximate loss of revenue was about ₹ 217 crores based on the average sales realization. During the strike the loss of man-days was 29475 and production loss was 1.5 million tonne. The unions which participated in this strike by serving strike notices were four Central Trade Unions *i.e.* INTUC AITUC HMS and BMS. They were also supported by CITU.

### **Coal mining by private companies**

1130. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to allow private mining of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private miners would be allowed to sell coal in free market; and

(d) if so, the details of pricing mechanism for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) As per Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973, a private company was allowed to carry out coal mining operations, for specified end use (captive use) only and the coal so mined was not allowed for sale. Further, in order to overcome acute shortage of coal in the country and augment its production, the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Second Ordinance, 2014 was promulgated on 26.12.2014. The Ordinance also amended the provisions of some existing Acts by inserting Section 3(A) in the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 and by amending section 11(A) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 thereby removing the restriction of end use from the eligibility to undertake coal mining, in the national interest. Under the said Ordinance, the word, “company” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

However, the coal mines presently being auctioned/allocated as per the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Second Ordinance, 2014 are for captive end use only.

#### **Coal to captive power plants**

†1131. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the captive power plants, not having their own blocks, are facing problems due to the new policy of coal block allocation; and

(b) if so, the mechanism being adopted by Government to provide coal to such captive power plants at reasonable rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 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 there under. The auction of coal blocks has been decided to be carried out in e-auction mode in order to keep the process

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

transparent. Under the provisions of the Ordinance and the Rules, companies with captive power plants may also participate in the bidding under e-auction of coal mines in order to meet their requirement of coal.

#### **Land damage due to mining**

†1132. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area of land damaged due to mining of coal in each State till date since independence and the area of land likely to be damaged in each State per year during coming years, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the authority responsible to reclaim the damaged land and area of land reclaimed till date along with the area of land made cultivable, State-wise; and

(c) the plans to make this damaged land cultivable by reclaiming it State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In order to reclaim the land damaged due to mining of coal, coal companies engaged in mining of coal adhere to the Mine Closure Plan(MCP) prepared by them for each Mine in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal. The concerned coal company is responsible to reclaim the damaged land as per MCP. However, specific details are being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Land in possession of CIL**

†1133. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in the possession of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and the details of resources and ways through which it was acquired, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the area of land in actual possession of the CIL and the area of land which is illegally occupied by others on which CIL is unable to operate; and

(c) the area of coal bearing/non-coal bearing land and the area which is still under mining and the area of land where mines are non-operative?

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Potentiality of drinking water**

1134. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what would be the potentiality of drinking water after 25 years;
- (b) by when Government would supply pure drinking water all; and
- (c) whether there are any challenges in this regard and if so, how Government would solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Anticipating greater urbanization, increasing demands for agriculture and industrial areas, increasing population, and unforeseen climatic changes, the overall per capita availability of water is likely to reduce after a period of 25 years. However, the National Water Policy 2012 envisages the following for protecting the potentiality of drinking water in future:

- Remove large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas.
- To provide improved water supply in rural areas with proper sewerage facilities.
- Least water intensive sanitation and sewerage systems with decentralized sewage treatment plants.
- Urban and rural domestic water supply should preferably be from surface water in conjunction with groundwater and rainwater.
- Where alternate water supplies are available, a source with better reliability and quality needs to be assigned to domestic water supply.
- Exchange of source between various water uses, giving preference to domestic water supply.
- Focus on water conservation.

(b) 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 Twelfth 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) However, there are challenges like drying of sources, erratic rainfall, depleting water table, new emerging contaminants in ground water, pollution due to industrial waste on surface sources etc.

Since rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply from safe sources. The Ministry would be providing financial and technical assistance to the States to achieve the objectives and meet the challenge.

#### **Toilets and piped drinking water in rural households**

1135. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural households in the country in which the facilities of toilets and piped water are available as per latest census, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide the facilities of toilets and piped safe drinking water to all the rural habitations in the country including Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) As per Census date of 2011, 30.8 % of rural households having access to piped water facilities and 32.7% households have access to toilets. State/UT-wise % rural households with access to toilet and with access to Piped Water Supply (PWS) as per Census 2011 is given in Statement(see below).

(b) and (c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Within the overall policy/guidelines, States are to implement the Mission by preparing Annual Implementation Plan.



In respect of rural water supply. The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which the financial and technical assistance is provided to all the States including Karnataka to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. A Budgetary allocation of ₹ 9250 crore has been provided for NRDWP in 2014-15. Further as per data entered by States on IMIS, a total of 676721 habitations have been covered with provision of piped water supply as on 4.3.2015.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise % rural households with access to toilet and with access to Piped Water Supply (PWS) as per Census 2011*

State/UT	% Rural households with access to toilet as per Census 2011	Rural households with access to Piped Water Supply (PWS)
1	2	3
A and N Islands	61.1	77.5
Andhra Pradesh	34.9	63.4
Arunachal Pradesh	55.7	59.3
Assam	61.5	6.8
Bihar	18.6	2.6
Chandigarh	94.3	95.2
Chhattisgarh	14.8	8.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.3	42.5
Daman and Diu	65.8	84.8
Goa	72.6	77.8
Gujarat	34.2	55.8
Haryana	57.7	63.6
Himachal Pradesh	67.5	88.7
Jammu and Kashmir	41.7	55.7

1	2	3
Jharkhand	8.3	3.7
Karnataka	31.9	56.4
Kerala	94.4	24.5
Lakshadweep	98.3	31
Madhya Pradesh	13.6	9.9
Maharashtra	44.2	50.2
Manipur	87.7	29.5
Meghalaya	56.9	28.7
Mizoram	87.1	41.4
Nagaland	77.7	51.8
NCT of Delhi	86.5	59.4
Odisha	15.3	7.5
Puducherry	40.4	95
Punjab	71.9	34.9
Rajasthan	20.1	26.9
Sikkim	85.1	82.6
Tamil Nadu	26.7	79.3
Tripura	84.6	25.2
Uttar Pradesh	22.9	20.2
Uttarakhand	55.0	63.9
West Bengal	48.7	11.4
	32.7	30.8

**Expert Committee to examine innovative technologies for toilets**

1136. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swachh Bharat Mission aims at attaining a 100 per cent open defecation free India by 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up an expert committee to examine innovative technologies for toilets and solid and liquid waste management;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a national telephone helpline will be installed for rural water supply and sanitation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims to accelerate Sanitation Coverage to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has set-up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. A. Mashelkar to examine innovative technologies for Household latrines and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

(d) and (e) Since Water and Sanitation is State subject, National level helpline may not be required.

#### **Drinking water crisis in Jharkhand**

†1137. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand region is surrounded by forest and mountains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tribal and other community people in the country and the State are faced with acute crisis of drinking water; and

(c) if so, the measures Government want to take provide drinking water in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State of Jharkhand is not surrounded by all sides from mountains and forests, however, majority areas of the State has hills, plateau and forests.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. As far as Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations are concerned, as reported by the State of Jharkhand in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State has 55352 Scheduled Tribes concentrated habitations, out of which 53065 habitations are fully covered and 2278 are partially covered habitations and 9 habitations are quality affected.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (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.

#### **Construction of toilets in school under SBM**

1138. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sent any proposal for construction of toilets in 2,400 Government schools under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to curb the increasing drop-outs, especially girls due to lack of sanitation facilities in the schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Central Government thereto including the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from Government of Maharashtra. After launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, school toilets are to be provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Progress of SBM in Maharashtra**

1139. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been set under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBN);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how far the Mission has progressed in Maharashtra; and
- (d) how many villages are targeted for supply of safe drinking water under the Mission in that State especially in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

(c) Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 1,92,015 Individual household latrines have been constructed upto 4th March, 2015 in the State of Maharashtra.

(d) Swachh Bharat Mission is concerned with Sanitation only, however as per information entered by State of Maharashtra on IMIS, during 2014-15, in Marathwada (Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Osmanabad, Beed, Latur) region, State has targeted 662 number of habitations out of which as on 04.03.2015, State has covered 299 habitations whereas in Vidarbha region (Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Washim, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli), State has targeted 856 habitations out of which 365 number of habitations are covered for provision of safe drinking water to rural households.

#### **Availability of toilets in households**

1140. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States in which availability of toilets in households is less than 20 per cent; and
- (b) the reasons for the same and the corrective steps being/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to bring such States at par with the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per Census 2011, the States of Jharkhand (8.3%), Madhya Pradesh (13.6%), Chhattisgarh (14.8%), Odisha (15.3%) and Bihar (18.6%) have sanitation coverage in rural areas less than 20 percent.

(b) The reasons of less availability of toilets in above States are as under:

- Individual household toilet is not regarded as a priority by a large section of the population because of old behavioral practice of open defecation.
- Some people cannot afford to build their own toilets.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

The following steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to improve sanitation coverage :-

- The State have been suggested to adopt community based collective behavior change as the preferred approach.
- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000/- for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now been provided under one programme.
- Guidelines emphasise generation of demand by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation to be promoted including Multilateral organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc is being promoted
- Monitoring is being improved to emphasis with Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage).

#### **Supply of piped drinking water**

1141. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people already getting piped drinking water;

(b) the number of those having their own water sources/having contaminated resources/having no source of water; and

(c) the expected expenditure to provide safe water to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the data entered by the States in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of total Rural Population of 89.93 crores in the country 44.69 crores have been covered with Piped Water Supply (PWS) as on 3-3-2015 .

(b) As per the data entered by the States in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS), there are 6,17,314 number of private water sources and 63,681 are contaminated delivery points/sources as on 3-3-2015.

(c) As coverage of rural population with drinking water is dynamic in nature no figures can be given regarding expected expenditure to provide safe water to all. In the year 2014-15. A Budgetary allocation of ₹9250.00 crores has been provided under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the financial year 2014-15.

#### **Pending drinking water and sanitation projects**

1142. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of projects of drinking water and sanitation are pending for the rural areas of the country especially in Assam;

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

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Both drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects. However for drinking water supply in rural areas, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects. This Ministry does not monitors/maintains the data regarding nos. of pending projects. However, as per the reports of States entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) as on 04-03-2015, 2,15,270 drinking water projects are ongoing in different States of the Country are given in Statement (*See*

below). Similarly, in Assam 10,754 schemes are ongoing. No sanitation projects is pending in Assam.

(c) Generally, drinking water projects like Hand Pump/ Bore well are completed within a year and mega multi village piped water schemes take time between 3 to 5 years. States are advised to complete these projects in time during review meetings/ annual action plan meetings/ video conferences by the Ministry.

***Statement***

*Drinking water projects ongoing in different States of the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Ongoing Schemes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2099
2.	Bihar	1932
3.	Chhattisgarh	25717
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	5388
6.	Haryana	1207
7.	Himachal Pradesh	757
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3896
9.	Jharkhand	25516
10.	Karnataka	43748
11.	Kerala	171
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16264
13.	Maharashtra	17934
14.	Odisha	29354
15.	Punjab	1616
16.	Rajasthan	3588
17.	Tamil Nadu	1762
18.	Telangana	2252



Sl. No.	State	Ongoing Schemes
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10356
20.	Uttarakhand	648
21.	West Bengal	2347
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	553
23.	Assam	10754
24.	Manipur	745
25.	Meghalaya	2828
26.	Mizoram	112
27.	Nagaland	87
28.	Sikkim	179
29.	Tripura	3460
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		215270

**Status of construction of toilets under SBM**

1143. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of individual household toilets, school toilets, anganwadi toilets and toilets in community complexes built during the last three years and the current year, so far, State-wise;
- (b) the details of fund allocated, released and spent for the above toilets during that period so far, State-wise;
- (c) the amount of central assistance for construction of a single toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) being provided to States;
- (d) when the rate of central assistance was revised; and
- (e) by when the every household and school is likely to be equipped with toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines(IHHLs), School and Anganwadi toilets and Sanitary Complexes constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last three years and current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven programme, hence no fixed State-wise allocation is made. The release of funds is based on the Annual Implementation Plan prepared by each States, available resources and the actual performance of States. The State/ UTwise Central share released and expenditure reported during last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Provision of incentive for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) is ₹12000, including central share of ₹9000.00 (₹ 10800.00 in case of special category States) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

(d) The rate of Central assistance has been raised with effect from 2nd October, 2014.

(e) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) SBM(G) aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. All schools are to be provided toilets, separately for Boys and Girls, by 15th August, 2015. The school toilets are being provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise no. of Individual Household Latrines(IHHLs), School and Anganwadi toilets and Sanitary Complexes constructed during last three years and current year*

S.N.	State	2011-12					2012-13					2013-14					2014-15 (Upto Feb, 2015)				
		IHHLs	School toilets	Anagn- wadi toilet	Sanitary Complex toilet	IHHLs	School toilets	Anagn- wadi toilet	Sanitary Complex toilet	IHHLs	School toilets	Anagn- wadi toilet	Sanitary Complex toilet	IHHLs	School toilets	Anagn- wadi toilet	Sanitary Complex toilet	IHHLs	School toilets	Anagn- wadi toilet	Sanitary Complex toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	486390	5169	552	25	195102	2461	515	6	138721	2148	1305	3	163448	85	0	0				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27781	4	76	39	5760	0	8	35	14433	30	148	36	7371	252	207	68				
3.	Assam	510243	633	120	27	273240	77	76	11	160602	633	195	0	74996	68	53	8				
4.	Bihar	839927	22575	1521	132	796699	17009	4822	214	161646	5076	1437	36	90044	658	11	11				
5.	Chhattisgarh	82496	1918	365	60	52045	1387	220	24	67457	0	18	7	34750	0	0	4				
6.	D And N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
8.	Gujarat	321357	5182	474	10	171977	4666	451	7	155268	1114	490	1	220529	0	0	0				
9.	Haryana	103913	657	633	97	62949	148	315	11	116426	915	718	7	88860	1890	1646	8				
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30066	802	132	163	5183	1215	1066	163	9170	638	38	148	50168	182	5	60				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	70626	2682	97	166	71900	2011	76	127	70884	363	4	39	6732	3	1	14				
12.	Jharkhand	53479	1228	1067	49	48500	613	684	43	76818	682	163	42	82006	1346	157	21				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Karnataka	414782	1062	1046	121	296429	1758	687	131	505697	1483	1416	88	560855	843	1121	115
14.	Kerala	2188	76	60	68	5674	34	322	49	39601	400	77	36	28534	294	16	33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	900769	43687	1856	140	558189	1033	804	88	515583	59	364	112	368180	66	0	26
16.	Maharashtra	519563	539	579	823	189306	159	5800	728	559042	20	311	319	250983	10	5	19
17.	Mamipur	55306	703	144	26	43917	0	53	11	35442	0	0	12	18435	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	51550	2077	595	40	14406	1603	130	36	29012	1678	158	18	23052	2222	139	29
19.	Mizoram	17237	0	236	26	4967	106	219	12	4524	689	81	14	461	35	5	1
20.	Nagaland	46318	304	168	31	22149	28	20	7	20102	646	283	12	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	359171	1984	3320	45	118318	1138	956	8	33759	373	45	25	102673	407	20	9
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	32535	5	1197	0	57421	345	620	34	3912	0	162	0	7473	0	268	0
24.	Rajasthan	730385	5297	2015	79	252800	15511	3421	70	266197	6730	5718	99	366340	871	496	25
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3443	166	100	192	2755	505	36	33
26.	Tamil Nadu	410794	5605	1202	177	324216	3095	2076	27	313402	1403	904	52	226516	1576	14	35
27.	Telangana	167892	2139	496	2	189177	1738	1059	6	180682	3686	1504	16	92618	956	0	8
28.	Tripura	24761	1035	777	41	7035	412	2	0	6077	65	871	46	20712	98	848	8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1613384	18	504	0	134873	30	80	34	789092	30	45	7	432621	2	0	3
30.	Uttarakhand	125051	192	29	15	97815	344	19	14	91084	169	21	3	40343	25	0	7
31.	West Bengal	800900	16898	9148	145	559115	19475	12176	99	608218	8500	5742	160	519382	6599	1658	37
TOTAL		8798864	122471	28409	2547	4559162	76396	36677	1995	4976294	37696	22318	1530	3880837	18993	6706	582

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise Central share released and expenditure reported during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (Upto Feb, 15)			(₹ in crore)
		Release	Exp.	3	Release	Exp.	4	Release	Exp.	5	Release	Exp.	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.13	48.65	98.37	37.49	145.24	116.92	116.10	57.14					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	5.11	9.87	2.11	5.19	12.55	10.23	4.27					
3.	Assam	122.51	122.28	119.43	94.59	41.81	67.05	97.98	37.13					
4.	Bihar	172.19	167.61	478.15	220.13	0.00	115.75	0.00	51.88					
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.02	32.86	57.32	16.78	0.00	32.78	19.53	12.64					
6.	D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
8.	Gujarat	43.08	35.25	39.49	34.98	52.64	50.57	156.07	68.01					
9.	Haryana	3.35	15.42	0.00	7.67	131.18	35.62	0.00	43.87					
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.70	12.75	16.67	16.59	30.50	22.62	65.20	17.89					
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.68	24.63	35.11	36.41	39.57	32.94	51.05	1.31					
12.	Jharkhand	72.65	23.35	41.93	18.87	0.00	40.22	0.00	44.34					
13.	Karnataka	87.09	41.15	159.51	69.64	65.95	158.41	312.57	230.91					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Kerala	1.59	9.88	0.00	9.52	43.01	25.11	13.66	14.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	150.76	167.00	257.80	179.50	660.39	312.06	0.00	150.38
16.	Maharashtra	58.00	83.91	124.09	62.81	36.46	109.68	236.11	95.05
17.	Manipur	10.88	7.01	35.09	17.14	0.00	10.83	3.29	4.63
18.	Meghalaya	11.16	32.91	25.40	12.89	103.04	46.35	0.00	17.05
19.	Mizoram	0.31	6.92	4.97	2.03	8.06	3.96	0.00	2.34
20.	Nagaland	1.74	13.71	23.03	3.89	0.00	17.81	20.87	0.80
21.	Odisha	111.72	46.52	0.00	33.09	0.00	18.52	0.00	58.66
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00
23.	Punjab	2.83	1.08	0.00	3.88	0.00	2.87	0.00	2.74
24.	Rajasthan	54.24	31.37	137.71	83.03	0.00	71.62	137.12	120.04
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	8.25	4.83	3.89	4.28
26.	Tamil Nadu	76.62	107.10	128.12	86.95	311.92	212.66	102.56	66.73
27.	Telangana	46.45	42.87	51.86	53.08	0.00	137.47	105.62	26.36
28.	Tripura	1.34	7.53	4.30	3.41	14.01	4.90	19.81	8.67
29.	Uttar Pradesh	169.21	120.56	256.85	201.44	376.32	250.96	237.99	126.13
30.	Uttarakhand	8.05	13.13	25.42	13.54	5.28	17.31	40.52	22.05
31.	West Bengal	141.24	115.14	306.38	199.75	111.47	180.92	371.52	179.77
GRAND TOTAL		1440.59	1335.73	2438.47	1521.21	2190.28	2113.26	2122.57	1469.50

**Piped water supply in A.P.**

1144. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had identified habitations which have piped drinking water supply in Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. As reported by State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on IMIS, State of Telangana has achieved a coverage 20572 habitations with Piped Water Supply and State of Andhra Pradesh has covered 33715 habitations with Piped Water Supply.

**Status of toilets**

†1145. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of toilets built in houses all over the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any comprehensive plan or any plan is proposed to make toilets available in every house;
- (c) the amount provided under this head for the scheme in every Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the details of special provision being made for this issue in the coming Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The State/UT-wise, total households and households with toilets as on 4.3.2015 is given in Statement (See below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at accelerating sanitation coverage to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats to promote cleanliness. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹12000, including central share of ₹9000.00 (₹10800.00 in case of special category States) and State share of ₹3000.00 (₹1200.00 in case of special category States) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households).

(c) The amount provided under this head for rural sanitation in 10th and 11th Plan is as under :-

	Amount provided (₹ in crore)
10th Five Year Plan	2170.00
11th Five Year Plan	6540.00

(d) ₹ 37159 crore have been allocated for Twelfth Five Year Plan for rural sanitation.

#### *Statement*

*State/UT-wise, total households and households with toilets as on 4-3-2015*

State	Total Rural Households	Rural Households with toilets as on 4.3.201	%
1	2	3	4
A and N Islands	45646	24542	53.77
Andhra Pradesh	7507268	2852007	37.99
Arunachal Pradesh	175924	94797	53.89
Assam	5659669	2536588	44.82
Bihar	21397335	4832714	22.59
Chhattisgarh	4429138	1854675	41.87
Goa	186392	113168	60.72



1	2	3	4
Gujarat	7029179	4083929	58.10
Haryana	3067907	2509247	81.79
Himachal Pradesh	1483569	1335743	90.04
Jammu and Kashmir	1683888	490450	29.13
Jharkhand	5158257	1604496	31.11
Karnataka	8514554	4081836	47.94
Kerala	5198467	4989809	95.99
Madhya Pradesh	12244063	4088329	33.39
Maharashtra	12540070	6834377	54.50
Manipur	431378	275109	63.77
Meghalaya	411610	266989	64.86
Mizoram	127119	101498	79.84
Nagaland	262939	150994	57.43
Odisha	9020100	1174559	13.02
Puducherry	90828	45425	50.01
Punjab	3192091	2411026	75.53
Rajasthan	11505710	3768609	32.75
Sikkim	58361	53791	92.17
Tamil Nadu	9540299	4812747	50.45
Telangana	4524554	1436180	31.74
Tripura	816631	537963	65.88
Uttar Pradesh	28720844	11344213	39.50
Uttarakhand	1551416	1173013	75.61
West Bengal	15167813	9517583	62.75
TOTAL	181743019	79396406	43.69

**Spread of water borne diseases due to drinking water and sanitation**

†1146. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what action is being taken by Government as swine flu is spreading mostly in slum areas due to dearth of drinking water and sanitation;

(b) whether despite the concern expressed by Government that the cases of Malaria, jaundice and hepatitis are on the rise due to drains and dirty water the action taken by Government are only on the papers; and

(c) what are the reasons that hand pump and bore well water in villages, which was considered to be safe, is now also infected by bacterias?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ): (a) Influenza A H1N1 (popularly known as Swine Flu) is an airborne infection and does not spread due to dearth of drinking water and sanitation as reported by Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) Malaria is a vector borne disease. Vector control measures are recommended for prevention and control of malaria. Hepatitis A and E are caused by Hepatitis (A and E) viruses in contaminated drinking water as reported by Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The concerned State Governments/ local authorities are responsible for sanitation and drain water management.

(c) Hand Pump and bore well water in any village which was erstwhile considered safe may get infected bacterially due to reasons like cracks in hand pump platforms, gap between bore well casing pipe and hand pump platform, rusting of riser pipes, insanitary soakage pits adjoining the hand pump, etc.

**Achievement of Swachh Bharat Mission**

1147. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was able to achieve any tangible result under 'Swachh Bharat Mission';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent, so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 29,74,455 Individual household latrines have been constructed upto 4th March, 2015. ₹ 1157.52 crores central share have been spent from 2nd October, 2014 to 4th March, 2015 as reported on Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Fluoride free habitations in Telangana**

1148. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Integrated Management Information System, 370 rural habitations have been identified as fluoride affected in Warangal district of Telangana during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details of habitations;

(c) what efforts the Ministry has made to make them fluoride-free habitations; and

(d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As reported by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State (including Telangana area) into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, 370 rural habitations in Warangal district of Telangana, affected with excess fluoride in one or more drinking water sources during the year 2012-13. The Mandal-wise details of fluoride affected habitations in Warangal district during 2012-13 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assist all the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State in providing safe drinking water, technically and financially, 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 technically 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) affected so high priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As a short term measure, all 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 suggested for completion of these community water purification plants in all these habitations including fluoride affected habitations is March, 2017 . These plants are expected to provide 8 -10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes only.

***Statement***

*Mandal-wise number of habitations as fluoride affected in Warangal district of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (now bifurcated and falls in Telangana State) during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Block	No. of fluoride affected habitations reported and population at risk	
		Habitations	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Athmakur	13	23972
2.	Bachannapeta	19	38815
3.	Bhupalpalli	5	4985
4.	Chennaraopet	0	0
5.	Cherial	25	56752
6.	Chityal	15	15480
7.	Devaruppula	0	0
8.	Dharmasagar	10	29361
9.	Dornakal	13	26529
10.	Duggondi	0	0
11.	Eturunagaram	0	0
12.	Geesugonda	7	18221
13.	Ghanpur Mulug	8	8706

1	2	3	4
14.	Ghanpur Station	3	2201
15.	Govindaraopet	0	0
16.	Gudur15	19554	
17.	Hanumakonda	0	0
18.	Hasanparthi	0	0
19.	Janagaon	21	25191
20.	Kesamudram	4	8595
21.	Khanapur	0	0
22.	Kodakandla	10	11812
23.	Korivi	27	17882
24.	Kothaguda	4	2320
25.	Lingalaghanpur	10	17877
26.	Maddur	10	7955
27.	Mahabubabad	26	45289
28.	Mangapet	0	0
29.	Maripeda	11	18090
30.	Mogullapalli	12	15085
31.	Mulug	0	0
32.	Nallabelli	0	0
33.	Narmetta	0	0
34.	Narsampet	0	0
35.	Narsimhulapet	14	14483
36.	Nekkonda	0	0
37.	Nellikudur	6	7585

1	2	3	4
38.	Palakurthy	6	6549
39.	Parkal	9	36039
40.	Parvathagiri	23	24877
41.	Raghunathapalli	12	25244
42.	Rayaparthi	1	880
43.	Regonda	12	16581
44.	Sangam	1	1899
45.	Shayampet	7	18768
46.	Thadvai	1	605
47.	Thorrur	0	0
48.	Venkatapur	0	0
49.	Wardhannapet	0	0
50.	Zaffergadh	10	21458
TOTAL370		589640	

**Grey water recycling projects**

1149. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the three pond system for treatment of grey water being successfully implemented in certain villages of Karnal district of Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to take up such projects in other States for recycling waste water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the three pond system for treatment of grey water in certain villages of Karnal district of Haryana.

(c) Government of India administers the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral component of SBM(G) and under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, menstrual hygiene management, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. As per SBM(G) Guidelines, for treatment of waste water the Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) technology may be used. This technology has also been circulated to other States for replication.

#### **Budget for girls' education**

1150. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated proportion of education budget being utilized for girls' education in the country;

(b) whether any financial incentive is given to girl students for improving their enrolment in secondary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount released and utilized under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Gender Budget of the Ministry of Human Resource Development provided for a total budget of ₹ 19985.47 crore for the year 2014-15 (RE) for girls' education.

Centrally sponsored scheme, "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" provides ₹ 3,000/- which is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age and after passing class 10. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass class 8 and (ii) all girls who

pass class 8 from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and enrol in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools.

The amount released and utilized under the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and the current year for all States including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*The amount released and utilized under National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education*

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Assam	-	0.18	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.62	1.51	0.88
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	3.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	9.45	-	-	-
5.	Goa	0.22	-	0.23	-
6.	Gujarat	19.12	-	10.39	11.72
7.	Haryana	-	1.30	15.97	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.59	-	1.80	1.69
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.76	3.07	3.71	1.72
10.	Jharkhand	8.07	-	7.65	-
11.	Karnataka	23.59	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	7.88	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16.55	34.12	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	16.71	15.28
15.	Manipur	-	0.26	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	1.95	1.58	-	-



Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
17.	Mizoram	1.25	-	-	1.33
18.	Nagaland	-	-	0.12	-
19.	Odisha	17.84	-	-	1.80
20.	Punjab	13.59	12.59	12.49	-
21.	Rajasthan	4.35	4.97	-	11.24
22.	Sikkim	0.12	0.19	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	18.47	15.78	-	25.92
24.	Tripura	1.37	1.17	2.55	-
25.	Uttarakhand	2.96	3.47	4.77	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.69	-	11.43	-
27.	West Bengal	-	5.71	3.75	5.83
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.04	0.06	0.03	-
29.	Chandigarh	0.12	0.26	0.21	0.18
30.	Delhi	7.40	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	0.47	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.15	-	-	-
34.	Puducherry	0.99	-	0.44	0.46
TOTAL		163.05	93.74	93.79	91.03

#### Assistance in enrolment of Ph.D programme

1151. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC provides assistance in preparing/drafting proposals for JRF qualified students in arts stream during enrolment for Ph.D programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme of coaching for minority community students in preparation of UGC-NET examination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Ministry has any future plan regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it does not provide assistance in preparing/drafting proposals for JRF qualified students in arts stream during enrolment for Ph.D programme.

(b) In view of above does not arise.

(c) and (d) The UGC is providing financial assistance for coaching for National Eligibility Test (NET)/ State Eligibility Test (SET) for SC/ST/OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities. The guidelines of the scheme are at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1910509\\_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-university.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1910509_Guidelines-for-Coaching-Schemes-university.pdf) and [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5954069\\_Guidelines-WH.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5954069_Guidelines-WH.pdf) for Universities and Colleges, respectively.

#### **Choice based credit system and NSQF**

1152. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish a choice based credit system and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF);

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for recognition of various skills in the form of certifications as the main component of credit framework?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has notified the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) on 27th December, 2013. The NSQF is composed of ten levels, each representing a different level of complexity, knowledge and autonomy required to demonstrate the competence commensurate with that level. Level one of the framework represents the lowest complexity while level ten represents the highest complexity. Each NSQF level is defined by a set of descriptors expressed as learning outcomes. The NSQF also provide for National Occupational Standards (NOS) to define the measurable performance outcomes required from an individual engaged in a particular task. The NSQF also deals with curriculum packages, horizontal and vertical mobility of the learners, etc. The NSQF is available at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NSQF%20NOTIFICATION.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NSQF%20NOTIFICATION.pdf).

The UGC has also published the guidelines on Credit Framework for Skill Development (CFSD) at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6925009\\_SkillNSQF.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6925009_SkillNSQF.pdf) for assessment of Skill Component and general education component, for levels 4, 5, 6, 7 corresponding to Certificate, Diploma, Advanced Diploma and B.Voc degree, respectively, in Vocational Courses under NSQF.

(c) As per the CFSD, the skill component of the course will be assessed and certified by the respective Sector Skill Councils. In case, there is no Sector Skill Council for a specified trade, the assessment may be done by an allied Sector Council or the Industry partner. The certifying bodies may comply with and obtain accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) set up under Quality Council of India (QCI). Wherever the university/college may deem fit, it may issue a joint certificate for the courses with the respective Sector Skill Councils.

#### **Appointment of Vice Chancellor of NEHU**

1153. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premier educational institution in the North-East, the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) is functioning without a Vice Chancellor for more than a year;

(b) whether the Acting Head is not competent to take major decisions for academic, financial and administrative matters and if so, this has been adversely affecting the functioning of the university;

(c) whether many senior faculty members are holding dual positions, adding to work load and affecting moral, since promotions have been kept on hold for more than a year; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to resolve the issues?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, consequent upon the acceptance of resignation of Prof. A.N. Rai from the post of Vice Chancellor of North Eastern Hill University, Shillong (NEHU), the senior most Professor of the NEHU, Prof. P. Shukla is holding the charge of the post of Vice Chancellor of the University. Ministry has already started the process of selection of a regular Vice Chancellor of the University.

(b) The incharge Vice Chancellor of the NEHU can take all routine administrative, financial and academic decisions of the University. As of now, there

are no major pending issues with the NEHU which are affecting adversely on the functioning of the University.

(c) and (d) NEHU has informed that the University has not received any complaint from the senior faculty members holding dual positions about adding to their work load and affecting moral for want of their promotions.

**Standards of teaching, research and qualities in higher education**

1154. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing mechanism put in place by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for maintenance of standards of teaching, research and qualities in higher education in the universities/colleges including private universities;

(b) whether the Government/UGC proposes to review the existing regulatory mechanism in the field of higher education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government/UGC to meet the emerging challenges of higher education sector?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching and research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through the following mechanisms, namely: framing regulations and schemes and; disbursing grants to the eligible institutions.

The UGC supports access and expansion by financing development of the Central Universities, recognition of new State Universities and Colleges, regulation of private and deemed to be universities and establishment of Community Colleges. The UGC conducts inspection of private universities. These Private Universities are also inspected by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees, constituted by the UGC, which includes representatives from the concerned Statutory Council(s), to check their compliance with the laid down regulations and gives them opportunity for rectification of defects and non-conformity with the regulations.

The UGC has notified several regulations with the objective of sustenance and improvement in the quality of higher education and for undertaking academic reforms. The regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>.

The UGC also laid down a list of Degrees specified for the Purposes of Section 22 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. No other degree can be granted by a University/College and Institutions empowered to grant degrees by an Act of Parliament.

In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC has laid out schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research covering areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival and promotion of indigenous languages. These schemes are at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/XII-Plan-Guidelines.aspx>.

The UGC has also informed that it has launched the following schemes for making higher education relevant to the needs of the society and industry, namely: Career Oriented Programmes (COC), Community Colleges (CC), introduction of degrees in vocational subjects and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Knowledge Acquisition and Upgradation of Skilled Human Abilities and Livelihood (KAUSHAL) centres in line with National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). The UGC, through collaboration with National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), has undertaken e-content development of post graduate programmes called e-PG Pathashala.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 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. While the UGC has endeavoured to regulate the higher education system in the country and promote quality and access, it was felt that the UGC could have done better, if it were strengthened and re-structured. The UGC has no mechanism to ensure follow up on regulatory instructions and enforce compliance with it. This inadequacy is on account of the limitations in its structure and processes.. UGC's entire functioning continues to be oriented more towards grant giving rather than regulation and enforcement of minimum standards. These limitations can only be overcome by a thorough review and amending the UGC Act, 1956 to meet the emerging challenges in the higher education sector.

The Committee is mandated to conduct a review of the present status of UGC and suggest restructuring and re-organizing of UGC for attaining even better performance to meet the desired objectives. The Committee is also mandated to suggest amendments to the UGC Act, 1956, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. 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).

The Government has also constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.K. Kaw, Ex-Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development for a review of the All India Council of Technical Education.

**Impact of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in higher education**

1155. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh is unlikely to hit higher education sector in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has already decided to establish following institution, among others in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh:

1. Indian Institute of Management
2. Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
3. Indian Institute of Technology
4. Indian Institute of Information and Technology
5. National Institute of Technology
6. Central University
7. Petroleum University
8. Agricultural University
9. Tribal University
10. AIIMS-type Super-Specialty Hospital-cum-Teaching Institution
11. National Institute of Disaster Management

**Uniform syllabus and examination system**

1156. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for introducing uniform syllabus

curriculum and examination system at National level upto Ten+2 and university level; 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) Education being in the concurrent list, States/UTs are free to adopt or adapt NCERT's syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks as per the State's specific needs for their schools. There is no proposal to enforce a uniform system and curriculum at secondary and higher secondary levels. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core along with other components which are flexible. In a meeting of the Council of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE) on 16th February, 2010, 21 Boards unanimously decided to adopt core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level. Accordingly, NCERT has developed core syllabi in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Higher Secondary stage in collaboration with COBSE and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Higher education warrants diversification of curricular provisions and it is precisely for this reason that universities are accorded absolute autonomy for designing the curricula and prescribing the syllabus. UGC has been requesting the universities from time to time to revise /update the curriculum which is an essential ingredient of any vibrant university academic system.

#### **Toilets in Government schools**

1157.SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided to Government schools for maintaining their toilets are insufficient;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked and utilized on the maintenance of the toilets in those schools in the present year and during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of Government schools who receive the said funds, the number of those with toilets and the overall number of such schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme annual maintenance grant @ ₹ 5000/- per school per year for schools with three classrooms

and ₹ 10000/- per school per year with schools more than three classrooms, for the maintenance of school infrastructure including toilets, is provided. In addition to this school grant is also provided @ ₹ 5000/- per primary school per year and @ ₹ 7000/- per upper primary school per year. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme school grant @ ₹ 50,000/- is provided in secondary schools. In pursuance to the national call to provide functional toilets for girls and boys in the schools, the Public Sector Undertakings / Private corporate have committed re-construction of 69083 dysfunctional toilets. ₹ 56.51 crore has been allocated from the Swachh Bharat Kosh for re-construction / repairs of 5245 dysfunctional toilets till 28.02.2015.

(b) and (c) Funds are released to States / UT on the basis of approved Annual Work Plan and Budget of respective State/UT. State-wise details of funds allocated and released by the Central Government under SSA scheme during the last two years and the current year is given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details indicating State-wise details of funds allocated and released by the Central Government under SSA scheme during the last two years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA
		Release	Release	Release	Release	Release	Release
(As on 20.2.2015)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A & N Islands	1089.28	67.13	612.35	0.00	147.81	65.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141049.46	35464.85	174715.39	19869.00	150950.08	8671.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43764.67	2437.16	19261.85	0.00	21713.34	137.57
4.	Assam	130881.60	12832.21	131820.73	7062.00	87462.85	8073.53
5.	Bihar	275462.25	13765.22	261013.11	6884.90	203208.79	14484.50
6.	Chandigarh	1772.64	70.37	3009.26	22.00	3904.93	116.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	85015.73	30897.19	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34	19018.66
8.	Dadra and N. Haveli	652.76	45.33	927.19	36.00	725.81	131.93
9.	Daman and Diu	433.12	55.00	145.54	180.14	72.77	51.44



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Delhi	4293.24	0.00	8322.82	443.43	5086.63	2114.07
11.	Goa	1013.04	0.00	1333.57	104.30	1286.83	323.15
12.	Gujarat	113918.08	8205.07	80559.63	0.00	78083.22	7576.35
13.	Haryana	33810.35	10112.48	35088.42	7204.27	41662.15	15018.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10737.30	2035.46	11453.10	21467.12	7012.97	3609.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50805.85	10935.54	89143.50	13578.00	50434.17	11532.91
16.	Jharkhand	56183.87	0.00	45010.71	11883.00	75775.18	1120.31
17.	Karnataka	68450.58	5641.75	65371.33	12883.00	66127.83	30185.93
18.	Kerala	13449.14	1526.89	20800.66	1719.00	21802.49	3979.65
19.	Lakshadweep	57.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	135343.30	46123.40	200408.56	52455.38	138063.83	20995.77
21.	Maharashtra	106854.62	985.28	65653.65	768.13	56988.28	23451.14
22.	Manipur	17362.44	4301.17	13193.93	4313.64	18136.98	4616.18
23.	Meghalaya	18670.78	159.70	28340.86	340.92	20014.36	58.62
24.	Mizoram	15317.60	6391.43	10657.69	3945.04	7780.75	1705.40
25.	Nagaland	11231.95	1661.77	15803.02	506.47	13114.00	-
26.	Odisha	104307.62	21542.51	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26
27.	Pondicherry	918.91	72.07	443.19	716.60	0.00	-
28.	Punjab	49472.68	25844.37	38323.72	9260.38	20477.26	4094.83
29.	Rajasthan	153520.11	8703.95	242488.70	26714.00	241192.14	33214.01
30.	Sikkim	2693.85	24.65	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	570.71
31.	Tamil Nadu	71637.13	27613.87	96827.48	35936.40	135819.79	33364.51
32.	Telangana	-	0.00	-	0.00	60538.39	-
33.	Tripura	12010.11	7017.66	15991.09	2365.62	11995.06	581.43
34.	Uttar Pradesh	375476.26	22086.62	466698.04	9680.00	449867.83	13730.96
35.	Uttarakhand	17941.10	9663.79	22043.51	7571.60	15880.92	5825.84
36.	West Bengal	258056.58	0.00	153196.42	76.52	71681.36	10743.70
TOTAL		2383655.62	316283.89	2473509.82	304096.06	2240994.41	299266.02

**Navodaya Vidyalaya in Non-Hindi speaking areas**

1158. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging implementation of Navodaya Vidyalaya Projects in Non-Hindi speaking areas by converting it into vernacular medium with three language formula application; and

(b) if so, whether Government would establish a Tamil medium Navodaya Vidyalaya in Maravamanglam village, Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana as villagers are contributing lands for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNVs) in all districts of the country. However, setting up of a JNV is based on the proposal from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not accepted/consented for implementation of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu till date. Further, the Scheme also does not envisage acceptance of land required for setting up of the JNV, other than through the State Government/UT Administration concerned.

**Common counselling for IITs and NITs**

1159. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start common counselling for admissions to IITs and NITs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Councils of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) decided to adopt common counselling for admissions to IITs, NITs and other CFTIs. The Technical Committee constituted to sort out the process flow differences between IITs and NITs counsellings has *inter-alia* recommended for joint seat allocation process, which is likely to be started from the academic year 2015 – 2016.

### Share of expenditure on education

1160. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of share of Central and State Governments in the total expenditure on education; and

(b) the details of funds allocated/utilised for education during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated/utilised and the share of Central and the State Governments in the total expenditure on education is given below:

Year	Expenditure on Education by Education and Other Departments (Plan + Non Plan) (₹ in crore)			Share with respect to Total (%)		
	Centre	States/UTs	Total	Centre	States/UTs	Total
2010-11	80660.73	212817.50	293478.23	27.5	72.5	100.0
2011-12 (Revised Estimates)	89652.98	261492.80	351145.78	25.5	74.5	100.0
2012-13 (Budget Estimates)	109223.31	294013.20	403236.51	27.1	72.9	100.0

Source: Annual Publication entitled "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2010-11 to 2012-13"

### Setting up of Model Schools

1161. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of Model Schools all over the country;

(b) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and schools opened during the last three years and the current year along with locations of such schools which have since been made functional, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by Government for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Model Schools, so far 2490 model schools in 23 States have been approved, out of which 1087 model schools are functional in 12 States.

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise details of proposals received, schools sanctioned and opened, and funds released during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The location of functional schools is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of proposals received, schools sanctioned/opened and funds released during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 31.1.2015)*

State/UTs	Proposal Received	Sanctioned Schools	Functional Schools	Non-Recurring funds released (₹ in crore)	Recurring funds released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	311	272	163	431.3	107.6
Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0	0
Assam	70	43	0	71.8	0
Bihar	0	263*	0	305.3	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2*	74	85.0	29.6
Gujarat	11	10	84	63.6	4.2
Haryana	0	0	36	53.9	29.9
Jharkhand	124	40	89	46.4	4.2
Karnataka	0	0	74	0	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	0	168*	201	398.2	68.5
Maharashtra	0	43*	43	49.9	2.4
Meghalaya	9	9	0	15.0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram	0	0	0	1.7	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	22.9	0
Odisha	51	162*	0	278.7	0
Punjab	0	0	21	0	19.8
Rajasthan	40	43*	66	134.7	10.3
Tamil Nadu	0	26*	44	50.9	22.6
Telangana	0	317*	192	500.7	85.5
Tripura	8	6	0	10.0	0
Uttar Pradesh	320	126	0	452.3	22.9
Uttarakhand	19	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	41	47*	0	114.9	0
TOTAL	1021	1577	1087	3087.2	412.9

\*Note: Schools sanctioned which were approved prior to 2011-12

### Statement-II

#### State-wise list of functional Model Schools

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
1.	Gujarat (84)	1. Viramgam 2. Bavla 3. Ranpur 4. Sanand 5. Jafrabad 6. Rajula 7. Dantivada 8. Deesa 9. Bhabhar

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		10. Deodar
		11. Dhanera
		12. Kankrej
		13. Tharad
		14. Vav
		15. Botad
		16. Bhavnagar
		17. Mahuva
		18. Palitana
		19. Ghoga
		20. Talaja
		21. Devgadhbariya
		22. Dhanpur
		23. Garbada
		24. Fatepur
		25. Kalyanpur
		26. Khambhaliya
		27. Okhamandal
		28. Una
		29. Sutarpada
		30. PatanVeraval
		31. Balasinor
		32. Abdasa
		33. Anjar

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		34. Bhachau
		35. Lakhpat
		36. Rapar
		37. Bhuj (Madhapar)
		38. Satlasanas
		39. Sagbara
		40. Kadana
		41. Jambughoda
		42. Ghogamba
		43. Godhara
		44. Halol
		45. Khanpur
		46. Morwa (Hada)
		47. Sahera
		48. Sami
		49. Santalpur
		50. Harij
		51. Radhanpur
		52. Vagdod
		53. Jasdan
		54. Maliya
		55. Vakaner
		56. Dhangdhra
		57. Malpur

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		58. Meghraj
		59. Uchchal
		60. Umarpada
		61. Nizar
		62. Songadh
		63. Chuda
		64. Dasada (Patdi)
		65. Halvad
		66. Limbdi
		67. Chotila
		68. Lakhatar
		69. Muli
		70. Sayla
		71. Dharampur
		72. Kaprada
		73. Banaskantha
		74. Danta
		75. Khedbrahma
		76. Dahod
		77. Zhalod
		78. Limkheda
		79. Santrampur
		80. Chhota Udepur
		81. Naswadi



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		82. Kawant
		83. Pavi Jetpur
		84. Dediapada
2.	Tamil Nadu (44)	1. Ariyalur
		2. Mangalore
		3. Karimangalam
		4. Palakodu
		5. Sathiyamangalam
		6. Thalavadi
		7. Anthiyur
		8. Kundadam
		9. Thaly
		10. Vepanapalli
		11. Veppur
		12. Nangavalli
		13. Sankagiri
		14. Veerapandi
		15. Pethanayakanpalyam
		16. Tharamangalam
		17. Kolathur
		18. Magudanchavadi
		19. Panamarathupatti
		20. Yercaud
		21. Jawadhu Hills

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		22. Thirunavalur
		23. Thiruvennainallur
		24. Kalvarayan Hills
		25. Ulundurpet
		26. Mallasamuthiram
		27. Nallur
		28. Panruti
		29. Pennagaram
		30. Ammapettai
		31. Mulanur
		32. Kollihills
		33. Shoolagiri
		34. Kelamangalam
		35. Kadavoor
		36. Nambiyur
		37. Idappadi
		38. Kadayampatty
		39. Konganapuram
		40. Thirukoilur
		41. Rishivanthiyam
		42. Kallakurichi
		43. S.pudur
		44. Thiyagadurgam

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
3.	Chhattisgarh (74)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Chhindgarh</li><li>2. Gidam</li><li>3. Kuakonda</li><li>4. Sukma</li><li>5. Bemetara</li><li>6. Bastar</li><li>7. Kondagaon</li><li>8. Jagdalpur</li><li>9. Tolapal</li><li>10. Dabha</li><li>11. Lohandiguda</li><li>12. Bastanar</li><li>13. Makdi</li><li>14. Bakawand</li><li>15. Pharsgaon</li><li>16. Baderajpur</li><li>17. Keshkal</li><li>18. Bhairamgarh</li><li>19. Bijapur</li><li>20. Bilha</li><li>21. Masturi</li><li>22. Mungeli</li><li>23. Pathariya</li><li>24. Pendra</li></ol>

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		25. Takhatpur
		26. Dantewada
		27. Katekalyan
		28. Konta
		29. Pamgarh
		30. Bagicha
		31. Kansabel
		32. Pathalgaon
		33. Kawardha
		34. Panadariya
		35. Pali
		36. Pondiuprora
		37. Khadgawan
		38. Manendragarh
		39. Bharatpur
		40. Narayanpur
		41. Orcha
		42. Lailunga
		43. DeoBhog
		44. Mainpur
		45. BilaiGarh
		46. Kasdol
		47. Baloda Bazar
		48. Bhatapara

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		49. Ambikapur
		50. Surajpur
		51. Udaypur
		52. Wadrafnagar
		53. Bodla
		54. Korba
		55. Kartala
		56. Kartghora
		57. Kota
		58. Marwahi
		59. Gourela
		60. Lormi
		61. Bhopal Pattnem
		62. Usoor
		63. Dharamjaigarh
		64. Bataoli
		65. Bhaiyathan
		66. Kusmi
		67. Lakhanpur
		68. Lundra
		69. Mainpat
		70. Odgi
		71. Pratappur
		72. Rajpur

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		73. Ramchandrapur
		74. Sitapur
4.	Madhya Pradesh (201)	1. Mungaoli
		2. Eshagarh
		3. Berasia
		4. Khaknar
		5. Burhanpur
		6. Gaurihar
		7. Bijawar
		8. Buxwaha
		9. Tamia
		10. Amarwada
		11. Parasia
		12. Jamai
		13. Bhitwarwar
		14. Ghatigaon
		15. Khirkiya
		16. Sohagpur
		17. Babai
		18. Bankhedi
		19. Shahpura
		20. Harsud
		21. Pamdhana
		22. Baladi (Killod)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		23. Panna
		24. Pawai
		25. Banda
		26. Bina
		27. Khurai
		28. Malthon
		29. Shahgarh
		30. Basoda
		31. Nataran
		32. Sirong
		33. Latari
		34. Alirajpur
		35. Bhabra
		36. Jobat
		37. Katthiwada
		38. Sondwa
		39. Udaigarh
		40. Anuppur
		41. Jaithahri
		42. Kotma
		43. Pushaprajgarh
		44. Ashoknagar
		45. Chanderi
		46. Baihar

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		47. Birsa
		48. Barwani
		49. Niwali
		50. Pansemal
		51. Pati
		52. Rajpur
		53. Sendhwa
		54. Bhimpur
		55. Ghoradongari
		56. Shahpur
		57. Gohad
		58. Phanda
		59. Badamalehra
		60. Chhatarpur
		61. Loundi
		62. Nowgong
		63. Rajnagar
		64. Harrai
		65. Batiyagarh
		66. Damoh
		67. Hatta
		68. Jabera
		69. Patera
		70. Patharia



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		71. Tendukheda
		72. Bagli
		73. Dewas
		74. Kannod
		75. Khategaon
		76. Sonkatch
		77. Tonk khurd
		78. Badnawar
		79. Bagh
		80. Dahi
		81. Dhar
		82. Dharampuri
		83. Gandhwani
		84. kukshi
		85. Manawar
		86. Nalchha
		87. Nisarpur
		88. Sardarpur
		89. Tirla
		90. Umarban
		91. Amarpur
		92. Bajag
		93. Dindori
		94. Karanjiya

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		95. Mehadwani
		96. Samanapur
		97. Shahpura
		98. Aron
		99. Bamori
		100. Chachoda
		101. Guna
		102. Raghogarh
		103. Dabra
		104. Morar
		105. Depalpur
		106. Indore
		107. Mhow
		108. Sanwer
		109. Kundam
		110. Jhabua
		111. Meghnagar
		112. Petlawad
		113. Rama
		114. Ranapur
		115. Thandla
		116. Baboriband
		117. Barwara
		118. Dheemarkheda

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		119. Katni
		120. Rithi
		121. Vijayraghavgarh
		122. Khalwa
		123. Bhagwanpura
		124. Jhirniya
		125. Bichhiya
		126. Bijadandi
		127. Ghughori
		128. Mawai
		129. Mohgaon
		130. Narayanganj
		131. Niwas
		132. Bhanpura
		133. Garoth
		134. Joura
		135. Kailaras
		136. Morena
		137. Pahargarh
		138. Sabalgarh
		139. Jawad
		140. Manasa
		141. Neemuch
		142. Ajaygarh

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		143. Biaora
		144. Khilchipur
		145. Narsinghgarh
		146. Rajgarh
		147. Sarangpur
		148. Zirapur
		149. Bajna
		150. Sailana
		151. Gangew
		152. Hanumana
		153. Jawa
		154. Mauganj
		155. Naigarhi
		156. Tyonthar
		157. Maihar
		158. Majhagawan
		159. Ramnagar
		160. Uchehra
		161. Ashta
		162. Ichhawar
		163. Sehore
		164. Lakhanadon
		165. Beohari
		166. Budhar

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		167. Gohparu (Pali no.1)
		168. Jaisinghnagar
		169. Sohagpur
		170. Agar
		171. Badod
		172. Karahal
		173. Sheopur
		174. Vijaypur
		175. Badarwas
		176. Karera
		177. Khaniyadhana
		178. Kolaras
		179. Pichhore
		180. Pohari
		181. Shivpuri
		182. Kusmi
		183. Majhauri
		184. Rampur Naikin
		185. Sidhi
		186. Sihawal
		187. Chitarangi
		188. Deosar
		189. Waidhan
		190. Baldevgarh

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		191. Jatara
		192. Niwadi
		193. Palera
		194. Prithvipur
		195. Tikamgarh
		196. Ghatiya
		197. Khachrod
		198. Mahidpur
		199. Ujjain
		200. Gohparu
		201. Karkeli
5.	Jharkhand (89.	1. Manika
		2. Kunda
		3. Lawlaung
		4. Barkatha
		5. Chauparan
		6. Tisri
		7. Gawan
		8. Bagodar
		9. Gandey
		10. Birni
		11. Dewri
		12. Dhanwar
		13. Giridih (Sadar)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		14. Burhmu (Murma)
		15. Kanke (Sukurhutu)
		16. Namkum (Hudidag)
		17. Lapung (Garai)
		18. Angara (Bedwari)
		19. Mandar (Gudgudjari)
		20. Chanho (Soparam)
		21. Simdega
		22. Kurdeg
		23. Kolebira
		24. Bano
		25. Balumath
		26. Barwadih
		27. Jhinkpani
		28. Jagarnathpur
		29. Tantt Nagar
		30. Bengabad
		31. Dumri (Balthariya)
		32. Pirtanr
		33. Borio
		34. Barhet
		35. Mandro
		36. Taljhari
		37. Littipara

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		38. Pakur
		39. Jarmundi
		40. Raneshwar
		41. Shikaripara
		42. Masaliya
		43. Tonto
		44. Sonua
		45. Ghatsila
		46. Dhalbhumgarh
		47. Chakuliya
		48. Bahragora
		49. Patmada
		50. Patna
		51. Raj Mahal
		52. Udwha
		53. Markaccho
		54. Jainagar
		55. Koderma
		56. Govindpur
		57. Ichak
		58. Barhi
		59. Sariyahat
		60. Ramgarh
		61. Tundi



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		62. Bero
		63. Erki (Tamarll)
		64. Karra
		65. Khunti
		66. Kisko
		67. Bhandra
		68. Jaldega
		69. Manoharpur
		70. Ichagarh
		71. Nimdih
		72. Dumaria
		73. Bishnugarh
		74. Poreyahat
		75. Godda
		76. Sundarpahari
		77. Boarijore
		78. Bishunpur
		79. Ghaghra
		80. Bharno
		81. Kamdara
		82. Basia
		83. Gumla
		84. Raidih
		85. Palkot

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		86. Amdapada
		87. Seraikela
		88. Kharsawan
		89. Kuchai
6.	Maharashtra (43)	1. Igatpuri
		2. Peth
		3. Surgana
		4. Trimbakeshwar
		5. Nandurbar
		6. Shahada
		7. Akarani
		8. Akkalkuwa
		9. Taloda
		10. Navapur
		11. Gagan bawada
		12. Mokhada
		13. Jawhar
		14. Talasari
		15. Dahanu
		16. Vikramgad
		17. Dhanora
		18. Aheri
		19. Sironcha
		20. Bhamaragad

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		21. Etapalli
		22. Hingoli
		23. Parbhani
		24. Selu
		25. Manwat
		26. Pathri
		27. Gangakhed
		28. Purna
		29. Jintur
		30. Mudkhed
		31. Umri
		32. Dharmabad
		33. Biloli
		34. Jalna
		35. Badnapur
		36. Ambad
		37. Ghansawangi
		38. Partur
		39. Mantha
		40. Bhokardan
		41. Dharur
		42. Georai
		43. Wadwani

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
7.	Rajasthan (66)	1. Masuda 2. Hurda 3. Asind 4. Kotri 5. Shahpura 6. Suratgarh 7. Sankra Pokran 8. Shergarh 9. Bap 10. Phalodi 11. Mandor 12. Renni 13. Laxmangarh 14. Ghatol 15. Atru 16. Chabra 17. Shahbad 18. Siwana 19. Shiv 20. Jahajpur 21. Mandalgarh 22. Nainwa 23. Hindoli 24. Talera

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		25. Mahua
		26. Dausa
		27. Lalsot
		28. Sikrai
		29. Sagwara
		30. Aspur
		31. Dungarpur
		32. Simlwara
		33. Raniwara
		34. Jhalarpatan
		35. Osian
		36. Karauli
		37. Merta City
		38. Didwana
		39. Kumbhalgarh
		40. Railmagara
		41. Rajasmand
		42. Amet
		43. Devgarh
		44. Khamnor
		45. Bamanwas
		46. Gangapur
		47. Khandar
		48. Pindwara

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		49. Reodar
		50. Todaraisingh
		51. Niwai
		52. Kherwara
		53. Ramgarh
		54. Bansur
		55. Barmer
		56. Chohtan
		57. Sahada
		58. Raipur
		59. Mandal
		60. Anoopgarh
		61. Sam
		62. Bilara
		63. Parbatsar
		64. Jayal
		65. Riyan
		66. Luni
8.	Andhra Pradesh (163)	1. Burja
		2. Etcherla
		3. Bhamini
		4. Pathapatnam
		5. Ponduru
		6. G.Sigadam

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		7. Laveru
		8. Ranastalam
		9. Jalumuru
		10. Polaki
		11. Kavity
		12. Itchapuram
		13. Sompeta
		14. Kanchili
		15. Vizianagaram
		16. Kothavalasa
		17. L. Kota
		18. Vepada
		19. Denkada
		20. Bhogapuram
		21. Nellimarla
		22. Gantyada
		23. Merakamudidam
		24. Dattirajeru
		25. Gajapathinagaram
		26. Mentada
		27. Therlam
		28. Kurupam
		29. Saluru
		30. Makkuvu

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		31. Cheedikada
		32. Raavikamatham
		33. Kasimkota
		34. Munagapaka
		35. Narsipatnam
		36. Sankavaram
		37. Tuni
		38. Gampalagudem
		39. Reddygudem
		40. Dachepalli
		41. Gurazala
		42. Rentachintala
		43. Durgi
		44. Karempudi
		45. Veldurthy
		46. Nadendla
		47. Nekarikallu
		48. Rompicherla
		49. Nuzendla
		50. Vinukonda
		51. Bollapalli
		52. Krosuru
		53. Ipur
		54. Darsi



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		55. Kanigiri
		56. Markapuram
		57. P. Dornala
		58. Racharla
		59. Cheerla
		60. Mundlamur
		61. L. Samudram
		62. Kandukur
		63. Ulavapadu
		64. V. V. Palem
		65. Tadipatri
		66. Yadiki
		67. Putlur
		68. Yellanur
		69. Garladinne
		70. Dharmavaram
		71. Uravakonda
		72. Vidapanakal
		73. Vajrakarur
		74. Gooty
		75. Pamidi
		76. Rayadurg
		77. Kanekal
		78. Setture

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		79. Kalyandurg
		80. Rapthadu
		81. C.K. Palli
		82. Ramagiri
		83. Kanaganapalli
		84. Ammadagur
		85. Puttaparthi
		86. Nallacheruvu
		87. Hindupur
		88. Amarapuram
		89. Agali
		90. L.R.Palli
		91. Rayachoty
		92. Chinnamandem
		93. Ramapuram
		94. Sambepally
		95. Valluru
		96. Penagalur
		97. Pullampet
		98. Khajipet
		99. Kasinayana
		100. Punganur
		101. Ramasamudram
		102. Baireddypalli

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		103. Kuppam
		104. Gudupalli
		105. Santhipuram
		106. Molakalacheruvu
		107. Thamballapalli
		108. Nimmanapally
		109. Kurabalakota
		110. Peddamandyam
		111. P.T.M.
		112. B. Kothakota
		113. Kalakada
		114. K. V. Palli
		115. Rompicherla
		116. Yerravaripalem
		117. K. V. B. Puram
		118. Kondapuram
		119. Duttaluru
		120. Kavali
		121. Kaligiri
		122. Venkatagiri
		123. D.V.Stram
		124. Tada
		125. Seeta Ramapuram
		126. Marripadu

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		127. A.S. Peta
		128. Kallur
		129. Orvakal
		130. Panyam
		131. Gadivemula
		132. C. Belgal
		133. Gudur
		134. Kodumur
		135. Gonegandla
		136. Nandavaram
		137. Yemmignur
		138. Pedda Kadabur
		139. Manthralayam
		140. Alur
		141. Aspari
		142. Maddikera (East)
		143. Pathikonda
		144. Jupadu Bungalow
		145. Midthur
		146. Pagidyala
		147. Pamulapadu
		148. Bandi Atmakur
		149. Mahanandi
		150. Velgode

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		151. Nandyala
		152. Gospadu
		153. Bethamcherla
		154. Sirvel
		155. Allagadda
		156. Rudravaram
		157. Uyyalawada
		158. Banganapalli
		159. Kolimigundla
		160. Owk
		161. Dhone
		162. Krishnagiri
		163. Kosgi
9.	Telangana (192)	1. Veldanda
		2. Dhanwada
		3. Kothakota
		4. Khillaghanpur
		5. Pebbair
		6. Kodair
		7. Deverakonda
		8. Gundlapally
		9. P.A. Pally
		10. Marriguda
		11. Nampally

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		12. Bommaramaram
		13. M. Thurkapally
		14. Pochampally
		15. Gundala
		16. Valigonda
		17. Choutuppal
		18. Narayanapur
		19. Garidepally
		20. Mattampally
		21. Damarcherla
		22. Miryalaguda
		23. Vemulapally
		24. Munagala
		25. Nadigudem
		26. Kethepally
		27. Shaligouraram
		28. Athmakur(S)
		29. Thirumalagiri
		30. Thungathurthy
		31. Penpahad
		32. Suryapet
		33. Gurrampode
		34. Nidmanoor
		35. Kanagal

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		36. Thipparthi
		37. Thripuraram
		38. Singareni
		39. Narmetta
		40. Cheriya
		41. Maddur
		42. Chityal
		43. Ghanpur Mulugu
		44. Mogullapally
		45. Mulugu
		46. Govindaraopet
		47. Venkatapur
		48. Parvathagiri
		49. Nekkonda
		50. Sangem
		51. Khanapor
		52. Geesugonda
		53. Chennaraopet
		54. Maripeda
		55. Narsimhulapet
		56. Mahabubabad
		57. Kuravi
		58. Dornakal
		59. Kesamudram

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		60. Nellikuduru
		61. Raghunathpally
		62. Kodakandla
		63. Ghanpur (Stn)
		64. Zaffergadh
		65. Linagala Ghanpur
		66. Thorrur
		67. Elkathurthy
		68. Saidapur
		69. Chigurmamidi
		70. Husnabad
		71. Koheda
		72. Thimmapoor
		73. Shankarapatnam
		74. Manakondur
		75. Ellanthakunta
		76. Bejjanki
		77. Veenavanka
		78. Tekurthy
		79. Kamalapur
		80. Kataram
		81. Maha Mutharam
		82. Malhar Rao
		83. Manthani Mutharam



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		84. Sulthanabad
		85. Julapally
		86. Odelā
		87. Srirampur
		88. Mallial
		89. Gangadhara
		90. Kodimial
		91. Boinpally
		92. Choppadandi
		93. Ramadugu
		94. Kathlapur
		95. Medipally
		96. Yellareddypet
		97. Konaraopet
		98. Gambhiraopet
		99. Musthabad
		100. Siricilla
		101. Mallapur
		102. Ibrahimpatnam
		103. Korutla
		104. Jagtial
		105. Raikal
		106. Ramagundam
		107. Velgatoor

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		108. Dharmapuri
		109. Gollapally
		110. Dharmaram
		111. Pegadapally
		112. Dharpally
		113. Sirikonda
		114. Sadashivnagar
		115. Nagireddypet
		116. Renjal
		117. Navipet
		118. Nizamsagar
		119. Banswada
		120. Varni
		121. Yellareddy
		122. Madnoor
		123. Nandipet
		124. Balkonda
		125. Dichpally
		126. Jakranpally
		127. Manchiryala
		128. Kotapally
		129. Kasipet
		130. Asifabad
		131. Narnoor

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		132. Jainath
		133. Adilabad
		134. Kuntala
		135. Bazar Hatnoor
		136. Gudihathnoor
		137. Boath
		138. Dandepally
		139. Mandamarri
		140. Kondapak
		141. Siddipet
		142. Nangunoor
		143. Chinnakodure
		144. Gajwel
		145. Mirdoddi
		146. Dubbak
		147. Narsapur
		148. Shankarampet-A
		149. Shankarampet R
		150. Manoor
		151. Jharasangam
		152. RC Puram
		153. Hathnoora
		154. Jinnaram
		155. Pulkal

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		156. Tekmal
		157. Regode
		158. Alladurg
		159. Andhole
		160. Raikode
		161. Munipalli
		162. Ramayanpet
		163. Yacharam
		164. Ibrahimpatnam
		165. Kandukur
		166. Maheshwaram
		167. Shamshabad
		168. Chevella
		169. Shabad
		170. Marpally
		171. Bantwaram
		172. Shankerpally
		173. Nawabpet
		174. Gandeed
		175. Kulkacharla
		176. Parigi
		177. Basheerabad
		178. Peddemul
		179. Tandur

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		180. Pudur
		181. Kosgi
		182. Chandampet
		183. Chinthapally
		184. Penubally
		185. Bachannapet
		186. Jangaon
		187. Karimnagar
		188. Bhimdevarapally
		189. Armoor
		190. Sirpur(U)
		191. Jagdevpur
		192. Manchal
10.	Haryana (36)	1. Tosham
		2. Siwani
		3. Bhattu Kalan
		4. Bhuna
		5. Fatehabad
		6. Ratia
		7. Tohana
		8. Agroha
		9. Barwala
		10. Hansi-I
		11. Hisar-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		12. Narnaund
		13. Uklana
		14. Alewa
		15. Narwana
		16. Uchana
		17. Kaithal
		18. Kalayat
		19. Rajound
		20. Ferozepur Jhirka
		21. Nagina
		22. Nuh
		23. Punhana
		24. Taoru
		25. Nangal Chaudhary
		26. Bapoli
		27. Hasanpur
		28. Hathin
		29. Hodal
		30. Palwal
		31. Baragudha
		32. Dabwali
		33. Ellenabad
		34. Nathusari Chopta
		35. Odhna

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		36. Rania
11.	Punjab (21)	1. Sangat
		2. Talwandi Sabo
		3. Mandi Phul West/Maur
		4. Khuhian Sarver
		5. Abohar
		6. Fazilka
		7. Jalalabad
		8. Mamdot
		9. Ferozepur
		10. Mansa
		11. Budlads-i/bhikhi
		12. Budlads-ii at bareta/budlada
		13. Jhunir-i
		14. Jhunir-ii at sardulgarh
		15. Lambi
		16. Muktsar
		17. Samana-i /samana-i at patran
		18. Lehra gaga
		19. Anndana
		20. Saunam
		21. Valtoha
12.	Karnataka (74)	1. Ramadurg
		2. Parsgad (Soudatti)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		3. Bilagi
		4. Mudhol
		5. Bagalkote
		6. Badami
		7. Hungund
		8. Bijapur
		9. Sindhagi
		10. B.Bagewadi
		11. Muddebihal
		12. Indi
		13. Aland
		14. Afzapur
		15. Gulbarga
		16. Chincholi
		17. Chitapur
		18. Basavakalyan
		19. Bidar
		20. Humnabad
		21. Aurad
		22. Lingasur
		23. Devadurga
		24. Manvi
		25. Raichur
		26. Sindhanur



Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		27. Yelburga
		28. Kustagi
		29. Gangavathi
		30. Koppal
		31. Rona
		32. Mundargi
		33. Dharwad
		34. Kalghatagi
		35. H. Bommanahalli
		36. Hospet
		37. Siraguppa
		38. Bellary
		39. Sandur
		40. Kudiligi
		41. Molkalmur
		42. Challakere
		43. Harapanahalli
		44. Pavagada
		45. Gudibende
		46. Bagepalli
		47. Chintamani
		48. Srinivaspur
		49. Bangarpet
		50. Mulebagilu

Sl. No.	Name of State	Names of Educationally Backward Blocks
		51. Gouribidanur
		52. Channaptna
		53. Kanakapura
		54. Holenarasipur
		55. K. R. Nagar
		56. Hunsur
		57. Mysore
		58. Heggadadevankote
		59. Nanjangud
		60. T. Narasipur
		61. Gundlapet
		62. Chamarajnager
		63. Yealndur
		64. Kollegal
		65. Panavapur
		66. Mallavalli
		67. Gokak
		68. Rayabag
		69. Sedam
		70. Shahpur
		71. Surpur
		72. Yadgir
		73. Jama Khandi
		74. Jevargi

**Hindi teaching in Tamil Nadu**

1162. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey about Hindi teaching in Tamil Nadu and other South Indian States;

(b) whether Hindi is taught in Government and private schools in these States, and if so, the details of their strength, class-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to popularise Hindi in these State, particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not made any specific survey on Hindi teaching in any of the South Indian States. However, the All India School Education Survey conducted by the Government includes report on Hindi teaching in various South Indian States including Tamil Nadu.

(b) Hindi is taught in both State Government schools and private schools in Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala. In Tamil Nadu, Hindi is not taught in State Government schools; it is taught only in some private schools besides CBSE schools and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha schools (Vidyalayas). As regards, details of their strength class-wise, there is no survey done.

However, their strength stage-wise (primary, upper primary and secondary) is given in the table below.

State	Stage/Class Primary (Classes I-IV/I-V); Upper Primary (Classes V-VII/VI-VII/VI-VIII); Secondary (Classes VIII-X/IX-X)	Number of Schools
Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Primary	Nil
	Upper Primary	25166
	Secondary	12122
Karnataka	Primary	Nil
	Upper Primary	22711
	Secondary	8227
Kerala	Primary	Nil
	Upper Primary	5463
	Secondary	3043
Tamil Nadu	Primary	Nil
	Upper Primary	2111
	Secondary	1457

(c) The Central Government through Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai, Tamil Nadu and its branches and in other States is popularising Hindi in South Indian States including Tamil Nadu.

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha runs Pracharak Prashikshan (Training) Colleges and Shiksha Snatak Training Colleges which impart training for the Hindi Course. It is also imparting training for the B.Ed. Course in Hindi through various colleges in South Indian States. Besides conducting examinations like Praveshika, Pravin, Visharad, etc. in Hindi, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha also conducts regular M.A., M.Phil. and Ph. D. courses in Hindi. It also offers P.G. Diploma in Translation and Journalism Course through Hindi medium. There are four Post Graduate Centres run by the Sabha at Chennai, Hyderabad, Dharwad and Ernakulam. There are ten part-time Hindi Vidyalayas (schools) in Puduchery (Pondicherry) also. By availing subsidy from the Central Government, 111 Mahavidyalayas (colleges), 75 one-teacher Vidyalayas (schools) and 300 part time Vidyalayas (schools) are functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Regional Centre, Mysore, Karnataka develops materials for Hindi teaching in various South Indian States and conducts regular teacher training programs for in-service Hindi teachers of schools of all South Indian States.

Central Hindi Directorate under this Ministry, has provided a grant of ₹3,03,59,990/- to 14 Voluntary Hindi Organisations in Tamil Nadu for the financial year 2014-15.

#### **Installation of boards with "tobacco free tag"**

†1163. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to install boards with a tag of Tobacco Free written both in English and Hindi in all schools in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) School Education administration is in the realm of the State Governments/UT Administration control including installation of boards with tobacco free tag in English and Hindi in Schools. However, the

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) issued circulars from time to time for installation of tobacco free boards in CBSE affiliated schools. The latest circular was issued on 07.01.2015.

### Opening of new IIMs

†1164. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to open some new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) from the next session;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to open another IIM in Gujarat also;
- (c) if so, the number of institutes to be opened along with the names of the places and by when the same is likely to be opened; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to open one IIM each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Punjab and Maharashtra. It has also been decided to start these IIMs from the ensuing academic session 2015-16.

(d) Does not arise.

### Opening up of Indian Institutes of Information Technology

†1165. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the locations and addresses of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) set up in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether any IIIT has also been established in Uttarakhand;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when an IIIT would be established in the State?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The details are given in Statement.

(b) to (d) All the State Governments including Government of Uttarakhand were requested to send a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model in their State. However, no proposal has so far been received from the Government of Uttarakhand.

**Statement**

*The Central Government has established four IIITs at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram which is fully funded by the Central Government. Locations are as under :-*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Place/Location where situated
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	Devghat, Jhalwa Allahabad – 211 011 Uttar Pradesh
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Atal Bihari Vajpayee - Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior	Morena Link Road, Gwalior – 474 010 Madhya Pradesh
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra - Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (PDPM-IIIT D and M), Jabalpur	Dumna Airport Road, P.O.: Khamaria, Jabalpur - 482 005 Madhya Pradesh
4.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD and M), Kancheepuram	Melakottaiyur Village, Off Vandalur-Kelambakkam Road, Nellikuppam Road, Chennai – 600 048 Tamil Nadu

2. The Union Cabinet, on 07.12.2010 approved a scheme “setting up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model”. The MHRD has approved a total of sixteen proposals for IIIT in PPP

mode under the Scheme of “Setting up of 20 IIITs in PPP mode” from fifteen States, as details given below :-

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	Place / Location of permanent campus
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Mallavaripalem village of Satyavedu Mandal in Chittoor, A.P.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Village Koonna, Godavari distt., near Kakinada, A.P.
3.	Assam	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Guwahati, Assam	Village - Bongora (Under Chayani Mouza), P.O.- Mirza, Distt.- Kamrup, Assam
4.	Gujarat	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Vadodara, Gujarat	Village Nimeta, Ta-Vaghodiya Dt. Vadodara, Gujarat
5.	Haryana	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Sonapat, Haryana	Village Killord , Sonapat, Haryana
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Una, Himachal Pradesh	Una, Himachal Pradesh
7.	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Dharwad, Karnataka	Village Thadasinakoppa, Dharwad Taluka, Dharwad, Karnataka
8.	Kerala	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Kottayam, Kerala	Village Vallichira, Meenachil Taluk, Kottayam District, Kerala
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Village Barkheda Nathu, Tehsil-Phanda, Distt- Bhopal, M.P.

1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Information Technology – Mawa, Distt. Pune, (IIIT) Pune, Maharashtra	Village – Nanoli, Tehsil Maharashtra
11.	Manipur	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Manipur	Village Ningthoupham of Kangpokpi Sub-Division of Senapati Distt. Manipur
12.	Rajasthan	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Kota, Rajasthan	Ranpur Industrial Area, Kota Jhalawar National Highway 12, Kota, Rajasthan
13.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	Village Sethurappatti, Srirangam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu
14.	Tripura	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Tripura	Bodhjung Nagar Industrial Estate, Khayarpur, Bodhjung Nagar, West Tripura
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Chak Gajaria, Distt. Lucknow, U.P.
16.	West Bengal	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Kalyani, West Bengal	Kalyani, Distt. Nadia, West Bengal

3. In pursuance of the 13th Schedule of the A.P Reorganization Act, 2014, Government of Andhra Pradesh, an IIIT is proposed to be established at Kurnool District in the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Vacancy of Directors and Registrars in IITs**

1166. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of IITs where posts of Director and Registrar are vacant, the duration of such vacancies and the reasons therefor;



(b) the time taken for each such post at each level of selection along with dates in each case;

(c) the date(s) by which such vacancies would be filled up, IIT-wise; and

(d) the number of vacancies in the faculty strength in each such IIT, the impact of such vacancies on the students and the expected date(s) by which the vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Selection of Directors in IITs is done by a Search-cum-Selection Committee through a two-stage process. In the first stage, performance of incumbent Directors is assessed, and if found outstanding, they are given another term. If not, the second stage of the process begins with the post being advertised. It takes about six months to complete the process. In case of Registrar, IITs have powers to fill up the posts on their own. The vacancy position is as under:-

Institute	Vacant Since		Reasons/Current Status
	Director	Registrar	
IIT-Patna	18.07.2014	In Position	Process has been initiated
IIT-Indore	01.01.2015	-do-	-do-
IIT-Bhubaneswar	18.08.2014	30.10.2014	-do-
IIT-Ropar	10.06.2014	10.07.2014	-do-
IIT-Jodhpur	In Position	2009	-do-
IIT-Kharagpur	-do-	04.11.2014	Selection has been done
IIT-Kanpur	-do-	14.01.2015	Process is being started

(d) The combined sanctioned strength of faculty in IITs as on 01.09.2014 is 6944 against which, 4308 are in position and 2636 are vacant. Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process and the Institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions.

#### **Campuses of foreign universities**

1167. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign universities have opened their campuses in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Ministry is of the view that entry of more foreign universities would improve the quality of higher education in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for allowing those campuses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Neither the University Grants Commission (UGC) nor the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have permitted any foreign educational institution to set up a campus in India.

However, the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) has undertaken a study on “Foreign Education Providers in India” and published its finding in 2012. As per the study, in 2010 there were 635 Foreign Education Providers (FEP) operating in India under different modes. These are (i) from their respective home campuses (440), (ii) in India with their own campuses (04), (iii) under programmatic collaboration (60), (iv) under twinning programme (54) and (v) under arrangements other than twinning/ programmatic collaboration (77).

(b) and (c) It is expected that the presence of high quality foreign universities may contribute to enhancing the existing capacity of higher education system; arresting the brain drain; enhancing education and research facilities to international standards and quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships etc.

(d) At present there is no law which allows the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India.

#### **Toilets in schools**

1168. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of schools in the country don't have toilets and if so, the number of such schools; and

(b) Government's plans with regard to construction of toilets in those schools?

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, 2.03 lakh government schools lack toilet facilities. The Government of India financially supports States/Union Territories *inter alia* to provide toilets for girls and boys in schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Under SSA and RMSA 88,728 new toilets have been sanctioned during 2014-15. In pursuit of the National call to provide toilets in all Government schools, private and public sector corporates have committed to construction of 1.58 lakh toilets in Government schools. Besides an amount of ₹ 56.51 crore has been allocated from the Swachh Bharat Kosh for reconstruction/ repairs of the dysfunctional toilets.

#### UGC-NET examination qualifiers

1169. SHRIRITABRATABANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of UGC-NET examination qualifiers during 2014, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The State-wise Statement of the number of UGC-NET examination qualifiers during June, 2014 test conducted by University Grants Commission (UGC) is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Number of qualifiers in June, 2014 test
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	855
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71
3.	Assam	368
4.	Bihar	487
5.	Chhattisgarh	202
6.	Goa	29
7.	Gujarat	217
8.	Haryana	1791
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	474
11.	Jharkhand	324
12.	Karnataka	1039
13.	Kerala	1654
14.	Madhya Pradesh	381

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Number of qualifiers in June, 2014 test
15.	Maharashtra	875
16.	Manipur	118
17.	Meghalaya	87
18.	Mizoram	30
19.	Nagaland	56
20.	Odisha	216
21.	Punjab	420
22.	Rajasthan	2672
23.	Sikkim	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	505
25.	Tripura	47
26.	Uttarakhand	308
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7286
28.	West Bengal	1154
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	4
30.	Chandigarh	441
31.	Delhi	2530
32.	Puducherry	131

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted UGC-NET examination for the first time on 28th December, 2014. The result of the same has yet not been declared.

#### **Student teacher ratio in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

1170. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether student-teacher ratio has increased or decreased in Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The student-teacher ratio in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas has remained almost the same during the last three years including the current year as indicated in the table given below:-

Year	Student Strength	Sanctioned Teachers Strength	Student – Teacher Ratio
2012-13	232458	12534	18.55 : 1
2013-14	237785	12729	18.68 : 1
2014-15	241182	12917	18.67 : 1
(as on 31.12.14)			

#### **Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1171. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are teaching post vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of 44,529 sanctioned teaching posts, 8557 posts of teachers are vacant in different Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country.

(b) The recruitment of teaching staff upto the year 2013-14 is in the final stage. However, some vacancies still exist due to unanticipated reasons such as resignations, voluntary retirement / death of teachers, opening of new KVs, non-joining of direct recruit etc.

#### **Discrimination against dalit and muslim kids in schools**

1172. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 39 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th July, 2014 and state:

(a) the improvement registered in incidents of discrimination against dalit and muslim kids in schools;

(b) whether Government has monitored the situation; and

(c) if so, the feedback received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for provisions for equity and non-discrimination against the children of disadvantage groups. The Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of Sections 8 and 9 of the RTE Act regarding non-discrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools and for the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines.

38 Independent Monitoring Institutions have been engaged to monitor the implementation of key centrally sponsored schemes in all States/UTs. The feedback, if any, provided by these institutions regarding incidents of discrimination against dalit and muslim kids in schools, is forwarded to respective States/ UTs for taking corrective action.

#### **Fake mark sheets, degrees and diplomas**

1173. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake mark sheets, degrees, diplomas etc. are in circulation on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to curb the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) While such instances have been reported, since universities are autonomous entities, created by both the Central Government and State Governments, such data is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has circulated the draft National Academic Depository Bill, 2015 for inter-Ministerial consultations. The Bill envisages online storage, verification and authentication of academic awards by the depository.

**Immoral activities in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

†1174. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for immoral activities being committed at present in the Navodaya Vidyalayas where both the poor as well as well-to-do families encourage their wards to study;

(b) whether prompt penal action is being taken in those Navodaya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh where such complaints have been registered; and

(c) by when Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas would be opened in those districts of that State where no such Vidyalayas exists so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Wherever any complaint of immoral activities involving any staff member/students is received, immediate action is taken. However no specific reasons can be attributed to the same.

(c) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up one JNV in each district of the country. The opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on the offer from the State Government to provide land free of cost alongwith sufficient temporary accommodation to run the school till completion of permanent Vidyalaya building.

New Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Civil Sector are opened on receipt of a proposal from the concerned Ministry of Government of India/State Government/District authority/Organization of employees belonging to eligible categories, in the prescribed format, committing thereby availability of the requisite resources like land as per prescribed norms, temporary accommodation etc.

**Shortage of schools and trained teachers**

1175. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories of the country are facing shortage of schools and trained teachers in the country;

(b) whether the above aspect is in violation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE);

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has devised an action plan to address the above issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per the Section 6 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, all States/ UTs have defined the neighbourhood norms for opening of schools. It is estimated that about 98% habitations have access to Primary Schools and 96% have access to Upper Primary Schools. Residual gaps are reported in some States namely, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms have been revised to ensure the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as stipulated in the RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA, a total of 19.85 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned so far, against which 15.06 lakh teacher posts have been filled up till 31.03.2014.

There are 4.50 lakh untrained teachers at elementary level, as on May, 2014. State Governments/UT Administrations have been financially supported under SSA to provide training to untrained teachers through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

#### **Trained teachers in elementary and secondary schools**

1176. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of trained teachers in the elementary and secondary schools along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the specific measures being taken to improve the quality of teachings; and

(c) the nature of coordination between the Centre and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System



for Education (U-DISE) – 2013-14, the percentage of trained teachers in schools are 82.89% and 87.61% at elementary and secondary level respectively.

(b) and (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), both Centrally Sponsored schemes, are implemented in coordination with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Financial assistance is provided under the SSA, for several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres and a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to measure pupil performance. For secondary education, the RMSA programme similarly, provides for in-service teacher training and academic support to schools for improving teacher performance.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. State Governments have introduced Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to recruit professionally qualified teachers. The National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE), 2009 has been developed by the NCTE which provides the broad framework on which teacher education courses should be run. The NCTE has revised its Regulations and norms and Standards for teacher education programme with a view to ensure that rigorous and contextual pre-service teacher training programme are offered to those desirous of entering the teaching profession.

#### **Basic amenities in schools**

1177. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of schools in the country

lack access to basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, playground, furniture and electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such schools, State/UT-wise and the steps being taken by Government to provide basic amenities in schools;

(c) the details of funds allocated/ disbursed by Government for these purposes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives for providing toilet facilities in all schools?

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, status of Government schools lacking access to basic facilities *viz.* toilets, electricity, drinking water and playground, State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Government of India financially supports all States and Union Territories (UT), for augmentation and improvement of school infrastructure under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. Under the SSA 9,74,632 toilets, 2,36,687 drinking water facilities and under RMSA 10,513 new secondary school buildings, strengthening of 35,701 existing secondary school buildings has been sanctioned upto 2014-15. In addition, in pursuit of the National call to provide toilets in all Government schools within a year, private and public sector corporates have committed to construction of 1.58 lakh toilets.

(c) State-wise details of funds released by Central Government under SSA and RMSA scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation *vs.* Delhi Administration and Others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, *inter alia*, drinking water and toilets facilities, if not already provided, within six months to schools.

**Statement I**

*Details indicating State-wise position on number of Government schools lacking access to basic amenities like toilets, electricity, drinking water and playground*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Schools without facilities			
		Toilets	Electricity	Water	Playground
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A & N Islands	25	47	2	158
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24964	3848	4830	40,424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2650	2424	778	2,202
4.	Assam	19031	41670	7150	24,432
5.	Bihar	24026	68976	5426	47,846
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	10214	22427	2271	25,309
8.	D & N Haveli	47	11	0	191
9.	Daman & Diu	4	0	0	52
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	587
11.	Goa	198	10	1	658
12.	Gujarat	1080	97	9	9,598
13.	Haryana	905	214	29	3,305
14.	Himachal Pradesh	973	858	165	2,438
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	9680	20409	2805	17,167
16.	Jharkhand	6361	37096	3662	29,048

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	266	302	29	20,197
18.	Kerala	180	314	56	2,527
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	32
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16307	98290	4953	51,146
21.	Maharashtra	1997	6039	688	14,745
22.	Manipur	201	2569	430	1,663
23.	Meghalaya	3885	6376	3092	5,271
24.	Mizoram	666	718	150	1,050
25.	Nagaland	362	1871	822	1,739
26.	Odisha	19009	43971	1857	44,158
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	204
28.	Punjab	1275	0	44	169
29.	Rajasthan	4488	51933	4132	50,776
30.	Sikkim	37	357	35	311
31.	Tamil Nadu	5583	668	0	11,834
32.	Telangana	17672	2990	4892	0
33.	Tripura	366	3236	533	1,626
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5568	86148	3551	48,642
35.	Uttarakhand	1562	4727	817	8,578
36.	West Bengal	23736	49286	1344	53,801
TOTAL		203318	557882	54553	521,893

**Statement-II**

*Details indicating State-wise details of funds allocated and released by the Central Government under SSA and RMSA scheme during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		SSA Release	RMSA Release	SSA Release	RMSA Release	SSA Release	RMSA Release	SSA Release	RMSA Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A and N Islands	907.36	105.21	1089.28	67.13	612.35	0.00	147.81	65.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	32831.56	141049.46	35464.85	174715.39	19869.00	150950.08	8671.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10	2023.82	43764.67	2437.16	19261.85	0.00	21713.34	137.57
4.	Assam	106921.15	8345.74	130881.60	12832.21	131820.73	7062.00	87462.85	8073.53
5.	Bihar	185108.20	2350.20	275462.25	13765.22	261013.11	6884.90	203208.79	14484.50
6.	Chandigarh	1611.21	234.55	1772.64	70.37	3009.26	22.00	3904.93	116.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	34469.36	85015.73	30897.19	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34	19018.66
8.	Dadra and N. Haveli	564.35	125.65	652.76	45.33	927.19	36.00	725.81	131.93
9.	Daman and Diu	257.06	129.43	433.12	55.00	145.54	180.14	72.77	51.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Delhi	3783.29	397.00	4293.24	0.00	8322.82	443.43	5086.63	2114.07
11.	Goa	1079.14	312.44	1013.04	0.00	1333.57	104.30	1286.83	323.15
12.	Gujarat	88027.79	1524.60	113918.08	8205.07	80559.63	0.00	78083.22	7576.35
13.	Haryana	40461.41	17555.66	33810.35	10112.48	35088.42	7204.27	41662.15	15018.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	5766.00	10737.30	2035.46	11453.10	21467.12	7012.97	3609.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50	9636.72	50805.85	10935.54	89143.50	13578.00	50434.17	11532.91
16.	Jharkhand	57903.46	1794.02	56183.87	0.00	45010.71	11883.00	75775.18	1120.31
17.	Karnataka	62788.35	4890.30	68450.58	5641.75	65371.33	12883.00	66127.83	30185.93
18.	Kerala	17021.85	1909.58	13449.14	1526.89	20800.66	1719.00	21802.49	3979.65
19.	Lakshadweep	127.86	73.50	57.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.83	2.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	24239.46	135343.30	46123.40	200408.56	52455.38	138063.83	20995.77
21.	Maharashtra	117962.58	7399.20	106854.62	985.28	65653.65	768.13	56988.28	23451.14
22.	Manipur	3940.55	3813.18	17362.44	4301.17	13193.93	4313.64	18136.98	4616.18
23.	Meghalaya	14410.60	1239.48	18670.78	159.70	28340.86	340.92	20014.36	58.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Mizoram	10814.05	3623.18	15317.60	6391.43	10657.69	3945.04	7780.75	1705.40
25.	Nagaland	9798.33	2825.63	11231.95	1661.77	15803.02	506.47	13114.00	-
26.	Odisha	92719.98	12886.89	104307.62	21542.51	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26
27.	Pondicherry	757.62	196.10	918.91	72.07	443.19	716.60	0.00	-
28.	Punjab	48112.44	8940.07	49472.68	25844.37	38323.72	9260.38	20477.26	4094.83
29.	Rajasthan	148580.86	14689.09	153520.11	8703.95	242488.70	26714.00	241192.14	33214.01
30.	Sikkim	4022.84	691.72	2693.85	24.65	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	570.71
31.	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	19719.00	71637.13	27613.87	96827.48	35936.40	135819.79	33364.51
32.	Telangana	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	60538.39	-
33.	Tripura	17493.76	723.12	12010.11	7017.66	15991.09	2365.62	11995.06	581.43
34.	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	20448.00	375476.26	22086.62	466698.04	9680.00	449867.83	13730.96
35.	Uttarakhand	20892.49	3406.65	17941.10	9663.79	22043.51	7571.60	15880.92	5825.84
36.	West Bengal	177652.74	274.07	258056.58	0.00	153196.42	76.52	71681.36	10743.70
TOTAL		2077538.33	249590.18	2383655.62	316283.89	2473509.82	304096.06	2240994.41	299266.02

**Reintroduction of board exams for Class-X**

1178. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rationale behind the proposal to re-introduce board exams for class ten students;
- (b) whether Government has constituted any committee to look into the implications of the proposal;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government have plans to set up counseling centres to allay fears among the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Currently, Ministry of Human Resource Development have no fructified proposal to re-introduce board exams for class ten of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). However, CBSE reviews the curriculum for updation from time to time.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

**Online courses under SWAYAM**

1179. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the plan for formation of consortium of premier institutions and universities to offer flipped online courses under SWAYAM;
- (b) whether any progress has taken place in the above programme in terms of collaborations and content creation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the detailed timeline, budget and implementation roadmap for the programme; and
- (e) whether due steps are being taken to make it accessible to village and semi-urban areas with poor internet connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Sir, presently there is no such plan.



(b) to (d) As far as content creation is concerned, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), more than 810 web and video courses in various disciplines in engineering and science are available on-line through National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL). E-content for 8 undergraduate subjects has also been generated by the Consortium of Educational Communication (CEC) in collaboration with its Media Centers. Over 126 Virtual Labs in 9 Engineering and Science disciplines, comprising more than 770 experiments are currently ready for use and available. 1500 Spoken Tutorials are available on line. Further large number of courses for design have also been created.

(e) The Ministry has no role regarding internet connectivity in villages and semi-urban areas.

#### **Publication of a series on martyrs**

1180. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government/NCERT proposes to publish a series on martyrs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives thereof;
- (c) whether Government has consulted/sought suggestions from the State Governments in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) It was decided in the General Council of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) meeting held on 03.02.2015 that NCERT will publish a book (VEER GATHA) on the stories of war heroes in consultation with the Ministry of Defence and State Governments.

#### **Exam centric system of education**

†1181. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether education system in the country is exam-centric and lacks in focus on skill development;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the students seeking enrolment to a class lack the skill required for that level, and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal or proposes to formulate a policy on improvement of skills among students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The present education system has less emphasis on practical training and more on theoretical learning. Hence, a large number of the students entering a class lack the Skills required for that level.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had issued a notification of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) on 03rd September, 2012 for vocationalisation of higher education system and integration with the national skill development. Accordingly, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified AICTE Regulation 2012 (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Providers under NVEQF). However, NVEQF has been superseded by National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), which has been notified by the Ministry of Finance on 27th December, 2013.

This Ministry has also introduced Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Credit Framework for Skills, which allows vertical and lateral mobility within vocational education system. The credit framework defines the rules for credit allotment and follows the NSQF regulatory framework. The credit framework clearly States the credit assessment requirements for skills.

#### **Reservation for OBCs in central universities**

1182. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Assistant Professor positions reserved for OBCs since implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Central Universities particularly University of Hyderabad, have not filled-in the shortfall of teaching positions of OBCs by 27 per cent at the level of Assistant Professor;

- (c) if so, the details thereof, University-wise;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that University Grants Commission is not monitoring the roster register of each central university; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had issued necessary instructions to all Central Universities for OBC reservation that the 27% OBC reservation is applicable in all Central Educational Institutions in direct recruitment at the Assistant Professor level only w.e.f. 24.1.2007.

A Statement of Teaching position as on 01.01.2015 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities under the purview of UGC is given in Statement.

(d) and (e) The UGC had issued a circular to all Central Universities with the request to implement the 27% reservation policy of Government of India in respect of OBCs for filling up the teaching posts at the level of Lecturer with immediate effect except Minority Institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution of India.

The UGC is issuing instructions from time to time to all the Universities receiving grant-in-aid from the public fund for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PWD/OBC Reservation Policy of the Govt./UGC and also for (ii) filling up of backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts except in Minorities Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

Further, the UGC has since requested all the Central Universities for (i) strict compliance of reservation policy, (ii) display of reservation roster on University's website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog vacancies for SC/ST/OBC as on 1.11.2008 and Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009 failing which UGC would be constrained to withhold the grant particularly non-plan (non salary) grant.

*Details of Teaching position as on 1.1.2015 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Reservation wise Teaching staff strength as on 1.1.2015 in Central Universities																			
			No. of sanctioned posts						No. of Existing Posts						No of Vacant Posts							
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL		
1		2	3	4	5						6						7					
NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES																						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	29	6	3	0	1	39	19	1	1	0	1	22	10	5	2	0	0	17	
			Associate Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	40	0	0	0	1	41	15	11	5	0	1	32	
			Assistant Professor	91	29	14	51	5	190	89	19	10	31	4	153	2	10	4	20	1	37	
			Professor	82	16	8	0	2	108	62	10	0	0	0	72	20	6	8	0	2	36	
			Associate Professor	174	34	17	0	4	229	161	7	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59	
		University of Hyderabad	Assistant Professor	130	32	16	33	8	219	110	24	12	18	7	171	20	8	4	15	1	48	
			Professor	26	4	2	0	0	32	19	2	1	0	0	22	7	2	1	0	0	10	
			Associate Professor	50	6	3	0	1	60	34	5	1	0	1	41	16	1	2	0	0	19	
			Assistant Professor	74	22	14	32	3	145	70	19	14	22	0	125	4	3	0	10	3	20	
			Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58	17	1	1	0	0	19	29	7	3	0	0	39	
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	35	2	0	0	0	37	49	14	8	0	0	71	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7															
3. Delhi	University of Delhi	Assistant Professor	135	39	19	72	2	267	93	24	11	45	1	174	42	15	8	27	1	93	
		Professor Associate	197	39	19	0	9	264	117	3	0	0	0	0	120	80	36	19	0	9	144
		Professor	480	97	48	0	23	648	256	6	0	0	0	2	264	224	91	48	0	21	384
		Assistant Professor	378	119	59	214	24	794	295	53	23	37	14	422	83	66	36	177	10	372	
		Professor	125	0	0	0	1	126	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	42	0	0	0	1	43
		Professor Associate	198	0	0	0	3	201	167	0	0	0	0	0	167	31	0	0	0	3	34
		Professor Assistant	405	67	20	0	10	502	346	67	20	0	6	439	59	0	0	0	4	63	
		Professor	157	27	13	0	8	205	93	6	1	0	2	102	64	21	12	0	6	103	
		Professor Associate	280	51	24	0	11	366	186	12	4	0	2	204	94	39	20	0	9	162	
		Assistant Professor	220	44	19	44	11	338	175	29	9	18	7	238	45	15	10	26	4	100	
4. Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harsingh Gour Vish.	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45	
		Associate	71	13	7	0	2	93	35	2	0	0	0	37	36	11	7	0	2	56	
		Professor Assistant	87	28	14	50	6	185	126	43	7	43	2	221	-39	-15	7	7	4	-36	
		Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	9	2	1	0	0	12	
	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	4	43	11	1	0	0	0	12	19	5	3	0	4	31	
		Assistant	42	13	6	23	4	88	31	10	4	20	0	65	11	3	2	3	4	23	

1	2	3	4	5					6					7								
5.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	14	3	1	0	0	18	11	1	0	0	0	12	3	2	1	0	0	6	
			Associate																			
			Professor	13	2	0	0	0	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Assistant																			
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	28	9	4	16	2	59	21	6	1	10	2	40	7	3	3	6	0	19	
			Associate																			
			Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	30	1	0	0	1	32	23	8	4	0	0	0	35
			Assistant																			
7.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	87	15	0	0	3	105	22	6	10	0	1	39	
			Associate																			
			Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	143	33	17	34	9	236	18	8	3	12	1	42	
			Assistant																			
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	16	0	0	0	0	16	17	6	3	0	1	27	
			Associate																			
			Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	35	2	0	0	1	38	28	10	6	0	2	46	
			Assistant																			
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	207	15	4	19	4	249	-45	36	21	73	7	92	
			Associate																			
			Professor	192	0	0	0	0	192	113	0	0	0	0	113	79	0	0	0	0	79	
			Assistant																			
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	374	0	0	0	0	374	267	0	0	0	0	267	107	0	0	0	107		
			Associate																			
			Professor	951	0	0	0	0	951	764	0	0	0	0	764	187	0	0	0	0	187	
			Assistant																			
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	195	38	17	0	5	255	129	1	0	0	0	130	66	37	17	0	5	125	
			Associate																			
			Professor	407	76	37	0	11	531	311	6	1	0	0	318	96	70	36	0	11	213	
			Assistant																			
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	574	168	84	303	17	1146	640	91	26	18	1	776	-66	77	58	285	16	370	
			Associate																			
			Professor																			
			Assistant																			

1	2	3	4	5			6			7													
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	1	0	0	10	13	3	1	0	0	17			
				38	8	3	0	0	49	30	4	0	0	0	34	8	4	3	0	0	15		
				52	15	6	26	0	99	33	7	4	16	0	60	19	8	2	10	0	39		
				60	11	5	0	3	79	14	0	0	0	0	14	46	11	5	0	3	65		
				141	28	14	0	6	189	57	1	0	0	2	60	84	27	14	0	4	129		
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	295	82	41	149	17	584	201	22	8	31	1	263	94	60	33	118	16	321	
					53	10	5	0	2	70	44	4	0	0	0	48	9	6	5	0	2	22	
					116	23	11	0	4	154	103	11	2	0	0	116	13	12	9	0	4	38	
					246	62	31	64	12	415	240	52	27	53	4	376	6	10	4	11	8	39	
					1341	191	90	0	34	1656	790	33	4	0	4	831	551	158	86	0	30	825	
NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	Total (I) (Non-NER Central University)		Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	2683	404	196	0	78	3361	1823	76	9	0	13	1921	860	328	187	0	65	1440		
				4031	821	392	1215	142	6601	3584	514	197	415	62	4772	447	307	195	800	80	1829		
				10. Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21
							32	6	3	0	2	43	7	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	2	36
	43	13	6				23	3	88	32	9	2	13	0	56	11	4	4	10	3	32		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																
11. Gujarat		C.U. of Gujarat	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	2	1	0	1	0	4	15	2	1	-1	0	17	
			Associate																			
			Professor	33	5	3	0	1	42	7	1	0	0	0	0	8	26	4	3	0	1	34
			Assistant																			
			Professor	44	11	6	21	2	84	24	5	4	11	2	46	20	6	2	10	0	38	
12. Haryana		C.U. of Haryana	Professor	20	4	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25	
			Associate																			
			Professor	39	8	3	0	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	3	36	8	3	0	0	47	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	52	16	7	25	0	100	16	4	1	6	0	27	36	12	6	19	0	73	
13. Himachal Pradesh		C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22		
			Associate																			
			Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57	
14. Jammu and Kashmir		C.U. of Jammu	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	11	0	0	0	11	4	3	1	0	1	9		
			Associate																			
			Professor	30	5	3	0	2	40	3	0	0	0	0	3	27	5	3	0	2	37	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	39	11	6	21	3	80	37	6	2	12	1	58	2	5	4	9	2	22	
		C.U. of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15		
			Associate																			
			Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38		
			Assistant																			
			Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	9	0	39	23	8	3	15	2	51	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7															
15. Jharkhand		C.U. of Jharkhand	Professor	20	2	1	0	0	23	9	0	0	0	9	11	2	1	0	14		
			Associate																		
			Professor	37	5	3	0	0	45	10	0	0	0	0	10	27	5	3	0	35	
			Assistant																		
			Professor	58	12	6	22	1	99	41	10	4	21	1	77	17	2	2	1	0	22
16. Karnataka		C.U. of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	9	7	3	1	0	11		
			Associate																		
			Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	24	4	3	0	1	32
			Assistant																		
			Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	18	6	4	12	2	42
17. Kerala		C.U. of Kerala	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	1	0	0	0	1	15	3	1	0	1	20	
			Associate																		
			Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42	11	0	0	0	0	11	20	6	3	0	2	31
			Assistant																		
			Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	20	5	2	9	0	36	21	7	4	13	3	48
18. Odisha		C.U. of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	
			Associate																		
			Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant																		
			Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	3	1	17	34	11	5	20	1	71
19. Punjab		C.U. of Punjab	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	1	17	3	1	0	0	21	
			Associate																		
			Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	2	0	0	0	0	2	31	6	3	0	1	41
			Assistant																		
			Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86	27	2	0	8	0	37	16	10	6	15	2	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																
20. Rajasthan		C.U. of Rajasthan	Professor	21	4	2	0	0	27	7	0	1	0	0	8	14	4	1	0	0	19	
			Associate																			
			Professor	41	8	4	0	0	53	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	24	8	4	0	0	36
			Assistant																			
			Professor	55	16	8	29	0	108	40	7	4	16	0	67	15	9	4	13	0	41	
21. Tamil Nadu		C.U. of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20	
			Associate																			
			Professor	34	6	3	0	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	6	28	6	3	0	0	37	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	44	14	6	22	0	86	11	4	1	5	0	21	33	10	5	17	0	65	
TOTAL-II (New CUS)			Professor	235	41	14	0	4	294	54	1	1	1	0	57	181	40	13	-1	4	237	
			Associate																			
			Professor	447	79	40	0	12	578	86	3	1	0	0	90	361	76	39	0	12	488	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	328	74	29	131	8	570	273	96	54	173	15	611	
TOTAL (I + II)			Professor	1576	232	104	0	38	1950	844	34	5	1	4	888	732	198	99	-1	34	1062	
			Associate																			
			Professor	3130	483	236	0	90	3939	1909	79	10	0	13	2011	1221	404	226	0	77	1928	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	4632	991	475	1519	165	7782	3912	588	226	546	70	5342	720	403	249	973	95	2440	
NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES																						
22. Assam		Assam University	Professor	35	3	2	0	1	41	26	0	1	0	1	28	9	3	1	0	0	13	
			Associate																			
			Professor	91	11	3	0	1	106	81	6	2	0	1	90	10	5	1	0	0	16	
			Assistant																			
			Professor	162	30	14	32	2	240	146	29	13	32	2	222	16	1	1	0	0	18	

1	2	3	4	5			6			7													
23. Arunachal Pradesh		Tezpur University	Professor	39	7	3	0	1	50	38	2	1	0	0	41	1	5	2	0	1	9		
			Associate																				
			Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	46	7	1	0	1	0	1	55	6	3	4	0	1	14
			Assistant																				
			Professor	62	19	9	36	4	130	62	16	9	35	2	124	0	3	0	1	2	6		
		Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	10	0	1	0	0	11	9	3	1	0	0	13		
			Associate																				
			Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	2	1	0	0	28	9	3	1	0	0	13		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119	51	5	18	17	0	91	14	3	4	5	2	28		
24. Manipur		Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	0	0	38	10	1	0	0	0	11	21	4	2	0	0	27		
			Associate																				
			Professor	69	11	6	0	1	87	40	4	4	0	0	48	29	7	2	0	1	39		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189	127	11	8	3	0	149	8	6	1	22	3	40		
25. Meghalaya		North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	58	1	1	0	0	60	25	5	2	0	1	33		
			Associate																				
			Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	89	1	5	0	0	95	41	9	1	0	1	52		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	133	21	15	19	1	189	8	4	1	2	1	16		
26. Mizoram		Mizoram University	Professor	41	5	1	0	0	47	29	0	0	0	29	12	5	1	0	0	18			
			Associate																				
			Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	42	3	1	0	0	46	23	2	2	0	1	28		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	167	27	20	31	1	246	162	25	18	27	1	233	5	2	2	4	0	13		

1	2	3	4	5			6			7													
27. Nagaland		Nagaland University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45	13	0	1	0	0	14	25	4	1	0	1	31		
			Associate																				
			Professor	55	4	2	0	0	1	62	40	1	2	0	0	0	43	15	3	0	0	1	19
			Assistant																				
			Professor	105	14	6	18	3	146	94	9	11	5	0	119	11	5	-5	13	3	27		
28. Sikkim		Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	3	0	1	0	1	5	19	4	1	0	0	24		
			Associate																				
			Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68	27	1	0	0	0	28	25	9	4	0	2	40		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	51	15	7	28	3	104	49	9	7	23	3	91	2	6	0	5	0	13		
29. Tripura		Tripura University	Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46	3	0	0	0	3	32	7	3	0	1	43			
			Associate																				
			Professor	50	11	4	0	2	67	20	2	1	0	0	23	30	9	3	0	2	44		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	75	25	11	40	4	155	64	15	11	23	2	115	11	10	0	17	2	40		
Total-III (NER Central Universities )			Professor	343	44	20	0	6	413	190	4	6	0	2	202	153	40	14	0	4	211		
			Associate																				
			Professor	598	77	35	0	11	721	410	27	17	0	2	456	188	50	18	0	9	265		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	963	180	114	253	24	1534	888	140	110	184	11	1333	75	40	4	69	13	201		
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Professor	1341	191	90	0	34	1656	790	33	4	0	4	831	551	158	86	0	30	825		
			Associate																				
			Professor	2683	404	196	0	78	3361	1823	76	9	0	13	1921	860	328	187	0	65	1440		
			Assistant																				
			Professor	4031	821	392	1215	142	6601	3584	514	197	415	62	4772	447	307	195	800	80	1829		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7															
Total-II (New Central Universities)																					
			Professor	235	41	14	0	4	294	54	1	1	1	0	57	181	40	13	-1	4	237
			Associate																		
			Professor	447	79	40	0	12	578	86	3	1	0	0	90	361	76	39	0	12	488
			Assistant																		
			Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	328	74	29	131	8	570	273	96	54	173	15	611
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER Cus + New CUs + Ner CUS)																					
			Professor	1919	276	124	0	44	2363	1034	38	11	1	6	1090	885	238	113	-1	38	1273
			Associate																		
			Professor	3728	560	271	0	101	4660	2319	106	27	0	15	2467	1409	454	244	0	86	2193
			Assistant																		
			Professor	5595	1171	589	1772	189	9316	4800	728	336	730	81	6675	795	443	253	1042	108	2641
				11242	2007	984	1772	334	16339	8153	872	374	731	102	10232	3089	1135	610	1041	232	6107

**Yoga and transcendental meditation in syllabus**

†1183. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yoga and transcendental meditation are being included in syllabus by University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) whether a circular has been issued to all the universities of the country in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Universities are autonomous in the matter of initiation of courses on Yoga and Meditation in the interest of students well-being. The University Grants Commission (UGC), in exercise of the powers under Section 22(3) of the UGC Act, 1956, has notified the degree of Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS), with a minimum duration of 5 years and entry qualification being 10+2, which Universities can contemplate to offer. Further, the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance to promote Yoga in Universities and Colleges. The UGC has informed that under its scheme "Development of Sports Infrastructure and equipment in Universities and Colleges" a model syllabus has been formulated in which there is a specific component on the subject of Yoga.

(b) The guidelines of the scheme are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6483817\\_English-Guidelines-of-Sports.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6483817_English-Guidelines-of-Sports.pdf) and the model syllabus is at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/modelcurriculum/yoga.pdf>.

(c) Universities can apply to the UGC for financial assistance under this scheme.

**Quality of primary and secondary education**

1184. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor quality of primary and secondary education in the country;

(b) whether Government plans to reform primary and secondary education syllabus and evaluation system;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) 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, even though achievements remain low.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 developed by the NCERT provides the broad framework for school curriculum development. The States/UTs have aligned their school education curriculum with the provision of NCF, 2005. All States/UTs have either adopted textbooks developed by the NCERT or revised their textbooks in accordance with the provisions of National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 and in conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the flagship programme of the Central Government for universalisation of elementary education since 2001-02. Under the programme, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the teacher quality.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in 2009, provides for teachers' training including induction training of teachers, in-service teachers training to headmasters/principals, training of master trainers, training of key resource persons, etc.

The NCERT has developed exemplar materials on Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) System, which has been shared with all States/UTs for adaptation. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also developed its CCE system for its schools.

### **Uniformity in syllabus**

1185. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the difference in syllabus of various Central and State Government boards;

(b) whether Government plans to bring uniformity in syllabus and evaluation system of various boards in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Education being in the concurrent list, States/UTs are free to adopt or adapt NCERT's syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks as per the State's specific needs for their schools. There is no proposal to enforce a uniform system and curriculum at secondary and higher secondary levels. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core along with other components which are flexible. In a meeting of the Council of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE) on 16th February, 2010, 21 Boards unanimously decided to adopt core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level. Accordingly, NCERT has developed core syllabi in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Higher Secondary stage in collaboration with COBSE and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

#### **Children suffering from learning disability**

1186. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of children suffering from learning disability in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by different State Governments and Boards of Education for the aid of children with learning disabilities;

(c) the number of special educators trained in learning disability in the country;

(d) the number of special schools/NGOs/other organisations in the country which provide specialized training for children with learning disability; and

(e) the steps Government would take to create awareness about learning disability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of



age, 2.84 lakh children with learning disabilities have been enrolled in schools. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under SSA, 20544 resource persons have been appointed to exclusively address the learning needs of children with disabilities. Further, 5641 general teachers have been given specific orientation on learning disabilities. Rehabilitation Council of India has been set up under the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (as amended in 2000) as a statutory body to regulate and monitor the training programmes in the field of disability rehabilitation and special education.

(d) SSA is implemented through the State/UT Governments who have reported taking assistance of 15211 special schools and 764 NGOs in providing different components of inclusive education.

(e) Government has taken steps to facilitate the education of these children. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recently developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. This handbook, meant for primary level teachers, covers all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities.

#### **Statement**

##### *Children suffering from learning disability*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of children with learning disability enrolled in schools
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16984
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2738
4.	Assam	11081
5.	Bihar	8588
6.	Chandigarh	1385
7.	Chhattisgarh	16742
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	11
10.	Delhi	3035
11.	Goa	1064
12.	Gujarat	9676
13.	Haryana	301
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4023
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3670
16.	Jharkhand	4206
17.	Karnataka	9865
18.	Kerala	27804
19.	Lakshadweep	99
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1633
21.	Maharashtra	39114
22.	Manipur	421
23.	Meghalaya	708
24.	Mizoram	218
25.	Nagaland	2250
26.	Odisha	11945
27.	Puducherry	38
28.	Punjab	15435
29.	Rajasthan	17016
30.	Sikkim	206
31.	Tamil Nadu	1168
32.	Telangana	12918

	1	2	3
33.	Tripura	92	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45700	
35.	Uttarakhand	2887	
36.	West Bengal	11305	
	TOTAL	284412	

Source: District Information System for Education 2013-14

#### **Closure of schools due to non-compliance of RTE Norms**

1187. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools have been closed and how many face the threat of closure for non-compliance with RTE norms;

(b) whether Government proposes to amend the norms under the RTE to help the continuance of low budget private schools in the country;

(c) how many schools would lose recognition if RTE Act is implemented, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of Government schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrators are the appropriate authority to ensure effective compliance with the norms specified under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Only Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments have so far, reported closing of schools due to non-compliance of these norms. 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.

(d) The Central Government through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (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.

#### **Stipend to research scholars**

1188. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the stipend given to various research scholars are not enough to meet their requirements;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning for a hike in stipend with immediate effect, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any demand for annual increments from research scholars; and

(d) if so, the stand of Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The rates of fellowship/assistantship for research scholars in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been revised in February, 2015. According to the revised orders, the rates of fellowship for Junior Research Fellows (JRFs) and Senior Research Fellows (SRFs) have been revised to ₹ 25,000/- per month and ₹ 28,000/- per month respectively with effect from 01.10.2014. The rates of assistantship for ME/M.Tech./MS/M.Des. have also been revised to ₹ 12,400/- per month with effect from 01.12.2014.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by the Department of Science and Technology, the research scholars had raised many demands including that of annual increment. The issue was discussed in an inter-agency meeting but the committee did not agree to the annual increment and instead recommended for revision every three years.

#### **Generation based incentive for wind power producers**

1189. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made any disbursement of ₹ 800 crore allocated for Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for wind power producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reinstatement of GBI and accelerated depreciation have led to any increase in wind energy installations during the last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry has so far released a total of ₹ 957 crore towards Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for wind power producers.

(b) Year-wise break-up of GBI is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Wind energy installation after re-introduction of Generation Based Incentive (GBI) and Accelerated Depreciation (AD) benefit has increased in last year. As compared to installation of 1700 MW in 2012-13 when AD and GBI were not available, the installation during the last year (2013-14) was 2079 MW.

#### **Statement**

##### *Year-wise break-up of GBI releases*

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	2010-2011	25.00
2.	2011-2012	21.18
3.	2012-2013	44.46
4.	2013-2014	300.00
5.	2014-2015	566.00
TOTAL		956.64

#### **Encouragement for rooftop solar panel**

1190. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated new policy to make the consumer as producer of energy by encouraging rooftop solar panel installation, community projects etc. through total subsidy; and

(b) if so, the roadmap laid to achieve the target by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The consumer is being encouraged to generate power by installing rooftop solar power plants but there is no provision of total subsidy.

(b) The target will be achieved through involvement of banking sector for providing loans to the consumer, implementation through all State Nodal Agencies, Multi Government Agencies, Solar Energy Corporation of India, Distribution Companies etc. to ensure better reach across the country. The funds from International funding agencies have been explored to provide low cost financing to the consumer and developers as well.

#### **Share of solar energy**

† 1191. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of solar energy in the power sector of the country at present and the short- term and long-term plan and Government's target towards maximizing this share;

(b) whether India is a backward country with regard to new and renewable energy sector and whether new techniques and heavy investment are needed for removing this backwardness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made by the Central Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) With an installed capacity of about 3000 MW solar power, the share of solar energy is about 2% in the power sector of the country. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has proposed to scale up Grid Connected Solar Power targets from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022. The target includes 40,000 MW roof-top solar photovoltaics, 57,000 MW large solar projects and 3,000 MW already installed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. India already has installed capacity of over 34 GW from various renewable energy sources which is 13% of the total installed capacity of power generation in the country. As per Global Status Report, REN 21, India's global

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

position in renewable energy capacity installation is 5th in the world. The investment in renewable energy are mainly by private sector. The Government has approved an outlay of ₹ 33,003 crore for Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for promotion of new and renewable energy during Twelfth Plan period. This includes ₹ 19,113 crore as Budgetary Support and ₹ 13,890 crore from Internal and Extra Budgetary Support (IEBR). MNRE has organized First Global Renewable Energy Investors Promotion Meet (RE-INVEST 2015) during February 15-17, 2015 in New Delhi. As part of RE-INVEST 2015 initiative, 387 companies/firms (both private and public sectors) have submitted Green Energy Commitment Certificates (GEC), aggregating to about 270 GW power generation capacity during the next five years.

#### **Investment in wind energy sector**

1192. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Spanish firm has shown interest in investing 100 million euros in India's wind energy sector;
- (b) whether this company already has its units across the country and if so, where and what facilities they have;
- (c) how much capacity of wind energy in MW is installed throughout the country and how much share this company has therein; and
- (d) the details of various firms, working in the field of wind energy, with their percentage share in market as compared to the total installed capacity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in wind sector is allowed under automatic route. This Ministry has no official information about investment plans of such companies.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) Question does not arise.
- (d) The details of major existing manufacturing firms of wind turbines in the country along with their market share of total installed capacity upto 2013-14 is given in the Statement. Their State-wise share is not available in the Ministry.

***Statement****Market share of various companies in wind sector*

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Market Share (%)
1.	M/s Suzlon Energy Limited Tree Lounge, Level 0, Left wing, One Earth, Opp. Magarpatta City Hadapsar Pune - 411028. Phone: 020-67025088 Fax : 020-40122200	38.84
2.	M/s Wind World (India) Limited "Wind world Towers", Plot no. A-9, Veera Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Andheri - West, Mumbai - 400053 Phone: 022-66924848 Fax : 022-66990940	19.71
3.	M/s Regen Powertech Private Limited Samson Towers, 5th Floor, 403 L, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai - 600008 Phone: 044-30230200 Fax : 044-30280199	5.84
4.	M/s RRB Energy Limited 182/2, Bypass Road, Poonamallee Chennai - 600056. Phone: 044- 26271111 Fax : 044- 26271114	5.36
5.	M/s Gamesa Wind Turbines Private Ltd No. 334, The Futura IT Park, Block - B, 8th Floor, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Sholinganallur, Chennai - 600119 Phone: 044-39242424 Fax : 044-30060661	5.01



Sl.No.	Name of Company	Market Share (%)
6.	M/s Vestas Wind Technology India Private Limited 298, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Shollinganallur, Chennai - 600119 Phone: 044-24505100 Fax: 044-24505101	3.39
7.	M/s Inox Wind Limited Inox Towers, Plot No. 17 Sector - 16-A, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301 Phone: 0120-6149600 Fax : 0120-6149610	2.21
8.	M/s GE India Industrial Private Limited Division: Wind Energy 601, 6th Floor, Tower B, RMZ Infinity, Old Madras Road, Bangalore - 560016 Phone: 080-40482451 Fax : 080-40482341	1.59
9.	M/s Pioneer Wincon Private Limited 30/1A, Harrington Chambers, II Floor, 'B' Block, Abdul Razaq 1st Street, Saidapet, Chennai - 600015 Phone: 044-24314790 Fax : 044-24314789	1.28
10.	M/s Shriram EPC Limited 18/3, 4th floor, Sigappiachi Building, Rukmani Lakshmipathi Salai (Marshalls Road) Egmore, Chennai - 600008 Phone: 044-49015678 Fax : 044-49015655	0.95
11.	M/s Leitwind Shriram Manufacturing Limited No. 0-17, Sipcot Industrial Complex, Gummidipoondi - 601201 Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu Phone: 044-27926000 Fax : 044-27924944	0.72

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Market Share (%)
12.	M/s Southern Wind Farms Limited No. 15, Soundara Pandian Street, Ashok Nagar, Chennai - 600083 Phone: 044-39182600 Fax : 044-39182636	0.72
13.	M/s Kenersys India Private Limited Industry House, Survey No. 49 Mundhwa, Pune - 411036 Phone: 020- 30473100 Fax : 020- 30473133	0.69
14.	M/s Global Wind Power Limited No. 15, Soundara Pandiyan Street, Ashok Nagar, Chennai - 600083 Phone: 044-39182609 Fax : 044-39182636	
15.	M/s Winwind Power Energy Pvt. Ltd. Sterling Tower, No. 327, Anna Salai, Chennai - 600006 Phone: 044-24313001 Fax 044-24313066	0.23
16.	Others*	13.13

\*Others include the firms which either do not exist now or do not have significant market share.

### **India's rank in solar and wind energy generation**

†1193. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) India's rank in world in terms of power generation;
- (b) whether India's ranking is the lowest in the world in terms of wind and solar energy; and
- (c) if so, the plan Government is making to increase power generation in these areas?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) India ranks 4th in the world in terms of power generation.

(b) No, Sir. In terms of wind energy, India ranks 5th and in terms of solar energy, India ranks 11th in the world.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Wind and solar power potential in Uttar Pradesh**

1194. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the wind and solar power potential in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and outcomes thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to tap this potential substantially in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government through the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has carried out wind resource assessment in Uttar Pradesh. However, no area has so far been found to be suitable for wind power projects.

Regarding solar energy, the power potential in Uttar Pradesh has been assessed to be 23 GWp.

(c) In order to tap the solar potential, the Government has taken following steps:

(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) Provision for Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday for setting up of solar power plants.

(iv) Facility for bundled power for Grid Connected Solar Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.

- (v) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vi) Foreign direct investment is permitted in the automatic route.
- (vii) Investment in rooftop solar is considered as a part of housing loan/ house improvement loan by all banks including private banks.

In Uttar Pradesh solar power projects of 49.71 MW have been installed. In principle approval has been accorded for solar parks of 600 MW at Jalaun, Sonbhadra, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts. Under off-grid applications, 7100 no. of solar pump for irrigation and 1500 no. of solar pumps for drinking water have been sanctioned to the State of U.P.

#### **Setting up of non-conventional power plants**

1195. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's plans for setting up of non-conventional power plants in the country through solar/wind energy generation etc. during the current Five Year Plan period, State wise;
- (b) the number of projects on which work has already been started and by when the remaining identified projects are likely to be set up; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance/subsidies/technical support per unit power likely to be given to entrepreneurs in each State?

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) has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources during Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power. During the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 (upto 31.01 .2015), an aggregate capacity of 9,124 MW of renewable energy projects have been installed in the country. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

- (c) The details of financial assistance, subsidies, etc. provided under various grid-interactive schemes/programmes are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Source and State-wise details of capacity addition from various renewable energy sources during the first three years of the Twelfth Plan period (2012-13 to 2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015))*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power MW	Wind Power MW	Bio-Power MW	Solar Power MW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.20	678.90	25.00	229.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	6.40	0.00	27.92	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.75	0.00	15.00	3.60
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1.00	619.00	23.40	321.51
8.	Haryana	1.40	0.00	25.50	2.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
12.	Karnataka	247.20	633.85	182.00	68.00
13.	Kerala	19.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	207.90	17.50	370.07
15.	Maharashtra	54.10	1685.00	404.70	271.40
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.33	0.00	0.00	19.76
21.	Punjab	2.90	0.00	51.00	54.29
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	1025.00	26.00	670.70
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	411.43	41.00	101.62
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	132.00	19.31
28.	Uttarakhand	38.50	0.00	20.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.10	0.00	10.00	5.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64
35.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Others	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00
TOTAL		629.96	5261.08	1066.02	2167.26

MW = Mega Watt

**Statement-II**

*Financial assistance/ subsidies/ technical support being provided under various renewable energy programmes.*

**Grid-interactive renewable power programmes:****1. Wind Power Projects:**

Generation Based Incentive (GBI) ₹ 0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹ 1.00 crore/ MW

Demonstration projects in:  
Special Category States

(NE Region, Sikkim, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand) ₹ 3.00 crore  $\times C^{0.646}$

- Other States ₹ 2.50 crore  $\times C^{0.646}$
- C: Capacity of the project in MW;  $\wedge$ : raised to the power

**2. Solar Power Projects:**

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹ 2.50 Cr/ MW based on reverse bidding process.
	Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	

**3. Small Hydro Power Projects:**

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 Crores/MW limited to '20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 Crores/MW limited to '20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J and K, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to '5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to '5.00 crore

#### 4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills		
40 bar and above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
60 bar and above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
80 bar and above	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh
	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 cr / project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 crore per project)

\*Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

#### 5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹2.00cr./ MW, Max. Support 10 Cr./ project.
Urban Waste	₹2.00cr./ MW, Max. Support 5 Cr./ project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20cr to ₹ 1.00cr/ MW, Max. Support ₹5.00cr/ project.

#### Generation of clean energy

1196. SHRI BAISHNAB PARINDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:



- (a) Government action plan to speed up generation of clean energy in the country;
- (b) whether it is proposed to grant certain incentives to the industry which shows interest in this sector;
- (c) the action plan to exploit wind energy in areas which have a good potential in such power sector; and
- (d) how the Government has succeeded in tapping such resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Pursuant to the section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have issued Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) regulations specifying share of renewable energy in the electricity mix. In addition, as per the National Electricity Policy, such percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources is to be increased progressively. State-wise, year-wise RPOs are given in Statement.

Further, in order to evacuate renewable power from generation points to the load centre a Green Energy Corridor projects is under implementation in renewable resource rich States.

(b) The Government is providing a range of fiscal and financial incentives for promotion of renewable energy under various schemes. These include capital and/or interest subsidy, 100 per cent tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, and concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables and National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) support for on-lending to viable renewable energy projects by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). In addition, foreign direct investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route is permitted.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives including Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for the projects not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit, under which ₹ 0.50 per unit of electricity generated is provided with a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 crore per MW. Further, technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites is provided by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai.

(d) Continued focus and evolving policy and programme regime has helped in achieving an installed capacity of around 34 GW renewable power by 31 January 2015. It represents around 13 per cent in total electricity generation installed capacity in India.

## State-wise Renewable Purchase Obligation

State	Renewable Energy Source	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Non-Solar	5.45%	6.80%							
	Solar	0.15%	0.20%							
	TOTAL	5.60%	7.00%							
Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Solar	5.45%	6.80%							
	Solar	0.15%	0.20%							
	TOTAL	5.60%	7.00%							
Assam	Non-Solar	5.40%	6.75%							
	Solar	0.20%	0.25%							
	TOTAL	5.60%	7.00%							
Bihar	Non-Solar	4.00%	4.25%							
	Solar	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%
	Total	4.50%	5.00%							
Chhattisgarh	Non-Solar	3.75% (Biomass) and 2% other RE	3.75% (Biomass) and 2.25% other RE	3.75% (Biomass) and 2.50% other RE						

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	Non-Solar	4.75%	5.25%	6.00%	7.00%					
	Solar	0.25%	0.75%	1.50%	2.00%					
	TOTAL	5.00%	6.00%	7.50%	9.00%					
Jharkhand	Non-Solar	3.00%	3.00%	3%						
	Solar	1.00%	1.00%	1%						
	TOTAL	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%						
Karnataka	Non-Solar	10% and	10% and							
		7%	7%							
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%							
Kerala	TOTAL	10.25% and	10.25% and							
	(Discoms only)	7.25%	7.25%							
	Non-Solar	3.95%	4.25%	4.55%	4.85%	5.15%	5.45%	5.75%	6.05%	6.35%
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
	TOTAL	4.20%	4.50%	4.80%	5.10%	5.40%	5.70%	6.00%	6.30%	6.60%
Madhya	Non-Solar	4.70%	6.00%							
Pradesh	Solar	0.80%	1.00%							
	TOTAL	5.50%	7.00%							

Maharashtra	Non-Solar	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
	Solar	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	TOTAL	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Manipur	Non-Solar	4.75%	4.75%	
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	
	TOTAL	5.00%	5.00%	
Mizoram	Non-Solar	14.75%	14.75%	
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	
	TOTAL	15.00%	15.00%	
Meghalaya	Non-Solar	0.60%	0.60%	
	Solar	0.40%	0.40%	
	TOTAL	1.00%	1.00%	
Nagaland	Non-Solar	7.75%	7.75%	
	Solar	0.25%	0.25%	
	TOTAL	8.00%	8.00%	
Odisha	Non-Solar	5.80%	6.25%	6.70%
	Solar	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%
	TOTAL	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	Non-Solar	3.37%	3.81%							
	Solar	0.13%	0.19%							
	TOTAL	3.50%	4.00%							
Rajasthan	Non-Solar		7.50%	8.20%	8.90%					
	Solar		1.50%	2.00%	2.50%					
	TOTAL		9.00%	10.20%	11.40%					
Tamil Nadu	Non-Solar	8.95%	9.00%	9.00%						
	Solar	0.05%	2.00%	2.00%						
	Total	9.00%	11.00%	11.00%						
Tripura	Non-Solar		1.45%	1.65%	1.85%					
	Solar		1.05%	1.10%	1.15%					
	TOTAL		2.50%	2.75%	3.00%					
Uttarakhand	Non-Solar	6.00%	1.700%	8.00%	9.00%	11.00%				
	Solar	0.05%	0.075%	0.10%	0.30%	0.50%				
	TOTAL	6.05%	7.08%	8.10%	9.30%	11.50%				
Uttar Pradesh	Non-Solar	5.00%	5.00%							
	Solar	1.00%	1.00%							
	TOTAL	6.00%	6.00%							
West Bengal	Non-Solar	3.90%	4.35%	4.80%	5.25%	5.70%	6.60%	7.50%		
	Solar	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.40%	0.50%		
	TOTAL	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%		

**Renewable energy for boosting agriculture**

1197. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced or planning to introduce any new scheme of renewable energy in order to boost the agriculture production and to encourage the farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor mentioning about the existing schemes in this regard?

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) has launched solar pumping programme for irrigation and drinking water under off-grid and decentralized solar applications scheme for 1,00,000 pumps during 2014-15. For this purpose, ₹ 400 Crores have been allocated for current Financial Year. So far, 19,501 solar pumps for irrigation have been installed in the country. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). Farmers are also eligible for financial support for biogas plants, solar lights and solar driers.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement***State-wise cumulative installation of pump systems (31.01.2015)*

Sl. No.	States	Pumps Nos.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	613
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3.	Assam	45
4.	Bihar	139
5.	Chhattisgarh	240
6.	Goa	15
7.	Gujarat	85
8.	Haryana	469

Sl. No.	States	Pumps Nos.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
11.	Karnataka	551
12.	Kerala	810
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87
14.	Maharashtra	239
15.	Manipur	40
16.	Meghalaya	19
17.	Mizoram	37
18.	Nagaland	3
19.	Odisha	56
20.	Punjab	1857
21.	Rajasthan	11603
22.	Tamil Nadu	829
23.	Tripura	151
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1348
25.	Uttarakhand	26
26.	West Bengal	48
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
28.	Chandigarh	12
29.	Delhi	90
30.	Puducherry	21
TOTAL		19,501



**Subsidy on rooftop solar power plants**

1198. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to reduce subsidy on rooftop solar power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make the scheme more attractive and the implementation easier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has proposed to reduce the subsidy on rooftop solar power plants to 15% from the present level of 30% due to decline in price of solar panels, large target set for rooftop solar power plant and limited availability of funds for subsidy:

- (c) The major steps taken by Government are as follows:
  - (i) The Ministry is implementing a 'Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme' that encourages the installation of solar rooftop systems across the country.
  - (ii) There are provisions of concessional import duty/excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday for setting up of grid connected rooftop power plants.
  - (iii) Department of Financial services has instructed to all Public Sector Banks to encourage home loan/ home improvement loan seekers to install rooftop solar PV plants and include cost of system in their home loan proposals.
  - (iv) With constant effort of the Ministry, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions of seventeen States have notified regulatory framework on net-metering/feed-in-tariff to encourage rooftop solar plants.
  - (v) Public awareness is being created through electronic and print media, workshops, seminars and capacity building programmes.
  - (vi) Subsidy is being provided to make the scheme more attractive and online submission of proposals is being encouraged.

- (vii) Implementation is being done through State Nodal Agencies, Multi Government Agencies, Solar Energy Corporation of India, Distribution Companies etc. to ensure better reach across the country.

### Progress of JNNSM

1199. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is in operation;
- (b) if so, its coverage and targets fixed under the Mission;
- (c) the details of progress made, so far; and
- (d) what has been the performance of the Mission in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is a mission launched by Government of India for promotion of solar energy in the country. The phase-wise cumulative targets, fixed under JNNSM and the achievements made are as follows :

Application Segment	Target for Phase 1 (2010-13)	Target for Phase 2 (2013-17)	Target for Phase 3 (2017-22)	Achievement till end of Feb 2015
Grid Solar Power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW	10,000 MW	20,000 MW	3382.78 MW
Off-Grid solar application	200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW	357.18 MW
Solar Thermal collectors (SWHs, solar cooking/cooling, Industrial process heat application etc.)	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	20 million sq. meters	8.729 million sq. meters (approx.)

(d) Grid connected Solar power projects, of aggregate capacity 324.40 MW, has been commissioned in Maharashtra till February 2015.

**Transfer of power to LSGs**

1200. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have implemented all the provisions of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India regarding transfer of power to Local Self Governments (LSGs);

(b) whether the transfer of power and empowering of LSGs have been completed;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the effects of such transfer; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) Panchayat and Municipalities are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India mandates elected three tier Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate, and District levels to which Part IX of the Constitution is applicable. However, Panchayats at the Intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakh with reservation in seats and offices of chairpersons for Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and women. Broadly, the Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provisions in the Constitution. Similarly, Municipalities (Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be) are constituted by States in terms of Article 243Q of Part IXA of the Constitution.

As regards devolution of powers by States to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), under Article 243G of Part IX and Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow, respectively, to the Panchayats and Municipalities with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-governance. Article 243G and 243W allow discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Panchayats and Municipalities respectively. States vary significantly in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Municipalities to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the provisions of Part IX and Part IXA of the Constitution introduced by the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments is reviewed by the Central Government from time to time through studies and discussions with States.

States are encouraged to devolve powers (Functions, Functionaries and Finances *i.e.* 3Fs) to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for sustainable decentralization and inclusive development. The annual Devolution Index Report and the State of Panchayati Raj Reports commissioned by MoPR assesses the policy and legislative framework of the State in respect of Panchayati Raj and the extent of transfer of power to PRIs. It is observed that most local self-governments in the country are financially constrained and lack capacity to discharge their functions as per the Constitution.

#### **Revenue of PRIs**

1201.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints/reports regarding majority of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country completely lack own revenue and that they are highly dependent on grants and loans from the Central and State Governments for their day to day functioning;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has any plans to bring Panchayati Raj Institutions and societies getting Government funds within the ambit of CAG; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) The 14th Finance Commission has observed that there is considerable scope for the local bodies to improve revenues from own sources. It noted that the study on Panchayat Finances observed that nearly half of the States reported nil collections from property tax while others reported low collection. Low tax buoyancy on account of various factors has been observed.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has been tracking the progress of financial devolution to PRIs by State Governments, and had brought the devolution of taxation, institution of performance assessment frameworks, strengthening of budgetary, accounts and audits into the performance parameters for which the States set yearly targets under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Constitution of India recognizes Panchayats as 'Institutions of self-government'. Panchayat as 'Institution of self-government' being 'Local Bodies' is a State subject in terms of List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India. Accordingly as per Article 243J of Part IX of the

Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.

**Release of funds under Panchayati Raj System**

1202.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received many proposals regarding releasing of funds under the Panchayati Raj system for various States/UTs including Kerala during the last year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) the major obstacles in effective functioning of PRIs and the steps taken/ being taken for resolving these issue; and

(d) the mechanism framed to ensure that the programmes and the funds spent has been benefiting the Panchayats of the villages in remote areas hilly regions, deserts etc. across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) scheme launched during Twelfth Five Year Plan Period provides financial support to States/UTs for strengthening the Panchayati Raj system across the country and also to address critical gaps that constrain it. RGPSA funds are accessed by States as per need based and context specific plans prepared by them. The scheme became fully operational during 2013-14 and 24 States were provided central assistance to the tune of ₹ 560.60 crore. During 2014-15 Plans of 26 States/UTs have been approved by the Central Executive Committee (CEC) and central assistance to the tune of ₹ 478.97 crore have been provided to these States/UTs. State-wise release under RGPSA scheme during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Ministry has received proposals from various States including Kerala for release of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme. A Statement showing State-wise funds released during 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the BRGF Programme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Poor capacities of Panchayats combined with low devolution of powers, lack of adequate administrative and technical manpower at GP level, poor resource generation capacity of the panchayat, inadequate CB&T strategies and infrastructure for the same has been the major constraints in effective functioning of PRIs. The RGPSA scheme addresses to the above constraints. In the BRGF Programme

the central role in planning and implementation is assigned to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Plans are prepared from the grassroots level upwards rather than the top down approach. The District Plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities are consolidated by the District Planning Committees constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. This provision has strengthened and activated the DPCs across the country. MoPR periodically reviews the working of PRIs with the State Governments in the meeting, through field visits and studies.

**Statement-I**

*Release of funds under Panchayati Raj System to be hdd on 09.03.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Amount of Central Share released during 2013-14 (In ₹ Crore approx) (As on 31-03-2014)	Amount of Central Share released during 2014-15 (In ₹ Crore approx) (As on 04-03-2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.24	24.19
2.	Assam	16.65	26.04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.71	7.72
4.	Bihar	8.61	63.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.73	11.39
6.	Gujarat	31.65	1.06
7.	Haryana	2.93	18.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.84	15.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.45	8.58
10.	Jharkhand	16.45	16.20
11.	Karnataka	25.56	46.81
12.	Kerala	16.58	14.49
13.	Manipur	1.60	5.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42.83	37.46

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	83.17	34.76
16.	Odisha	28.73	32.92
17.	Punjab	7.97	-
18.	Rajasthan	15.45	11.56
19.	Sikkim	3.15	6.85
20.	Telangana	-	29.94
21.	Tamil Nadu	58.14	20.16
22.	Tripura	9.09	2.36
23.	Uttarakhand	5.47	13.04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42.37	-*
25.	West Bengal	8.23	27.71
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.09
27.	Daman and Diu	-	1.51
TOTAL		560.60	478.97

\*Funds could not be released due to excess funds available with the State

### Statement-II

*BRGF funds released during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released	
		2013-14	2014-15 (As on 3.3.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325.62	26.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.35

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	76.40	139.41
4.	Bihar	485.80	206.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	192.56	218.26
6.	Gujarat	42.87	65.07
7.	Haryana	26.41	12.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.79	11.92
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.40	45.67
10.	Jharkhand	40.85	281.75
11.	Karnataka	71.22	46.53
12.	Kerala	0.00	29.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	279.21	221.22
14.	Maharashtra	246.82	236.14
15.	Manipur	39.83	36.76
16.	Meghalaya	32.41	2.56
17.	Mizoram	25.36	24.39
18.	Nagaland	9.12	60.87
19.	Odisha	283.63	179.46
20.	Punjab	0.00	14.87
21.	Rajasthan	62.30	211.45
22.	Sikkim	8.68	12.32
23.	Tamil Nadu	94.42	42.42
24.	Telangana*	0.00	89.42
25.	Tripura	13.04	12.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	273.35	346.86



1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	22.79	2.53
28.	West Bengal	99.12	226.64
TOTAL		2800.00	2819.26

\*Telangana is the newly carved out State from Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

### **Decentralization of power among Panchayati Raj Institutions**

1203. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration has conducted a study on decentralization of power among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- (b) if so, the details of the findings;
- (c) the States which have ranked first five in decentralizing power to PRIs;
- (d) the criteria fixed for evaluation of States; and
- (e) the areas where States have been found lacking in their will to devolve power to PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty five States including 5 in the North Eastern Region and 4 Union Territories (UTs) participated in the evaluation study of Panchayat Devolution Index (PDI) by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi during 2013-14. The study assessed the extent to which States had devolved functions, funds and functionaries to States alongwith the efforts made for capacity building and ensuring accountability of Panchayats. The study measured the cumulative as well as incremental performance of States.

(c) The name of the States which have ranked first five in decentralizing powers to PRIs are as under:

**Cumulative PDI Awards:**

Rank	State
1.	Maharashtra
2.	Kerala
3.	Karnataka
4.	Tamil Nadu
5.	Chhattisgarh
12 (1st among North Eastern States)	Tripura

**Incremental PDI Awards:**

1.	Maharashtra
2.	Kerala
3.	Chhattisgarh
4.	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Arunachal Pradesh

(d) States that fulfil each of the following fundamental requirements, qualify for evaluation in terms of various indicators of the PDI:

- (i) Establishment of State Election Commission
- (ii) Holding of elections to the PRIs
- (iii) Setting up State Finance Commission
- (iv) Constitution of the District Planning Committees (DPCs)
- (v) Reservation of seats for SCs/STs and Women (effective from 2013-14)

The indicators for the PDI aim at assessing the state of devolution in respect of the 3Fs, namely, funds, functions, and functionaries by the respective States to the PRIs. The areas addressed include: Constitution and Functions of District Planning Committee, Role of Panchayats in Parallel Bodies/Institutions, Autonomy to Panchayats, Functions Assigned to Panchayats and Actual Involvement of Panchayats,

Involvement of Panchayats in Important Schemes, Central Finance Commission, Grants to the Panchayats, State Finance Commission Grants and Fiscal Transfer to Panchayats, Empowerment of Panchayats to Impose and Collect Revenue, Fund Availability with Panchayats, Expenditure of Panchayats, Initiatives related to Finance and Accounts, Accounting and Audit, Social Audit, Gram Sabha, Transparency and Anti- Corruption, Physical Infrastructure of Panchayats and e-Connectivity, Panchayat Officials, Training Institutions, Training Activity, Panchayat Assessment and Incentivization.

(e) States vary a great deal in the extent of devolution. However, most States have not devolved adequate functionaries and finances to Panchayats.

**Target for self sufficiency in power generation**

1204. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country would be power surplus in 2019 as Government is taking all necessary steps in this regard;

(b) whether Government is considering to double the current power generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the target would be achieved by a combination of measure such as putting up additional power generation capacity and adoption of stringent energy conservation procedures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Generation capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of electricity in the country. Generation capacity addition target during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) is 88,537 MW from conventional sources on All-India basis. In addition, the capacity addition planned from renewable sources is 30,000 MW during Twelfth Five Year Plan. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for electricity as per 18th (Electric Power Survey) EPS is likely to be met by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The projected peak demand and electrical energy requirement as per 18th EPS, during the year 2018-19 is 2,29,465 MW and 1552 BU respectively. With conventional and renewable power projects under construction for likely benefits during Thirteenth Five Year Plan, the projected electricity demand during 2018-19 as per 18th EPS is

likely to be met. However, the generation capacity addition target for Thirteenth Five Year Plan (2017-22) is yet to be finalized.

(b) and (c) Electrical energy generation depends on the requirement of electrical energy. Electricity generation target for the year 2014-15 is 1023 BU. The projected electrical energy requirement during the year 2018-19 (as per 18th EPS) in the country is 1552 BU (ex-bus). Considering normative auxiliary consumption of 7%, the gross energy generation requirement during 2018-19 would be 1669 BU.

(d) and (e) The target would be achieved by a combination of measures such as putting up additional power generation capacity and adoption of stringent energy conservation procedures.

Apart from planning for additional generating capacity, Government has also set a target of energy saving of 44.85 BU to be achieved by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan as a consequence of Demand Side Management (DSM), Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation schemes.

#### **Contract workers in NTPC and PGCIL**

1205. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) have engaged contract workers in their respective power stations and locations and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether NTPC, PGCIL and the contractors engaged by them maintain any record of the contract workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) NTPC and PGCIL do not directly engage contract workers in their power stations and Transmission locations.

(b) NTPC does not maintain record of the workers engaged by the contractors. As the principal employer, the local engineer in charge of PGCIL site maintain register of contractors who in turn maintain requisite records.

**Hydro power projects in Himachal Pradesh**

†1206. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government/semi-Government hydro electric projects with 22 megawatt to 111 megawatt capacity in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether electricity is costly in that State in comparison to other States despite of such a number of hydro electric projects;
- (c) whether Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has decided 20 per cent hike in rates of electricity again very soon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) There are five hydro electric projects with installed capacity of above 25 MW to 111 MW, namely Giri Bata (60 MW), Bassi (60 MW), Malana (86 MW), Malana-II (100 MW) and Budhil (70 MW) Hydro Electric Projects in Himachal Pradesh which are under operation.

(b) States have different tariff for different categories of consumers. However, for a common domestic consumer, the electricity is cheaper in Himachal Pradesh, compared to other States, except Puducherry and Goa.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Central Government.

**Environmental clearance for power projects**

†1207. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, awaiting environmental clearance by Government during the last three years; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to grant approval to these pending proposals to improve the power position in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) and (b) (i) **Hydro and Thermal Power Projects:** 32 Hydro Electric Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 21344 MW accorded concurrence by

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are awaiting forest and/or environment clearances. However, there are no Projects of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra in the pendency list. The details are given in Statement (*See below*) . There are no thermal power projects awaiting forest and/or environment clearance.

(ii) **Transmission line projects:** Transmission line projects have been kept out of the purview of different pollution law and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 except in three districts viz. Alwar in Rajasthan and Gurgaon and Mewat in Haryana. As per the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) notification dated 29th November, 1999, power to approve environmental clearance has been given to Expert Committee in each State, hence no cases are required to be forwarded to MoEF.

Only one transmission project is pending with Haryana State Government and detail is given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/(Location)	Brief history of issues pending with State Government
1.	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal (part B)	Proposal submitted on July 05, 2013 to State Government.
	(1) Kanpur-Jhatikara 765kV S/C Line is passing through Gurgaon/ Nuh-Mewat district of Haryana	

The status of environment clearance for power projects is also being monitored regularly by Ministry of Power. Regular interaction is also held by Ministry of Power with MoEF for expediting the clearances.

#### ***Statement***

*Hydro power projects concurred by CEA and pending for forest and/or environment clearance*

Sl. No	Project	Sector	Implementing Agency	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
1.	New Ganderwal	State	JKSPDC	93

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
2.	Miyar	Private	MHPCL	120
3.	Chango Yangthang	Private	MPCL	180
4.	Chhatru	Private	DSC	126
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
5.	Kotlibhel St-IA	Central	NHPC	195
6.	Kotlibhel St-II-IB	Central	NHPC	320
7.	Kotlibhel St-II	Central	NHPC	530
8.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Central	NTPC	261
9.	Vyasi	State	UJVNL	120
10.	Devsari	Central	SJVNL	252
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
11.	Matnar	State	CSPCPL	60
<b>Sikkim</b>				
12.	Teesta St-IV	Central	NHPC	520
<b>Kerala</b>				
13.	Athirappilly	State	KSEB	163
<b>Karnataka</b>				
14.	Gundia	State	KPCL	200
<b>Manipur</b>				
15.	Tipaimukh	Central	NHPC	1500
16.	Loktak D/S	Central	LDHCL	66
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
17.	Dibang	Central	NHPC	3000

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Dibbin	Private	KSKDHPL	120
19.	Lower Siang	Private	JAVL	2700
20.	Nyamjang Chhu	Private	BEL	780
21.	Tawang St-I	Central	NHPC	600
22.	Tato-II	Private	THPPL	700
23.	Tawang St-II	Central	NHPC	800
24.	Hirong	Private	JAPL	500
25.	Etalin	Private	EHEPCL	3097
26.	Talong Londa	Private	GMR	225
27.	Naying	Private	NDSCPL	1000
28.	Siyom	Private	SHPPL	1000
29.	Kalai-II	Private	KPPL	1200
<b>Mizoram</b>				
30.	Kolodyne St-II	Central	NTPC	460
<b>Nagaland</b>				
31.	Dikhu	Private	NMPPL	186
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
32.	Kynshi-I	Private	AKPPL	270
TOTAL : ALL INDIA				21344



**Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects**

†1208. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious twelve Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are pending for approval;

(b) whether the tenders of UMPPs in Tamil Nadu and Odisha were cancelled due to objection from the private sector;

(c) if so, the present status of each UMPP;

(d) the quantum of electricity expected to be generated by each project and the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each project; and

(e) by when these projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Initially sixteen UMPPs each with a capacity of about 4000 MW were identified in various parts of the country. Of them, four UMPPs viz. Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the successful bidders. The Finance Minister has already announced in the Budget for 2015-16 that the projects in the infrastructure sector (including power) would be in the plug-and-play mode.

(b) and (c) The Government has cancelled the bids for the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) at Bedabahal in Odisha and Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu due to inadequate response. Action has been taken to complete the process in 2015-16.

(d) Capacity of these UMPPs is about 4000 MW each. Under the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) initiative, the responsibility for achieving financial closure and tying up of funds for meeting the requirement of the project rests with the identified developer.

(e) Normally it takes about five years for commissioning of the project after signing of the PPA with the developer. The exact implementation schedule of the UMPPs would be known only after the developer is selected through tariff based bidding process.

**Performance of SEBs**

1209. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether State Electricity Boards (SEBs) have an accumulated debt of over ₹ 3,04,000 crore and losses at ₹ 2,52,000 crore putting them on the brink of financial collapse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State utilities are procuring less to minimize financial losses as the tariff shortfall has widened with few tariff revisions this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) and (b) Based on the Report covering the Performance of State Power Utilities published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the total outstanding loans and accumulated losses based on audited accounts for utilities selling power directly to consumers is given below:

As on 31st March 2013	
Total Outstanding Loans (₹ crores)	3,04,257
Accumulated Profit/ (Loss) as per Balance Sheet	
(₹ Crores)	(2,50,412)

The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) It is incorrect to say that the procurement of power by the utilities has reduced. The energy availability to the utilities during the current year April-January, 2014-15, has grown by 8.2% over the corresponding period last year. 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.

**Statement***The total outstanding loans and accumulated Profit/ (losses) for utilities selling directly to consumers*

Region	State	Utility	2012-13		(₹ in crore)
			Total Outstanding Loans	Accumulated Profit/Loss as per Balance Sheet	
1	2	3	4	5	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	0		
		NBPDCL	1,389	(56)	
		SBPDCL	1,832	(84)	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	9,940	(10,165)	
		Sikkim PD	0	0	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	9,197	(161)	
		NESCO	670	(906)	
	Odisha	SESCO	548	(802)	
		WESCO	589	(716)	
		CESU	1,668	(1,859)	
EASTERN TOTAL			25,834	(14,749)	

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	0	(1,610)
	Assam	APDCL	1,351	(1,880)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79	(2,075)
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	214	0
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	16	(1,043)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	150	(1,361)
	Tripura	TSECL	18	(683)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			1,828	(8,651)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	4,599	247
		BSES Yamuna	3,171	219
		TPDDL	3,762	1,581
	Haryana	DHBVNL	8,056	(8,638)
		UHBVNL	14,515	(14,720)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	4,473	(1,940)
	Jammu and Kashmir	JandK PDD	147	(19,896)
	Punjab	PSPCL	19,790	(1,881)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	22,667	(18,408)

	JDVNL	20,954	(17,291)
	JVN	20,520	(17,593)
	DVN	10,503	(13,662)
	KESCO	1,979	(2,647)
	MVN	6,642	(8,470)
	Pash VVN	6,819	(7,583)
	Poorv VVN	7,694	(11,016)
	Ut PCL	1,344	(2,016)
		157,634	(143,715)
NORTHERN TOTAL			
Southern	Andhra Pradesh		
	APCPDCL	7,808	(7,830)
	APEPDCL	3,233	(1,559)
	APNPDCL	4,159	(3,512)
	APSPDCL	6,302	(4,528)
	BESCOM	3,419	(665)
	CHESCOM	336	(667)
	GESCOM	455	(331)
	HESCOM	1,126	(643)
	Karnataka		

1	2	3	4	5
		MESCOM	453	71
	Kerala	KSEB	4,077	2,208
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	0	(385)
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	45,198	(38,480)
	SOUTHERN TOTAL		76,566	(56,321)
	Western	Chhattisgarh	1,052	(3,387)
		Goa	109	372
		Gujarat	274	221
		DGVCL	335	140
		MGVCL	1,278	73
		PGVCL	536	49
		UGVCL	7,593	(6,001)
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	7,055	(5,923)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	8,038	(6,937)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	16,127	(5,584)
	Maharashtra	MSDCL	42,396	(26,977)
	WESTERN TOTAL		304,257	(250,412)
	GRAND TOTAL			

(Source: PFC)

**Reluctance of State Utilities to sign PPAs**

1210. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's power producers, who are adding fresh capacity of more than 25,000 MW during the next few years are facing a bleak future due to reluctance of the State utilities to sign Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) as they prefer to cut supply or buy cheap power from the spot market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether absence of any significant growth in power demand across the country is a major concern as according to estimates for the last fiscal year it was only in the range of 0.4 per cent which is extremely low; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The power producers in India are not facing a bleak future. Power market is dynamic in nature and State Utilities call for bids for supply of electricity from time to time depending upon the felt need. There was energy deficit of 3.8% during April-January 2014-15, in spite of growth of 9.3% in gross generation during same period over previous year.

(c) and (d) The details of growth in demand both in terms of energy and peak for last two years and current year are as follows:

Year	Energy Requirement (MU)	% Growth	Peak Demand (MW)	% Growth
2012-13	995,557	6.2	135,453	4.2
2013-14	10,02,045	0.7	1,35,918	0.3
April, 2014 – January, 2015*	9,03,104	7.7	1,48,166	9.3

\*Growth w.r.t. corresponding period in previous year (April 2013– January 2014)

**Hydro power projects in Uttarakhand**

1211. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's stand in allowing cluster of six hydro projects in Uttarakhand in the wake of Supreme Court ban on the hydel projects in the State;
- (b) how many projects have got environmental clearance and how many have got forest clearance;
- (c) whether any deficiencies have been found in these projects in respect of getting clearances from various authorities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) In accordance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 16.12.2014, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) appointed a Committee to examine the status of licences granted to six hydro-electric projects in Uttarakhand, having regard to the Law prevalent at the time of grant of such approvals. The Committee has submitted the Report and the Government would file a reply to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The next date of hearing in the matter is Twelfth March, 2015.

#### **Evaluation and monitoring of power projects**

†1212. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government evaluates and monitors the power projects; and
- (b) if so, the details of evaluation of various projects completed during the last three years till date and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, no evaluation/concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is required for setting up Thermal and Gas Power Projects. In respect of Hydro Power Projects, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are evaluated by CEA. During the last three years and current year, CEA evaluated DPRs of 54 Hydro Power Projects aggregating to installed capacity of 28,007 Mega Watt (MW). Out of these, CEA has accorded concurrence to 23 DPRs aggregating to installed capacity of 13,513 MW.

To ensure timely completion of ongoing projects, regular monitoring is done by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as per the Electricity Act, 2003 through frequent site visits, and interaction with developers and equipment suppliers. A Power

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has also been set up by the Ministry of Power to monitor the power projects.

**Gap between cost of power generation and selling price**

1213. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between the cost of per unit power generation in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and its selling price to the consumers;

(b) if so, what is the generation cost and its selling price per unit in these cities; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and the measures Government proposes to shorten this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) of electricity and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai for the year 2013-14 is as under:

	Utility	Average Cost of Supply (Rs/KWh)	Average Revenue Realization (Rs/KWh)	Surplus/ (Gap) (Rs/KWh)
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	BSES Rajdhani	6.10	6.11	0.01
2.	BSES Yamuna	6.52	6.54	0.02
3.	TPDDL	4.97	5.34	0.38
<b>Mumbai</b>				
1.	BEST	11.82	8.90	(2.92)
2.	RInfra	8.02	8.16	0.14
3.	TPC	6.33	5.81	(0.52)
4.	MSEDCL	6.37	6.39	0.02
<b>Kolkata</b>				
1.	CESC Ltd	4.83	5.66	0.83
<b>Chennai (including rest of Tamil Nadu)</b>				
1.	TANGEDCO	5.69	5.06	(0.63)

(c) Through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution business and also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure, with a view to reduce the total cost of supply of electricity to the consumer. The recent auctions of coal blocks have also led to significant lowering of cost of coal. These measures, along with the policy framework of discovery of tariff through competitive bidding will contribute towards lowering of tariff rates.

#### **Amendments to Electricity Act**

1214. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has been actively considering to amend the Electricity Act to usher in the next wave of reforms in power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hydro power segment is facing various problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government proposes to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has already introduced Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the Lok Sabha on 19th December, 2014 after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet. The amendments proposed, broadly cover areas like Grid Security, Open Access, promotion of renewable energy, separation of Carriage and Content in distribution sector, rationalization of tariff determination process and performance oversight of Regulatory Commissions etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Hydro Power segment has certain constraints such as long gestation period of hydro power projects, geological surprises, rehabilitation and resettlement issues etc.

The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy for augmenting the hydel capacity addition, which includes investor friendly new hydro policy 2008; Liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy; incentive for early completion of projects etc. Regular review and monitoring are also carried out by the Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and Power Project Monitoring Panel.

**Rajasthan's share in hydro power projects in Punjab**

†1215. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Central Government and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share in hydro power projects of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan's share has been determined in the projects mentioned in the agreement;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Central Government contemplates referring claims regarding Rajasthan's share in Punjab's hydro power projects to the Supreme Court for its opinion; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of steps to be taken by Central Government for determining the share of Rajasthan in the projects mentioned in the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL ): (a) to (e) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Power generation**

1216. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the power generation capacity through thermal, hydel and other renewable energy resources;
- (b) the steps proposed by Government to increase power generation; and
- (c) the targets fixed for power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The power generation capacity through thermal, hydro and other Renewable Energy Sources (RES) as on 31-01-2015 is as under:

(in MW)				
Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	R E S (as on 30-09-2014)	Total
180361.89	5780.00	40867.43	31692.14	258701.45

RES: Renewable Energy Sources includes Small Hydro Project, Wind Power, Biomass Power and Biomass.

- (b) The steps taken by the Government to increase power generation, *inter-alia*, are:
  - (i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) during the Twelfth 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) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.
  - (iii) Renovation and Modernization (R and 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.
  - (iv) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).

- (v) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation projects.

(c) The generation targets are fixed on year to year basis and not on Plan basis. The generation target for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

Year	Target (BU)	Achievement (BU)	% of Target
Twelfth Plan			
2012-2013	930.000	912.057	98.1
2013-2014	975.000	967.150	99.2
2014-2015	1023.000	—	—
2014-2015 (April-January 15)*	853.758	880.681	103.2

\* Provisional

#### **Contract for transmission network**

1217. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) plans to award orders to private players for green projects involving of laying of a transmission network to carry out 25,000 MW to 30,000 MW of clean energy from renewable sources;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure followed in selecting private players along with the names of companies and the amount of contract being given to each one of them;

(c) whether some of the companies selected for placing orders have tainted track record; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for according contracts to such tainted companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate grid integration of renewable generation capacity in Twelfth Plan, a comprehensive transmission plan comprising intra-State and inter-State transmission system strengthening has been identified as a part of “Green Energy Corridors” project. POWERGRID is implementing a part of the inter-State Transmission Strengthening scheme (ISTS).

The ISTS is proposed to be implemented by POWERGRID through funding assistance from KfW, Germany in line with the procurement guidelines of the funding agency, KfW. The bids for various categories of packages have been invited/would be invited on International Competitive Bidding (ICB) basis under e-procurement route and the bidders are selected on the basis of the evaluation criteria specified in the bidding documents. Therefore, the Contracts to be placed on any bidder, be it public sector or private sector entity are on the basis of competitive and transparent bidding process.

Further, prior concurrence of the funding agency, KfW, is also obtained at various stages of tendering activities viz. finalization of bidding documents and publication of Invitation for Bids (IFB), Evaluation of bids and Award of Contract. Presently, the tenders for various packages have been/would be invited under ICB process and bids for some of the packages are under evaluation. Award of Contracts would be placed progressively from March, 2015 onwards.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Progress of power projects**

1218. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the power projects during the current Five Year Plan are being implemented as per the schedule fixed for the private companies in all parts of the country;

(b) how many power projects have been given to private companies in the country including West Bengal; and

(c) what is the time schedule fixed for completion of these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) 55 thermal power projects and 14 hydro power projects have been given to private companies in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Out of these, one thermal power project is in West Bengal. The State-wise and project-wise details of commissioned projects/units and original/anticipated schedule of the balance projects/units is given in Statement-I for thermal projects and Statement-II for hydro projects.

**Statement-I**  
(A) Private Sector Thermal Power Projects Commissioned During Twelfth Plan

Sl. No	State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Date
1.	AP	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd	U-1	660	02.07.2015
2.	AP	SimhapuriTPP	Madhucon Projects Ltd	U-2	150	7.2.2012
3.	AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd	U-1	150	9.9.2012
				U-2	150	17.04.2013
4.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	KSK Mahandi Power Company Ltd	U-1	600	13.08.2013
				U-2	600	22.08.2014
5.	Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPP,	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	31.03.2014
6.	Chhattisgarh	Baradartha TPP	D.B. Power Ltd	U-1	600	23.02.2014
7.	Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	ACB India Ltd.	U-2	135	21.06.2012
8.	Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd	U-1	50	02.04.2013
9.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	4.10.2014
10.	Chhattisgarh	Tannar TPP ( Raigarh)	O.P.Jindal	U-1	600	3.10.2014
				U-2	600	30.03.2014
11.	Gujarat	Mundra UMTTPP	Tata Power Co.	U-2	800	25.07.2012
12.	Gujarat	Salaya TPP	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.	U-2	600	13.06.2012

Sl. No	State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Date
13.	Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	CLP Power India Pvt. Ltd	U-2	660	04.11.2012
14.	Jharkhand	Mahadev Prasad TPP Ph-I	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd	U-1	270	19.11.2012
				U-2	270	29.03.2013
15.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	Ratan India Power Pvt Ltd.	U-1	270	25.03.2013
				U-2	270	2/17/2014
				U-3	270	29.01.2015
16.	Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-1	270	20.03.2013
17.	Maharashtra	Buitbori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	17.08.2012
18.	Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd	U-1	300	11.03.2013
				U-2	300	28.05.2014
19.	Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd.(GMR)	U-1	300	02.07.2013
				U-2	300	27.08.2013
20.	Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	09.08.2012
				U-2	60	28.04.2012
21.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt Ltd.	U-1	270	25.02.2014
22.	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	09.11.2012
			Adani Power Ltd	U-2	660	25.03.2013



Sl. No	State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Date
23.	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd	U-1	660	06.10.2013
24.	MP	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co.	U-1	250	08.12.2012
				U-2	250	31.03.2013
25.	MP	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-2	660	18.12.2013
				U-3	660	30.05.2013
26.	Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	05.10.2014
27.	Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	28.03.2013
				U-2	350	28.09.2013
				U-3	350	21.03.2014
28.	Odisha	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-4	600	25.04.2012
29.	Punjab	Rajpura TPP ( Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd	U-1	700	24.01.2014
				U-2	700	7.06.2014
30.	Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	17.06.2014
31.	Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdii TPP	Raj West Power	U-5	135	02.05.2013
				U-6	135	3/3/2013
32.	WB	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	14.01.2015
				U-2	300	16.02.2015

## (B) Private Sector Thermal Power Projects under Construction for Commissioning During Twelfth Plan

S. No	State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	AP	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-13	Mar-17
				U-2	660	Mar-14	Oct-17
2.	AP	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd	U-1	660	Mar-15	Apr-16
				U-2	660	Jun-15	Aug-16
3.	AP	Painanpuram TPP Corporation Ltd	Thermal Power Tech	U-2	660	Aug-14	Jun-15
4.	AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	May-12	Aug-16
				U-4	350	Aug-12	Nov-16
5.	AP	Vizag TPP Corp. Ltd	Hinduja National Power	U-1	525	Jun-13	Sep-15
				U-2	525	Sep-13	Dec-15
6.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	KSK Mahandi Power Company Ltd.	U-3(2nd)	600	Dec-12	Dec-15
7.	Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	U-1	300	Feb-11	Apr-15
				U-2	300	Nov-10	Jun-15
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-12	Mar-15
9.	Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP	D.B. Power Ltd.	U-2	600	Jul-13	Aug-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1 U-2 U-3	300 300 300	Mar-13 Nov-13 Feb-14	Dec-15 Mar-16 17-18
11.	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3 U-4	660 660	Jan-13 Mar-13	17-18 17-18
12.	Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1 U-2	300 300	Dec-13 Apr-14	Jan-16 Apr-16
13.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-2	135	Sep-11	Apr-15
14.	Chhattisgarh	Singhilarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-14	Mar-16
15.	Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12	Mar-15
16.	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	U-1 U-2 U-3	360 360 360	May-12 Nov-12 Feb-13	Apr-15 Jul-15 Dec-15
17.	Jharkhand	Mata shri Usha TPP Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1 U-2	270 270	May-12 Jun-12	17-18 17-18
18.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	Ratan India Power Pvt Ltd.	U-4 U-5	270 270	Feb-12 Mar-12	Mar-15 Sep-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Jan-14	13th Plan
				U-2	660	May-14	13th Plan
20.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	Ratan India Nasik Power Pvt Ltd.	U-2	270	Apr-12	Mar-15
				U-3	270	Jun-12	Jun-17
				U-4	270	Aug-12	Nov-17
				U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-18
21.	MP	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Apr-13	Mar-15
				U-2	600	Aug-13	Jul-15
22.	MP	Gorgi TPP ( DB Power)	D.P Power ( MP) Ltd.	U-1	660	Jun-13	13th Plan
23.	MP	Seoni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-15
24.	Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP ( Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Jun-15	Jun-15
				U-2	350	Sep-15	Sep-15
25.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-17
26.	Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-13	17-18
27	Punjab	Goindwal Sahib TPP	GVK Power	U-1	270	Apr-13	Oct-15
				U-2	270	Oct-13	Feb-16
28	Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-2	660	Jan-13	Mar-15
				U-3	660	May-13	Jul-15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	TN	Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath	IBPIL		U-1	660	May-12	Sep-17
30.	UP	Prayagraj (Bara ) TPP Prayagraj power Gen.Co. Ltd. (J.P.Power Ventures)			U-1	660	Feb-14	Oct-15
					U-2	660	Jul-14	Jan-16
					U-3	660	Dec-14	Apr-16
		# Work held up			RO/DM- Reverse Osmosis/Demineralised			
		HT- Hydro Test			GTG- Gas Turbine Generator			
		BLU- Boiler Light UP			STG- Steam Turbine Generator			
		TG- Turbine Generator			EDTA- Ethylene Diamine Terra Acetic Acid			
		AWPH- Ash Water Pump Home			RWPH- Raw Water Pump Home			
		BOP- Balance of Plant			HRSg- Heat Recovery Steam Generator			
		SBO- Steam Blowing Off			BTG- Boiler Turbine Generator			
		CHP- Coal andling Plant			NGT- National Green Tribunal			
		EPC- Engineering Procurement and Construction						

**Statement-II***The State-wise and project-wise details of commissioned hydro projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Actual/Anticipated Commissioning Schedule
<b>A. Private sector hydro power projects commissioned during Twelfth plan</b>						
1.	Budhil, U1-2	Himachal Pradesh	LANCO	70.00	2005-06	2012-13
2.	Chujachen, U1-2	Sikkim	GATI	99.00	2004-05	2013-14
<b>B. Private sector hydro power projects under construction for commissioning during Twelfth plan</b>						
1.	Sorang, U1-2	Himachal Pradesh	HSPCL	100.00	2012-13	2015-16
2.	Tidong-I, U1-2	Himachal Pradesh	NSL TIDONG	100.00	2013-14	2016-17
3.	Tangnu Romai, U1-2	Himachal Pradesh	TRPG	44.00	2014-15	2016-17
4.	Shrinagar, U1-4	Uttarakhand	AHPCL	330.00	2005-06	2015-16
5.	Phata Byung, U1-2	Uttarakhand	LANCO	76.00	2013-14	2016-17
6.	Singoli Bhatwari, U1-3	Uttarakhand	LandT	99.00	2015-16	2016-17
7.	Mareshwar, U1-10	Madhya Pradesh	SMHPCL	400.00	2001-02	2015-17
8.	Teesta St. III, U1-6	Sikkim	Tsseta Urja	1200.00	2011-12	2014-16
9.	Teesta St. VI, U1-4	Sikkim	LANCO	500.00	2012-13	2016-17
10.	Rangit-IV, U1-3	Sikkim	JAL Power	120.00	2012-13	2016-17
11.	Jorethang Loop, U1-2	Sikkim	Dans Energy	96.00	2012-13	2014-15
12.	Bhasmey, U1-3	Sikkim	Gati Infrastructure	51.00	2012-13	2016-17

**MoU for construction of ROBs/RUBs on NHs**

1219. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Railways and the Ministry on the policy related constructions of Rail Over Bridges (ROBs)/Rail Under Bridges (RUBs) on National Highway corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this MoU would benefit early completion of all ROBs and RUBs on National Highways corridors; and

(d) if so, whether any timeframe/target has been fixed for the completion of such work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Railways on 10.11.2014 regarding construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges(ROBs/RUBs) on National Highway corridors. This MoU will facilitate the timely approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) as well as smoothening of guidelines for pre, post and during construction activities of ROBs/RUBs. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has proposed to replace all level crossings on National Highways in the country by ROBs/RUBs in next five years, subject to *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Safety limits of vehicular pollution**

1220. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that the Ministry has taken to keep vehicular pollution level under check;

(b) which are the cities where the vehicular pollution is beyond the safety limits; and

(c) whether the Ministry has suggested use of coconut oil as an alternate to the existing fuel for running vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Emission norms are decided

taking into account the quality of fuel made available by oil companies (which come under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and other relevant factors. Emission norms for various categories of motor vehicles are specified in rules 115, 115A, 115B, 115C and 115D of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). For four wheeled vehicles, Bharat Stage IV emission norms have been mandated in the National Capital Region and in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad (including Secundrabad), Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Agra, Sholapur, Lucknow. Mass Emission Standards (Bharat Stage IV) shall be applicable in the cities of Puducherry, Mathura, Vapi, Jamnagar, Ankaleshwar, Hissar, Bharatpur, Daman Diu, Silvassa, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Aligarh, Karnal, Valsad, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Nizamabad, Medak and Mehboobnagar in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufactured on or after the 1st October, 2014 except the four wheeled transport vehicles plying on Inter-State Permits or National Permit or All India Tourist Permits, within the jurisdiction of the said cities.

Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage-IV) have been notified for two wheelers *vide* Notification GSR 431(E) dated 4th July, 2014. These will come into force for two wheelers manufactured on and after the 1st April, 2016 for new types of vehicles models and from 1st April, 2017 for existing types of vehicle models. In other parts of the country, Bharat Stage III emission norms are applicable.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Ministry has finalised the draft for notifying emission norms for vehicles which can run on bio-fuels.

#### **National road safety law**

1221.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would urgently bring a comprehensive National Road Safety Law to create an inclusive legal framework to address the issue in its entirety and establish and dedicated National and State Level Enforcement Agencies for cohesiveness and co-ordination into the efforts of various agencies involved in addressing different aspects of road safety;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would create a special fund to adequately compensate lakhs of families who are pushed into poverty when their bread-earner is either killed or disabled in a road accident; and



(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways proposes to replace the “Motor Vehicles Act, 1988” with a new Motor Vehicle Act. The draft “Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015” has been uploaded on the Ministry’s Official website for seeking comments/suggestion. In the new bill it is proposed to set up a National Road Safety Authority of India which shall have the overall objective of eliminating practices that are adverse to transportation safety, road safety and innovation and adoption of new technology.

(c) and (d) The proposed Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015 proposes to set up a Motor Vehicle Crash Fund.

**Construction of flyover on NH-8 and underpass on Delhi-Gurgaon expressway**

1222. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of the eight-lane flyover at Honda Chowk and underpass project of Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway has started;

(b) whether any time-frame has been set up for their completion;

(c) how much funds have been allocated for the projects; and

(d) the details of precautionary steps being taken to meet the traffic bottlenecks during the construction work of the projects in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The construction work of eight-lane flyover along with four-lane underpass at Hero Honda Chowk on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway has already started on 25.11.2014 with completion period of 30 months and funds allocation of ₹ 197.84 crores. There is an inbuilt provision in the projects for the traffic management to ensure road safety during the construction.

**Survey of toll plazas on road projects**

1223. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a survey of all road projects with toll collection plazas built with an investment up to ₹ 100 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many toll plazas have been shut down along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether contractual obligations have been made before taking a decision on closure of toll plazas; and

(e) how many e-toll collection points have been introduced across the country and how many are expected to be introduced along with estimated amount of collection?

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) Toll plazas have been shut where capital cost was fully recovered and their continuance was neither viable nor was it adding to public comforts. The details of Toll plazas shut is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) Passive RFID based Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system has been installed at 164 toll plazas on National Highways for collecting toll.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Survey of Toll Plazas on Road Projects*

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Muniyeru Bridge on Hyderabad Section	Discontinued
2.	Bihar	Mahatma Ghandhi Setu in Km. 214 to 220 of NH-19 at Guljar Bagh Station	Toll Collection stopped since 10.08.2012
3.	Bihar	Karikoshi Bridge in Km. 404 of NH-31 at Purnia Station	Toll Collection stopped since 29.12.2012
4.	Bihar	Dhuliya Nalla Bridge in Km. 50 of NH-31	Toll Collection stopped since 12.02.2009
5.	Bihar	Jhanjharpur Bridge at Darbhanga (Ghosa) on NH-57	Pertains to NHAI. Toll collection has been stopped by NHAI.

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
6.	Chhattisgarh	Shakti Nalla Bridge	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 1200 (E) dated 10.05.2013.
7.	Chhattisgarh	High Level Bridge over Indrawati River Bridge including approaches/RCC Structure/NH-30 (Old NH-43) in km 296/2-4 of NH-30 and Toll Plaza in km 289/4 village Metawada, Jagdalpur town, District-Bastar of NH-30	User Fee Notification for discontinuation was sent to press on 05.11.2014.
8.	Gujarat	Sarkhej – Vishala Bridge on Sabarmati River.	Discontinued <i>vide</i> Ministry letter dated on 16.04.2013
9.	Gujarat	Utawali Bridge on Rajkot Section	Discontinued
10.	Gujarat	Narmada Bridge at Km. 192.600 on Vadodara - Surat Section from Km. 192 to Km. 198 of NH-8	User Fee rescinded <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 964 (E) dated 28.03.2014.
11.	Karnataka	Hagari Bridge at Km. 358 of NH-63	User Fee Collection discontinued <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 2739 (E) dated 21.10.2014.
12.	Karnataka	Across River Nethravathi at Km. 327.00 of NH. 48	User fee collection discontinued in year 2014 on account of law and order problem.
13.	Karnataka	Veervaishnavi bridge	Stretch is with NHAI. Toll collection discontinued.
14.	Karnataka	Sharavati Bridge at Km. 198.00 of NH-17	Notification for discontinuation approved on 27.01.2015.
15.	Kerala	Kottapuram Bridge 353/KL/17 on Kobangallure Station	Toll collection stopped <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2012.

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
16.	Kerala	Chettuvai Bridge on Kobangallure Station	Toll collection stopped <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2012.
17.	Kerala	Puduponnai Bridge	Toll collection stopped <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2012.
18.	Kerala	Arapuzha Bridge across river Cheliyar at Ch. 23.800 to 24.100 in Calicut Bypass Phase-I on NH-66 (old NH-17)	Discontinuation of user fee collection was approved on 04.02.2015.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Hiran Bridge at Km. 65.000 of NH-12	Toll Collection has been stopped earlier. Presently the stretch is with NHAI.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Tilwara Ghat in Km. 472.400 of NH-7	Toll Collection has been stopped earlier. Presently the stretch is with NHAI.
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Degree Nalla Bridge in KM. 177.000 of NH-3	Toll Collection has been stopped earlier. Presently the stretch is with NHAI.
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Kshipra Bridge in Km. 578.000 of NH-3	Toll Collection has been stopped earlier. Presently the stretch is with NHAI.
23.	Maharashtra	NH-9, Yenegur bridge @ Km. 307/600	User fee collection discontinued <i>vide</i> notification bearing S.O. No. 2442 (E) dated 18.09.2014.
24.	Maharashtra	Sina River Bridge at Lamboti at Km. 218.200 on NH-9 on Shetphal Section	Rescinded <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 581 (E) dated 08.03.2013.
25.	Maharashtra	Waghari/Amaravati Bridge on Nagpur Section	Discontinued.
26.	Maharashtra	Khuni Bridge on Nagpur Section	Discontinued.
27.	Manipur	Liong Bridge on Imphal Section	Discontinued.
28.	Manipur	Senapati Bridge on Imphal Section	Discontinued.

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
29.	Manipur	Thobul Bridge	Discontinued.
30.	Manipur	Barak Bridge	Discontinued.
31.	Odisha	Bharmani Bridge on Banki Station	Discontinued.
32.	Odisha	Lingara Nallah Bridge on Angul Station	Discontinued.
33.	Odisha	Bandhan Bridge at km 288/0 of NH-6 (215)	User Fee Notification for discontinuation was sent to press on 17.11.2014.
34.	Rajasthan	Banganga Bridge at Km. 9.00 on Dausa – Manoharpur Section of NH-11A	User Fee discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> 10.08.2013.
35.	Rajasthan	Banas Bridge at Km. 80.00 on NH-12	User Fee discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2012.
36.	Rajasthan	Bridge on Chandrabhaga River	User Fee discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> 31.08.2012.
37.	Rajasthan	ROB Rengus Bypass Km. 294.400 to Km. 297.600 on NH-11	User Fee discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.09.2012.
38.	Rajasthan	Krishangarh ROB from Km. 367.320 to Km. 368.483 on NH-8 (Jaipur - Ajmer Section)	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> S.O. 2872 dated 11.12.2012.
39.	Rajasthan	Morel Bridge at KM. 63 on NH-11A Ext.	User Fee collection was discontinued <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 178 (E) dated 19.01.2015.
40.	Tamil Nadu	Bridge at Km. 38/6 of NH-7A on Thoothkudi Section	Toll Collection stopped on 27.07.2004.
41.	Tamil Nadu	High Level Bridge at Km. 271.000 on Namakkal Section of NH-7	Toll Collection stopped on 15.02.2008.
42.	Telangana	Rudram Bridge at Km. 502/4 on Pune Hyderabad Section of NH-09	Already discontinued.

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Beso River Bridge at Km. 84 of NH-29	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> NHAI letter dated 14.02.2013.
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Aami River Bridge at Km. 188 of NH-29	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> NHAI letter dated 28.02.2013.
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur Bridge over Sarayun at Km. 411 of NH-24	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> NHAI letter dated 07.03.2013.
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Setu at Km 35.40 of NH-28 C(927) <i>i.e.</i> Barabanki – Behrich Section	Discontinuation of user fee published <i>vide</i> S.O. NO. 2743 (E) dated 22.10.2014
47.	Uttarakhand	Song River Bridge at Km. 179 of NH-72 on Haridwar – Dehradun Section	User Fee discontinued <i>vide</i> NHAI letter dated 06.03.2013.
48.	Uttarakhand	Bridge of Kosi river in Km. 170-171 at NH-74	User Fee for discontinuation was approved on 21.01.2015. Notification was signed on 02.02.2015 and to CE (P-1) for onward transmission to Press for publication on 03.02.2015.
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Benda Ghat Toll Plaza at Km. 254.000 of NH-232	Notification for discontinuation of user fee was published <i>vide</i> S.O. NO. 2723 (E) dated 21.10.2014.
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Khajuri Setu at km 70.00 on NH-7	Discontinuation of user fee was published <i>vide</i> S.O. NO. 35 (E) dated 02.01.2015.
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Sai Bridge at Km. 238/239 on NH-56	

Sl. No.	State	Project Stretch	Status as on 05.02.2015
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandra Shekhar Azad Setu at km 148-149 of NH-96 (330)	
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Tons (Katka Setu) at km 430 of NH-76E (35.	
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Bridge over Yamuna River at Km. 71 of NH-73 (344).	
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Bridge over Ganga River in Km. 71 on NH-119 .	
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Ken River Barrier at km. 211 (Banda City) of NH-76 (35.	
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Pipri Setu (Tamsa River) at Km 15.00 (New Ch. Km. 128) of NH-96 (330)	
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur Toll Plaza at Km. 325.00 in the section at Garrah River Bridge of NH-24	The user fee collection discontinued <i>vide</i> S.O. No. 3075 (E) dated 05.12.2014.
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanher Setu at Km. 289 of NH-75 E (39).	Proposal for discontinuation of user fee was approved on 05.01.2015 and sent to Press for publication by P-2 Zone.
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhi Ghat (Jaiprabha Setu) over Ghagra river at Km. 128/129 of NH-19 (31)	
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Rehand Setu at Km. 243 of NH-75E (39)	
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Veer Abdul Hammed Setu over Ganga River at Km. 4-5 of NH-97 (24)	

**Emergency medical facilities on NH-8**

1224. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Maharashtra Government has taken any steps to provide primary health care centers/hospitals/emergency trauma facilities on or around National Highway No. 8 passing through Maharashtra, as in case of fatal accidents due to lack of medical facilities injured persons are not getting timely medical treatment on Umerbgaon - Virar section of NH-8; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Ministry would approach the Maharashtra Government and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched a pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8. The pilot project is being executed by IFFCO – TOKIO General Insurance Company Limited. 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 in 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. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also undertaking up-gradation of identified hospitals along with National Highway, as trauma care centres.

**CBI investigation into Gurgaon expressway toll collection fraud**

1225. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to refer the Gurgaon Expressway toll collection fraud case to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The matter related to



Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on 24/09/2013 for further action to be taken by the Commission.

**Declaration of Moradabad-Ramnagar-Bhatrojkhan-Karnaprayag road as NH**

†1226. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the 'Chardham Yatra' also passes through Moradabad-Ramnagar-Bhatrojkhan-Karnaprayag route;

(b) if so, by when Government would declare this route as a National Highway; and

(c) if not, whether Government would allocate funds for its maintenance considering its importance for 'Chardham Yatra'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The National Highway Nos. 123, 94, 108, 58 and 109 lead to Chardhams namely Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath in Uttarakhand. The Moradabad-Ramnagar-Bhatrojkhan-Karnaprayag is one of the longer routes connecting to Kedarnath and Badrinath through NH 58 and 109. The Moradabad-Ramnagar-Bhatrojkhan-Karnaprayag section passes through both the States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. No proposal for its declaration as National Highway has been received either from Government of Uttar Pradesh or Government of Uttarakhand. Since this Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the country, the maintenance of this section does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

**Guidelines for taxi aggregators**

1227. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to enact new Road Safety Laws to cover taxi aggregators in the light of 6th December, 2014 Uber rape incident; and

(b) if so, the details 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) and (b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, vests powers for Control of Transport Vehicles to the respective State Governments. In pursuance of the advisory issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India dated 7th December, 2014, all the web based operators, who were plying their taxis, without proper authorization, were banned *vide* Public Notice dated 8th December, 2014 by Transport Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi till such time that they acquired license/authorization from the appropriate authority. The Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has modified their existing 'Radio Taxi Scheme, 2006' and allowed for aggregation concept and also allowed the App based operators to apply for registration/licensing.

**Transparency in bidding process of NHAI**

1228. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of CAG, inconsistencies in fixing the total toll period on 9 stretches of National Highways by NHAI would force users to pay an additional ₹ 28,000/- crore as toll charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether as per the report, there is lack of transparency in bidding process and poor monitoring of projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government would take to ensure transparency in bidding process of NHAI projects and proper monitoring in view of above reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) (i) The CAG in their report No. 36 of 2014-Implementation of PPP Projects in NHAI (Para No. 4.3.1) has pointed out that the concession period determined by considering tollable traffic (instead of total traffic) in 8 projects, resulted in fixing of longer concession period which put an extra burden on road users to the tune of ₹ 28095.54 crores.

(ii) The details of 8 projects referred by CAG in their report is given in Statement

(See below). The base for fixation of the concession period rests on the “PCU” definition of the MCA.

(iii) In response to CAG observations it is submitted that:

- The base for fixation of the concession period rests on the “PCU” definition of the MCA. The PCU definition in the MCA read as “PCU” shall have the meaning ascribed to a passenger car unit in the Indian Roads Congress Publication No. IRC-64, 1990 or any substitute or modification thereof, and when used in this Agreement, shall include only motorised vehicles liable to payment of user charges at the Toll Plazas in accordance with the Fee Rules and the Exempted Vehicles specified therein, but does not include Tractors, Tractors with Trailer, Motor Cycles and non-motorised vehicles.
- The concession period for projects are fixed to synchronize with the probable year in which the current traffic, with normal growth, will reach the levels where upgradation to higher lane capacity will fall due. Earlier, there was no clear cut guideline for uniform adoption of tollable or total traffic criteria for fixing the concession period. The concession period of the project was to be worked out on the basis of the lower end of assessed traffic on the stretch of the project so as to make the concession period more realistic and the project viable. As such total tollable average traffic, was considered for calculation of concession period in many cases as pointed out by Audit in Table 9 of the Audit Report.
- The Bids for road projects are invited duly specifying the concession period up-front as a fixed parameter. The bids are made by bidders considering the revenue they are likely to receive during the pre-specified concession period.
- Hence, the choice between either of these base values, *i.e.*, Total Traffic or Tollable traffic, cannot translate to an extra benefit to the bidders, and conversely, an extra cost to road users. The amount of VGF or Premium, co-relates with concession period. If the concession period is less there will be more VGF requirement or lesser premiumue share realization, which would have to be met from public funding.
- The NHAI had now streamlined the procedure, prescribing that the concession period of any stretch is to be fixed based on the total traffic

on the toll plaza having the lowest traffic or 30 years whichever is lower. Subsequently, the PPP Cell of Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) has recommended that average total traffic should be adopted for arriving at the concession period. Thereafter, average total traffic is uniformly being taken for determining the concession period.

(c) to (e) The bidding process in NHAI is transparent as it is completely electronic (e-bidding).

### **Statement**

#### *Transparency in bidding process of NHAI*

*Para No. 4.3 of C and AG Report No. 36 of 2014*

Table 9: Extra burden on road users due to longer concession period as worked out by Audit

Successful Bidder/ Concessionaire	Name of project	Concession period in years based on		Excess concession period (in yrs.)	Alleged Extra burden on road users (₹ in crore)
		Total Traffic	Tollable Traffic		
1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s IRB Jaipur Deoli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur Tonk Deoli	23	25	2	2061.39
M/s L and T BPP Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Beawar Pali Pindwara	21	23	2	2142.97
M/s Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Varanasi Aurangabad	15/23	30	7	11547.75
M/s PS Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	Pune-Satara	20	24	4	3421.08
M/s DA Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi-Agra	22	26	4	752.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
M/s. Kiratpur Nerchowk Expressway Ltd.	Kiratpur-Nerchowk	24	28	4	4631.46
M/s Himalayan Expressways Ltd.	Zhirakpur-Parwanoo	14	20	6	501.00
M/s Sambalpur Baragarh Expressway Pvt. Ltd.	Sambalpur-Baragarh	27	30	4	1641.01
TOTAL					₹ 28095.54 (NPV: ₹ 3233.71)

#### Upgradation of State Highways as NHS in Andhra Pradesh

1229. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completed the upgradation of 11 State Highways covering 1,817 Kms. in Andhra Pradesh as National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) State Government of Andhra Pradesh, on 19.09.2012, had submitted proposal for upgradation of nine State Roads covering about 1810 kms. as new National Highway, out of which six roads covering about 1332 kms have been declared as new National Highway, keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

#### Ban on sale of alcohol on highways

1230. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the committee appointed by the Supreme Court on road safety has recommended ban on sale of alcohol on State and National Highways to curb road accidents in the country;

(b) whether the committee also directed the States to strengthen law enforcement against drunken driving, over speeding and other offences; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government, in consultation with State Governments, to implements these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Committee appointed by the Supreme Court on road safety submits its report to the Supreme Court which issues necessary orders from time to time. However, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been issuing advisories to all the States/UTs from time to time requesting them not to issue licences for liquor shops situated along national highways and to revoke all the licenses already issued to such vendors.

**Increase in fuel cess for road construction**

1231. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has mooted a proposal to hike fuel cess to fund road construction;

(b) whether Government has already imposed ₹ 2 as cess on the petrol and diesel for construction of highways;

(c) whether in addition to the cess on the petrol and diesel, consumers are also paying huge amount of toll taxes;

(d) if so, whether this move of Government would further burden the consumers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Finance has recently increased the basic excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 2.00 per litre and additional revenue gain on this account will be transferred to Central Road Fund (CRF) and form part of the shareable pool.

(c) As per the extant policy, user fee is levied from road users, on the stretches of National Highways where substantial improvement has been carried out.

(d) and (e) National Highways (NHs) are the main arteries for movement of goods and passengers. The development of NHs requires huge investment. To supplement

the resources cess/toll is being levied. With the improvement of roads, road users will save substantially in terms of vehicle operating cost and time. As such, question of burden does not arise.

### **Revival of highway projects**

1232. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several highway projects have not made any progress and are stuck midway and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Central Government has taken policy decision to revive highway projects that have become unviable and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed scheme would be applicable for both Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) projects and those on Government funding or Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and the intention behind this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Delay in land acquisition and Statutory Clearances, local law and order issues, shortage of construction material etc. are main factors contributing to delay in implementation of National Highway (NH) projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Most of these are addressed with the support of the respective State Governments and attempts taken by the Government to streamline the process for such statutory clearances. Government is also considering one time fund infusion to revive and physically complete some of these languishing projects being implemented on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode of delivery only. This proposal of moderate fund infusion would help physical completion of languishing NH projects expeditiously bringing relief thereby, to the citizens/highway users in the area as it is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, being the custodian of public interest, to ensure completion of on-going NH projects as per schedule thereby causing minimum inconvenience to the highway users.

### **Roads financed from CRF**

†1233. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of projects financed from the Central Road Fund (CRF) as on date during the last five years in Uttar Pradesh and other States;

(b) whether any of these roads are being constructed in the Uttar Pradesh particularly in Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Jalon, Jhansi, Lalitpur, etc. districts of Bundelkhand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 1,297 number of projects are sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) during last five year and current year upto December, 2014 including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) 1 work each in Chitrakoot and Mahoba district are being constructed in Uttar Pradesh under CRF.

#### **Uniform emission norms**

1234. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether different mass emission norms have been fixed for four wheelers indifferent cities of the country;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to introduce uniform emission norms across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Emission norms are decided taking into account the quality of fuel made available by oil companies (which come under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and other relevant factors. Emission norms for various categories of motor vehicles are specified in rules 115, 115A, 115B, 115C and 115D of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). For four wheeled vehicles, Bharat Stage IV emission norms have been mandated in the National Capital Region and in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (including Secundrabad), Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Agra, Sholapur, Lucknow. Mass Emission Standards (Bharat Stage IV) shall be applicable in the



cities of Puducherry, Mathura, Vapi, Jamnagar, Ankaleshwar, Hissar, Bharatpur, Daman Diu, Silvassa, Unnao, Rae Bareilly, Aligarh, Karnal, Valsad, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Nizamabad, Medak and Mehboobnagar in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufactured on or after the 1st October, 2014 except the four wheeled transport vehicles plying on Inter-State Permits or National Permit or All India Tourist Permits, within the jurisdiction of the said cities.

(c) to (e) Rule 115 (7) States that after the expiry of a period of one year from the date on which a motor vehicle was first registered, every such vehicle shall carry a valid 'Pollution under control' certificate issued by an agency authorised for this purpose by the State Government. Enforcement of provisions of CMVRs comes in the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Hence, the establishment of the pollution inspection centres for vehicles comes under the purview of State Government concerned. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways do not maintain records for the pollution inspection Centres in the country.

Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage-IV) have been notified for two wheelers vide Notification GSR 431(E) dated 4th July, 2014. These will come into force for two wheelers manufactured on and after the 1st April, 2016 for new types of vehicles models and from 1st April, 2017 for existing types of vehicle models. In other parts of the country, Bharat Stage III emission norms are applicable.

#### **Assistance on road safety**

1235. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former mayor of New York city has offered a package of assistance on road safety through Bloomberg Philanthropies Global Safety Initiation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Computerization of RTOs**

1236. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress in computerization of Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) across the country;
- (b) if so, the time-frame set for completing the work;
- (c) whether a national data base is being prepared on driving licenses issued and vehicles registered in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any study has been conducted on fake driving licenses in the country, and if so, the details of its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes.

(b) Almost all RTOs have already been computerized. Out of total 1159 RTOs in the country, 1153 RTOs are computerized.

(c) Yes.

(d) National Database on Driving Licenses and Vehicle registration has already been created. Total number of records available in the National Registry for Transport is as below:

- Driving Licenses (DL): 7,14,53,488
- Registration Certificates (RC): 16,21,33,488

(e) No study has been conducted on fake driving licenses in the country by the Ministry. However, a study was conducted on assessing the number of duplicate driving licenses in January, 2015. Out of 6,70,16,851 Driving License records available in National Registry as on 05.01.2015, 7,99,923 Driving Licences were found to have multiple entries comprising a total of 16,72,138 records. Though there are various process-related issues causing existence of duplicate records, it is possible that a part of these duplicate records may be fraudulent.

**Accidents due to faulty road engineering**

1237. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to alarming increase in road accidents and to the fact most accidents are due to faults in road engineering and deficiencies in DPRs;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to remedy the situation;
- (c) what is the estimated social cost of road accidents; and
- (d) whether there are any plans to introduce cashless treatment facility for accident victims on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors. These include driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for road accidents. The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:—

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care. Consolidated recommendations have been advised to the States for implementation.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.

- (vi) Establishment of model driving training institutes and automated Inspection and Certification Centres.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror, mandating of airbags, anti-lock brake system, speed governors for transport vehicles etc.
- (viii) Publicity and advocacy campaigns on road safety awareness.

(c) The socio economic cost of road accidents in 1999 – 2000 was estimated at 3% of GDP by Planning Commission in their report during Tenth Five Year Plan. This has also been reiterated in Eleventh Five Year Plan by Planning Commission.

(d) 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 Highways No.8.
- (ii) Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8
- (iii) Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch on National Highways No. 33

The objective of the scheme is to save lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during ‘Golden Hour’, and thereby reduce fatalities in road accidents. The scheme 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.

#### **Subsidised finance for pending and new projects**

1238. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Reserve Bank of India for subsidised finance from banks to complete the pending projects and the new projects for roads, highways and ports in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry has asked the banks to support the infra funds therein; and
- (c) if so, the details of such finance and the terms therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Fire safety on public transport buses**

†1239. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the safety of public transport buses in case of fire;

(b) whether fire alarm and extinguisher systems have been installed in public transport operating on National Highways; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to install fire alarm and extinguisher systems on buses plying on National Highways and also on new buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the standard “AIS:052 – Code of Practice for Bus Body Design and Approval” *vide* GSR 287 (E) dated 22nd April, 2014 under Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989 effective from 1st April, 2015. This code details various safety features and addresses uniformity in construction from all safety perspectives. This code is applicable to all bus manufacturers and all bus body builders in the country. A system of accreditation of Bus Body Builders facility has already been put in place by the Ministry.

### **Status of highway projects**

1240. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing highway projects and such projects which are pending in different parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to complete the pending highway projects at an early time;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) State-wise details of number

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ongoing and delayed projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. To expedite completion of these projects various steps have been taken which include streamlining of land acquisition, streamlining of environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, securitization of road sector loans, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of number of ongoing and delayed projects*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of ongoing projects	No. of delayed projects
<b>PWD</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	13	-
4.	Bihar	39	12
5.	Chandigarh	1	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	1
7.	Delhi	-	-
8.	Goa	13	-
9.	Gujarat	37	4
10.	Haryana	30	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	50	12
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-
13.	Jharkhand	37	-
14.	Karnataka	44	4
15.	Kerala	34	-

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of ongoing projects	No. of delayed projects
16.	Madhya Pradesh	17	-
17.	Maharashtra	13	-
18.	Manipur	2	-
19.	Meghalaya	12	5
20.	Mizoram	23	3
21.	Nagaland	8	-
22.	Odisha	36	5
23.	Puducherry	5	-
24.	Punjab	12	-
25.	Rajasthan	12	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	22	-
28.	Telangana	7	-
29.	Tripura	-	-
30.	Uttar Pradesh	33	13
31.	Uttarakhand	44	14
32.	West Bengal	36	1
33.	NHAI	226	125
34.	BRO	24	13
35.	LWE	118	54
36.	SARDP-NE (other than NHAI)	56	35
37.	NHIIP	5	-
38.	NHDP-IVA (PWD)	40	-

**Funds to Karnataka for highways development**

1241. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Karnataka Government has made any request during the current year to allocate funds for the development of National Highways in the State; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be allocated by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry has already allocated an amount of ₹ 220 Crore for the development of National Highways in Karnataka during the current year under plan head.

**Target for construction of National Highways**

1242. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed for the construction of National Highways during 2014-15;
- (b) how much of this target has been achieved during the first ten months of the current financial year;
- (c) whether the road sector needs huge amount of investment at the same time de-bottlenecking from several clearances; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to attract investments and remove bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Various steps have been taken to attract investments and remove bottlenecks which include streamlining of land acquisition, streamlining of environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, securitization of road sector loans, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.



**Payment of old age pension**

1243. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States giving old age pension and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of default by the States in making payment; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to give financial assistance to States to overcome the default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) All the States/UT Governments are paying old age pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). State/UT wise number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Identification, sanction and disbursement of pension under NSAP is done by the respective State/UT Governments, hence any complaints received in connection with defaults in payment of pension are forwarded to the concerned State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action at their end.

(c) No sir, no such proposal is under consideration by the Government to give financial assistance to States to overcome the default.

**Statement**

*Details of no. of beneficiaries reported by State/UTs Governments under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries reported	
		2013-2014	2014-15 (as on 4.3.2015)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1792333	857666
2.	Bihar	4294650	4470795
3.	Chhattisgarh	682076	675937

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa	2136	2136
5.	Gujarat	454563	503231
6.	Haryana	147191	147191
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85707	86831
8.	J & K	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	554239	770953
10.	Karnataka	966595	895818
11.	Kerala	339582	555026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1574443	1417428
13.	Maharashtra	1118000	1186072
14.	Odisha	1418631	1418631
15.	Punjab	7964	NR
16.	Rajasthan	758654	714786
17.	Tamil Nadu	1436444	1392083
18.	Telangana		612955
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3854824	1514062
20.	Uttarakhand	252930	248812
21.	West Bengal	1310280	1886739
<b>NE States</b>			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	NR
23.	Assam	785836	785836
24.	Manipur	64547	NR
25.	Meghalaya	48924	47965
26.	Mizoram	25251	25469

1	2	3	4
27.	Nagaland	47191	54898
28.	Sikkim	NR	21821
29.	Tripura	142055	163151
TOTAL		22196255	20456292
<b>Union Territories</b>			
30.	A & N Islands	777	813
31.	Chandigarh	2792	NR
32.	D & N Haveli	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	2194	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	NR	376568
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		5763	377381
GRAND TOTAL		22202018	20833673

NR : Not Reported.

#### **Pilferage of MGNREGA funds**

1244. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hacker has allegedly transferred Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) funds to the accounts of fake beneficiaries online;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the police investigating the above suspects as more funds may have been moved out in such a manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) No Sir. No such instance of hacking into the IT system has occurred. However instance of a fraudulent transfer of money by a computer operator working in the Block office, misusing the digital certificates of the officer authorized to operate the system, has been reported in Belpada Block, Bolangir Dt, Odisha. The culprit has been arrested and action is being taken under the relevant provisions of IPC against the concerned by the Government of Odisha.

In view of this fraud, the security of the entire system has been reviewed and it is decided to make biometric authentication mandatory for all the persons entering the NREGASoft IT system.

### **Coverage of MGNREGA**

1245. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research and the University of Maryland shows that when it come key indicators of marginalization, there is not a lot to separate 200 districts from India's other 476 districts;

(b) whether according to the said survey there can be no great benefit in confining MGNREGA to poorest districts;

(c) whether nearly 70 per cent of India's poor live in better off districts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir. The research conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research and University of Maryland shows that the 200 poor districts and the other districts are not significantly different on indicators of marginalization.

(b) Yes Sir, this conclusion is drawn by the said research.

(c) The research finds that 71% of the marginalised are spread all around the country and are not limited to the 200 districts.

(d) MGNREGA is therefore being implemented all over the country in all the districts to strengthen to livelihood base of the poor.

**Norms for financial assistance for youth activity and training**

1246. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by Government for granting financial assistance to promote youth activity and training in rural areas of the country along with the financial assistance provided to various organisations, including Non-Governmental Organisations, during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any mechanism exists to ensure that the financial assistance provided is not misused or diverted for any other purpose: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Government has decided to set up one Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in each district of the country. RSETIs are bank led initiative with active support of the Government of India and the State Governments. The Government of India provides one time infrastructure support of ₹ 1 crore besides reimbursing the cost of training rural poor candidates. The State Government provides land free of cost or at nominal charges. The Banks are responsible for day to day functioning of the RSETI. The core strength of the RSETI lies in its short term training and long term handholding to the rural entrepreneurs for setting up micro enterprises. RSETIs are expected to train 750 rural poor youth each year to take up self employment in the area they reside. RSETIs also provide periodic skill upgradation training to the entrepreneurs for making their initiatives more viable and sustainable. As on 31-12-2014, 577 RSETIs were functioning in the country. The Ministry of Rural Development provide a support towards cost of training for rural BPL candidates to the sponsor Banks at the rate of ₹ 200 per candidate per day to a maximum of ₹ 4000 for training up to 4 weeks duration and maximum of ₹ 5000 for training of longer duration. Other recurring costs for the RSETIs *i.e.* that of training expenses, faculty salaries, logistics, etc., will be borne by the sponsoring banks or through other sponsoring organizations like SIDBI or NABARD.

The Government is also undertaking Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), which is a placement linked Skill Development Program for rural poor youth. The skill training is undertaken in a PPP mode by eligible organizations, which are selected through an appraisal process. The norms for the scheme have been notified in DDU-GKY Guidelines. State-wise financial assistance provided to

RSETIs under Infrastructure creation during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and that provided for reimbursement of training costs is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Details of funds released under the DDU-GKY schemes in the last three years (State-wise) is given in Statement - III (*See below*).

(b) and (c) RSETIs are run by the Banks and follow the financial propriety as followed by the Public Sector Undertaking Banks. The funds for projects under DDU-GKY are released in installments and these are monitored in terms of provisions of General Financial Rules. Further fund releases in a project are based on Utilisation Certificates and regular monitoring reports.

***Statement- I***

*Financial assistance provided to RSETIs under infrastructure creation*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.00	250.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	150.00	50.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	600.00	100.00	50.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	490.00	100.00	50.00
6.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	40.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	600.00	340.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	100.00	50.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	340.00	144.60	122.14
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	50.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	200.00	200.00	150.00
17.	Manipur	0.00	50.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	50.00	440.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
21.	Odisha	50.00	150.00	100.00
22.	Punjab	50.00	0.00	50.00
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	380.00	200.00	150.00
25.	Sikkim	50.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	40.00	50.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	50.00	50.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	100.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	190.00	500.00	50.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		3,580.00	2,534.60	1,262.14

**Statement-II***Financial assistance provided for RSETIS under reimbursement of training costs*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	150.00	400.00	294.87
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	150.00	88.00	94.67
5.	Bihar	600.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	490.00	182.25	132.35
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	40.00	0.00	79.30
9.	Haryana	600.00	330.00	107.02
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	99.00	1514.68
11.	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	100.00	0.00	4.86
13.	Karnataka	340.00	341.00	140.81
14.	Kerala	0.00	154.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	572.00	300.00	89.43

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
16.	Maharashtra	528.00	264.00	207.23
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	22.00	11.00	9.88
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	15.26
20.	Nagaland	22.00	22.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	594.00	297.00	121.27
22.	Puducherry	22.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	396.00	198.00	194.97
24.	Rajasthan	638.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	506.00	103.75	0.00
27.	Tripura	66.00	66.00	0.00
28.	UT of Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1056.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	154.00	77.00	22.76
31.	West Bengal	308.00	154.00	0.00
TOTAL		9130.00	3087.00	3029.36

***Statement-III***

*Funds released under DDU-GKY during last three years - State-wise*

(in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 27.02.2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4956.639	-
2.	Assam	-	-	4712.786
3.	Bihar	1759.618	-	315.455
4.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	62.600	1010.282	2446.721
6.	Gujarat	-	3172.500	703.230
7.	Haryana	-	1641.460	860.890



1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	25.500	-
9.	J & K	415.490	6518.656	3603.331
10.	Jharkhand	-	5362.545	50.736
11.	Karnataka	71.550	2765.140	2446.028
12.	Kerala	-	-	5979.986
13.	Madhya Pradesh	374.440	1953.262	2800.517
14.	Maharashtra	190.800	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	1764.900	1715.367	8233.757
18.	Punjab	44.750	161.070	-
19.	Rajasthan	-	7608.180	-
20.	Sikkim	-	-	662.021
21.	Tamil Nadu	1125.000	-	-
22.	Tripura	-	744.174	481.956
23.	Uttar Pradesh	634.630	5168.603	17064.776
24.	Uttarakhand	71.550	0.000	-
25.	West Bengal	155.231	187.499	-
26.	Multi-State projects	10910.360	13906.160	2799.018
TOTAL		17580.919	56897.037	53161.208

*Note:* Funds have not been released under DDU-GKY in States of A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Puducherry.

### Statement

*The state/UT-wise details of central release under MGNREGA during the current year*

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	2014-15 till 18.02.2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459974.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1813.56
3.	Assam	50023.46
4.	Bihar	95968.24

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 till 18.02.2015
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49
6.	Gujarat	35442.93
7.	Haryana	11299.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40456.98
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41
11.	Karnataka	171687.07
12.	Kerala	158758.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77
15.	Manipur	20908.43
16.	Meghalaya	27785.90
17.	Mizoram	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	9926.79
19.	Odisha	103530.34
20.	Punjab	15571.60
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87
22.	Sikkim	5886.41
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33
24.	Telangana	22336.00
25.	Tripura	63662.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.40
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22
28.	West Bengal	374495.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1118.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Goa	137.95
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06
34.	Puducherry	455.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00
TOTAL		3220654.12

NR = Not Reported.

**Modifications in SAGY guidelines**

1247. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to modify any of the guidelines of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider to widen the ambit of the scheme to include municipal limits also, as the present system is not suitable for MPs representing urban constituencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to amend Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Guidelines to provide for nomination of the Members of Parliament to the national committee headed by the Minister for Rural Development. The details are being worked out.

(c) No Sir, as SAGY is a rural development scheme focusing on creating model villages by way of development, it cannot be extended to urban areas.

**Implementation of MGNREGA**

1248. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are not getting the full working days as entitled under MGNREGA causing supply strain and if work is given, then wages are not paid;

(b) the number of cases that have come to Government's notice and the action taken thereon;

(c) the MGNREGA funds pending with Government which are due to be paid to the State Governments and by when it would be released, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any capping on the funds to be released to the States annually under MGNREGA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the logic therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees unskilled manual work up to

one hundred days in a financial year for any household which demands the same. All States have been asked to put in place a scheme to operationalise the above; and funds are being released to the States for payment of wages, and the material component. Wherever there are complaints of non-provision, they are referred to the States for taking suitable remedial action.

(c) to (e) Funds for programme implementation are released to the States after verifying the performance, utilisation of funds released, and as per the agreed Labour Budgets. There cannot be any cap on release of funds for the programme. However, for the purpose of including in the State Budgets, an indicative amount has been conveyed to the States. The State/UT-wise details of Central release under MGNREGA during the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of Central release under MGNREGA  
during the current year*

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (till 18.02.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459974.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1813.56
3.	Assam	50023.46
4.	Bihar	95968.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49
6.	Gujarat	35442.93
7.	Haryana	11299.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	40456.98
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41
11.	Karnataka	171687.07
12.	Kerala	158758.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 (till 18.02.2015)
15.	Manipur	20908.43
16.	Meghalaya	27785.90
17.	Mizoram	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	9926.79
19.	Odisha	103530.34
20.	Punjab	15571.60
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87
22.	Sikkim	5886.41
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33
24.	Telangana	22336.00
25.	Tripura	63662.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.40
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22
28.	West Bengal	374495.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1118.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Goa	137.95
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06
34.	Puducherry	455.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00
TOTAL		3220654.12

NR = Not Reported.

**Performance of MGNREGA**

1249. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary provisions for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and actual expenditure during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) how many person days employment was generated during the above period; and

(c) the steps Ministry plans to improve performance of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Year-wise details of budgetary provisions and actual expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years are given as under :-

	(in ₹ Crore)				
	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Budget Outlay:	39100	40100	40000	33000	33000
Expenditure	37905.23	39377.27	37072.82	39778.29*	38672.40*

\*This includes the state share and the unspent balance of the previous year.

(b) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated during the last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are given as under:-

- An Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) has been launched in 95,000 Gram Panchayats in 2,500 most backward Blocks. This exercise has helped in identifying better quality assets.
- For improving convergence with the line departments, and thereby to improve the quality of assets, the State Convergence Plans have been formulated.
- The associated outcomes of each work are being recorded before taking up the work, and the same is being measured after completion of the work-thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The States/UTs have been asked to deploy State Quality Monitors to inspect the quality of assets created under the Scheme.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of 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. In order to support the States to conduct the Social Audits

as laid down under the Rules, it has been decided to provide technical assistance of ₹ 147 crore under a special Project that will be in operation till 2017. Under this, the cost of engaging social audit resource persons at the State and District Levels will be reimbursed to the States/UTs. All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.

- To facilitate states to engage technical assistants/barefoot engineers for better technical planning and supervision of works under MGNREGA, guidelines have been issued to allow their establishment cost as a part of material cost of works instead of administrative cost. Ministry would conduct training of Technical Resource Persons from the States/UTs on different technical aspects of type of works which can be taken up under the scheme.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering 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 introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- 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.

#### Statement

*State/UT-wise details of persondays generated during the last five years*

Sl. No.	State	Person Days Generated (in Lakhs )				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2939.34	3273.35	2992.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.73	43.50	36.56
3.	Assam	732.95	470.52	352.63	314.04	298.47
4.	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	682.16	941.85	862.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.76	1194.34	1299.20
6.	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	313.00	281.90	230.30
7.	Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.36	128.87	117.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	270.13	262.10	282.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	209.10	365.56	338.20
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.71	566.58	436.22
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	617.81	718.86
12.	Kerala	339.71	480.34	633.10	837.74	866.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1688.98	1399.47	1229.50
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	772.02	872.39	517.13
15.	Manipur	306.18	295.61	224.07	285.11	113.23
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	167.75	174.31	215.83
17.	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	130.60	153.56	133.65
18.	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	296.61	245.31	183.80
19.	Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.75	546.01	711.82
20.	Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.52	65.50	134.68
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56
22.	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.88	36.31	44.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44	3677.23
24.	Telangana					
25.	Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	518.51	521.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2673.36	1411.85	1753.61
27.	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	198.98	192.00	165.62
28.	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1495.94	2018.42	2296.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.83	4.03	8.30	6.61	7.99
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.69	1.15
33.	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.65	0.49	0.14
34.	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	8.67	8.45
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		28359.46	25715.24	21876.36	23047.67	22033.41

NR = Not Reported



**Amendments to Land Acquisition Act**

1250. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from various quarters including social groups and farmers' associations of the country against amendments to Land Acquisition Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether provisions of Land Acquisition Ordinance are pro-industry and against farmers of the country who are already committing suicides;

(d) if so, whether Government would withdraw the amendments in the Land Acquisition Act in view of large scale protest from various quarters and miserable condition of farmers; and

(e) 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) to (e) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on 01.01.2014. Some State Governments and other stakeholders including farmers' associations have raised concerns on certain provisions of the Act which *inter-alia* include mandatory Social Impact Assessment in all cases of land acquisition, consent requirement in case of acquisition for private companies and Public Private Partnership projects, special powers in case of urgency to acquire land, development of culturable wasteland in lieu of acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions in case of purchase through private negotiations, retrospective clause etc. Accordingly, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 9 of 2014) was promulgated on 31st December, 2014. The Ordinance *inter-alia* makes applicable the provisions relating to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement of the said Act to the thirteen Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the said Act which include the Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, the National Highways Act, the Metro Railways Act, the Railways Act, etc. and amends certain other provisions to expedite the process of land acquisition. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015 to replace the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 9 of 2014) is under consideration of Parliament.

**Construction of ridge on Mathred river**

1251. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1682 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th December, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Government would consider giving necessary instructions for construction of pucca RCC/Steel foot bridge on Mathred river connecting village Nandla and Jangla under NABARD assisted scheme/PMGSY;

(b) whether, as the motorable road connecting these villages via Badiara is nearly 10 km. far and after the construction of bridge the distance between these villages would reduce to only 1 km, Government would favourably consider constructing the bridge; and

(c) whether since nearly all Government offices are located in Jangla and people have to travel frequently for their official work, would the Government consider according it top priority under the above mentioned schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) There is no proposal as yet under NABARD assisted scheme/PMGSY to construct pucca RCC/Steel foot bridge on Mathered river.

(b) The villages Badiara, Jangla and Nandla are already connected by motorable road under various schemes of State Government.

(c) Since these villages are already connected, there is no proposal at present, to provide double connectivity to these villages.

#### **Utilization of funds under SGSY**

1252. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all State Governments have utilized the funds allocated to them under the Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

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

(c) the details of the unutilized SGSY funds by the States, including Jharkhand, during last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to impress upon the States to utilize the allocated funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has ceased to exist *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2013 after launching of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). With the termination of SGSY, the unspent balances under this scheme was allowed to be utilised for NRLM activities by the State Rural Livelihoods Missions responsible for implementation of NRLM. The State-wise position of balances under SGSY available with the State Rural Livelihoods Missions as on 1st April, 2014 is given in Statement. The SRLMs who had unspent balances in excess of their allocation for 2014-15 were asked to surrender the excess amount. Accordingly 5 SRLMs have surrendered a total amount of ₹ 718.66 crores to Government of India out of their available balance.

**Statement***Statement showing SGSY balances with SRLMs as on 3.4.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Amount in ₹ crore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—
2.	Bihar	225.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	—
4.	Gujarat	5.00
5.	Haryana	6.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Jharkhand	1.00
9.	Karnataka	—
10.	Kerala	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—
12.	Maharashtra	—
13.	Odisha	—
14.	Punjab	1.00
15.	Rajasthan	46.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	950.00
18.	Uttarakhand	5.00
19.	West Bengal	24.00
20.	North Eastern States	—
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
22.	Assam	—
23.	Manipur	—
24.	Meghalaya	4.00
25.	Mizoram	—
26.	Nagaland	—
27.	Sikkim	—
28.	Tripura	—
GRAND TOTAL		1272.00

**Misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA**

1253. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest Government data on the performances of social audits of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), it has been revealed that funds amounting to ₹ 1,000 crore have been misappropriated;

(b) if so, the details of the social audit report;

(c) whether Government proposes to take effective steps to plug the loopholes in the functioning of MGNREGA; and

(d) 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.

(c) and (d) There are following provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to monitor and check the misuse of funds:

- (1) **Social Audit:** Social audit of all expenditure and all the works executed is a statutory commitment under the Act. In order improve the Social Audits, a Special Project is being implemented under which, the Ministry is funding the deployment of social audit resource personnel upto District level. The project will be operational during 2014-17 and will ensure the social audit of MGNREGS works is conducted as per Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011.
- (2) **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** The Act provides for establishment of Ombudsman at district level for expeditious redressal of grievances on the implementation of MGNREGS in the States/UTs. The Ombudsman can take suo moto cognizance of irregularities in the Scheme.
- (3) **State Quality Monitor (SQM):** MGNREGA Operational Guidelines provide for deployment of retired Chief/Executive Engineers for quality inspection of works implemented under the Scheme. SQM can make use of random sampling or stratified sampling in selecting the sample for quality inspection.
- (4) **National Level Monitors (NLM):** If a complaint is *prima-facie* substantiated by documentary evidence, third party institutional NLMs are deputed to enquire into the allegations and issues raised in the NLM report are resolved through State Governments.

### Representation of SCs/STs in the Ministry

1254. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of regular and temporary employees, grade-wise in the Ministry as on December, 2014;
- (b) the percentage of SCs and STs in these Grades; and
- (c) the policy of reservation in employment of temporary employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The number of regular and temporary employees, grade-wise in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development and Department of LR) and the percentage of SCs and STs in these grades as on December 2014 is as indicated in the table below:

Grade	Strength			Regular employees (working)		Temporary employees (working)		Percentage	
	Sancti- oned	Filled Regu- lar	Tem- porary	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
A	129	112	-	17	6	-	-	13.17	4.65
B	261	160	16	24	10	6	1	11.49	4.21
C	253	131	30	34	11	5	2	15.41	5.13
TOTAL	643	403	46	75	27	11	3	13.37	4.66

- (c) The policy of reservation as laid down by the Government of India in the case of regular employees is equally applicable to the Temporary Employees.

### Progress of MGNREGA

1255. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) along with employment generated there under indicating the funds sanctioned and utilized during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise especially U.P. and Assam;

- (b) how many average working hours have been created per person during this period;
- (c) whether Government has noticed any decline in the number of unemployed person in each State especially U.P. and Assam;
- (d) whether Government is satisfied with progress of the scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Year-wise details of the persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and Assam during the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). State/UT-wise details of central release and expenditure under MGNREGA including Uttar Pradesh and Assam during the last five years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government *vide* its Gazette Notification dated 3.1.2014 has stipulated eight hours of work including one hour of rest for all MGNREGA workers. However, to facilitate greater participation of wage seekers, the working hours of any adult worker under MGNREGA have been made flexible spreading over twelve hours on any given day. No data on average working hours created per person under MGNREGA is maintained by Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) This Ministry does not keep the count of unemployed persons in the Country. However, demand for work is registered as and when it is received. State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) to (f) The programme has succeeded in creating more than 220 cr additional persondays of employment, thereby reducing the seasonal under-employment problem in the Country. This is a significant achievement. However, there are marked variations between States in effectiveness in implementation of the programme. Government is working with the State Governments in building capacities of the States facing difficulties in implementing the programme.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise details of the person days generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State	Person days generated (in lakh)				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2939.34	3273.35	2992.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.73	43.50	36.56
3.	Assam	732.95	470.52	352.63	314.04	298.47
4.	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	682.16	941.85	862.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.76	1194.34	1299.20
6.	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	313.00	281.90	230.30
7.	Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.36	128.87	117.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	270.13	262.10	282.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	209.10	365.56	338.20
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.71	566.58	436.22
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	617.81	718.86
12.	Kerala	339.71	480.34	633.10	837.74	866.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1688.98	1399.47	1229.50
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	772.02	872.39	517.13
15.	Manipur	306.18	295.61	224.07	285.11	113.23
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	167.75	174.31	215.83
17.	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	130.60	153.56	133.65
18.	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	296.61	245.31	183.80
19.	Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.75	546.01	711.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.52	65.50	134.68
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56
22.	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.88	36.31	44.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44	3677.23
24.	Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	518.51	521.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2673.36	1411.85	1753.61
26.	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	198.98	192.00	165.62
27.	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1495.94	2018.42	2296.15
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.83	4.03	8.30	6.61	7.99
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.69	1.15
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.65	0.49	0.14
33.	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	8.67	8.45
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		28359.46	25715.24	21876.36	23047.67	22033.41

NR = Not Reported



**Statement-II**  
*State/UT-wise details of central release and expenditure under MGNREGA including  
 Uttar Pradesh and Assam during the last five years*

<b>Central Fund Released</b>		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02.03.2015
Sl. No.	State									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	475049.00	459974.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.20	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93
7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	12754.06	40974.63	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	25869.52	39851.14	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02/03/2015
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	23100.00	20908.43
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	24474.27	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27
19.	Odisha	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34
20.	Punjab	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	10684.17	5886.41
23.	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33
24.	Telangana									
25.	Tripura	2754.66	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.13	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40
27.	Uttarakhand	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02.03.2015
28.	West Bengal	38868.84	88262.88	92275.09	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		135.00	702.75	241.15	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	1918.10	1118.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45.00	45.10	39.20	47.73	100.00	39.56	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu		90.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa		114.00	618.21	20.72	507.76	259.64	241.16	205.86	137.95
33.	Lakshadweep		45.00	262.26	200.00	233.58	35.00	117.55	16.93	45.06
34.	Puducherry		45.00	419.44	459.93	2982.05	100.00	885.75	879.98	739.69
35.	Chandigarh		45.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		864085.53	1261039.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	3274368.00	3243714.12

**Expenditure**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	68020.32	208374.75	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	424587.75	512377.61	538463.65	234250.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221.34	303.90	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	95.07	5346.30	9592.65	1797.95
3.	Assam	59252.93	54914.93	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	74752.55	65153.18	70042.06	35918.12
4.	Bihar	71276.16	105222.66	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	132696.52	186045.15	202719.33	92646.75

Sl. No	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02.03.2015
5.	Chhattisgarh	66882.16	140183.20	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	204003.13	222177.87	204591.41	156195.99
6.	Gujarat	8585.03	8184.24	19600.66	73938.25	78822.00	65904.91	61742.13	49016.02	43566.28
7.	Haryana	3594.67	5235.01	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	31283.54	38063.30	38426.53	15371.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3940.12	12564.88	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	50952.11	49611.74	57206.63	38940.30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3454.44	4200.26	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	44367.05	85334.76	77024.22	29478.76
10.	Jharkhand	71155.13	106253.85	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	116966.50	115236.20	91281.05	85043.10
11.	Karnataka	24829.67	23650.54	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	162226.88	144839.11	209598.37	136847.76
12.	Kerala	2789.73	8336.83	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	104807.84	141655.91	130624.22	133053.34
13.	Madhya Pradesh	186268.63	289172.60	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	341037.76	311078.71	264131.80	282563.69
14.	Maharashtra	17461.18	18907.21	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	160150.33	217029.49	127941.30	135993.80
15.	Manipur	2025.50	6276.15	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	29517.02	60008.08	25476.93	21984.66
16.	Meghalaya	2111.85	5091.18	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	29869.34	26589.99	31956.37	20246.56
17.	Mizoram	1643.11	4200.70	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	23067.60	29038.56	26037.67	8725.96
18.	Nagaland	1457.62	2397.57	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	56340.02	42828.63	29479.90	11292.54
19.	Odisha	73346.62	57956.90	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	103908.48	117766.95	129012.36	105852.76
20.	Punjab	2500.21	3004.29	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	15980.62	15769.05	26209.37	17796.21
21.	Rajasthan	69306.14	147733.72	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	315659.87	327154.86	261966.51	303190.82
22.	Sikkim	261.89	1185.76	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	4824.04	8134.02	10850.93	4414.71

Sl. No	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 02.03.2015
23.	Tamil Nadu	15163.63	51642.38	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	292319.52	412128.79	394434.45	314672.81
24.	Telangana								369.19	156409.99
25.	Tripura	4507.68	20860.34	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	94251.93	97102.33	107520.20	63279.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77967.46	189825.13	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	501625.32	266529.58	346761.14	232871.85
27.	Uttarakhand	4849.70	9575.01	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	38829.94	31185.98	38076.34	20339.32
28.	West Bengal	39462.63	100434.62	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	283702.16	385087.63	372248.94	355557.97
29.	Andaman and Nicobar			327.54	1226.12	903.66	1597.28	1300.10	1788.27	883.57
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1.03	133.95	123.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu			NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa			249.96	470.12	993.28	698.30	144.81	297.42	380.43
33.	Lakshadweep			178.68	201.48	251.70	241.28	152.74	73.64	43.75
34.	Puducherry			136.10	726.90	1082.11	1017.56	1215.16	1136.95	393.74
35.	Chandigarh			NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		882335.55	1585688.61	2725009.92	3790522.78	3937727.05	3707282.22	3977828.72	3874355.82	3060004.45

NR = Not Reported

**Statement-III***State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders*

Sl. No.	States	Households demanded employment					Households provided employment					(in lakh)
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.98	58.54	65.97	36.36	49.98	58.54	60.40	31.80			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	1.55	1.57	1.02	0.04	1.29	1.40	0.84			
3.	Assam	13.55	12.47	13.21	9.81	13.49	12.35	12.62	8.27			
4.	Bihar	18.05	21.79	23.78	14.60	17.69	20.88	20.59	10.40			
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.39	27.32	27.49	20.40	27.25	26.38	25.12	17.44			
6.	Gujarat	8.37	7.50	6.43	5.83	8.22	6.81	5.79	4.85			
7.	Haryana	2.78	3.02	3.62	2.59	2.78	2.94	3.25	2.04			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.29	5.46	5.72	4.86	5.05	5.15	5.39	4.22			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.40	6.59	7.12	3.17	4.31	6.47	6.58	1.85			
10.	Jharkhand	15.82	14.35	12.17	11.75	15.75	14.19	11.39	10.20			
11.	Karnataka	16.63	14.70	19.09	14.88	16.52	13.32	14.50	9.77			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Kerala	14.18	16.94	16.79	15.41	14.16	15.26	15.24	12.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	38.96	35.41	31.56	30.91	38.80	35.19	29.09	27.53
14.	Maharashtra	15.20	16.44	12.59	12.21	15.05	16.25	11.44	10.48
15.	Manipur	3.81	4.58	4.55	4.68	3.56	4.57	4.55	4.60
16.	Meghalaya	3.36	3.34	3.68	3.14	3.35	3.32	3.64	2.68
17.	Mizoram	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.94	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.94
18.	Nagaland	3.73	3.87	4.08	3.92	3.73	3.87	4.08	3.90
19.	Odisha	13.91	17.66	18.90	16.49	13.79	15.99	17.10	13.60
20.	Punjab	2.46	2.47	4.54	3.29	2.45	2.40	4.12	2.60
21.	Rajasthan	47.06	45.36	39.47	40.45	45.22	42.17	36.15	35.33
22.	Sikkim	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.47
23.	Tamil Nadu	63.76	71.05	63.10	54.85	63.43	70.61	62.68	54.51
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.20
25.	Tripura	5.67	5.97	5.97	5.92	5.67	5.97	5.91	5.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	73.64	52.33	55.02	43.07	73.28	49.47	49.95	34.06
27.	Uttarakhand	4.71	4.44	4.05	4.58	4.69	4.40	3.97	3.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	55.32	58.45	64.42	55.75	55.17	58.17	61.33	46.93
29.	Andaman And Nicobar	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.10
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.31	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.21
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	511.29	514.59	518.00	451.52	506.45	498.88	479.30	386.12

NR = Not Reported



**Promotion of dairying under SAGY**

1256. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make dairying as main source for providing employment to women under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY); 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) Livestock development including Gobar Bank, cattle hostel and dairy development and processing are among the important economic development activities in an Adarsh Gram Yojana identified in the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana guidelines in order to lift the poor households out of poverty, for which organising and federating women Self Help Groups, providing employment to all workers, and bringing about financial inclusion are very important.

**Linking of MGNREGA with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Gramin Aajeevika Mission**

1257. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government wishes to link the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Gramin Aajeevika Mission Programmes; 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. The Government has linked the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. 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 draft guidelines for skilling MGNREGA workers duly linking with Pandit Deen Dayal Updhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (previously Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission) are under process.

**Migration of people from rural to urban areas**

1258. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is large scale migration from rural villages to urban and semi-urban areas due to non-sustainability of agricultural sector and for other various reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Rural Development does not compile data on migration. However, it is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides unskilled wage employment. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is implemented to provide, skilled wage employment and self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The findings of independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out migration from villages has gone down to a large extent due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Besides, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and to develop rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that distress migration of people from rural areas to cities is reduced.

**Development of inland waterways in Gujarat**

1259. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of action taken by the Inland Waterways Authority of India to develop inland waterways in Gujarat which has the longest coastal line in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the updated status of further action taken by the Central Government on the representation; and

(d) the details of funds already allocated/ proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is primarily responsible for development and regulation National Waterways (NWs) in the country. So far no inland waterway has been declared as National Waterway in the State of Gujarat.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Shipping has not received any representation or proposal from the Government of Gujarat for development of inland waterways in Gujarat State.

#### **Provident fund for seamen**

1260. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact any legislation regarding provident fund for seamen;

(b) if so, the essential features of the legislation; and

(c) the number of seamen proposed to be benefited under the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) There is a legislation called “Seamen’s Provident Fund Act, 1966”. The Seamen’s Provident Fund Scheme, framed under the SPF ACT, 1966, is a contributory Provident Fund and the employers are required to deposit the Provident Fund contributions recovered from the seamen employed by them along with their matching contributions to the Seamen’s Provident Fund Organization within a month after the termination of each voyage. The prevailing rate of contribution is 12% of the basic wages, leave wages, fixed ship board allowance payable to the seamen. The needy seamen members are allowed non-refundable withdrawals for specified reasons. The accumulations in the Fund are paid to the seamen members on retirement from seafaring profession.

About 88,190 seamen are being benefited by the Seamen’s Provident Fund Act, 1966, as on date.

#### **Promotion of local ship building industry**

1261. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in a comprehensive policy to promote the local ship building industry;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time-line for its implementation;
- (c) the details of the amount disbursed for setting up of a corpus for extending cheaper funds to ship builders out of the ₹ 15,000 crore budget allocation;
- (d) the details of the amount given as subsidy or grants to the shipping industry and ship builders, each year, scheme-wise since 2010 to 2015; and
- (e) the details of the number of beneficiaries under the aforementioned schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) A Shipbuilding subsidy scheme was operational for all Indian shipyards from October 2002 to August 2007 to promote local shipbuilding industry. Further, requests from shipbuilding industry have been received for revival and promotion of shipbuilding in India.

(b) The major suggestions received from various stakeholders for promotion of local shipbuilding industry includes measures for financial assistance; grant of infrastructure status; domestic eligibility criteria; tax incentives and special dispensation for stressed shipyards. No time-lines for implementation can be given at this stage.

(c) No corpus has been set up or any amount disbursed for setting it up.

(d) and (e) Funds released by Ministry of Shipping shipyard-wise (State-wise) towards liquidating committed liabilities under the Shipbuilding Subsidy Scheme, for the Financial Year period from 2010-11 onwards and the details of number of beneficiaries State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*). Registered offices of the shipyards have been taken into consideration to determine the number of beneficiaries, State-wise.

***Statement***

*Shipyard-wise release for Financial Year: 2010-11*

Sl. No	Name of Shipyard	State	Amount (in ₹)
1.	ABG Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	57,03,36,473
2.	Chowgule and Company Private Limited	Goa	71,15,74,376
3.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Kerala	70,91,50,000
TOTAL			199,10,60,849

*Shipyard-wise release for Financial Year: 2011-12*

Sl. No	Name of Shipyard	State	Amount (in ₹)
1.	ABG Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	16,08,41,317
2.	Bharati Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	84,24,06,650
3.	Modest Infrastructure Private Limited	Maharashtra	1,80,01,638
4.	Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited	Gujarat	5,77,01,984
5.	Chowgule and Company Private Limited	Goa	14,52,48,411
TOTAL			122,42,00,000

*Shipyard-wise release for Financial Year: 2012-13*

Sl. No	Name of Shipyard	State	Amount (in ₹)
1.	ABG Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	68,61,94,824
2.	Bharati Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	48,30,81,217
3.	Pipavav Defence and Offshore Engineering Company Limited	Maharashtra	59,18,74,971
4.	Larsen and Toubro Limited	Tamil Nadu	26,06,02,018
5.	Chowgule and Company Private Limited	Goa	17,82,46,970
TOTAL			220,00,00,000

*Shipyard-wise release for Financial Year: 2013-14*

Sl. No	Name of Shipyard	State	Amount (in ₹)
1.	Larsen and Toubro Limited	Tamil Nadu	23,06,71,570
2.	Tebma Shipyard Limited	Tamil Nadu	15,62,95,639

Sl. No.	Name of Shipyard	State	Amount (in ₹)
3.	Chowgule and Company Private Limited	Goa	3,84,42,479
4.	Pipavav Defence and offshore Engineering Company Limited	Maharashtra	66,63,09,194
5.	Bharati Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	61,30,30,950
6.	ABG Shipyard Limited	Maharashtra	8,92,61,826
TOTAL			179,40,11,658

*Number of Beneficiary Shipyards-State-wise*

Sl. No	Name of State	Number of Beneficiaries	Details of Beneficiaries
1.	Goa	1	Chowgule and Company Private Limited
2.	Gujarat	1	Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited
3.	Kerala	1	Cochin Shipyard Limited
4.	Maharashtra	4	ABG Shipyard Limited, Bharati Shipyard Limited, Pipavav Defence and offshore Engineering Company Limited, Modest Infrastructure Private Limited
5.	Tamil Nadu	2	Larsen and Toubro Limited, Tebma Shipyard Limited

**Financing for shipping sector**

1262. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arranged for concessional financing for shipping sector of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of International Container  
Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam**

1263. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Port Trust had signed a licence agreement with the Dubai Port International on 31st January, 2005 for the development of an International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam; and

(b) if so, the details of agreement made and the progress made since then in the implementation of the agreement terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the licence agreement, the Cochin Port has to provide :

- Draft in the approach channel and International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) basin, Four lane NH connectivity and Railway connectivity to the Terminal.
- The Licensee will operate the terminal and share 33.30% of the gross revenue earned by them to the Cochin Port on a monthly basis.

The First phase of International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam was commissioned on 11-2-2011 and has designed capacity of 1 million TEUs. The total capacity of the Terminal is 3 million TEUs in the final phase. The Terminal handled 3.37 lakhs TEUs; 3.35 lakhs TEUs and 3.46 lakhs TEUs in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. The capacity utilization of the Terminal during the last financial year was 35% of the designed Phase I capacity.

**Irrigation potential of srisailem project**

1264. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the irrigation potential created under Srisaïlam Project since its commencement, year-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the water level prescribed for generating electricity and irrigation;
- (c) whether there is any change in the water level limit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The irrigation potential is envisaged to be created in the State of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) through Srisaïlam Right Bank Canal (SRBC), Telugu Ganga Project (TGP) and Handri Niva Sujala Sravanti (HNSS) project which draw water from Srisaïlam reservoir project. The potential created so far in A.P. through SRBC, TGP and HNSS is 200736 acres, 230543 (103700 acres in Kurnool District and 126843 acres in Cuddapah district) and 13823 acres respectively. Further, the irrigation potential of 2,70,000 acre is envisioned in Telangana through Srisaïlam Left Bank Canal (SLBC) against which the potential created so far as Nil. The year-wise and district-wise details of irrigation potential created through Srisaïlam Project are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per detailed Project Report, Minimum Drawdown Level (MDDL) for irrigation is +854 ft. Minimum Water Level required for electricity is +830 ft.

(c) and (d) The water level (MDDL) prescribed by the Government for generating electricity and irrigation in 1996 was 834.00 ft. In 2004, it was fixed at +854 ft. The relevant order for the same mentions that in the all party meeting held on 25.08.2004, it was decided that the MDDL of Srisaïlam Project shall be +854.00 ft instead of 834 ft and Government is at liberty to order release of water below 854 ft also depending on necessity and requirement at the downstream of the dam.

Subsequently, in 2005, the operation rules finalized in 1996 were reconfirmed inferring that MDDL of Srisaïlam is currently +834.00 ft.



**Statement***Year-wise, District-wise Irrigation Potential created*

Name of the Project	Year	Ayacut created (in acres) (A.P.)	
		Kurnool	Kadapa
1	2	3	4
Telugu Ganga Project	1993-1994	6,500	--
	1994-1995	--	--
	1995-1996	--	--
	1996-1997	19,150	--
	1997-1998	5,390	--
	1998-1999	6,957	--
	1999-2000	--	--
	2000-2001	--	--
	2001-2002	3,000	--
	2002-2003	7,000	--
	2003-2004	13,000	--
	2004-2005	3,339	--
	2005-2006	10,084	10,000
	2006-2007	10,641	38,611
	2007-2008	10,012	--
	2008-2009	8,627	66,045
	2009-2010	--	12,187
	2010-2011	--	--
	2011-2012	--	--
	2012-2013	--	--
	2013-2014	--	--
GRAND TOTAL		1,03,700	1,26,843

*Irrigation Potential created under Srisaïlam Project since its commencement  
Year-wise and District-wise*

Name of the Project	Year	Ayacut created (in acres) Kurnool district of A.P.
	2006	50,000
	2007	38,121
	2008	96,800
	2009	15,815
SRBC	2010	0
	2011	0
	2012	0
	2013	0
	2014	0
TOTAL		200736
HNSS	2014	13,823

**Rejuvenation of Ganga**

†1265. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the flow of dirty water and sewage from 128 small and big industries and cities into the Ganga, its rejuvenation under the clean Ganga Mission is faced with a big hurdle;

(b) if so, whether Government has made an action plan to deal with it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the names of the schemes started/ being introduced for Ganga rejuvenation as on date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging industrial effluents and 56 Class – I Cities and 31 Class - II towns discharging waste water into river Ganga.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched an 'Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission' – 'Namami Gange' in June, 2014, which approaches Ganga Rejuvenation based on learning lessons from the past, and by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts.

(d) The Government has started the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) for funding pollution abatement projects on 70:30 cost sharing basis between centre and States. This includes 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 crores and projects with Government's own resources.

Based on the lessons learnt, an integrated and comprehensive action plan for 'Short-term' (3 years), 'Medium-term' (5 years) and 'Long-term' (10 years and more) has been developed under 'Namami Gange'. The projects and activities under this plan include pollution abatement measures for different sources of pollution and other policy initiatives.

#### **Implementation of river linking**

1266. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans for nationalization of rivers and to implement the linking of rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the legal and constitutional remedies for the effective implementation of the linking of rivers;

(c) whether Government has any special task force for the linking of rivers and waterways in the country and also the status of the task force set up by the previous Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial and technological support provided by

Government to the respective State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP are given in Statement (*See below*). Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Ken-Betwa link Phase - I and II and Damanganga – Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA. There is no proposal for nationalization of Rivers.

(c) and (d) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) was set up in December, 2002 on Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR). The Task Force completed its work and submitted Action Plan – I during April, 2003 giving outline of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports, Detailed Project Reports, Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the project. Action plan – II giving alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestions on methods for cost recovery etc. was also submitted during April, 2004.

The Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers, as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, has been constituted by this Ministry *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Two meetings of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) have been held so far, on 17.10.2014 and 06.01.2015 at New Delhi, wherein, State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States attended the meeting. The Committee after considering the views of all the stakeholders as also the legal and constitutional provisions is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of interlinking rivers as per terms of reference of the Committee.

**Statement**  
*Details of the river links identified under NPP*

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaillam) - Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and, Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennarand Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link *	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I and II) Completed

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link *	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link *	Par, Tapi and Narmada	-do-	FR Completed, DPR Started
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link *	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarnati link	Sabarnati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link	Manas, Tista and Ganga (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

\* Priority links PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report.

# PFR- Pre Feasibility Report.

# FR- Feasibility Report.

# DPR- Detailed Project Report.

**Cleaning of Ganga**

1267. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is keen to clean river Ganga and to restore the glory of Ganga and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court has made any observation in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereon; and
- (c) by when the project 'Clean Ganga' would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. Pollution abatement and cleaning of river Ganga is an ongoing and collaborative effort of the Central and State Governments. "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. 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.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has made certain observations in some of the recent orders during the year 2014 and 2015 on:

- (i) Stage-wise developments for cleaning the river Ganga.
- (ii) Status of Ganga River Basin Management Plan prepared with the help of Consortium of Seven (7) IITs.
- (iii) Follow up action taken in relation to Bhagirathi ecological sensitive zone notification.
- (iv) Industrial pollution abatement.

Status on these have been submitted by the Government to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) The NGRBA has resolved that by the year 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent will be discharged into River Ganga.



**Inter-linking of rivers**

†1268. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to complete the project of linking the rivers in a specified time-period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several States have objected to this project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and efforts being made by Government to resolve the objections raised by the States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of River program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up Feasibility Report (FR)/DPR of proposed inter-linking of river projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on various proposed links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA.

Further, the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also reviewing the progress of river linking proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at a consensus on ILR proposals between the States, four Sub-Committees of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) have also been constituted.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*The details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up Feasibility Report (FR)/DPR of proposed inter-linking of river projects*

S.No.	Name of Link Project	Concerned States	Objections raised
1.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution against taking up of the Link Project (2003)
2.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Government of Madhya Pradesh wants to implement intra-State Links in place of this Link Project.
3.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari link	Odisha	Government of Odisha is not agreeable to this link Project due to large submergence of Manibhadra dam/reservoir and wants alternate diversion point.
4.	Netravati – Hemavati link	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Government of Karnataka intends to utilize Netravati water as per its own plan.

**Potentiality of water for agriculture**

1269. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the potentiality of water for agriculture during the coming 25 years; and

(b) what are the measures taken by the Ministry to overcome these issues keeping the future challenges in mind?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Central Water Commission has assessed the average annual water availability in the country as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1123

BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999) assessed that the annual water requirement for Irrigation for the years 2025 and 2050 would be 611 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and 807 BCM respectively.

(b) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, viz. irrigation, domestic, industrial etc., several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc.

The Government of India has also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

#### **Rural irrigation scheme**

1270. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch its emulation rural irrigation scheme by linking villages through nearest possible sources of water;

(b) if so, whether water conservation and building of irrigation infrastructure at village-level has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, how Government proposes to provide water in villages for irrigation purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is an emphasis 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 and 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 Mantra Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

#### **Namami Ganga Project**

†1271. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a monitoring system based on the Geographical Information System (GIS) for 'Namami Ganga Project';
- (b) the details of the information the Ministry would collect under it; and
- (c) the details of the mechanism set for the regulation and management of this online monitoring system?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) A project has been sanctioned for Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to set up a network of 113 Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations at critical locations along the River Ganga. The locations of the stations include upstream and downstream of major urban areas, on major tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Ganga, downstream of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), in major drains, downstream of industrial areas, at intakes of drinking water treatment plants, at important bathing ghat, etc. Total of 18 physico-chemical parameters are proposed to be monitored at these proposed monitoring stations at an interval of fifteen minutes, hourly or daily basis depending on the parameters. Bio-monitoring is also included in the proposal.

The site verification is complete and the bidding process for selection of vendors has been initiated by CPCB to setup, operate and maintain the real-time water quality monitoring stations and to provide water quality data online in public domain.

#### **Representation to Rajasthan in Bhakra Beas Management Board**

†1272. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan has not been given appropriate representation as per decision taken in the 122nd meeting of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether representation in present BBMB Secretariat is being carried out by officers of successive States of former State of Punjab explained in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give direction for taking action to get BBMB meetings conducted as per the decision taken on 26 July, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The matter regarding rationalization of appointments to the Board *i.e.* Member (Power) and Member (Irrigation) and to the Board Secretariat *i.e.* Secretary and Addl. Secretary (now designated as Special Secretary) was discussed in 122nd meeting of Board held on 26.7.1956 but no consensus was arrived at.

(b) As per the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966, the successor States of United Punjab are Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh only. However, the BBMB Secretariat comprises of officers drawn from partner States of BBMB that is, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

#### **Modernization of sewage treatment plants**

1273. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken an assessment of the impact of open drain into rivers through CWC experts;

(b) if so, what were the findings of such an assessment and what Government proposes to do with regard to the findings;

(c) if not, why Government has restrained from undertaking such an assessment;

(d) whether Government is aware and has undertaken any study with regard to assessing the sewage disposal into rivers; and

(e) if so, what measures Government has proposed for setting up and modernization of sewage treatment plants that pollute rivers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has inventorized 144 drains discharging wastewater directly into River Ganga. The work of assessment to quantify the pollution caused by 144 drains in river Ganga including 13 drains on river Ramganga and Kali-

East was undertaken by this Ministry through six different organizations including Central Water Commission (CWC). The State Governments have been requested to submit DPRs to stop discharge of effluents from the drains directly into the river with priority to 118 identified towns / Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) on the both banks of river Ganga.

(e) An Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission – ‘Namami Gange’ has been launched in June, 2014 which approaches Ganga Rejuvenation based on lessons learnt 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.

**Financial assistance to irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh**

†1274. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to simplify the process of approval for ultra multipurpose projects pertaining to irrigation power, flood, etc. in view of the time span of several years taken therein;

(b) whether Government would give priority in providing financial assistance to irrigation projects under centrally sponsored projects for the States having low irrigation in percentage like Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) The proposals received from State Government for Water Resources Projects including ultra-multipurpose projects are being examined as per existing “Guidelines for Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects, 2010”. The time taken by Central Water Commission (CWC) for appraisal of projects is reasonable considering the technical aspects involved and size of public investment associated with such projects. The time taken may be further reduced provided the DPR submitted by the State Government is based on adequate surveys, investigation and proper planning.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Irrigation development being a state subject planning,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

execution and operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priorities. In view of the fact that the irrigation projects are capital intensive, and some States with limited resources at their disposal find themselves unable to meet the requirement of funds of all the projects in a timely manner, the Union Government launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 for providing financial assistance to States, to expedite completion of ongoing Major/Medium including Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects and Surface Minor Irrigation schemes.

The ongoing major and medium irrigation projects are included under the AIBP as per the eligibility criteria provided by the latest AIBP guidelines. One of the eligibility conditions for inclusion of a new Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) project under AIBP is that new major and medium irrigation project can be included in AIBP only on completion of an ongoing irrigation project under AIBP on one to one basis. This criteria of one to one basis for inclusion of new MMI project has been relaxed for all the States including Madhya Pradesh, having irrigation development below the national average. The Central Assistance provided to MP under this scheme is ₹ 7114.48 cr. till now is given in Statement.

#### *Statement*

*The Central assistance provided to M.P. under this scheme is ₹ 7114.48 cr.*

Sl. No.	State	Total released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5676.0317
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	430.2284
3.	Assam	3623.605
4.	Bihar	915.6061
5.	Chhattisgarh	1376.1357
6.	Goa	273.17
7.	Gujarat	8753.6842
8.	Haryana	90.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	682.5395
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1620.7118

Sl. No.	State	Total released
11.	Jharkhand	1510.28142
12.	Karnataka	6170.2781
13.	Kerala	179.2696
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7114.4785
15.	Maharashtra	11600.9051
16.	Manipur	1513.7748
17.	Meghalaya	397.7912
18.	Mizoram	258.1798
19.	Nagaland	518.1496
20.	Odisha	4649.542
21.	Punjab	670.9826
22.	Rajasthan	2133.2152
23.	Sikkim	68.6681
24.	Telangana	65.328
25.	Tripura	362.8355
26.	Tamil Nadu	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4644.2988
28.	Uttarakhand	1751.0239
29.	West Bengal	405.6762
TOTAL		67476.93082

#### **Extraction of ground water**

1275. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual fresh water withdrawal for agricultural use is very high in comparison to industrial and domestic use of water;



- (b) the details of fresh-water usage patterns of the above; and
- (c) what are the regulations for groundwater extraction for agricultural, industrial and domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (PROF. SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has assessed the annual replenishable ground water resources of the country through Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with State Ground Water Organizations. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2011), the annual ground water withdrawal for domestic and industrial purpose is 22.71 BCM (9.27% of the total ground water withdrawal) whereas ground water withdrawal for and for irrigation purpose is 222.36 BCM (90.73% of the total ground water withdrawal).

(c) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has framed up guidelines for extraction of ground water which were issued on 15.11.2012. In areas notified by the CGWA, 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' to extract ground water through any energized means is not accorded except for drinking and domestic use. In non-notified areas, CGWA accords NOC for extraction of ground water to new or under expansion projects of industrial/infrastructure/mining, in accordance with the guidelines/criteria. Some of the important criteria/guidelines for issuance of NOC are given in Statement (*See below*). NOC are to be renewed after fixed period of time, ensuring compliance of conditions laid in NOC. Ground water extraction for agriculture use in non-notified areas is not within the purview of existing guidelines.

#### *Statement*

(A) The criteria/guidelines for issuance of NOC to industrial projects are given below:

Category of Assessment Units	Withdrawal Permitted (% of proposed recharge)
Safe	NOC is required for ground water withdrawal if quantity of ground water extracted exceeds 100 m <sup>3</sup> /day. Artificial recharge to ground water to be adopted. Industries using ground water as raw material and other water intensive industries have no exemption from obtaining NOC.

Category of Assessment Units	Withdrawal Permitted (% of proposed recharge)
Semi-Critical	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 200% of the recharged quantity.
Critical	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 100% of the recharged quantity.
Over-Exploited	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to undertaking of recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 50% of the recharged quantity.

(B) The criteria/guidelines for issuance of NOC to industries using groundwater as raw material and other water intensive industries is given below:-

Category of Assessment Units	Ground Water Withdrawal Limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge.
Semi- Critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge.
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge.
Over- Exploited	No permission for Industries under this category.

(C) The criteria/guidelines for issuance of NOC to Infrastructure projects are given below:

- (i) The run-off from the entire project area is to be utilized either for artificial recharge to ground water unless risk of contamination exists or area is water logged or for storage for utilization or both.
- (ii) The quantum of ground water for usage other than drinking/ domestic shall not exceed 25% of total ground water extracted in case of Housing projects/ Residential Townships.

#### **Inter-linking of rivers**

1276. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of opposition for inter-linking of rivers project by Irrigation Minister of Telangana Government in its meeting held in the first week of January, whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Minister are going to meet CM of Telangana to discuss about this issue;

(b) if so, whether such meeting was held;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same;

(d) whether CWC is planning to go ahead to prepare DPR for rest of the river linkages keeping aside Telangana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (e) This Ministry has initiated wide ranging consultations with the State Leaders, including Telangana, to facilitate consensus building on inter-linking of rivers Programme. Four Sub-Committees have been set up to address the various issues raised by the States. As a result of this exercise, it was decided in the second meeting of the Special Committee on Inter Linking of Rivers held on 6.1.2015, that Detailed Project Reports may be prepared for the Inter Linking of Rivers' projects for more informed decision making on the same.

#### **Scheme for utilisation of river water**

†1277. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating any scheme for Rajasthan regarding utilisation of river water going waste by flowing away in the sea and across the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of scheme being formulated for giving river water to Rajasthan along with the names of the rivers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details regarding action Government is contemplating in this regard?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) It is for the State Governments concerned to formulate, plan, investigate and implement water resources projects, as per their priorities. The role of this Ministry is limited to being catalytic, providing technical assistance, and Central assistance to identified on-going projects under various schemes being serviced by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under this Ministry is studying the preliminary level of the feasibility of the following three inter-linking of rivers projects for Rajasthan:

- (i) **Rajasthan-Sabarmati Link Project:** The link is proposed as an extension of Yamuna-Rajasthan link to transfer 5,924 MCM of water at tail end of Yamuna-Rajasthan link for the benefit of southern Rajasthan and Gujarat. The proposed link passes through Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan and Banaskantha, Mehsana and Gandhinagar districts of Gujarat to irrigate about 7,38,600 ha, out of which 5,35,000 ha. lies in Rajasthan.
- (ii) **Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link :** Parbati -Kalisindh -Charnbal link project envisages the diversion of surplus waters of Parbati and Kalisindh sub-basins to Gandhi Sagar Dam/Rana Pratap Sagar dam across Chambal river, to irrigate the new command areas enroute the link canal and the existing command of Chambal system at Kota Barrage. The water of the Chambal thus saved by way of substitution will be tapped in the upper reaches for the drought prone district of upper Chambal sub-basin, where the present level of irrigation is only 5% of habitable area.
- (iii) **Yamuna-Rajasthan Link Project:** Yamuna-Rajasthan link envisages the extension of proposed Sarda-Yamuna link canal beyond Yamuna to provide irrigation to drought prone areas of Haryana and Rajasthan.

Further action would be taken based on the outcome of the studies by NWDA.

#### **Project of inter-linking of rivers**

†1278. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work is on the project of inter-linking the rivers is going on to

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

address the problem of flood and drought in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider upon such proposal in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. Under the NPP 30 links have been identified, with an estimated irrigation potential of 35 million hectares, apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, drought relief, navigation, drinking water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc. The details of the progress made on river links identified under NPP, State-wise are given in Statement.

#### *Statement*

*The details of the progress made on river links identified under NPP, State-wise*

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I and II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	-do-	FR Completed DPR Started
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati – Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report;
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

**Status of ground water resources**

1279. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ground water resources are getting depleted in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of ground water in this State in comparison to the ground water availability; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR and State Ground Water Organizations jointly assess replenishable ground water resources of the various States of the country including Karnataka, periodically. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2011), the total annual replenishable ground water resources of Karnataka is around 17.03 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM), net annual ground water availability is 14.81 BCM, total ground water draft is 9.41 BCM and the stage of ground water development in the State has been assessed as 64%. Whereas, as per the ground water resources assessment carried out during March 2009, the total annual replenishable ground water resources of Karnataka was around 16.81 BCM, net annual ground water availability was 14.81 BCM, total ground water draft was 10.01 BCM and stage of ground water development was 68%. Reduction in the stage of ground water development shows improvement in ground water situation in the State.

(c) During Eleventh Plan, CGWB has undertaken Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation", in priority areas. The project aimed at facilitating State Governments for replicating recharge projects in similar hydrogeological environment. During Eleventh Plan, in Karnataka State, 6 Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects were sanctioned for construction of 192 rain water harvesting and recharge structures with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5.88 crore. The entire amount has been released and all the recharge structures have been completed. Further, CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country including Karnataka by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to the State Government for implementation. Standard designs have been prepared by CGWB for



model rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures. These designs have been circulated to all State Governments/UTs, Ministry of Rural Development, Planning Commission etc. so that the State Governments and UTs can take up the construction of artificial recharge structures.

**Activity maps for devolution of functions**

1280. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether action initiated by the previous Government regarding the preparation of activity maps for the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry is progressing; and

(b) if not, the progress since made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has prepared the activity maps regarding devolution of functions, finances and functionaries for various programmes of the Ministry. Subsequently, specific roles assigned to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the activity maps were incorporated in the guidelines/Implementation framework of these programmes. Involvement of PRIs through their representation at various levels in Water Users Association (WUA) has also been provided under the schemes of Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) programme of this Ministry.

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

*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2014-15**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. Let me finish. Shri Arun Jaitley to lay on the Table Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2014-15.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;

AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2014-15.

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by hon. Home Minister.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue. ...(Interruptions)... This is regarding the land acquisition by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the capital region of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the farmers are agitating for the last thirty days. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You can give notice. ...(Interruptions)... You can give notice. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, hon. Home Minister.

#### Release of a Separatist Leader, Masarat Alam by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन के कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने कश्मीर के एक अलगाववादी मसरत आलम बट की रिहाई पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यों ही मसरत आलम बट की रिहाई की जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई, तुरंत ही जम्मू-कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट का जो होम डिपार्टमेंट है, उस होम डिपार्टमेंट को हमने पत्र लिखकर उसकी पूरी जानकारी हासिल की। जम्मू-कश्मीर के होम डिपार्टमेंट ने जो जानकारी मुझे दी है, मैं उससे अभी संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जो भी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, वह मैं सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मसरत आलम बट की रिहाई की बात ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we didn't get copy of the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: This is not the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is explaining. Let him say.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: नहीं, यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। This is not the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is explaining. Let him say.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: स्टेट के होम डिपार्टमेंट ने हमें यह बतलाया है कि मसरत आलम बट की रिहाई हो चुकी है, लेकिन मैंने जैसा कहा, हम उससे अभी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। इसलिए उस संबंध में हमने

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कुछ क्वेरीज की हैं, कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशंस सीक की हैं। उन क्लेरिफिकेशंस के जवाब प्राप्त होने के बाद निश्चित रूप से मैं इस सदन को आपकी इजाजत से वह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जो भी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, वह मैं इस सदन के संज्ञान में ला देना चाहता हूँ। अलगाववादी मसरत आलम बट, कश्मीर वैली में जो 2010 में एक बहुत ही उग्र आंदोलन हुआ था, उस उग्र आंदोलन में उसने बहुत ही प्रमुख भूमिका का निर्वाह किया था और इस मसरत आलम बट के ऊपर 27 क्रिमिनल केसेज हैं, इसके अगेन्स्ट 1995 से लेकर आज तक 27 क्रिमिनल केसेज दर्ज हैं, जिसमें कि अटेम्प्ट टू मर्डर के भी हैं, कांस्पेरेसी के भी हैं, सेडिशन के भी हैं। इस प्रकार के कई गंभीर आरोप उसके ऊपर लगे हुए हैं। जानकारी यह भी प्राप्त हुई है कि सभी मामलों में कोर्ट के द्वारा इसे बेल मिल चुकी है और बेल मिल जाने के बाद यह भी जानकारी दी गई है कि अब इसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई केस नहीं है, लेकिन यह जानकारी जो दी है, वह स्टेट होम डिपार्टमेंट ने दी है। उससे हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मसरत आलम को पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट, 1978 के सेक्शन 8 के अंतर्गत फरवरी, 2010 से लेकर अब तक आठ बार डिटेन किया जा चुका है और पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट की धारा 18 (1-बी) के अंतर्गत ऐसे व्यक्ति, जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक हैं, उन्हें 6 माह के लिए एक बार डिटेन किया जा सकता है और यह अधिकतम जो डिटेन का समय होगा, वह दो वर्ष का होगा। पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट के जो प्रोविजन्स हैं उसके तहत हम दो वर्ष से अधिक उनको डिटेन नहीं कर सकते।

महोदय, हाईकोर्ट का भी यही कहना है कि अगर हम किसी व्यक्ति को एक बार डिटेन करने के बाद दुबारा अथवा उसके आगे भी डिटेन करना चाहते हैं, तो पुराने चार्ज के आधार पर उसे डिटेन नहीं किया जा सकता है, बल्कि उसके लिए फ्रेश चार्ज चाहिए, तभी उसे डिटेन किया जा सकता है। जैसी मैंने सदन को पहले जानकारी दी है कि जो कुछ भी उत्तर वहां से प्राप्त हुआ है, उससे हम अभी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। उस संबंध में हमने क्लैरीफिकेशन सीक किया है। वहां से क्लैरीफिकेशन प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद मैं इस सदन को जानकारी दूंगा।

महोदय, मैं सदन को आश्वस्त कर देना चाहता हूँ, जहां तक पब्लिक सेफ्टी का सवाल है, पब्लिक सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है और नेशनल सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है, हमारी सरकार किसी भी सूरत में उससे कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं कर सकती है। मैं लोक सभा में बता चुका हूँ कि हम लोगों ने जब राजनीति में कदम रखा था उसी समय यह संकल्प लिया था कि हम राजनीति केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए नहीं करने जा रहे हैं, बल्कि हम राजनीति यदि करने जा रहे हैं, तो देश बनाने के लिए राजनीति करने जा रहे हैं। इस संकल्प के साथ हम लोगों ने राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में कदम रखा है और मैं पुनः सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा, देश की एकता और अखंडता के साथ किसी को भी खिलवाड़ करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, LoP.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let the other Statement also be made. We will seek clarifications on both the Statements. On the fishermen issue also, let there be a Statement made. It has been agreed. The External Affairs Minister is sitting here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, we can have clarifications on that also. The point raised is that let the other Statement on fishermen issue also be made so that

after this clarification, clarification for that can also be sought. If you agree, we can do that.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sushmaji, you can make the Statement because both the issues are important.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर देने से पहले मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे ...(व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, मैं आपको क्लैरीफिकेशन के लिए अवसर दूंगा।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time for clarification.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस कच्चीतु की जो सीमा है, इसी के अंदर मछलियां मिलती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** त्यागी जी, मैंने आपसे कहा है कि मैं आपको क्लैरीफिकेशन के लिए अवसर दूंगा।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मुझे एक मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिए। मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, मैंने आपसे कहा है कि मैं आपको क्लैरीफिकेशन के लिए अवसर दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मेरा कहना है कि इससे मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने में आसानी होगी। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, आप कृपया बैठिए। मैंने आपसे पहले ही कह दिया है कि मैं आपको क्लैरीफिकेशन के लिए टाइम दूंगा। कृपया बैठिए।

**Remarks Made by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister Regarding Shooting of Indian Fishermen entering their Territorial Waters by the Sri Lankan Navy**

**विदेश मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** उपसभापति महोदय, जो विषय भाई के.सी. त्यागी जी ने आज सुबह सदन में उठाया, वह सभी भारतीयों को उद्वेलित करने वाला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि इसी माह की छः तारीख को मैं डेढ़ दिन की यात्रा के लिए श्रीलंका गई थी। वहां पहुंचने के बाद मुझे 'हिन्दू' अखबार में उस इंटरव्यू की ट्रांस्क्रिप्ट

पढ़ने को मिली, जो श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री श्री रानिल विक्रमसिंघे ने दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने दो बातें कही थीं। एक तो जो तमिल मछुआरे श्रीलंका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति द्वारा छोड़े गए थे, जिनकी सजा समाप्त की गई थी, उसकी तुलना उन्होंने इटैलियन मेरीन से करते हुए यह कहा था कि भारत अपने मछुआरे तो छुड़वा लेता है और इटैलियन मेरीन को पकड़ कर रखा है और दूसरी बात में उन्होंने हमारे जो मछुआरे श्रीलंका की नेवी द्वारा मारे जाते हैं, उसका औचित्य ठहराया था।

उपसभापति जी, श्री रानिल विक्रमसिंघे जी के साथ मेरी मुलाकात पहले से तय थी। इसलिए दोपहर में जब मैं उनसे मिलने के लिए गई, तो सबसे पहले मैंने उनके साथ यही दो मुद्दे उठाए और बहुत जोर से उठाए। पहले मुद्दे के बारे में मैंने उन्हें बताया कि आपने जिन दो केसेज की तुलना की है, उनके तथ्य एकदम अलग-अलग हैं। इसलिए उनकी तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। मैंने उन्हें बताया कि जहां तक हमारे मछुआरों का सवाल है, जिनकी सजा पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी ने समाप्त की थी, वे पूरी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया से गुजरे थे। उन पर मुकदमा चला था, उनको सजा हुई थी और सजा भी मौत की हुई थी। उन्हें मृत्यु दंड सुनाया गया था। उसके खिलाफ भी हमने हाईकोर्ट में अपील की थी। वहां से इस बात का संज्ञान लेते हुए, क्योंकि हमने अपील में कहा था कि ये आरोप झूठे हैं, उन्होंने उनकी सजा को अपनी एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर से माफ करने का काम किया था। जहां तक इटैलियन मेरीन्स का सवाल है, वे तो जुडीशियल प्रोसेस को शुरू ही नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। हमारे यहां हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक स्पेशल फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट गठित किया, ताकि जल्दी सुनवाई हो जाए और जल्दी निपटारा हो जाए। लेकिन वे उस प्रोसेस में ही नहीं आ रहे हैं। वे jurisdiction का सवाल उठाकर उस प्रोसेस में प्रारंभ ही नहीं करवा रहे हैं। वह judicial process शुरू ही नहीं हुआ है। तो मैंने उनसे सवाल किया कि the Executive power can be exercised only after the judicial process is over. तो जिस केस में judicial process की सुनवाई शुरू ही नहीं हुई, उसकी तुलना आप उससे कर रहे हैं, जहां सजा हो गई और सजा के बाद executive powers हुई, तो उन्होंने बिल्कुल सहमति में सिर हिलाकर कहा कि I did not know these facts. यह पहला सवाल था।

जहां तक दूसरे मुद्दे का सवाल है, मैंने उनसे कहा कि अगर हम गोलियां चलाने का औचित्य ठहराएंगे, तो फिर दोनों देश एक दूसरे पर गोलियां ही चलाएंगे, क्योंकि केवल हमारे मछुआरे ही उधर नहीं जाते, आपके मछुआरे भी इधर आते हैं। मैंने उन्हें याद दिलाया कि तीन दिन पहले ही श्रीलंका के 19 मछुआरे हमारे कोस्ट गार्ड्स ने पकड़े थे, लेकिन दोपहर में ही, जैसे हमें पता चला, हमने तुरंत उनकी रिलीज के ऑर्डर कर दिए कि इनको पकड़ो मत, छोड़ दो। क्योंकि अभी हमारी सरकार आने के बाद और वहां नई सरकार आने के बाद एक दिन ऐसा आया जिस दिन ज़ीरो-ज़ीरो हो गया। न उनकी एक भी बोट हमारे पास थी, न हमारी एक भी बोट उनके पास थी, न एक भी मछुआरा हमारा उधर था, न एक भी मछुआरा उनका इधर था। तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह सिलसिला फिर शुरू हो गया, इसलिए हम इसका एक स्थाई समाधान चाहते हैं और वह स्थाई समाधान हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बैठकर निकाला कि उनको डीप-सी फिशिंग पर ले जाओ। जब तक डीप-सी फिशिंग पर हम अपने मछुआरों को नहीं ले जाएंगे, तब तक यह सिलसिला चलता रहेगा, तो मैंने कहा कि जब तक हम डीप-सी फिशिंग पर जाते हैं, तब तक के लिए तो कोई इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट करना होगा और वह इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट technicalities पर नहीं हो सकता, वह humanitarian angle से ही होगा और इसके लिए एक mechanism हमने तय किया है कि दोनों तरफ के मछुआरे स्वयं बैठें।

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

वे आपस में रिश्तेदार भी हैं। उधर भी तमिल हैं, इधर भी तमिल हैं, वे आपस में बैठकर तय करें कि इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट तक किस तरह से ये गिरफ्तारियां रुकें और यह मारा-मारी रुके। मैंने उन्हें यह भी बताया कि इसके लिए एक मीटिंग तय हुई थी, जो 11 तारीख के लिए तय थी, लेकिन चूंकि अब प्रधान मंत्री जी की यात्रा 13 तारीख को हो रही है, तो उस मीटिंग को पोस्टपोन किया जा रहा है, अब वो मीटिंग 15 तारीख के बाद होगी, तो इंटेरिम अरेंजमेंट ही इसका कोई हल निकाल सकता है। इसमें भी उन्होंने सहमति में सिर हिलाया, तो दोनों बातों पर भारत ने अपनी आपत्ति की। बहुत ज़ोर से उनके सामने बात उठाई। उस पूरी बात को उन्हें समझाया भी और मुझे सदन को यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि हमारे दोनों उत्तरों से वे सहमत हुए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, first of all, we shall have a few clarifications on the Statement made by the hon. Home Minister, after which the Home Minister will reply. After that, we shall have clarifications on the Statement made by the hon. External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, after which the Minister will reply. Now, hon. Leader of the Opposition.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री ने, सुबह आनन्द शर्मा जी ने, यादव जी ने, मायावती जी ने और हमारे दूसरे सदस्यों ने जो मुद्दा मसूरत आलम बट्ट को लेकर उठाया था और यह उन्होंने ठीक कहा कि इस पर रोष सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी का नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के साथियों का है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है कि 2010 में मसूरत आलम हर हफ्ते एक कैलेंडर इश्यू करते थे और उस कैलेंडर में दो दिन पथराव और तीन दिन हड़ताल के लिए रखे जाते थे और एक दिन - संडे होता था, एक दिन शॉपिंग के लिए होता था कि लोग खाना-वाना ले सकें। तो यह सिलसिला कोई पांच महीने तक चला और उन्होंने वादी के हर शहर में बच्चों के गिरोह बनाए थे। मैं उन बच्चों को दोष नहीं देता हूं। बेकारी है, पूरे देश में है, कश्मीर में ज़रा ज्यादा हो जाती है क्योंकि छः महीने आप कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और जम्मू-कश्मीर बिल्कुल dead end पर है, बॉर्डर पर है। वहां कोई दूसरे वाहन भी नहीं चलते हैं कि कोई employment भी generate हो जाए। वहां बेरोज़गारी है। मैं जब चीफ मिनिस्टर था, तो मैं इसकी तह तक गया था। सौ-सौ रुपए में बच्चे ग्रेनेड फेंक देते थे। उनको मालूम नहीं होता था कि आगे इसका क्या परिणाम होगा? तो मैं उन बच्चों को दोष नहीं देता हूं, क्योंकि उनके गिरोह बनाए गए थे और यह उनके employment का ज़रिया बना दिया गया था कि तुमको पत्थर मारने के लिए per day इतने पैसे मिलेंगे और उनको फॉडर बना दिया पुलिस का। तो इसका मतलब यह है कि मसूरत आलम खाली पत्थर मारने वालों में नहीं थे। ये पीछे उस गिरोह के थे, जिस गिरोह से ये कश्मीर में अशांति फैलाना चाहते थे। ज़ाहिर है कि जब अशांति फैल जाती थी, इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिज़ पर, आम जनता पर, वाहनों पर पत्थर फेंकते थे, तब पुलिस को तो ऐक्शन लेना ही था। वह दूसरी बात है कि कहां तक उनको गोली चलानी थी या नहीं चलानी थी, वह तो judiciary फैसला करेगी, लेकिन उसका नुकसान यह हुआ कि एक तो पांच महीने बरबाद हुए और दूसरा, इनकी वजह से वे 112 बच्चे मारे गए। उसका कत्ल भी तो इन्हीं के सिर पर चढ़ जाएगा मैं मानता हूं कि आज जम्मू-कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट का स्टेटमेंट आया है, reconciliation का। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर का होने

के नाते वहां के हालात को जानता हूं। वहां reconciliation बहुत जरूरी है। बहुत सारे ऐसे लड़के हैं, नौजवान हैं, जिन पर शायद कोई केसेज नहीं हैं और उन केसेज को आगे बढ़ाया नहीं जाता। वहां तक reconciliation बहुत ठीक है, उनको mainstream में लाना है। जिन्होंने ऑलरेडी पहले से ही हथियार छोड़ दिए हैं, उनको जॉब्स या mainstream में लाने के लिए रास्ता बनाने का सिलसिला शुरू किया गया था। उनको अभी mainstream में लाना है, उनका reconciliation करना है, उससे मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं, लेकिन इस तरह के जो चंद लोग हैं, जो सिर्फ पत्थर मारने वालों में नहीं हैं या जो मास्टरमाइंड हैं, उनके खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही होनी ही चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि हर व्यक्ति के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं उसके हक में नहीं हूं, लेकिन जो मास्टरमाइंड हैं, मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर समझता हूं कि इनकी वजह से वे 112 बच्चे मरे, वरना वे नहीं मरते। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तो उन्होंने यह ठीक कहा कि वे इस जवाब से खुद संतुष्ट नहीं हैं और जाहिर है, होना भी नहीं चाहिए कि अगर इनके खिलाफ 27 क्रिमिनल केसेज हैं तो नॉर्मली जम्मू-कश्मीर में ऐसा होता है कि जिनके ऊपर heinous crime का केस होता है, उनको कोर्ट से तो जल्दी जमानत मिल जाती है और जल्दी रिहा भी हो जाते हैं, फिर उनको दूसरे किसी केस में पकड़ा जाता है। आज तक इनके साथ ऐसा ही हुआ है कि अगर एक केस में इनको रिहा कर दिया गया तो ये 27 केस जो आपने फरमाए, इनमें से किसी न किसी केस में इनको दुबारा पकड़ा जाता है। इन साढ़े चार साल में यह पहली दफा हुआ है कि छोड़ने के बाद अब इनको पकड़ा नहीं गया। जैसा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने बताया कि उनके खिलाफ कोई केस नहीं है। अगर केस चला ही नहीं तो केस खत्म कैसे हो गया? केस तो तब खत्म होगा जब कोर्ट-कचहरी में चलेगा, फिर या तो वह गलत केस साबित हो जाएगा या उसको सजा मिल जाएगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने यह कैसे कह दिया कि इनके खिलाफ अब कोई केस ही नहीं है, सब केस खत्म हो गए? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान).. बेल तो ठीक है। आप बाद में इकट्ठे सबका जवाब दीजिएगा। आम reconciliation के हक में आप भी हैं, हम भी उसके हक में हैं, लेकिन इस तरह के आतंकवादी, जो देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए खतरा हैं, क्या आने वाले वक्त में उनके संबंध में एहतियात बरती जाएगी या नहीं? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مانتے ڈہٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ابھی مانتے ہوم منسٹر نے، صبح آئند شرما جی نے، یادو جی نے، مایاوتی جی نے اور ہمارے دوسرے ممبروں نے جو مدعا مسرت عالم بھٹ کو لے کر اٹھایا تھا اور انہوں نے ٹھیک کہا کہ اس پر روش صرف کانگریس پارٹی کا نہیں، بلکہ پورے دیش کے ساتھیوں کا ہے۔ جہاں تک مجھے جانکاری ہے کہ 2010 میں مسرت عالم پر ہفتے ایک کلنڈر ایشو کرتے تھے اور اس کلنڈر میں دو دن پتھراؤ اور تین تین بڑتال کے لئے رکھے جاتے تھے اور ایک دن - سنڈے ہوتا تھا، ایک دن شاپنگ کے لئے ہوتا تھا کہ لوگ کھانا وانا لے سکیں۔ تو یہ سلسلہ کوئی پانچ مہینے تک چلا اور انہوں نے وادی کے ہر شہر میں بچوں کے گروہ بنائے تھے۔ میں ان بچوں کو دوش نہیں دیتا ہوں۔ بیکاری ہے، پورے دیش میں ہے، کشمیر میں ذرا زیادہ ہو جاتی ہے کیوں کہ چھ مہینے آپ کچھ بھی نہیں کر سکتے ہیں اور جموں و کشمیر بالکل dead end پر ہے، بارڈر پر ہے۔ وہاں کوئی دوسرے واہن بھی نہیں چلتے ہیں کہ کوئی ایمپلائمنٹ بھی جنریت ہو جائے۔ وہاں بیروزگاری ہے۔ میں جب چیف منسٹر تھا، تو میں اس کی تہ تک گیا تھا۔ سو سو روپے میں بچے



دوش نہیں دیتا ہوں، کیوں کہ ان کے گروہ بنائے گئے تھے اور یہ ان کے ایمپلائمنٹ کا ذریعہ بنا دیا گیا تھا کہ تم کو پتھر مارنے کے لئے روزانہ اتنے پیسے ملیں گے اور ان کو فوڈر بنا دیا پولیس کا۔ تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہے مسرت عالم خالی پتھر مارنے والوں میں نہیں تھے۔ یہ پیچھے اس گروہ کے تھے، جس گروہ سے یہ کشمیر میں بدامنی پھیلانا چاہتے تھے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ جب بدامنی پھیل جاتی تھی، اتنی بڑی تعداد میں لوگ سیکورٹی فورسز پر، عام جنتا پر، واپس پتھر پھینکتے تھے، تب پولیس کو تو ایکشن لینا ہی تھا۔ وہ دوسری بات ہے کہ کہاں تک ان کو گولی چلائی تھی یا نہیں چلائی تھی، وہ تو جیوڈیشری فیصلہ کرے گی، لیکن اس کا نقصان یہ ہوا کہ ایک تو پانچ مہینے بریاد ہوئے اور دوسرا، ان کی وجہ سے وہ 112 بجے مارے گئے۔ ان کا قتل بھی تو انہیں کے سر پر چڑھ جانے کا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ آج جموں و کشمیر گورنمنٹ کا اسٹیٹمنٹ آیا ہے، reconciliation کا۔ میں جموں کشمیر کا ہونے کے ناطے وہاں کے حالات کو جانتا ہوں۔ وہاں reconciliation بہت ضروری ہے۔ بہت سارے ایسے لڑکے ہیں، نوجوان ہیں، جن پر شاید کوئی کیسیز نہیں ہیں اور ان کیسیز کو آگے بڑھایا نہیں جاتا۔ وہاں تک reconciliation بہت ٹھیک ہے۔ ان کو مین-اسٹریم میں لانا ہے۔ جنہوں نے آریڈی پہلے سے ہی ہتھیار چھوڑ دیے ہیں، ان کو جابس یا مین-اسٹریم میں لانے کے لئے راستہ بنانے کا سلسلہ شروع کیا گیا تھا۔ ان کو ابھی مین-اسٹریم میں لانا ہے، ان کا reconciliation کرنا ہے، اس سے میں پوری طرح سے سہمت ہوں، لیکن اس طرح کے جو چند لوگ ہیں، جو صرف پتھر مارنے والوں میں نہیں ہیں یا جو ماسٹرمانڈ ہیں، ان کے خلاف تو کارروائی ہونی ہی چاہئے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ آدمی کے خلاف کارروائی ہونی چاہئے۔ میں اس کے حق میں نہیں ہوں، لیکن جو ماسٹرمانڈ ہیں، میں ذاتی طور پر سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کی وجہ سے وہ 112 بجے مرے، ورنہ وہ نہیں مرتے۔ میں مانتے ہوں منسٹر جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک تو انہوں نے یہ ٹھیک کہا کہ وہ اس جواب سے خود مطمئن ہیں اور ظاہر ہے، ہونا بھی نہیں چاہئے کہ اگر ان کے خلاف 27 کریمنل کیسیز ہیں تو نارملی جموں و کشمیر میں ایسا ہونا ہے کہ جن کے اوپر heinous crime کا کیس ہوتا ہے، ان کو کورٹ سے تو جلدی ضمانت مل جاتی ہے اور جلدی رہا بھی ہو جاتے ہیں، پھر ان کو دوسرے کسی کیس میں پکڑا جاتا ہے۔ آج تک ان کے ساتھ ایسا ہی ہوا ہے کہ اگر ایک کیس میں ان کو رہا کر دیا گیا تو یہ 27 کیس جو آپ نے فرمائے، ان میں سے کسی نہ کسی کیس میں ان کو دوبارہ پکڑا جاتا ہے۔ ان ساڑھے چار سال میں یہ پہلی دفعہ ہوا ہے کہ چھوڑنے کے بعد ان کو پکڑا نہیں گیا۔ جیسا مانتے ہوں منسٹر صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ ابھی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے بتایا کہ ان کے خلاف کوئی کیس نہیں ہے۔ اگر کیس چلا ہی نہیں تو کیس ختم کیسے ہو گیا؟ کیس تو تب ختم ہوگا۔ جب کورٹ کچہری میں چلے گا، پھر یا تو وہ غلط کیس ثابت ہو جائے گا یا اس کو سزا مل جائے گی۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے یہ کیسے کہہ دیا کہ ان کے خلاف اب کوئی کیس ہی نہیں ہے، سب کیس ختم ہو گئے؟ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں —(مداخلت)— بیل تو ٹھیک ہے۔ آپ بعد میں اکتھے سب کا جواب دیجئے گا۔ عام reconciliation کے حق میں آپ بھی ہیں، ہم بھی اس کے حق میں ہیں، لیکن اس طرح آتک وادی، جو دیش کی ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا کے لئے خطرہ ہیں، کیا آنے والے وقت میں ان کے سمبندھ میں احتیاط برتی جانے کی یا نہیں؟ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

[[ختم شد]]

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, विरोधी दल के नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने जो बात कही, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हैं, कि यह कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम हकीकत में है क्या? दो महीने में क्या बात हुई है, उन दो महीनों में एक-दूसरे के बीच में क्या-क्या सहमति हुई है, किस दूरी तक हुई है कि कब करना है, कैसे करना है? जैसे हरियत के लोगों के साथ



बात करने का जो सिलसिला है, वह आज का नहीं है। मुफ्ती साहब और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के बीच में, मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ क्योंकि मैं negotiate करवाता रहता था, बहुत अच्छे रिश्ते थे। वे इस देश के होम मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्टर रहते हुए एक बात जरूर ऐसी हुई थी, जो उन पर दाग है। वे उत्तर भारत से दो जगह से चुनाव भी जीते हैं। मैं कश्मीर के बारे में गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि हर एक पार्टी ने, किसी एक पार्टी ने नहीं, बल्कि हर पार्टी ने 68 वर्ष में जम्मू-कश्मीर को अपनी राष्ट्रीय एकता का एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बनाकर रखा है। वहां पर बहुत सी दिक्कतें और complications हैं। इस बार वहां तीनों इलाकों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने वोट दिया है, 70 फीसदी के ऊपर भी वोट दिया है, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। इसका सबसे बड़ा श्रेय वहां की जनता को जाता है। मैं मुफ्ती साहब के साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ। जो राजनीति का बदलाव हुआ है, उसके चलते वहां की जनता ने बड़े पैमाने पर, चाहे वह जम्मू का इलाका हो, चाहे वह लद्दाख का इलाका हो, चाहे वह घाटी का इलाका हो, पूरी जनता में एक ऐसा संकल्प था कि हम सब को वोट करना है। वे कश्मीर को अपने नज़रिए से बचाना चाहते थे, जम्मू को लोग अपने नज़रिए से बचाना चाहते थे, लद्दाख को लोग अपने नज़रिए से बचाना चाहते थे, इसीलिए बड़ा वोट हुआ है। यह जो बड़ा वोट हुआ है, यह देश और दुनिया में, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इसका सबसे बड़ा श्रेय वहां की जनता को जाता है, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो महीने आपके बीच में बातचीत चली है और बातचीत में हुर्रियत के साथ बात होना या न होना, यह जो reconciliation है, जिसके बारे में गुलाम नबी जी बोल रहे हैं, इसकी बात हुई है या नहीं हुई है? पाकिस्तान के साथ चर्चा होगी, यह भी उनका आग्रह रहा है, इस पर आपकी चर्चा हुई है या नहीं हुई है? जो कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम है, वह लिखित में क्या है और उसके पीछे आपने क्या बातें तय की हैं? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो पीछे बातें तय हुई हैं, उनमें उन्होंने जल्दबाजी कर दी है या सही में यह रास्ता बना है? होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान दिया है वह पर्टिकुलर एक आदमी मसरत के बारे में दिया है, लेकिन सम्पूर्ण मामले के बारे में नहीं कहा है। जम्मू-कश्मीर का मामला बहुत नाजुक मामला है। हमने पिछले 68 वर्ष में काफी उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं तब कहीं जाकर यह हमारे साथ बना हुआ है। हमारे सदन के कई प्रस्ताव हैं कि हम जम्मू-कश्मीर को राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा मानते हैं। हम इसको हिन्दू-मुसलमान का मुद्दा नहीं मानते हैं। कभी-कभी समझौता विपरीत ध्रुवों में होता है यानी चीन के साथ अमेरिका की पहली बार बात हुई है, जब वहां के विदेश मंत्री वहां गए। आपके इस समझौते से देश भर में लोग चिंतित जरूर हैं, लेकिन मेरी भावना यह है कि जो आपने समझौता किया है, वह इस देश में यहां की समस्याओं के निपटारे का रास्ता बनाएगा। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो दो महीने बात की उसमें ये सारी बातें आपने रखी हैं या नहीं रखी हैं, जैसा AFSPA है, उस AFSPA को वापस करने के लिए भी आपने कोई रास्ता बनाया है या नहीं बनाया है कि इसका भी हम समाधान करेंगे? इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आपको एक व्यापक संदर्भ में बयान देना चाहिए। आपका बयान एक छोटी सी घटना पर है। वहां के जवाब और आपके जवाब में अंतर्विरोध भी है।

उपसभापति जी, मेरी सरकार से एक विनती है कि सरकार को इस मामले में पूरे देश को विश्वास में लेकर चलना चाहिए और अकारण जो बयानबाज़ी हो रही है, उसको यदि हमें समाप्त करना है, तो पारदर्शिता के साथ, हिम्मत के साथ काम करना होगा। देश तभी बनता है जब जोखिम उठाया जाता है। इसकी सारी बातों को सरकार द्वारा देश के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए। यही विनती मैं आपसे और सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला इतना सा नहीं है, बल्कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का सवाल देश का सवाल है और इस मामले में देश को विश्वास में लेना बहुत जरूरी है। सरकार को इसमें व्यापक बयान देना चाहिए। जो आपका कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम है, उसको भी रिलीज़ करना

[श्री शरद यादव]

चाहिए। उसको अखबारों के जरिए नहीं, आपको सरकार के जरिए यहां टेबल करना चाहिए कि क्या कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम आपने रखा है? इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. Those who seek clarifications should confine to three minutes. Everybody should confine to three minutes!

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir, the rule of law has become an empty phrase. The BJP is a coalition partner in that Government. As Central Government they are seeking clarification. Hon. Minister says that he is not satisfied with the reply given by the State Government. It is unheard-of for a Chief Minister to attribute smooth conduct of election to a foreign nation. He is unfit to be the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. It is an anti-national act. I humbly submit that it is an anti-national act. The BJP having satisfied that the reply given by the State Government is not correct or not satisfactory, it is high time the BJP came out of the coalition Government and ordered fresh election. It is the only solution. Then only will our Constitution be in force. I humbly submit that what had happened in Jammu and Kashmir, the Statements and the release of a dreaded criminal, is definitely an anti-social act. They are talking about public security, public order, law and order, preventive detention, etc. All the laws are on paper. They are not implemented in Jammu and Kashmir as per newspaper reports. I humbly request BJP to come out of the coalition Government and order fresh election in Jammu and Kashmir. This is the only solution to put an end to the anti-national activities carried out by all in Jammu and Kashmir. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से क्लेरिफिकेशन के रूप में एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। आपने अभी यह कहा है कि उनके खिलाफ 27 मुकदमे चल रहे थे और बहुत ही heinous crimes के मुकदमे थे, लेकिन उनको उन सभी मामलों में बेल मिल गई। चूंकि बेल मिल गई, इसलिए आपके पास अब कोई हथियार नहीं रह गया है, कैसे आप उनको अंदर करें? मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 27 मामले जो इतने heinous crimes के थे, जिनमें उनको बेल ग्रांट की गई, सरकार के पास यह पावर है कि वह बेल cancellation के लिए मूव करे। क्या आपने किसी मामले में बेल cancellation के लिए मूव किया या आप उनकी बेल cancellation के लिए मूव करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it was reported that the Prime Minister had stated in the other House that the Centre was not consulted. Now the hon. Home Minister stated that they sought explanation from the State Government. They got the explanation and it is not satisfactory. The hon. Home Minister stated that they would

not compromise on security and national integrity of the country. As it is clearly stated, this act is an act of compromise on national security. Who did it? The State Government did it. It is not just the Chief Minister. It is not just the Minister. As per Article 75 of our Constitution and the concerned Article regarding States, the Government works with collective responsibility. Collective responsibility means the responsibility for this act lies not only with PDP but also with BJP. It shows that political opportunism of BJP forced them to compromise on national security and integrity of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek clarifications. It is not for a speech. Ask questions.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a relevant question. This is the question. The political opportunism of BJP forced them to compromise on national security and integrity of the country. My query is: If BJP stands on the same position that they are not ready to compromise on national security, then why are they continuing with the Government in Jammu and Kashmir? Are they ready to come out from this Government? This is one.

Sir, this Government is indeed a form of inherent contradictions. The policies of BJP are one extreme of the spectrum. The policies of PDP are the other extreme of the spectrum. The CMP is a thing of contradictions. How can they continue with this Government which is compromising on national security of this country? All this shows the political opportunism which leads to a threat to the national security and the national integrity of the country.

Sir, I want to add one more point. There are several innocent Muslim youth in jail. Some of them are released after several years. They are acquitted. We demand that some compensation should be paid to them. We demand the release of innocent Muslim youth. If that is not in the CMP, then my question is: Does the CMP include release of such type of persons? These are my queries.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I won't take three minutes. I will take just one-and-a-half minutes. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the Home Minister the number of separatist leaders who are still in jail. Has a list been drawn up and what is their number, who are to be released in the near future? Is there a proposal to have talks at some levels – whether at the State Government level or at the political level – with the leaders who are going to be released? Is there a proposal of talks with these people?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would take only two minutes. Before seeking

clarifications, I take this opportunity to give my salutes to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. There are regular elections in Jammu and Kashmir. People participate in elections in a large number and it is a great thing before the international community. For that, I congratulate the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, the Prime Minister is present. He is personally involved in forging the coalition between BJP and PDP. There is a Common Minimum Programme. My question is: Has the Government of Jammu and Kashmir been doing all these things within the framework of the Common Minimum Programme or are they doing it in violation of the Common Minimum Programme? If that is so, what is the response of BJP, being the coalition partner and an ally of the Government? BJP cannot wash its hands of and BJP cannot absolve from its responsibility. I think you have a responsibility. You will have to explain your role to the nation.

Secondly, Sir, I think the time has come that the Government must review the cases against prisoners in Jammu and Kashmir. If there are people who are genuinely innocent, what are you going to do with them? What are you going to do for their rehabilitation? What is the thinking of the Government?

Sir, this reconciliation is a political question. The Government should take the entire nation into confidence. The Home Minister or the Prime Minister can throw some light on the initiative taken by the present Government on the question of reconciliation. (*Time-bell rings*)

Then, the last thing is about Pakistan. Once, you called off the Foreign Secretary level talks. Now, the talks are going to be resumed. Our Foreign Secretary has gone to Pakistan. What is the new initiative that you have taken as far as talks with Pakistan are concerned?

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ गृह मंत्री जी से एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि जिस उत्तर से वे स्वयं संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, उससे देश कैसे संतुष्ट हो सकता है? यह करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। यह उस व्यक्ति से ताल्लुक रखता है, जिसने भारत की सेनाओं पर हमला किया था। यह साधारण सा सवाल नहीं है। उसने राष्ट्र के विरुद्ध संघर्ष किया था, देश के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया था और देश के खिलाफ युद्ध थोपा था। यह उस व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित है, जो 120 मौतों का सीधा जिम्मेदार है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उस व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित है, जिसकी इस कार्रवाई से आज पूरा भारत उबल रहा है। मैं आपकी भावनाओं से अपने को जोड़ते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी राजनैतिक दल के नेता का कार्य नहीं है। मुफ्ती साहब के आज तक जो बयान थे, वह एक राजनैतिक दल के नेता के थे। यह एक सरकार का executive act, administrative act है और 164 (2) में जो constitution कहता है, उसके अनुसार सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत होता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, मुझे जहां तक मालूम है, मैं

नहीं जानता कि सच क्या है, उसमें पीडीपी के साथ भाजपा की गठबंधन सरकार भी शामिल है और अगर यह कार्य सरकार ने किया है, तो बराबर की जिम्मेदारी भाजपा की भी है और पीडीपी की भी है। इसलिए अगर आप संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो आपके सामने दो ही विकल्प हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि कोई नया काम नहीं किया है। मैं बताता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या नया काम किया है। जिसे हम जन्नत समझते हैं, उस कश्मीर को, बाहर निकल कर उन्होंने कहा, मैं छोटी जेल से निकल कर बड़ी जेल में आ गया हूँ। क्या यह आपको नहीं लगता कि यह राष्ट्रीय अपमान है? क्या यह पर्याप्त कारण नहीं है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**..। सर, बस एक मिनट और चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, आपके दो मिनट हो गए, कृपया आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, मैं एक बात और कह कर माननीय मंत्री जी से अपना स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। यह कोई कानून-व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा नहीं है, जो प्रदेश सरकार का मुद्दा हो। यह देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है, तो सारे देश के खिलाफ जिस व्यक्ति ने संघर्ष किया हो, क्या दृढ़ता दिखाते हुए, हमारी भावनाओं को समझते हुए, अपने पुराने नेताओं की भावनाओं को समझते हुए आप यहीं पर यह घोषणा करेंगे कि उसे पुनः गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा? अगर पुनः गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, तो क्या आप यहां ऐलान करेंगे कि देश के हित में हम आज इस गठबंधन से अपने आप को अलग करते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो कार्य किया है, वह देश हित में नहीं है? अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो राष्ट्र आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री जावेद अली खान। आप दो मिनट में अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अधिकांश clarifications तो बाकी सदस्यों ने पूछ ही लिए। मैंने शुरू में ही आपको अपना नाम दिया था।

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसलिए आपको बुलाया।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** महोदय, इसलिए मैं दो मिनट का भी समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अंदर कश्मीर का सवाल आज से नहीं, बल्कि आज़ादी के बाद से ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल रहा है और बहुत ही sensitive सवाल रहा है। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य यहां सामने आया है, उसके बाद मुझे बड़ी विचित्र सी स्थिति लग रही है कि घटना के बारे में राज्य सरकार का भेजा गया जो विवरण है, उससे गृह मंत्री जी खुद संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि ऐसा पहले कभी रहा होगा, अगर होगा भी तो एक-दो मौकों पर ही ऐसा हुआ होगा कि राज्य सरकार कोई सूचना भेजे और केन्द्र सरकार उससे संतुष्ट न रही हो। इसी से साबित होता है कि मामला कितना गंभीर है। यह चिंता करनी चाहिए कि जब गृह मंत्री जी या केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार के दिए गए वक्तव्य से संतुष्ट नहीं है, तो देश को संतुष्ट करने के लिए बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपने जम्मू और कश्मीर में सरकार बनाई है, जिसके बारे में यह दावा किया गया कि यह 'कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम' के आधार पर बनी है, लेकिन जो 'कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम' सामने आया, उसके अंदर तो separatists को, terrorists

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

को छोड़ने की बात नहीं आई, लेकिन यह बातचीत तो कोई एक दिन नहीं चली, बातचीत बहुत लंबी चली। मुझे लगता है कि यह बातचीत सिर्फ दो पार्टियों के स्तर पर या दो पार्टियों के नेताओं के स्तर पर ही नहीं चली, बल्कि शायद इसके अंदर दूसरे लोग भी रहे होंगे। मैं खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का नाम लेना चाहूंगा, उनके बड़े लंबे अरसे तक जो प्रवक्ता रहे \*, वे इस बातचीत में शामिल थे, तो हो सकता है कि बहुत सी चीजें बीजेपी और पीडीपी के स्तर पर तय न हुई हों, आरएसएस के और मुफ्ती साहब के या वहां कोई ऐसा संगठन हो, ऐसी कोई ताकत हो, जिसके स्तर पर तय हुई हों। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपके दो मिनट पूरे हो गए, कृपया आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर):** सर, जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम ये नहीं ले सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, वह नाम expunge कर दिया जाएगा।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** ठीक है, सर, नाम हटा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नाम expunge कर दिया गया है। आपके दो मिनट पूरे हो गए, कृपया अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उससे हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... भारतीय जनता पार्टी का यह चलन रहा है कि अपने सहयोगियों के बयानों से, उनकी गतिविधियों से, उनके क्रियाकलापों से ये एकदम उलट जाते हैं, उनको मना कर देते हैं, disown कर देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस, अब आपका हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि ये दूसरे संगठनों के बारे में जैसा भारत में करते रहे हैं, उसी तरीके से कश्मीर के बारे में भी कर रहे हों?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik; only two minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I would take just two minutes.

Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he has received some information, but he is not satisfied with that information and that he has sought clarification. What is that information which you have received and which you are not sharing with this House

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

today? Is it not your responsibility to share that information too with the House? Secondly, will you treat this action as a violation of the Common Minimum Programme? You have said very clearly that there is a Common Minimum Programme. Are you going to treat this as a violation of the Common Minimum Programme? If so, what action are you going to take on that? Lastly, does the Common Minimum Programme contain any clause on national security? Also related to that is the question whether there was either a one-to-one talk or otherwise between the Prime Minister and Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed on various aspects, including the Common Minimum Programme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that I will not accept new names. I have received enough names already. Shri Bhupinder Singh. You have two minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*... No new names.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा):** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह जो बात चल रही है और जो यह मुद्दा है, यह केवल जम्मू एंड कश्मीर स्टेट का नहीं है, बल्कि यह पूरे देश का सवाल है और भारत के संविधान के तहत भारत राष्ट्र की एकता का सवाल है। यहाँ पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उससे वे सहमत नहीं हैं। सर, जब हम बाहर जाते हैं तब हमारे ही बच्चे हमसे पूछते हैं कि हम देखते हैं कि हाउस के अंदर सभी की एक ही राय होती है। इधर हम लोगों की जो फीलिंग होती है, वही फीलिंग सरकार और होम मिनिस्टर की भी होती है। हमारे साथ ये सहमत होते हैं, पूरा हाउस इसके ऊपर एकमत होता है, उसके बावजूद इसका कोई निचोड़ क्यों नहीं निकलता है, इसका कोई रिजल्ट क्यों नहीं निकलता है? हम जब यहाँ से बाहर निकलकर सेंट्रल हॉल में बैठते हैं, तब यही सवाल हमसे पूछा जाता है। इसीलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार मानती है कि जम्मू एंड कश्मीर भारतवर्ष का एक अभिन्न अंग है, तो क्या इसके ऊपर सरकार कड़ा से कड़ा निर्णय ले सकती है? यहाँ अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं और जैसा कि अभी आपने खुद कहा कि हमारे लिए सरकार बनाना इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, बल्कि हमें देश बनाना है। अगर आपको देश बनाना है, तो देश कैसे बनेगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब जम्मू एंड कश्मीर से देश के विरुद्ध आवाज़ चलेगी और उसके ऊपर यह संसद और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पाएगी, तो यह देश कैसे बनेगा? सर, यही एक सवाल है, जिसका जवाब हाउस को मिल जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** त्यागी जी, सिर्फ दो मिनट।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार):** सर, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारे नेता, शरद यादव जी ने सवाल उठाया था, तो नेता सदन की तरफ मुखातिब होकर मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम में लिखा हुआ है, "The coalition Government will facilitate and help initiate a substantial and meaningful dialogue with all internal stakeholders including the Hurriyat Conference." That is one. And, what does the Hurriyat Conference say in its manifesto? It says, "Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory. To whom are you going to talk when India's control over it is not justified?" मैं अपने तीनों नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट के बाद परमिट राज के खिलाफ

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने वहां आन्दोलन किया था और वहीं उनकी मृत्यु 23 जून, 1953 को हुई थी। मुफ्ती जी का एजेंडा is very open to everyone; 11-सूत्री से लेकर self rule तक, मैं तीनों नेताओं से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपका वहां पर क्या hidden agenda है? मुफ्ती साहब ने सारी चीजें पहले कह दी हैं। उन्होंने कहा, ग्रेटर कश्मीर होगा, उसकी अलग मुद्रा होगी। उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां पर कश्मीरियों का राज होगा। There would be no rule of the Central Government. So, he is very clear in all these aspects. What do you have to say about it? आपका hidden agenda क्या है? जहां मुखर्जी कुर्बान हुए, वह कश्मीर हमारा है, यह बात 1953 से जनसंघ के नेता कहते थे। आज सारी मान्यताओं को तोड़कर इन्होंने वहाँ पॉवर के लिए unholy compromise किया। आप मुस्लिम लीग पर आरोप लगाते थे कि केरल के अंदर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मुस्लिम लीग से गठजोड़ किया। नेता सदन कह रहे थे कि इनकी पार्टी ने बड़े जुल्म किए। सही कहा आपने। शेख अब्दुल्ला को इन्होंने हटाया, फारुख अब्दुल्ला को इन्होंने हटाया और कश्मीर के आज के हालात के लिए ये भी जिम्मेवार हैं, लेकिन आप तो बहुत high-moral pedestal पर politics कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रश्न पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** आप भी वही काम कर रहे हैं, जो काम ये लोग करते थे। इसीलिए मैं आप तीनों नेताओं से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपना hidden agenda देश को बताइए। देश को \* मत कीजिए। मुफ्ती साहब तो अपना agenda पहले ही घोषित कर चुके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think\* is an unparliamentary word. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मेरी बात अब खत्म हो गई।

"शिकवा कोई दरिया की रवानी से नहीं है,  
रिश्ता ही तेरी प्यास का पानी से नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma. Last but not the least. Do not take more time.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने आज सुबह यह विषय उठाया था। अच्छी बात है, गृह मंत्री जी आए और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी सदन में हैं। गृह मंत्री जी, जैसा कि शरद जी तथा कुछ अन्य पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा, यह एक व्यक्ति की रिहाई तक सीमित विषय मैंने नहीं उठाया था। जम्मू-कश्मीर, जो भारत का अभिन्न हिस्सा है, वहां पिछले कुछ दिनों के अंदर हम एक के बाद एक घटनाक्रम देख रहे हैं कि अलगाववादी शक्तियां भारत की एकता और अखंडता को चुनौती दे रही हैं और उसी तरह के बड़े जलसे हो रहे हैं। मैं व्यक्ति का नाम लूँ या न लूँ, जो खुले रूप में आजादी की

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



बात करते हैं, कश्मीर को अलग करने की बात करते हैं, उनके जलसे वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भी हुए। देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से, उस पर यह बात बढ़े और काबू के बाहर जाए, इस पर एक चिन्ता पूरे देश को है।

मेरा आज एक प्रश्न है। कई साथियों ने आपके Common Minimum Programme का जिक्र किया। यह सही बात है कि वहां पर पीडीपी के साथ सरकार बनाने का आपका राजनैतिक फैसला है, उस पर हम कोई आपत्ति नहीं करते हैं, पर क्या आपका Common Minimum Programme राजनैतिक अवसरवादिता को इस सीमा तक ले जाता है कि देश की सुरक्षा और देश के हित से समझौता हो? इस पर स्पष्टीकरण आवश्यक बनता है। Common Minimum Programme में आपने हुर्रियत से बात करने की बात की। उसी हुर्रियत को पाकिस्तान के High Commissioner ने चाय पर बुलाया तो Foreign Secretary level की बातचीत रद्द कर दी गई। अब कौन सा आश्वासन आपको मिला है कि आपने फिर विदेश सचिव को भेजा? आप किससे बात करें या न करें, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने अभी इस बात को रखा है कि जो conciliation का प्रोसेस है, मुख्यधारा में लोग आएँ, उसके लिए सरकार कोई निर्णय करे, प्रयास करे। जो देश के हित में है, उस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, पर एक प्रश्न उठता है। हुर्रियत से बात करने के अलावा Common Minimum Programme में जो यह है कि पाकिस्तान से बात करेंगे, वह आपत्ति का विषय है। पाकिस्तान से बात करने की आपत्ति नहीं है, वह बात तो हमको करनी है, पर जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में सरकार बनाने के लिए यह सहमति बनाई जाए, यह समझौता किया जाए — दूसरे देश से बात विदेश नीति के तहत होती है। आपकी कूटनीति के, diplomacy के क्या कदम हैं, वह अलग बात है। जम्मू-कश्मीर का मसला पेचीदा भी है और सम्बेदनशील भी है। कोई भी कारण रहा है, एक राज्य में सरकार बनाने के लिए यह शर्त स्वीकार करना कि वहाँ सरकार बनाने के लिए हम पाकिस्तान से बात करेंगे, यह अपने आप में एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है। यह भारत सरकार का काम है। यह देश की सरकार का काम है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is all.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह पूरे देश की नीति होती है। राज्य सरकार देश की विदेश नीति  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, put the question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैंने वही कहा कि क्या आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है? अगर किया है, तो यह आपत्तिजनक भी है और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण भी है। अगर नहीं किया, तो कृपा करके इसको न करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now \* is unparliamentary. There are number of rulings. Okay.

**श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान):** सर, इसका मतलब mislead करना होता है।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: The word is 'mislead' and this is not unparliamentary and I stand for it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I said I have referred to the book. I follow the book and it contains number of rulings.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, do not question the rulings. There is already a ruling in this House. Who are you to question the ruling? There is already ruling in this House.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी**: सर, इसका मतलब mislead है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it may be, it is unparliamentary. I am not a master of Hindi. But I follow this book. I am told that it is unparliamentary. There are a number of rulings and there is a ruling in the Rajya Sabha also. I follow only that. Now, the Hon. Minister.

**गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह)** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, हमारे वरिष्ठ नेता श्री शरद जी, श्री नवनीतकृष्णन जी, श्री राजीव जी, श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, श्री एच.के. दुआ साहब, श्री डी. राजा साहब, श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी, श्री जावेद अली खान साहब, नायक साहब, श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी एवं श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त किए हैं। जो प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, उनमें कुछ प्रश्न तो ऐसे हैं, जिनका उत्तर मैं दूंगा, लेकिन कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे भी हैं, जिनका उत्तर देने के लिए मुझे नेता प्रतिपक्ष से बात करने की आवश्यकता होगी, उनसे जानकारी लेने की आवश्यकता होगी, तभी जाकर मैं उनका उत्तर दे पाऊंगा। जैसे श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने एक सवाल पूछा कि जब उसके खिलाफ 27 केसिज़ थे और सभी 27 के 27 मामलों में उसे बेल मिल गई, तो क्या वहां की राज्य सरकार के द्वारा उस बेल को खारिज किए जाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न हुआ या नहीं हुआ? मैं आपको यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर 2014 में, जब उसे Public Safety Act (PSA) के अंतर्गत detain किया गया था, उसके बाद वहां की जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट थी, यानी आपकी और National Conference की जो गवर्नमेंट थी, उसके होम डिपार्टमेंट को वह सूचना दी गई, लेकिन तीन, साढ़े-तीन महीनों तक वह आपकी सरकार के पास ही पड़ी रही। उसे एप्रूवल के लिए Advisory Board के पास भेजा जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने उसे Advisory Board के पास नहीं भेजा। अब तो यह जो सरकार आई है, यह तो दस दिन पहले ही आई है और मैंने पहले ही बतला दिया है कि जो भी जानकारी अब तक हमें प्राप्त हुई है, उससे मैं स्वयं ही संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ, मैं और अधिक जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। जो जानकारी मुझे हासिल होगी, मैं वह जानकारी आपको दूंगा।

महोदय, जहां तक भटके हुए युवकों को मेन स्ट्रीम में लेने का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर ही क्या, पूरे देश में यदि कोई भी भटका हुआ युवक मेन स्ट्रीम में शामिल होना चाहता है, तो निश्चित रूप से उसके लिए प्रयत्न करने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष हो या प्रतिपक्ष हो, मैं समझता हूं कि किसी को भी इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन यदि कोई देशद्रोही होगा, ऐसे देशद्रोही के साथ समझौता करने का कभी कोई प्रश्न ही खड़ा नहीं होता है।

महोदय, मैं अपने नेता प्रतिपक्ष को यह भी आश्चर्य कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो भी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, पूरी जानकारी हासिल हो जाने के बाद यदि हमारी सरकार को यह महसूस हुआ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को कोई न कोई एडवाइजरी दी जानी चाहिए, सख्त एडवाइजरी दी जानी चाहिए, तो हम जम्मू-कश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट को एडवाइजरी देने में भी पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, यह मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष को अपनी तरफ से आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे शरद जी ने Common Minimum Programme के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल की है। शरद जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो गवर्नमेंट बनी है, इसका जो Common Minimum Programme है, वैसे तो वह सारे समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो चुका है, लेकिन आपको मैं उसकी कॉपी भिजवा दूंगा। मैं यहां पर उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

जैसा आपने कहा, मैं आपकी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जो जम्मू-कश्मीर का शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ है, इसका श्रेय जनता को जाता है, हम भी यह मानते हैं कि इसका श्रेय वहां की जनता को जाता है। इसके साथ ही वहां की शांति एवं व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने में वहां की हमारी सेना और अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों को भी इसका श्रेय जाता है। उनको भी मैं इसका श्रेय देना चाहता हूं।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शान्ताराम नायक :** क्या पाकिस्तान को श्रेय नहीं जाता?

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** यदि आप ऐसा मानते हैं, तो उसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। यह तो संसद में बहुत पहले ही मैं क्लेरिफाई कर चुका हूं कि इसका श्रेय किसको जाता है।

महोदय, इसमें कहीं कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि पीडीपी और बीजेपी के बीच वैचारिक मतभेद हैं। हमारा पीडीपी के साथ कभी भी कोई रिश्ता नहीं रहा है। रिश्ता रहा है, तो आपका रहा है, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष का रहा है। उनकी पार्टी का रिश्ता लम्बे समय से उनके साथ रहा है, हम लोगों के साथ कभी भी उनका रिश्ता नहीं रहा है। जो भी रंग उनके ऊपर आज तक चढ़ा होगा, वही रंग चढ़ा होगा, जो रंग आपने चढ़ाया है। अभी तो बामुश्किल दस दिनों से हमारे साथ हैं। लेकिन...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** वाजपेयी जी के साथ में थे मुफ्ती साहब।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** जहां तक जम्मू-कश्मीर का सवाल है, मुझे सचमुच आज बेहद खुशी हुई है यह देखकर कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के सवाल को लेकर पूरा का पूरा सदन चिंतित है और शायद जो कुछ भी मैं लोगों के जज़्बात को, उनकी भावनाओं को समझ पाया हूं, उससे मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि पूरा का पूरा सदन यह मानता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का इंटिग्रल पार्ट था, है और रहेगा, इसे दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमसे अलग नहीं कर सकती। तो मैं आपको आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूं अपनी

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

सरकार की तरफ से और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी, इनके बिहाफ पर मैं यहां पर बोल रहा हूं। इस भारत की एकता और अखंडता के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की चाहे कितनी भी बड़ी, कोई भी ताकत क्यों न हो, उसको इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती और चाहे उसके लिए अपना सब कुछ न्यौछावर कर देना पड़े, हम न्यौछावर कर देने के लिए तैयार रहेंगे लेकिन देश की एकता और अखंडता के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की किसी को इजाजत नहीं देंगे। वैचारिक-आइडियोलॉजिकल डिफ्रेंसेज, वैचारिक मतभेद होने के बावजूद त्यागी जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर में यह सरकार बनी। सरकार कैसे बनी है, गलत बनी है, सही बनी है - यह एक बहस का विषय हो सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके विषय में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। इस पर बहस हो सकती है, चर्चा हो सकती है लेकिन फ्रेक्चर्ड मेन्डेट मिला है, जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता ने दिया है। व्होल परसेंटेज कितना हाई था यह देखा होगा, उसकी यह उम्मीद रही होगी कि यहां कोई-न-कोई सरकार बननी चाहिए। हम सरकार न बनाते, कम से कम जम्मू-कश्मीर के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए आप ही लोग मिलकर सरकार बना लिए होते। लम्बे समय तक आप मिलकर सरकार चला चुके हैं। मिलकर सरकार चलाने का आपका एक अनुभव है। लेकिन एक कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम के साथ उसके आधार पर हम लोगों ने बी0जे0पी0 और पी0डी0पी0 की मिली-जुली सरकार बना ली। जम्मू कश्मीर के हालात को कैसे सुधारा जाए, सचमुच जिस चमन को आपने उजाड़ डाला था, फिर से उस चमन को कैसे आबाद किया जाए, यह कोशिश हमारी तरफ से है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Now this is not acceptable. 1990 से लेकर 1996 तक जिस तरह के हालात वहां जम्मू-कश्मीर में थे और सेंटर में कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी और किस तरह से वहां इलेक्शन कराए, उसकी वाहवाही पूरी दुनिया में होती है और आप कहते हैं कि हमने वीरान कर दिया। हम बिल्कुल शेर के मुंह से उसको निकाल लाए हैं। उसके लिए आपको बधाई देनी चाहिए। अगर 1990 और 1996 के बीच में हमने काम नहीं किया होता विशेष रूप से 1991 और 1996 के बीच में, तो आज आप सरकार बनाने के काबिल नहीं होते।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** अभी इस पर तो बहस हो सकती है कि आपकी सरकार ने क्या किया, अटल जी की सरकार थी उसने क्या किया। यह सब तो एक बहस का विषय है। इसलिए उस पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी शरद जी को देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इन्होंने सवाल खड़ा किया था कि पीछे क्या बात हुई है? कोई पीछे-पीछे बात नहीं हुई है। हम लोगों का कोई हिडन एजेंडा नहीं हुआ करता उपसभापति महोदय। हम लोगों का जो एजेंडा हुआ करता है, बहुत ही खुला हुआ एजेंडा हुआ करता है, छिपकर काम करने के आदी हम लोग नहीं हैं। यह तो उन लोगों से सवाल कीजिए कि जिनका हिडन एजेंडा हुआ करता हो। अपने लोगों का ऐसा कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। नायक साहब ने यह जानना चाहा कि प्रधान मंत्री और मुफ्ती साहब के बीच क्या बातचीत हुई। बातचीत क्या हुई है? शपथ ग्रहण समारोह था, शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में सामान्यतः जो भी, जिस दल के नेता, जिनकी सरकार बनती होती है वे शामिल होते हैं, वे शामिल हुए, बातचीत क्या हुई? मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक कोई ऐसी बातचीत सीधे प्रधान मंत्री जी की नहीं हुई है। जहां तक

मेरी जानकारी है किसी बड़े विषय पर मुफ्ती साहब के साथ उनकी कोई बातचीत हुई होगी, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। यदि होती तो निश्चित रूप से मुझे जानकारी होती।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आपको बतलाया नहीं होगा। कुछ तो बातचीत हुई होगी, सिर्फ बारिश और मौसम की बात थोड़ी हुई होगी? फिर आप कहते हो कि हम तो खुली बात करते हैं।

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** सामान्यतः जब बातचीत होती है प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री के बीच, तो मुख्य मंत्री कुछ निर्धारित मुद्दे तय करके आते हैं और उन मुद्दों पर ही प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत करते हैं। वे उन मुद्दों पर ही प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिए। मुफ्ती साहब, मिलने के लिए आए थे, तो चूंकि सरकार बनना तय हो गया था, स्वाभाविक रूप से इस समय जो व्यक्ति इस देश और इस दल का नेतृत्व कर रहा है, उसके साथ मिलने के लिए आए थे। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं, वह सामान्य शिष्टाचार था। महोदय, प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने कहा है कि भारत की सेवाओं पर जिस व्यक्ति ने हमला किया, जिस ने देश के खिलाफ युद्ध थोपने में भूमिका निभाई, जो 101 बच्चों की मौत का जिम्मेदार है, उसे रिहा कर दिया गया। प्रमोद जी, मैंने पहले ही बता दिया था कि उस व्यक्ति के ऊपर कितने गंभीर आरोप हैं। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि उस व्यक्ति के ऊपर sedition के आरोप हैं, attempt to murder के उसके ऊपर आरोप हैं, conspiracy के उसके ऊपर आरोप हैं - ये सब गंभीर आरोप तो मैंने पहले ही बताए थे। हमने उसकी तरफदारी नहीं की, मैंने रिहा किए गए, मसरत आलम की तरफदारी नहीं की, मैंने उसे अलगाववादी कहा है। मैंने उसे सामान्य प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक की संज्ञा नहीं दी है। इस हकीकत को तो मैंने पहले ही स्वीकार कर लिया है। डी० राजा साहब ने पूछा है कि क्या न्यूनतम साझा कार्यक्रम के तहत यह सरकार काम कर रही है? उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि नहीं तो आप इस गठबंधन को तोड़ दीजिए और पूछा है कि इस में आपकी क्या भूमिका है? यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है, लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि राजा साहब जैसा सुलझा हुआ व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के सवाल क्यों कर रहा है? उन्होंने जानना चाहा है कि आपकी क्या भूमिका है? अरे, एक गठबंधन की सरकार बनी है, लेकिन राष्ट्र के हितों के साथ हम किसी को इजाजत नहीं देंगे, यह आश्वासन मैं पहले भी दे चुका हूं और अब भी देता हूं। इसलिए आप उस पर संदेह मत कीजिए। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बेगुनाहों को रिहा किए जाने के बारे में सवाल किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी बेगुनाह होंगे, जिनके मामले अदालत में चल रहे होंगे, अदालत उसका संज्ञान लेगी और वह उचित फैसला करेगी। फिर आप भी तो बताइए कि कौन बेगुनाह है, कौन जेलों के अंदर है? यदि आप कुछ तथ्यों के आधार पर बतलाएंगे कि फलां व्यक्ति बेगुनाह है और जेल के अंदर है, तो उसके लिए जो भी प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता होगी, हम लोग भी अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्न करेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। अंत में मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को इतना ही आश्वासन करना चाहता हूं कि...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI H. K. DUA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,... (Interruptions)...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह :** जम्मू और कश्मीर की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पर किसी भी प्रकार का समझौता करने का कोई सवाल ही खड़ा नहीं होता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications over clarifications. Clarifications are over.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): In this particular case, Sir, I would like to ask of the hon. External Affairs Minister whether there will be a continuation of the policy which was taken up by Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government, that there will not be any shooting incident between the Sri Lankan Navy and the fishermen and if there are any consequences, then, there will be a talk between the High Commissioners and further steps will be taken for repatriation of fishermen instead of going for shooting incident. The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka has said that 'we are ready to shoot the people who are violating the territorial waters'. Did you get this clarification when you were having a talk with them? Secondly, Madam, we would like to ask about the rehabilitation and resettlement of the internally displaced persons and also the refugees who are living in Sri Lanka and the refugees living outside Sri Lanka, who are in Tamil Nadu and many parts of India, to be rehabilitated and resettled there with their own properties, lands, houses and other properties which were left by them when they came as refugees to India. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister's visit will cover up any agreement to continue the process of reconstruction of Trincomalee, Kankesanthurai ports which were already taken up by the earlier Government. And, whether it will cover the Port of Galle, so that we can, strategically and logistically, face the situation of the Silk Route in the sea.

Finally, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there will be an agreement for a road bridge on sea link between Talaimannar and Rameswaram which was one of the UNESCAP proposal. Thank you.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की एक पॉलिसी 'डीप-सी फिशिंग' का जिक्र किया है। यह कण्ट्री की जो एक्सक्लूसिव इकॉनॉमिक जोन पॉलिसी है, उसके तहत है और इस समस्या की जड़ में यही बड़ा कारण है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक बार जिक्र किया था कि blue revolution भी होना है। कभी पिक है, कभी ब्ल्यू है, कभी व्हाइट है, कभी ग्रीन है। मैंने इस ब्ल्यू रिवॉल्यूशन को पढ़ा, तो यह पाया कि इंडियन कॉउंसिल ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च में बोलते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि डीप-सी में जाकर इंटरनेशनल मल्टीनेशनल जो कॉर्पोरेशंस हैं, उनकी ट्रॉलीज के जरिए फिशिंग का काम होगा। इस देश के लाखों-लाख मछुआरों ने गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की इस नीति के खिलाफ कई दिन तक हड़ताल की, क्योंकि जो फिशरमैन हैं, उनकी बोट के जरिए जाने की एक सीमा होती है। When you invite multinational corporations' trolleys for fishing, वे अंदर डीप-सी में जाकर मछली पकड़ने का काम करते हैं, जिससे देश के सभी मछुआरे बरबाद हो गए हैं। अगर पुडुचेरी के कोई सांसद यहां पर हों, या तमिलनाडु के हों, वे जानते होंगे कि इसके खिलाफ हड़ताल चल रही है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की यही पॉलिसी है, जिसकी वजह से बेसहारा, लाचार जो फिशरमैन हैं, उनको डीप-सी में जाना पड़ता है, जो इलाका डिस्प्यूटेड हो चुका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कमेटी बनी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट बनी, वैसे आजकल कमेटियां बहुत बनती हैं, उसमें headed by Dr. Meenakumari, Deputy Director General of Fisheries, उसने किसी फिशरमैन के

ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से कभी कोई बात नहीं की कि क्या इस तरह की जो मल्टीनेशनल कॉर्पोरेशंस की ट्रॉलीज हैं, उनको इंटरनेशनल डीप-सी में जाने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए या नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, 20 तारीख भुवनेश्वर में काफी मुल्कों के मिनिस्टर्स की, ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की मीटिंग होने वाली है, जिसमें माननीय मंत्री महोदया जाने वाली हैं। तो जो वह विवाद की जगह श्रीलंका और भारत के बीच में पैदा हुई है, जो भारत से जोन निकालकर वहां भेज दिया गया है, उस पर क्या वे बात करेंगी? दूसरा, पाकिस्तान के पास इस समय जो हमारे 48 मछुआरे बंद हैं। ये मछुआरे रोजगार की तलाश में थे। इसके साथ यह समस्या भी जुड़ी हुई है, जो हर चीज में आप ग्लोबलाइजेशन ला रहे हैं। यह खाना बनाने के लिए भी ग्लोबलाइजेशन आएगा और पार्लियामेंट का भी एक दिन ई-पार्लियामेंट हो जाएगा, यानी अपने घर बैठे रहो और वहीं से अपने सवाल पूछ लो और घर पर ही आपके जवाब चले जाएंगे, यानी इस पार्लियामेंट की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़नी। यह जो मल्टीनेशनल का आया है, मेरा मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन यह है कि इस पॉलिसी को वे दुबारा रिव्यू करें और हिंदुस्तान के कई करोड़ मछुआरे थोड़ी-थोड़ी मछलियां पकड़ कर काम करते हैं, उनके रोजगार पर, उनके पेट पर लात न मारी जाए। उसी के पेट पर लात मारना, I think, it is not unparliamentary. हमारे यहां तो गांव में कहावत है - 'नाच न जाने आंगन टेढ़ा'। आप कहेंगे कि यह भी अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। एक दिन अनपार्लियामेंटरी पर बहस हो जाए कि कौन-कौन से शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी हैं। अनपार्लियामेंटरी पर इतनी मोटी किताब यहां पर बनी हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek clarifications.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी:** सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस पॉलिसी को रिव्यू किया जाए, जो डीप-सी वाली है। दूसरा, जो भुवनेश्वर में कॉफ्रेंस होने वाली है, उसमें मंत्री महोदया जाकर भारत का जो कंट्रोवर्सी वाला इलाका श्रीलंका में गया है, उस पर बात करें। तीसरा, जो वहां के प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस तरह का वक्तव्य माननीय मंत्री महोदया के रहते हुए वहां पर दिया है, this is very shameful और मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी तमिल नेशनल्स के साथ जो बर्ताव हो रहा है, जिस तरह के ह्यूमन राइट्स के मामले उजागर हुए हैं, उनको उस बारे में अपनी विदेश यात्रा के दौरान भी सोचना चाहिए, जैसे उन्होंने मालदीव के बारे में सोचा है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. The Sri Lankan Prime Minister has declared that Indian fishermen would be shot dead. When he said that, our Indian sovereignty is under challenge. My humble submission to this House is that the Indian sovereignty is under challenge. The only permanent solution is to retrieve the Kachhatheevu. Kachhatheevu was part and parcel of India. But, erroneously, wrongly, it has been seceded to Sri Lanka. Our hon. Amma has moved the hon. Supreme Court long back for a declaration that seceding Kachhatheevu is illegal and to retrieve back Kachhatheevu immediately. The Central Government must take appropriate steps to retrieve back Kachhatheevu. Then only there would be a permanent solution. We don't think that it is a Tamil fishermen issue. It is an issue of Indian fishermen. Suppose a person from Kerala is shot dead,

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

it becomes a very big issue. The State Government takes it up very seriously and the Central Government also supports it. When the Tamil fishermen are being shot dead, the Central Government is not taking care of it.

I humbly request the Central Government to do the needful. Already, hon. Amma has moved the Supreme Court. The Central Government too should support the writ petition filed by hon. Amma to retrieve back Kachhatheevu. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. Sir, I am not convinced by the Statement made by the External Affairs Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. The entire House, several times, discussed about the Sri Lankan issue. We are very much concerned about the Sri Lankan issue and our fishermen's issue. When our External Affairs Minister was there, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka gives an interview to a Tamil Channel. Now, that interview is in the minds of the Tamil people. He said that he can shoot them. How do our Coast Guard behave with the Sri Lankan fishermen? We never do any harm to any fishermen. We treat them humanely. As they cross the territory, we arrest them and that is all. We don't damage their boats. But the way in which the Sri Lankan Government, either the Rajapaksa Government or this new Prime Minister's, behaves, it creates doubts. Are they really for conciliation? Are they really for a settlement? My worry is, now our Prime Minister is going to visit that country. Suppose they behave in the same manner; the Prime Minister may agree with our External Affairs Minister in camera meeting, nobody knows beyond that. So, it is ill-treatment of our External Affairs Minister and India by the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

My second point is, when our Prime Minister goes there, he should discuss about the Rajiv-Jayawardene Agreement. Still, they are not prepared to implement anything on it, on displaced families, as Mr. Natchiappan said here. I agree with all of his points. So, what are you going to achieve through our Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka? We may put some capital investment there. We may have some trade relationship. That is all good, I don't disagree on it. But the Tamils who have been suffering for the past 30 years have lost their power; they have lost their language. They are our neighbours. You must remember the sentiments of this House and the sentiments of the Tamil people on the Sri Lankan Tamil issues.

Finally, I request our Prime Minister to visit the plantation Tamils, which Sushmaji visited during our trip. They are our people. We are giving them a lot of help. Further help should be given to them. With these words, I again request our External Affairs Minister to give more clarification on what she discussed with the Prime Minister and the Government.



SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, though there is a change in the Government, the plight of fishermen, particularly from Tamil Nadu, remains the same. Fishermen don't enter the international territory voluntarily. There are so many factors which influence their movement in the high sea like wind, water movement, etc. Under these circumstances, the Statement made by the Sri Lankan Government will influence the bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka. I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps they propose to take in this regard.

Secondly, I want to know whether this issue is being given more attention, particularly during the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Rajeev Shukla.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि अपनी तरफ से सुषमा जी \* निश्चित रूप से कोशिश करती रहती हैं और वहां जाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) :** \* क्या है भाई? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** आप क्यों हर, वह \* मंच तक नहीं चढ़ पा रही हैं। आपने \* बना चीज़ में बोलते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** यह कौन सा शब्द है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** आपको क्या आपत्ति है? आपने ही उनको \* बना दिया है। ...(व्यवधान).... आपने उनको \* बना दिया है। सब लोग उनको यही बोलते हैं कि जिस विदेश मंत्री को ओबामा की बगल में बैठना चाहिए, वह \* मंच तक नहीं चढ़ पा रही हैं। आपने \* बना दिया उनको। किसी और सरकार में विदेश मंत्री का ऐसा हाल नहीं होता था, जो इस सरकार में विदेश मंत्री का हाल हुआ है, इसलिए \* शब्द अपने आप मुंह से निकलता है, हम रोक ही नहीं पाते हैं। यह स्वाभाविक expression है। तो वे अपनी तरफ से कोशिश कर रही हैं, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने भी रखा। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, इतने \* मंत्रियों से ये दस साल तक used to रहे हैं कि वह शब्द उनके मुंह से जाता नहीं है, समस्या यह है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** हमारे यहां किसी मंत्री को \* नहीं कहते थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** आपके यहां तो प्रधान मंत्री को ही कहा करते थे, क्या बोल रहे हैं आप? शांत होइए, अपनी बात कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeev Shukla ji, come back to the subject.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सर, मैं बोल रहा हूं, शुरुआत तो करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA): Sir, it is not External Affairs, it is Home Affairs.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सर, सुषमा जी ने अपनी तरफ से वहां टेकअप किया ...(व्यवधान)... जैसे राजा का गोरखपुर से क्या ताल्लुक है या जम्मू-कश्मीर से है? तो मेरा सुषमा जी से यह पूछना है कि देखिए, प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा होने वाली है और प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के पहले इस तरह का बयान वहां देना, उसके shoot at sight orders दिए जा रहे हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना तो समाप्त हो गया है। मुझे लगता है, यह स्ट्रेटेजी कि शपथ ग्रहण के समय सबको बुलाकर रेड कार्पेट वेलकम दिया गया, इसलिए सब भारत को हल्के में ले रहे हैं और भारत की जो धमक होती थी, हनक होती थी, वह कमजोर होती चली जा रही है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के पहले ऐसा बयान, मुझे लगता है कि पूरे देश के मुंह पर यह एक थप्पड़ है और उसको कितनी कड़ाई से सुषमा जी ने वहां पर रखा है, यह मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा। इसका categorical, उनका क्या response था, यह भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं।

तीसरी चीज जो इम्पॉर्टेंट है, वह यह है कि जो श्रीलंका के फिशरमेन हैं, जो हमारी सीमा का वॉयलेशन करते हैं, क्या हमने भी उनको गोली मारने के आदेश दिए हुए हैं? हम उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार करते हैं और कितने हमारे कब्जे में हैं? इस मामले में कम से कम पाकिस्तान की सरकार कुछ सहूलियत दिखाती है कि अपने आप लोगों को वापस कर देती है, लेकिन श्रीलंका की सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह का बर्ताव नहीं हो रहा है। श्रीलंका के फिशरमेन जो हमारी सीमा का उल्लंघन करते हैं, उनके बारे में हमारी पॉलिसी क्या है, यह मैं सुषमा जी से जानना चाहता हूं और वहां के प्रधान मंत्री से उनकी क्या स्पष्ट बात हुई और कितना categorical उन्होंने दिया, क्योंकि उनके सिस्टम में प्रेजिडेंट की ज्यादा चलती है, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeew Shuklaji, \* attributed to the Minister is unparliamentary. I am expunging it.

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज जी ने जो बयान दिया है और जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं। मेरा जो एक्सपीरिएंस है, मैं तीस साल बंगाल में मत्स्य मंत्री रहा हूं। इसके बारे में मेरी बहुत जानकारी भी है। आज तमिलनाडु के साथ श्रीलंका की जो समस्या पैदा हुई है, यह समस्या केवल तमिलनाडु-श्रीलंका की समस्या नहीं है।

यह समस्या गुजरात के साथ पाकिस्तान की भी है, यह समस्या बंगलादेश के साथ वैस्ट बंगाल की भी है। यह बहुत बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है। आज यह समस्या क्यों पैदा हुई? आज से पंद्रह साल पहले केंद्र सरकार ने जो नीति बनाई थी, उसके कारण यह समस्या पैदा हुई। Exclusive economic zone में हम लोगों के मछुआरों को फिशिंग का राइट था। जब foreign trawler को चार्टर करने की परमिशन दे दी, तब फॉरेन ट्रॉलर्स ने हमारी एक्सक्लूसिव ज़ोन में आकर फिशिंग करना शुरू कर दिया। आप रिपोर्ट में देखिए, डे बाय डे, हमारे समुद्र से जो मछली पकड़ते हैं, जब समुद्र में मछलियां बहुत कम हो गयीं तो उन मछुआरों को बहुत सी समस्याएं पैदा हो गयीं। Coastal fishing is declining day by day. इसलिए जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के मछुआरे हैं, वे कभी कभी बंगलादेश में

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

चले जाते हैं, जो गुजरात के मछुआरे हैं, वे कभी-कभी पाकिस्तान में चले जाते हैं और जो तमिलनाडु के मछुआरे हैं, वे कभी-कभी श्रीलंका की ज़ोन में चले जाते हैं। क्यों चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी वही है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो exclusive economic zone है, उसमें डे बाय डे मछली बहुत कम हो रही है, इसलिए चले जाते हैं। वहां पर दो समस्याएं हैं। जब तूफान आता है, जिसको हम लोग कोस्टल डिप्रेशन बोलते हैं, जब डिप्रेशन आता है, तब मछुआरे क्या करेंगे? उस कोस्टल डिप्रेशन में उनकी नाव कभी श्रीलंका में चली जाती है, कभी पाकिस्तान में चली जाती है और कभी बंगलादेश में चली जाती है। आज श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया, कल पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री वही बयान देंगे, फिर बंगलादेश के प्रधान मंत्री वह बयान देंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के, पश्चिमी बंगाल के मछुआरों के वैसल्स बंगलादेश में आ जाएंगे, गुजरात के मछुआरों के वैसल्स पाकिस्तान में घुस जाएंगे और तमिलनाडु के वैसल्स श्रीलंका में घुस जाएंगे... श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री ने तो बयान दे दिया। इस तरह से तो बहुत समस्या पैदा होगी। इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।..(समय की घंटी).. सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। जो सुझाव दिया गया, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने deep-sea fishing का सुझाव दिया। deep-sea fishing किसको बोलते हैं, आप जानते हैं! कहां deep-sea fishing ट्रॉलर हैं? कहां से हमारे मछुआरे deep-sea fishing लेकर आएंगे? मैंने विदेश में जाकर देखा, deep-sea fishing किसको बोलते हैं। एक deep-sea fishing के लिए 600 करोड़ रुपए लगते हैं। हमारे मछुआरे इतने गरीब आदमी हैं, उनको एक छोटा ट्रॉलर नहीं मिलता है, नाव भी नहीं मिलती है और आप सुझाव देते हैं कि हमारे मछुआरे deep-sea fishing करेंगे? ...(समय की घंटी)... वहां से मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** ओके। ठीक है। तीन मिनट हो गए हैं। अब बस करिए।

**श्री किरनमय नन्दा :** deep-sea fishing करेंगे। मैं पहले केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ...(समय की घंटी)... मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी को फिशिंग करने के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिया है, उसे टोटली कैंसिल करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो हमारे मछुआरों की कोई समस्या सॉल्व नहीं होगी।

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जो तमिलियन्स का मामला है, वह बहुत गंभीर है। बीच में जो ये सवाल उठ जाते हैं, जिन पर हमारे लोग बहुत गंभीर होते हैं, मेरा यह मानना है कि तमिलियन्स के मामले में जिस तरह की विकट परिस्थिति श्रीलंका के भीतर हुई है, एक तो बड़ा मामला वह है। अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। जो deep-sea fishing है, वह अकेले deep-sea में नहीं होती है, जो हमारी इकनॉमिक ज़ोन है, उसके भीतर भी बड़े पैमाने पर फिशिंग होती है। यह देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर फिशरमेन की आबादी मामूली हो। वह मामूली नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में दुनिया भर की नकल करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो deep-sea fishing है, इससे बड़ी समस्या, जो ट्रॉलर्स हैं और deep-sea fishing करने वाले लोग हैं, वे इकनॉमिक ज़ोन में घुसकर फिशिंग करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने उसी समय बात कर ली है और क्योंकि आपने खुद ही इस मामले को उठाकर वहां बात कर ली है, इसलिए मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है और मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने इसको संजीदा तरीके से भारत की तरफ से उठा दिया है। अब आगे तमिलियन्स के मामले में और फिशरमेन के मामले में आपको नहीं, भारत सरकार में जो भी इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, उन्हें बड़ा ध्यान देकर, उसके बाद सरकार को

[श्री शरद यादव]

पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए, जिससे फिशरमेन की जैसी तबाही हुई है, वह न हो। फिशिंग उनका इतना बड़ा रोजगार है, इतना बड़ा पेट का धंधा है, उस तबाही के बाद वे कहां जाएंगे? इसलिए भारत सरकार को इस पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए, यही मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have the names, which I have already got. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my name is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is not here. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not here; nobody has given it.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, I called you. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. Your name is already here. Let me dispose of the names which I am already having. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, जुल्म, ज्यादती का यह दौर हमारे देश में पिछले कई दशक से लगातार चल रहा है, चाहे तमिल से जुड़ा हुआ मामला हो या किसी सूबे से जुड़ा हुआ मामला हो। हमने अपने देश में इस बात को महसूस किया है कि जब भी कोई तूफान आता है या सुनामी आती है, जब भी मछुआरे अनचाहे मौसम में किसी और देश की सीमा में enter हो जाते हैं, तब उन पर जानलेवा हमला होता है, उनकी हत्या होती है या उनको बंधक बना लिया जाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मछुआरों का दूसरे देश की सीमाओं में प्रवेश करने का न तो कोई इरादा होता है, न कोई इच्छा होती है, मजबूरी हो सकती है और हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी चाहते हैं कि यह आज की समस्या ही केवल डिस्कशन के लिए काफी नहीं है। अगर उनके पास उत्तर हो, तो बताएं कि पिछले 15 सालों में हमारे देश के कितने मछुआरे ऐसे हैं जिनको दूसरे देशों में बंधक बनाया गया या जिन पर हत्या के आरोप लगे या जिनकी हत्या हुई ? जब हमारे पड़ोसी देश भारत की सरकार का इरादा जान जाते हैं या विदेश नीति में कहीं छोटी-मोटी चूक हो रही है, तो हमारे पड़ोसी देश के लोग या देश के मुखिया कोई न कोई ऐसा बयान, कोई न कोई ऐसा इरादा घोषित करते हैं जिससे हमारे देश के मछुआरों में कहीं न कहीं आतंक का माहौल पैदा होता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री जी अगर गोली मारने जैसा बयान भारत के मछुआरों के संबंध में दे रहे हैं, तो सदन इसका मतलब क्या समझता है? *...(समय की घंटी)...* सरकार इसके पीछे श्रीलंका के क्या मायने समझती है? मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह श्रीलंका के प्रधान

मंत्री जी की भारत के मछुआरों को कहीं न कहीं उनके कारोबार से, उनके जीवन से अलग करने की धमकी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 15 वर्षों में हुए सारे हमलों के बारे में, हत्याओं के बारे में जानकारी दें और भविष्य में कोई हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारे देश के मछुआरों के खिलाफ सरेआम गोली मारने जैसी घटना, उनके खिलाफ गलत कार्यवाही करने जैसी घटना न घटित कर सके, इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या ठोस नीति होगी? आप इस पर भी जवाब देने की कृपा करें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the interview given by Sri Lankan Prime Minister to a Tamil channel, Thanthi TV, is outrageous and highly deplorable. Our hon. External Affairs Minister, Sushmaji, has told us that she took up this issue with the Prime Minister. She also informed the House that there would be a meeting among fishermen of two countries on 15th. It is a different thing. I am raising a political issue; what is the attitude, what is the position of Sri Lankan Government towards the Indian fishermen? What Mr. Ranil Wickramasinghe has said cannot be accepted. It should be condemned, in fact, because he says that Indian fishermen will be shot dead if they cross the international, the Indian waters! Madam Minister, I am not saying that it is a Tamil issue. This is number one. Number two, it is an Indian issue. They are Tamil-speaking fishermen but they are Indians. They are our citizens and you have the responsibility to protect our citizens. Number two, the Kachchatheevu Agreement is a bilateral agreement. In 1974 and 1976, we entered into that Agreement. Now that Agreement has failed to protect the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen. So, the Government must demand the reopening of that Agreement, renegotiation of that Agreement. If the Government of Sri Lanka does not agree to that, then, the Government should say that the Government of India will strive for retrieving that island. That should be our position. The Government should also review the position of the previous Government. I had taken up this issue with Mr. S.M. Krishna, the then External Affairs Minister in the previous Government. I also took up the issue with Shri Sharad Pawar, when he was the Minister for Agriculture. And, what had they written to me? They had written, "The access to the Katchatheevu should not be understood that it covers the fishing rights of the Indian fishermen." If that's so, what is that Agreement? Is the present Government prepared to review the position of the previous Government and change India's position *vis-à-vis* the Katchatheevu Agreement? This is what I am asking. The Government should explain to us as to what it is going to do. What are its short-term efforts to find a solution to this problem? (*Time-bell rings*) What are its long-term efforts to find a solution to this problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... Meetings between the fishermen of two countries can be a short-term solution. But in order to find a long-term solution, you will have to take up the Katchatheevu Agreement for renegotiations. (*Time-bell rings*) You should tell the Government of Sri Lanka that they cannot treat the Indian fishermen like this. (*Time-bell rings*) They cannot act against the accepted international conventions, the UN Conventions, as far as human beings are concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Shri Tarun Vijay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: What has the present Government been doing against *...(Interruptions)...* The change of the Government in Sri Lanka has not stopped *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, now please stop. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Mr. Raja, your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should understand *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*  
Mr. Tarun Vijay. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखण्ड) : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा एक अवांछित और बहुत ही extreme language इस्तेमाल करते हुए बयान दिया गया, इन्होंने उस मामले को तुरंत उठाया। वहां पर भारतीय मछुवारे इतनी तकलीफ में हैं, distress में हैं, और जिनको उन्होंने धमकी दी थी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उनको सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करने का पूरा आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन उपसभापति महोदय, we completely empathize and sympathize with our Indian fishermen, who are Tamil-speaking and working in those areas under very, very trying circumstances. I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister as to what kind of mechanism they have in mind so that the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents can be stopped in future. These incidents create a very bad atmosphere and badly affect our bilateral relations. Many of the families of our Indian fishermen, Tamil-speaking fishermen, have got devastated because of the bad attitude of the Sri Lankan authorities. What kind of a mechanism can we think so that the recurrence of such incidents can be stopped and we can move ahead to strengthen our bilateral relations and give a protective shield to the Indian fishermen, who are Tamil-speaking?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I have seven questions to put to the hon. Minister of External Affairs. But because time is limited, I will have to put them telegraphically.

**Question No. 1:** Did the External Affairs Minister tell the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka that he has destroyed the welcome accorded in India, and particularly in Tamil Nadu, to the victory of the coalition, headed by the Shri Sirisena, the President of Sri Lanka?

**Question No.2:** Did the hon. External Affairs Minister tell the Prime Minister

of Sri Lanka that his Statement is a gross infraction of the agreement between the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the then President of Sri Lanka, Shri Rajapaksa?

**Question No. 3:** Did the hon. External Affairs Minister tell the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka that the law does not permit him to shoot an intruder who enters into his house? Our fishing boats are unarmed. They are not there to conduct aggression on the Sri Lankan Navy or on the Sri Lankan territory. It would be against the law for Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe to kill an unarmed intruder who enters his house. Therefore the parallel that he himself has drawn is completely misplaced. Did you take this up with him?

Fourthly, did the External Affairs Minister warn the Sri Lankan Prime Minister that if he does not withdraw his threat of murder, the matter can be agitated in international forums, and if not, why not?

My fifth question is: Did the External Affairs Minister tell the Sri Lankan Prime Minister that pending arrangements for thousands of Sri Lankan and Indian fishermen to go in for deep-sea fishing, it will take both an enormous amount of investment and considerable time to acquire the necessary vessels and train fishermen in deep-sea fishing; and, that, in the meanwhile, there must be viable interim arrangements?

Sixth, did the hon. External Affairs Minister prepare or at least draft a calendar for talks between the Associations of Sri Lankan and Tamil fishermen designed to render this process of conversation between the two sets of fishermen uninterrupted and un interruptable? This is a key requirement. All the talks have been frequently sabotaged, sometimes by the State Governments and sometimes by the Central Government. What we need is both uninterrupted and un interruptable talks and a guarantee that whatever conclusions they come to will be ratified by both the Governments. Did she take this up? (*Time-bell rings*)

My final question, Sir, is: Did the External Affairs Minister tell the Sri Lankan Prime Minister that the Prime Minister, *i.e.* the Indian Prime Minister, cannot visit Sri Lanka until he publicly retracts his threat to kill innocent, unarmed Indian fishermen? If not, why not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. See, I have four names which I got very, very late; yet, I am allowing one minute each only. After one minute, I will ring the bell.

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर माननीया मंत्री जी स्वयं बैठी हुई हैं, मैं अपने हिन्दुस्तान के मछुआरों की कुछ व्यथा उन तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं।

[श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल]

सर, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज़ीरो से लेकर 30 नॉटिकल माइल्स तक फिशिंग में जाने की परमिशन देती है। 30 किलोमीटर के बाद जाने की पावर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास होती है। रीसेंटली गुजरात से लेकर बंगलुरु तक, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के सभी फिशरमेन ने स्ट्राइक की थी। यहां पर अभी जो deep sea fishing की बात चल रही है, deep sea fishing में 30 किलोमीटर से आगे की परमिशन दी जाती है। छोटे-छोटे हजारों मछुआरे फिशिंग के लिए अपनी-अपनी बोट्स लेकर जाते हैं, उसी से वे अपना घर-बाहर चलाते हैं, बच्चों को पालते हैं। जो deep sea fishing की बोट्स होती हैं, वे फॉरेन से आती हैं और वे रात में 30 किलोमीटर के अन्दर आकर भी फिशिंग करती हैं और सब कुछ लेकर चली जाती हैं। इसके कारण जितने भी लोकल मछुआरे हैं, वे फिशिंग कर ही नहीं पाते हैं, उनको कुछ माल मिलता ही नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदया जी से मेरी यह विनती है कि deep sea fishing वालों को आप जो परमिशन देते हैं, उनकी वह परमिशन कैंसल करके आप अपने हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे मछुआरों की तरफ ध्यान दें और deep sea fishing वालों की परमिशन को कैंसल करें।

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Sir, I want to know whether the Government will take any step to have an inter- Ministerial meeting of all the SAARC countries, because this is related to all the neighbouring countries. Sri Lankan issue is there. Even some boats (of Kerala fishermen) went up to Bangladesh and Pakistan side. So, the same issue was there about Kerala fishermen also. I want to know not about the Sri Lankan Government alone, but also the Enrica Lexie issue, the Italian marines that fired our fishermen. *...(Interruptions)...* That is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, one important point...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot bring such.....*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not....*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Seek a clarification on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* You can raise this issue when the Budget discussion comes, not now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: As regards the Statement made by Shri Kiranmay Nanda, it gives a very good picture about the fishermen issue in the country. Sir, now, I want to seek one more clarification. I want to mention one more thing. In future, more attacks may be there if the Meenakumari Commission Report is implemented totally. Deep sea vessels from other countries will come and catch all the fish in Indian



territories or near foreign territories. Now if the fishermen of this country would go and attack the foreign vessels, the issue will become much more serious; and it will turn into an international issue. So, I want to know whether the Government, the Ministry, will look into the seriousness of the Meenakumari Commission Report about the deep sea fishing. That is what I want to ask.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज देश में मछुआरा समाज मर्माहत है, मगर सदन में माननीय सांसदों द्वारा मछुआरों के प्रति जो सम्मान दिया गया है और मछुआरों की जो बात उठायी गयी है, तो मैं भी कुछ स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आज इस देश के करोड़ों मछुआरे मर्माहत थे, क्योंकि श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री ने बोल दिया है कि उनके देश की सीमा के अन्दर जो मछली मारने के लिए आएँगे, जो रोजी-रोटी की तलाश करने के लिए वहां जाते हैं, उनको वे गोली मारने का काम करेंगे। कोई पेट भरने के लिए वहां जायेगा या गोली खाने जायेगा? उस समय हम लोगों को इस बात का और ज्यादा कष्ट हुआ, जब हमारे देश की विदेश मंत्री वहाँ उपस्थित थीं। जब हमारे देश की विदेश मंत्री वहाँ उपस्थित थीं, उस समय वहां के प्रधान मंत्री का ऐसा बयान आता है। मैं सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा कि मछली मारने के लिए, अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए अगर कोई वहां जाता है, तो आप उससे मछलियों के पैसे ले लो, मगर उसकी जान क्यों लगे? आप ऐसी कोई नीति अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बना रहे हैं या नहीं कि जो (वहां) मछली पकड़ें, तुम्हारी मछली मार कर लायेंगे, उसके पैसे लो, हमारे मछुआरे तुम्हें पैसे देने को तैयार हैं, उसका लाइसेंस दो? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के वहां जाने से पहले मैं इस सदन में माननीय विदेश मंत्री महोदया से यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा कि क्या वहां के प्रधान मंत्री इस पर माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर वे माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे ऐसे देश में नहीं जायें, जहां करोड़ों मछुआरों के दिल और दिमाग पर आज यह छा गया है कि हमें कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। आज सदन के एक-एक सांसद ने जो बातें कही हैं, उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं अपना स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हमारे मछुआरों की सुरक्षा होगी या नहीं, यह विदेश मंत्री जी बताएँ।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri J.D. Seelam, last, not the least.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have the privilege of visiting Sri Lanka along with Madam Sushmaji on a goodwill delegation. We had interacted with the ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also visited?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes. I was part of the delegation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yet all these things are happening.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Despite that...(Interruptions)... Sir, while agreeing with my senior colleague Mani Shankarji, I would like to mention that Madam Sushmaji has clarified that when she discussed the issues which have dissimilarities

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

between the Italian mariners and the Indian fishermen, the Prime Minister seems to have said, 'he is not aware of these details.' I think that is a single factor which calls for giving a public apology for stating so.

Sir, there is one more point that I would like to mention to the hon. Minister. Though the Prime Minister is still continuing his visit, I think, the issue of fishermen is of daily routine for their livelihood. That should not be made a controversial issue so that there is no uncertainty in the lives of those fishermen because there will be lot of tensions on both the sides. So, as has been said by my predecessors, there should be a concrete time-frame as to when these mutual dialogues would take place, where that would take place; and there should be mediation because left to them, there are people who vitiate the atmosphere. That is what they explained to the delegation when we went there — "We are very cordial. Only when politics is brought in, when the diplomacy is brought in, the diplomats vitiate the atmosphere." That is the impression that we got. So, I would urge the hon. External Affairs Minister that diplomacy or politics should be kept away because that is a daily routine. Howsoever you may like to see that deep sea fishing could be an , there will continue to be violations of a small nature. (*Time bell rings*) So, this reality should be kept in mind while these issues are taken up at the diplomatic level. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. External Affairs Minister.

**विदेश मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। भाई के.सी. त्यागी जी द्वारा उठाया गया विषय इतनी बड़ी विस्तृत चर्चा में बदल गया। मुझे खुशी है कि इस समस्या के बहुत आयाम इस चर्चा के बीच उभर कर आए हैं। इससे पहले कि मैं भाई सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन जी के प्रश्न से अपना जवाब शुरू करूं, राजीव शुक्ल जी बोले तो सातवें नंबर पर थे, लेकिन उन्होंने मेरे साथ एक विशेषण लगा दिया \*, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि मुझे सबसे पहले उसी का जवाब देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged it. The word \* has been expunged.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** महोदय, expunge करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, आप बेशक expunge न भी करें, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि राजीव जी शायद उस समय बैठे नहीं थे...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** अभी भी नहीं बैठे हैं।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** नहीं, उस समय भी बैठे नहीं थे, जिस समय मैंने के.सी. त्यागी जी के प्रश्न का जवाब दिया।

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** आ गए।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** क्योंकि उसके बाद जो उन्होंने प्रश्न किए, वे सारे वे थे, जिनका जवाब मैं दे चुकी थी। अगर राजीव भाई ने मेरा उत्तर सुना होता, तो मुझे \*की बजाय बहुत प्रभावी विदेश मंत्री कहते, \* विदेश मंत्री नहीं कहते।

**श्री तरुण विजय:** शक्तिशाली विदेश मंत्री।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** महोदय, इतने प्रभावीपन से मैंने इस बात को उनके सामने रखा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सुषमा जी, मैंने वह अन्य परिप्रेक्ष्य में कहा था।

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** वह अन्य परिप्रेक्ष्य भी मैं बता दूँ। आपने कहा कि ओबामा के बगल में बैठना चाहिए था, नहीं दिखी। मुझे ओबामा के बगल में नहीं, अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के बगल में बैठना चाहिए था और मैं वहीं बैठी थी। आपने वे तस्वीरें देखीं नहीं, आप वह देख लीजिए। मैं ओबामा के बगल में बैठने के लिए नहीं थी, मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के बगल में बैठने के लिए थी और मैं वहीं बैठी थी, बिल्कुल उनके बगल में बैठी थी, जिस समय राष्ट्रपति ओबामा बात कर रहे थे।

महोदय, जहां तक सवाल का ताल्लुक है, सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने दो-तीन बातें फिशरमेन से अलग हट कर कहीं। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि जो राजा जी कह रहे थे, यह फ्रेज मेरा खुद का है कि उन्हें तमिल मछुआरे मत कहिए, उन्हें भारतीय मछुआरे कहिए। वह तमिलनाडु में रहने वाले भारतीय मछुआरे हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है, यह बात मैं नेता, प्रतिपक्ष के नाते कहती रही हूँ और यह बात जिस दिन मैंने पहले दिन कार्य काल संभाला, उस दिन भी विदेश मंत्रालय की सीढ़ियों पर खड़े होकर कही थी और मैं इसे भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी समझती हूँ कि वे तमिलनाडु के नागरिक जरूर हैं, रहते जरूर तमिलनाडु में हैं, लेकिन वे भारतीय मछुआरे हैं। इसी बात को सामने रखते हुए मैंने वहां के प्रधान मंत्री से बात की और किस लहजे में मैंने बात की, वह भी मैंने यहां बताया, क्या-क्या बात की, कैसे उन्हें समझाया, यह भी मैंने आपको बताया।

नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने दो बातें कहीं, एक internally displaced persons के बारे में और एक Tamil refugees के बारे में, जो इस प्रश्न की परिधि में नहीं आते, लेकिन मैं जवाब देना चाहूंगी कि जब प्रेसिडेंट सिरिसेना यहां आए थे और जब उनके विदेश मंत्री यहां आए थे, प्रेसिडेंट सिरिसेना की प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात में और मेरी विदेश मंत्री जी के मुलाकात में इन दोनों विषयों को हमने बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से उठाया था। Internally displaced persons के लिए हमने यह कहा कि जो जमीन खास तौर पर आर्मी के लिए ले ली गई है, वह जमीन वापस उन internally displaced लोगों का दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी जिंदगी अच्छे से बसर कर सकें और वापस एक सामान्य जिन्दगी जी सकें।

जहां तक Tamil refugees का सवाल है, वह विषय पहले ही मैंने श्रीलंका के विदेश मंत्री

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

से पहली विजिट में उठाया था और मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने कहा कि हम वहां ऐसी परिस्थितियों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं कि हमारे लोग हैं और वह वापस आए। करीब एक लाख Tamil refugees, श्रीलंकन तमिल्स आज तमिलनाडु में रहते हैं, वे वापस पहुंचे, इन दोनों विषयों को हमने बहुत ही ज्यादा प्रभावी ढंग से श्रीलंका के नेतृत्व के साथ उठाया है।

के.सी. त्यागी जी ने जब अपनी बात रखी, तो उन्होंने दो-तीन चीजें कहीं। एक तो वह जल्दी-जल्दी में कह गए कि तमिल के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा, जब कि यह तमिल के प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं कहा, बल्कि यह श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा। आपने दूसरी बात कही कि जब मैं वहां थी, तब उन्होंने यह इंटरव्यू दिया। यह सच नहीं है। मुझे बताया गया कि यह इंटरव्यू उन्होंने 22 तारीख को दिया था, वह टेलीकास्ट उस दिन हुआ और इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि मैंने 'हिन्दू' अखबार में उसकी transcript पढ़ी। वह इंटरव्यू उन्होंने मेरे श्रीलंका में रहते हुए नहीं दिया, वह उससे कई दिन पहले का इंटरव्यू था, जो टेलीकास्ट तब किया गया और मैंने 'हिन्दू' अखबार में जब उसकी transcript पढ़ी, तो जैसा मैंने कहा कि मेरी उनसे मुलाकात तय थी। उसमें सबसे पहले मैंने यही दो बिन्दु उठाए और मैंने इसको बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से उठाया और मैं उन्हें दोनों विषयों के बारे में मनवाने में कामयाब रही ... कि Italian marines के साथ तुलना करना भी गलत है और यह गोली मारने की बात तो बिल्कुल ही अनुचित है, यह स्वीकार करवाने में मैं कामयाब रही। नवनीतकृष्णन जी ने एक पुराना मुद्दा उठाया Kachchatheevu का जिसको राजा जी ने भी उठाया और थंगावेलु जी ने भी उठाया। मैं उनको यह बताना चाहती हूं कि यह Kachchatheevu का मसला और के.सी. त्यागी जी ने बिना द्वीप का नाम लिए यह मसला उठाया। आप इसी Kachchatheevu की बात करना चाह रहे हैं। Kachchatheevu का मसला अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित है। जैसा स्वयं नवनीतकृष्णन जी ने कहा कि यह रिट पिटिशन स्वयं मैडम जयललिता जी ने दायर की है। विषय उसमें इतना है कि Berubari का उदाहरण देते हुए यह कहा गया है कि Berubari में सुप्रीम कोर्ट स्वयं यह कह चुका है कि अगर हमारी कोई टेरिटरी बाहर जाती है, ट्रांसफर की जाती है किसी भी अन्य देश को, तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट होना जरूरी है। इसमें चूंकि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट नहीं हुआ, केवल टेबल पर ले किया गया था इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। चूंकि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट नहीं हुआ इसलिए वह टेरिटरी हमारी है, यह विषय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रहा है, मैटर sub judice है इसलिए इससे आगे मैं इसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहूंगी। हमें उस निर्णय का इंतजार करना चाहिए Kachchatheevu के बारे में जो अभी तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित है। जो बात रंगराजन जी ने कही नवनीतकृष्णन के बाद, उन्होंने कहा कि in camera में आपकी बात हो गई और उनका इंटरव्यू तो बाहर आ गया। यह बात और भी कई लोगों ने कही, किसी ने public apology की बात कही। मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने कहा कि क्या उन्होंने reiterate किया है अपनी बात को या retract किया है? तो मैं कहना चाहूंगी आपको कि इन-कैमरा बात जरूर हुई, लेकिन आते ही एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के प्रवक्ता ने यह बात सार्वजनिक की। बात तो अंदर ही हो गई लेकिन बाहर आते ही आधे घंटे के अंदर-अंदर प्रेस कांफ्रेंस हुई, जिसमें एम.ई.ए. के प्रवक्ता सैय्यद अकबरुद्दीन ने यह कहा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री की यह बात प्रधान मंत्री के साथ हुई है और उन्होंने उन दोनों चीजों के बारे में यह बात रखी है। मैं यह भी बताऊं, मैं मणि शंकर जी को कहना चाहूंगी कि retraction दो तरह से होता है, एक यह कि वे खंडन करें

और दूसरा हम जो बात कहें, वे उसका खंडन न करें। हमने दूसरा तरीका अपनाया। वे स्वयं रहे हैं IFS सर्विसेज में, जानते हैं डिप्लोमेसी का तकाजा है कि अगर रिश्तों और आदर को देखते हुए बहुत बार उनके मुंह से रिट्रेक्ट करवाने के बजाय हम कहते हैं कि यह बात हुई और उसका वे खंडन नहीं करते, हमने वह रास्ता अपनाया कि आकर के हमारे प्रवक्ता ने, जो बात हम दोनों के बीच में हुई थी वह उन्होंने रखी, पर उनकी तरफ से कोई खंडन हमारी बात का नहीं किया गया। तो जो संस्कृत में एक सूत्र है "मौनम् स्वीकृति लक्षणम्", उनका चुप रह जाना मेरे यह कह जाने के बाद कि वे सहमत हो गए हैं और समझ गए हैं और यह बात अनुचित थी, यह उनको समझा दी गई है, यह रिट्रेक्शन ही है उनकी तरफ से और यह पब्लिक अपोलॉजी के बराबर ही है उनकी तरफ से।

जहां तक राजीव शुक्ल कह रहे थे कि हमारे समय में तो बड़ी धमक थी, अब तो कोई धमक नहीं भारत की, लोग धमकाते हैं। राजीव जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि 28 साल से यहां से कोई प्रधान मंत्री श्रीलंका नहीं गया। यह धमक थी भारत की, 17 साल तक कोई प्रधान मंत्री नेपाल नहीं गया, यह धमक थी भारत की पड़ोसी देशों के साथ। किसी दिन समय मिलेगा जब भारत की विदेश नीति पर चर्चा करते हुए पड़ोसी देशों के साथ क्या धमक तब थी और क्या धमक आज है, यह बताना चाहूंगी। लेकिन 28 वर्ष बाद भारत और श्रीलंका के संबंध जो बन रहे हैं, बनने के तुरन्त बाद विदेश मंत्री छः दिन के अंदर यहां आए। 12 जनवरी को उनकी शपथ थी और 18 जनवरी को वे यहां थे। उसके तुरन्त बाद उनके प्रेजीडेंट यहां आए। अब मैं वहां गई और 13 तारीख को स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा रहे हैं। यह हैं पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध, यह हैं श्रीलंका के साथ संबंध। लेकिन जहां हमें गलत लगा और उनका बयान आपत्तिजनक लगा, अनुचित लगा तुरन्त उनके घर में बैठकर कहीं और नहीं, यह मुलाकात उनके अपने घर में थी, लेकिन उनके घर में बैठकर मैंने उनको पहली बात यह कही कि यह जो Italian marines की बात आपने की है, यह तुलना बिल्कुल गलत है और यह जो गोली मारने की बात आपने कही, यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है, हमें अस्वीकार्य है। क्या हम दोनों देश एक-दूसरे के मछुवारों को गोली मारते रहेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप जी किस वेदना से बोल रहे थे, वे उस बिरादरी से आते हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि तीन मछुवारों ने आज इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है। हमारे यहां से गुजरात से गोहेल जी ने लिया है, नरेन्द्र कश्यप जी ने लिया और अनिल कुमार साहनी जी ने बिहार से भाग लिया है। उनकी वेदना बोल रही थी और इसलिए उनकी बात केवल वहां तक सीमित नहीं थी जो श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा। उन्होंने गुजरात की भी बात की, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की बात भी की, बंगाल की बात भी कही। किरनमय नन्दा जी ने बात की तीनों की। यह विषय बहुत व्यापक है लेकिन जो बात मुझसे कही गई कि क्या inter- Ministerial meeting आप करेंगी? सार्क के सभी देशों की ये समस्याएं हैं। सार्क के देशों की समस्याएं आपस में नहीं हैं, bilateral है अलग-अलग देशों के साथ। इसलिए inter- Ministerial meeting इसका सॉल्यूशन नहीं हो सकता। भारत की बात बंगला देश के साथ है पश्चिम बंगाल के मछुवारों को लेकर, गुजरात के मछुवारों को लेकर, कच्छ के मछुवारों को लेकर पाकिस्तान के साथ है, श्रीलंका के मछुवारों को लेकर हमारे तमिलनाडु के और आंध्र के मछुवारों को लेकर के श्रीलंका के साथ है। मुझ से नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप जी ने आंकड़ा मांगा कि कितनों की हत्या हुई है और कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं? महोदय, मैंने यह आंकड़ा तारांकित और अतारांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर में कई बार इस सदन में रखा है। आज मुझे नहीं मालूम था कि यह विषय चर्चा में बदल जाएगा, इसलिए मैं वह आंकड़ा साथ नहीं लाई हूं, लेकिन मैं आपको वह आंकड़ा पहुंचा दूंगी। श्रीलंका नेवी के द्वारा 500 से ज्यादा भारतीय

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

मछुआरों की हत्या हुई है, लेकिन मैं गर्व से कह सकती हूँ कि जब से यह सरकार आई है, एक भी मछुआरा नहीं मारा गया है। मैंने यह भी बताया कि प्रेसीडेंट श्री सिरिसेना के साथ मीटिंग के बाद एक दिन ऐसा भी आया, जब हम जीरो-जीरो पर आ गए। हमारी एक भी बोट उधर नहीं थी, एक भी बोट श्रीलंका की यहां नहीं थी, एक भी मछुआरा उनके यहां गिरफ्तार नहीं था, एक भी मछुआरा उनका हमारे यहां गिरफ्तार नहीं था। उसके लिए मुझे कर्नाटक के चीफ मिनिस्टर सिद्धरमैया जी से स्पेशली बात करनी पड़ी। मैंने कहा हम यह आंकड़ा जीरो-जीरो पर ला सकते हैं। हमारे 12 लोग उनके यहां पकड़े गए थे, मैंने कहा कि आप भी छोड़ दीजिए। मैंने पानिर सेल्वम जी से बात की कि आप भी छोड़ दीजिए, वे हमारे सारे छोड़ रहे हैं। उपसभापति जी, ऐसी परिस्थिति इसी सरकार में आई कि जहां यह आंकड़ा जीरो-जीरो रहा। हमारी एक भी बोट या मछुआरा श्रीलंका में नहीं था और एक भी मछुआरा व एक भी बोट श्रीलंका की यहां नहीं थी। फिर तरुण विजय जी ने पूछा कि आगे भी यह न हो, इस के लिए आप क्या *mechanism* बना रही हैं? वह मैकेनिज्म मैंने के.सी. त्यागी जी के सवाल के जवाब में बताया कि वह *mechanism* यही है कि अभी *joint fishermen meeting* आपस में हो। सर, ये आपस में रिश्तेदार भी हैं, दोनों तरफ तमिल भाषी हैं, जब तक हम *deep-sea fishing* पर नहीं जाते हैं, एक साथ बैठकर तय करें। के.सी. त्यागी जी, आप *deep-sea fishing* और *bottom trawlers* में *confuse* कर रहे हैं। *Deep sea fishing* अलग है। अभी जो *bottom trawlers* वहां जा रहे हैं, वे पूरे *sea surface* को उखाड़कर ला रहे हैं, लेकिन *deep-sea fishing* अपने आप में एक स्थायी समाधान होगा। उसके लिए हम बहुत बड़ा पैकेज तैयार कर रहे हैं। शरद जी ने भी कहा कि पैसा बहुत लगेगा, हां पैसा लगेगा और वह पैसा हम देंगे क्योंकि हमारे मछुआरों की जान से ज्यादा पैसा नहीं हो सकता। महोदय, एक-एक जान बहुत महंगी है और अगर उसके *against* हमें 500 करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठे कर के पैकेज बनाना पड़े, तो हम उसे बनाएंगे। हम *deep-sea fishing* की पैकेजिंग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब तक वह *packaging* नहीं होती, तब तक सवाल यह है कि हम क्या करें? तो वह मैकेनिज्म मैंने रानिल विक्रमसिंघे जी से कहा कि इस में एक *humanitarian angle* अपनाना पड़ेगा। हम *technicalities* में नहीं जा सकते कि आप हमारे यहां उसका उल्लंघन कर के क्यों आ गए और मैं आपको कहूँ कि आप हमारे यहां उल्लंघन कर के क्यों आ गए? मैंने उन्हें बताया कि हमने अभी 19 लोग आपके पकड़े, हमने कोस्ट गार्ड्स को कहकर उन्हें तुरंत रिलीज करवा दिया। हमने तो नहीं कहा कि गोली मार दो, आपने कैसे कह दिया कि गोली मार दो? इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह *mechanism* हमने तय किया। मणि शंकर जी ने यह भी पूछा कि क्या आपने कोई *time frame* तय किया है? हां, 11 तारीख का *time frame* तय किया है।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (TAMIL NADU): Recently, they arrested 21 fishermen with three boats. You have not mentioned about that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I know that. That is why I am saying, "there was a day when there was zero-zero". I am not talking of the present situation. I am not talking about that. I am saying that earlier, there was a day when it was only zero-zero.

उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या कोई timeframe तय किया? हां, 11 तारीख का timeframe तय किया है, लेकिन चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी की वहां की यात्रा 13 तारीख से है, इसलिए हमने कहा कि 15 तारीख के बाद करेंगे। तो 15 तारीख के बाद की मीटिंग तय हो रही है, जिस में दोनों तरफ के fishermen बैठेंगे। हम लोग सब साथ होंगे, हमारे अधिकारी वहां जाएंगे और बैठकर कोई internal arrangement ऐसा निकालेंगे जिसके तहत यह जो बार-बार गिरफ्तार करने या मारने की बात आती है, यह न आए।

मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने मुझ से 7 सवाल पूछे और जैसा उनका तरीका है कि “Did EAM take up like this? Did EAM take up like this?” Yes, आपके 7 में से पहले 4 सवाल मैंने take up किए, लेकिन भाषा मणि शंकर अय्यर की नहीं थी, भाषा सुषमा स्वराज की थी। उसमें भाव वही था, जो मणि शंकर अय्यर जी के मन में है, बिल्कुल same भाव के साथ मैंने वे 4 सवाल आपके रखे। जो बाद के 3 सवाल पूछे, उनमें भाषा और भाव दोनों एक थे। मैंने उनसे internal arrangement की बात की। आपने पूछा कि क्या आपने उनसे internal arrangement की बात की? हां, मैंने उनसे internal arrangement की बात की। उसके बाद आपने कहा कि क्या कोई time frame रखा? तो मैंने कहा कि हां, हमने timeframe रखा। तीसरा, आपने कहा कि क्या वे retract करने को तैयार हुए? उसका मैंने जवाब दिया कि retraction का हमने तरीका यह माना कि हम वहां जाकर बोलें और वे contradict न करें। हम बाहर बोले और उन्होंने कंट्राडिक्ट नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं अपने तमाम साथियों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो-जो विषय आपके द्वारा यहां उठाए गए हैं, उनमें आपकी वेदना और आपका आक्रोश जो व्यक्त किया गया है, उसमें मैं शामिल हूँ और मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत सरकार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी समझते हुए बिना एक दिन भी बिताए उसी दिन मेरी प्रधान मंत्री विक्रमसिंघे से बात हुई। मैं उनको दोनों विषयों पर समझाने में कामयाब हुई और यह बताने में कामयाब हुई कि उन्होंने जो कहा है, वह अनुचित है, हमारे लिए वह आपत्तिजनक है। बाहर आकर हमने यह बात अपने प्रवक्ता के द्वारा कहलवा दी, उनका खंडन नहीं आया। इसका मतलब साफ है कि जो मैं इम्पेशन लेकर उठी कि वे समझ गए हैं, वे वाकई समझ गए, लेकिन हम हमेशा इस मामले पर पूरी निगाह बना कर रखेंगे। यह जो मीटिंग फिशरमैन की होगी, मुझे लगता है कि उसमें से कोई स्थायी समाधान जरूर निकलेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, one explanation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications are over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, please. Mr. Raja, no clarifications on clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... I only allowed the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... That is a special case. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed only the Leader of the Opposition. That is a different case. No clarifications on clarifications.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir,



[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

there was a discussion. Some points were raised from this side, from the Opposition side on Kashmir issue, on Masarat Alam, and, subsequently, it was agreed upon, and, we were told that hon. Home Minister will come and give a Statement. The hon. Home Minister came here and gave a Statement. We had a discussion here but later on, just after the Prime Minister and the Home Minister left, we were told that in the other House, hon. Prime Minister also spoke. The hon. Prime Minister came to this House but did not speak here. It has never happened that on a particular subject, the Prime Minister speaks in the other House but does not speak in this House in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister was present here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you did not demand that. You could have demanded at that time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, we did not know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We would have demanded but we did not know that the hon. Prime Minister spoke there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन और माननीय सदस्यों ने कश्मीर के बारे में मुद्दा उठाया था और फिशरमैन के इश्यूज पर मुद्दा उठाया था, उसमें कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा जवाब देने की बात थी और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भी जानना चाहा था, उस पर गृह मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We demanded for it also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we had demanded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please listen. Your leader has spoken. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** जो भी सवाल उठाया था, जो भी जवाब चाहा था, उसका विस्तार से, पूरी तरह से दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करते हुए जवाब आपको दिया है। दूसरी चीज यह कि उस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इंटरवीन किया, यह बात सही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** लेकिन यहां पर क्यों नहीं किया? यह राज्य सभा का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां आते हैं और अगर यहां पर बयान नहीं देते, तो यह राज्य सभा का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हम नहीं सहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): The Home Minister was ...  
...(Interruptions)... That is why we did not interfere. ...  
...(Interruptions)... But the Prime Minister did not reply. ...  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. ...  
...(Interruptions)... First, you please listen to the Minister. ...  
...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please sit down. Listen to the Minister. Let him speak.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हमें मालूम है कि आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...  
...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, यह बहानेबाजी आप किस लिए कर रहे हैं, हमें यह पूरा मालूम है।...  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी की बात सुनिए। ...  
...(व्यवधान)... Let me understand him. ...  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उस सदन में किसी प्रकार का क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ था, यहां क्लेरिफिकेशन हुआ तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब भी दिया है। उसके बाद मुझे लगता है कि कोई विषय नहीं है। ...  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी की बात सुनिए। ...  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): We had asked specific questions to the Prime Minister. That can be verified from the records. मैंने पूछा, शरद जी ने पूछा, प्रधान मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न किया और यह कहा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे, अच्छी बात है, आप इस पर स्पष्ट करें। विशेष तौर पर जो विदेश नीति, कूटनीति से जुड़ी बात थी, क्या कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम में आपने पाकिस्तान से बात करने का किया है? ...  
...(व्यवधान)... यह किसी भी राज्य की सरकार को बनाने के लिए ठीक नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Mr. Anand Sharma, you did not ask the Prime Minister to reply. You could have asked for it. ...  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I did ask, Sir. ...  
...(Interruptions)... I did ask specifically. Kindly check the records. ...  
...(Interruptions)... He has shown disrespect to this House. He came and left. ...  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, kindly see the records. ...  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister clarify.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगा, लगभग सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगा, किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा ...  
...(व्यवधान)... हम कह रहे हैं, किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इंटरवीन करना चाहिए। ...  
...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, कम से कम आप तो यह न कहिए, क्योंकि आपने तो एक शब्द नहीं

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

कहा।...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप में से कोई कहता, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी तो यहां थे। उन्हें प्रसन्नता होती, खड़े होकर आपको जवाब देते।...(व्यवधान)... किसी ने यह बात नहीं कही।...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए अगर कोई और बहाना हो तो कहिए, इसको बहाना मत बनाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** उपसभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि किसी ने इस तरफ से नहीं कहा। हमने इसलिए नहीं कहा, क्योंकि हमें मालूम नहीं था कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी दूसरे सदन में बोल चुके हैं। हमने सोचा कि अगर हम उनसे यहां बुलवाएंगे, तो फिर उन्हें दूसरे सदन में भी बोलना पड़ेगा। लिहाज़ा अगर उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में इंटरवीन किया है तो इस सदन में भी इंटरवीन करें।...(व्यवधान)...

†[ناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ سبھا پتی مہوڈے، یہ سچ ہے کہ کسی نے اس طرف سے نہیں کہا۔ ہم نے اس لئے نہیں کہا، کیوں ہمیں معلوم نہیں تھا کہ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی دوسرے سدن میں بول چکے ہیں۔ ہم نے سوچا کہ اگر ہم ان سے یہاں بلوائیں گے، تو پھر انہیں دوسرے سدن میں بھی بولنا پڑے گا۔ لہذا اگر انہوں نے دوسرے سدن میں انٹروین کیا ہے تو اس سدن میں بھی انٹروین کریں — (مداخلت)۔]

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is the right of this House to hear the Prime Minister.  
..(Interruptions)..

**मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझता था कि वे इस पर चर्चा करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे लगता है कि इस पर बहानेबाजी करना ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sharad Yadavji, you can solve the problem.  
..(Interruptions)..

**श्री शरद यादव:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, नेता सदन ने जो बात कही है, हम भी रास्ता ही देख रहे थे कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर जब आज यहां आएंगे, तो इंटरवीन करेंगे, लेकिन हालात ऐसे बने कि उनकी तरफ से सिर्फ गृह मंत्री जी बोलकर चले गए। सही है, हम लोग इंतज़ार ही कर रहे थे कि वे भी इस मामले में कुछ कहेंगे। मैंने बात पूछी थी कि दो महीने बात चली है और उसमें एक बात कॉमन मिनीमम प्रोग्राम की सामने है और एक बात परदे के पीछे है। यहां जम्मू-कश्मीर के माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूं। वे बहुत पुराने आदमी हैं। पीछे भी कुछ बात हुई है। मान लो वह बात साफ नहीं हुई है और एक सेंटेंस बोलकर गृह मंत्री जी चले गए। परदे के पीछे भी, बात कुछ आगे-पीछे जरूर हुई है। आज उस बात को आप लोगों ने साफ नहीं किया। यह बात ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस पर चर्चा खत्म हो चुकी है।...(व्यवधान)... इस समय ऐसी बात करना उचित नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... यह बहाना ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... यह बहाना आपको शोभा नहीं दे रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as *..(Interruptions)..* Please listen. *..(Interruptions)..* As far as the Chair is concerned, the discussion on Jammu and Kashmir issue is over in the morning.

Because clarifications were sought, the hon. Home Minister has replied. As far as the Chair is concerned, that discussion is over. So, I have to go to the next item. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..* The Prime Minister should come. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want? *..(Interruptions)..* I am going to take up the Statutory Resolution. *..(Interruptions)..* The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015. Shri D. Raja. *..(Interruptions)..* Shri D. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* I am taking up Statutory Resolution. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...* How can I speak? *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we all referred to the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister was personally involved in forging the alliance in Jammu and Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, *...(Interruptions)...* What is the reason? *...(Interruptions)...* You do not want to move it. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee already allotted four hours for the discussion on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance *...(Interruptions)...* Business Advisory Committee already allotted four hours for the discussion on the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, 2015. *...(Interruptions)...* सर, हमें माइन्स एंड मिनेरल्स अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2015 लेना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* If Mr. Raja does not want to raise, *...(Interruptions)...* If Mr. Raja does not want to raise the Statutory Resolution, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving Statutory Resolution? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, allow me one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute; please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. You are all hon. Members *...(Interruptions)...* No; please listen.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

...(Interruptions)... Let me say, ...(Interruptions)... Let me say, ...(Interruptions)... No please. ...(Interruptions)... No please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I am only asking one question. You please listen and then reply. ...(Interruptions)... Here is a Statutory Resolution. It is to be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... It is your Resolution. ...(Interruptions)... It is your Resolution. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Resolution for which notice is given by Opposition Members. ...(Interruptions)... Only you have given the notice; not the Government. ...(Interruptions)... This Resolution is yours; not mine, not Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The House is not in order. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

*The House reassembled at twenty-nine minutes past four of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking up Statutory Resolution. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have raised certain issues. Those issues have not been addressed. It is very, very clear that...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, when the clarifications were being sought on the issue relating to Jammu and Kashmir the hon. Prime Minister was present throughout the debate. He even sat beyond the debate in case anybody wanted him specifically to some questions. The debate was over and thereafter he left. Two hours later for some other collateral reasons to say that the Prime Minister did not ...(Interruptions)...

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

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): आप उन्हें बात तो पूरी करने दो...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट उन्हें बात तो पूरी करने दो।

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: My appeal to all my colleagues in the Opposition is that the Coal Ordinance and the Mines and Minerals Ordinance are two important pieces of legislation. The entire money is going to the States, particularly the States which have a lot of tribal population. They may kindly consider this. If they don't want this money to go to the States, and particularly those States which need that money because of a very high tribal population...(Interruptions)... Therefore, those neglected areas are going to get this resource. My earnest appeal to them would be to allow these two Bills, one after the other, to be taken up for consideration of the hon. House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja to move... (Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Where is the order, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... How can I move? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...(Interruptions)... Shri Raja, this order is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)... How can I move? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** : सर, क्या ये ट्रायबल्स के खिलाफ हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आपको सारा देश देख रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not moving, I would call Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is an important Bill. ...(Interruptions)... When the House is not in order, how can I do it? ...(Interruptions)... You tell me. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready, but the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...(Interruptions)... You only say that you are moving it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: When the House is not in order, how can I take up this serious issue? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I would call Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: How can I do it, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... You protect my right. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Member, I am asking you to protect my right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You tell me how can I move this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to move, you can say that you are moving. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: How can I move this when the House is not in order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to put it on record that I called the names of the Statutory Resolution movers who have given notice. Mr. Raja, you have not moved it. I called your name, but you have not moved it.

SHRI D. RAJA: The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You should protect my right as a Member. When the House is not in order, how can I move? Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have to move. I am ready. But the House is not in order. How can I move?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes  
past four of the clock till eleven of the clock  
on Tuesday, the 10th March, 2015.*