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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

12 March, 2015

21 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-11)

Zero Hour Submission —

Re. Attack on Television Channel Puthiya Thalaimurai (pages 11-15)

Information to the House —

Re. Release of Masarat Alam Bhat from jail (pages 16-18)

Matters Raised with Permission —

Improving quality of education among poor children (pages 18-20)

Compensation to kin of farmers who have committed suicide in Maharashtra (pages 20-22)

Inadequate compensation being given to farmers of Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions (pages 21-22)

Apathy on the part of the Government and Air India Management towards problems of air passengers (pages 22-25)

Cleaning of River Yamuna (pages 26-28)

Irregularities in Poly House Project in Chhattisgarh (page 29)

[P.T.O.]

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Unilateral decision of Finance Ministry to change investment pattern of Employees' Provident Fund (pages 29-31)

Adulteration in food items posing threat to health (pages 31-33)

Increasing cases of minor tribal girls becoming pregnant in Odisha schools (pages 33-35)

Possibility of hacking of EVMS (pages 35-36)

Need to set up National Commission for Welfare of Fishermen (pages 36-37)

Special Mentions —

Demand for completing on-going projects in North-East Frontier Railway for overall development of North-East (pages 37-38)

Demand for providing anti-mine vehicles with modern technology to CRPF in country (pages 38-39)

Demand for early sanctioning of infrastructure projects for development of tribal areas in Tamil Nadu (page 39)

Demand for clarification of Government's position on human rights violations in Sri Lanka and early release of UN report on war crimes in Sri Lanka (pages 39-40)

Demand for early passage of Women's Reservation Bill (pages 40-41)

Demand for taking immediate steps for proper functioning of ESI run hospital at Mukkudal in Tirunelveli district (page 41)

Demand for providing social security measures to employees of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country (pages 41-42)

Demand for taking urgent measures for protection of elephants from death due to collision with trains in West Bengal (pages 42-43)

Demand to expedite approval for increase in number of MBBS seats in the Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu (page 43)

Demand to set up a national fitness training institute in the country (pages 43-44)

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Demand for early implementation of Pamba-Achankovil-Valpar Project (pages 44-45)

Demand for exempting generic Ayurvedic products from Central Excise Duty (pages 45)

Demand for taking effective measures to protect numeral wealth of Indian languages (pages 45-46)

Demand to direct N.C.C. to issue 'C' certificate to reduce fee burden on cadets of Sainik Schools (pages 46-47)

Demand for revamping outlook towards primary education (page 47)

Need for including majestic forts of Maharashtra in the UNESCO World Heritage List (page 533)

Demand to streamline the licensing of agricultural trade in the country (pages 533-534)

Demand for double lining track in North-East Frontier Railway in Assam (page 534)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 48-75)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 76-139)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 139-416)

Calling Attention to the Matter of Urgent Public Importance —

 Calling Attention to plight of rubber farmers due to fall in prices of rubber (pages 416-443)

Submission reg. holding discussion on women and child development (pages 443)

Submission reg. referring the Bill to the Business Advisory Committee for allotment of time (pages 444-450)

Statutory Resolution re.: Disapproving the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No. 8 of 2014) & The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015-*Negative* (pages 450-453, 464-487 and 488-531)

Ruling by the Chair (pages 454-463)

Government Bill —

 The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008-*Withdrawn* (pages 464)

 The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 450-453, 464-487 and 488-531)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 487-488)

Messages from the Lok Sabha (pages 531-532)

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 12th March, 2015/21th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (2010-11 and 2011-12) and Accounts (2012-13) of the Nalanda University, Bihar and related papers

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
 - (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1929/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi and related papers

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के.सिंह]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1928/16/15]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Development Planning Centre of the
Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1959/16/15]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi and Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under sub-section

(2) of Section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

- (1) No. 12-7/2010/NTCA, dated the 15th July, 2014, amending Notification No. 15-31/2012-NTCA dated the 8th November, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1853/16/15]

- (2) S.O. 2721 (E), dated the 20th October 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1403 (E), dated the 4th September, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1852/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 3232 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, regarding exemption of accessions of crops listed in Annex. 1 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), as designed by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1850/16/15]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 287 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, regarding reappointment of the United India Insurance Company Limited as a Fund Manager under the Environment Relief Fund Scheme 2008, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1926/16/15]

- II. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38S and 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1849/16/15]

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

- (1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1923/16/15]

- (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1924/16/15]

- (3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.1925/16/15]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**
- II. Report (2013-14) of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute (CSOI), New Delhi and Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 379 (E), dated the 4th June, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
 - (2) G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 25th July, 2014, publishing the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
 - (3) G.S.R. 539 (E), dated the 25th July, 2014, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1907/16/15]

 - (4) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2014.
 - (5) G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2014.
 - (6) G.S.R. 938 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2014.

- (7) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (8) G.S.R. 101 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (9) G.S.R. 102 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (10) G.S.R. 103 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (11) G.S.R. 104 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1935/16/15]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 26th December, 2014, publishing the Public Servants (Furnishing of Information and Annual Return of Assets and Liabilities and the Limits for Exemption of Assets in Filing Returns) Second Amendment Rules, 2014, under Section 61 of the Lokpal and Lok Ayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1933/16/15]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. S.O. 3272 (E), dated the 26th December, 2014, amending order issue *vide* Notification No. S.O. 409 (E), dated the 15th February, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 62 of the Lokpal and Lok Ayuktas Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1934/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1906/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers' Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.1647/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1648/16/15]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of various organizations
and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- A. 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) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, 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.

- (c) 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. 1865/16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1859/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR), Bhadrak, Odisha, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.1867/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1864/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narayan Seva Sansthan, Rajasthan, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1863/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Parbhani, Maharashtra, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangh.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1860/16/15]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1861/16/15]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samithi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1866/16/15]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind (NAB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 2032/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.2033/16/15]

Notification of Ministry of Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 21 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 683 (E), dated the 24th March, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T.1916/16/15]

- I. Report (2013) on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and related papers**
- II. Report (2013) on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i). (a) Annual Report on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at I (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1872/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at II (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T.1871/16/15]

ZERO HOUR SUBMISSION

Re. Attack on Television Channel Puthiya Thalaimurai

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour Mentions; Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there was an attack on TV channel Puthiya Thalaimurai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, today morning, a bomb blast at Puthiya Thalaimurai, a television channel...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there was a bomb blast on a TV Channel, Puthiya Thalaimurai...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this morning, an attack on the television channel, Puthiya Thalaimurai, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi has given a notice. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I want to raise an important issue. Firstly, it was writers, Perumal Murugan, then, Murugesan, and, now, it is a television channel, Puthiya Thalaimurai, which has been attacked because of a television show in which a woman expresses her opinion, or, what she feels about *mangalsutra*. The television channel has been attacked. A reporter was hit, and, through internet and WhatsApp, people working in the media house have been targeted personally. Even their families have been targeted, and, such things are doing the rounds.

Today, in the early morning, at around 3.00 a.m., four people on bikes went to the media house and planted a tiffin box with bomb in it. Nobody has been hurt but people

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

who were there were shocked. Sir, this is against the freedom of media as also against the freedom of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the whole House should condemn this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, this kind of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, it is not against the Tamil Nadu Government. It is against the freedom of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not against any Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the whole House should condemn this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: A writer cannot write, a television channel cannot telecast ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: A television channel cannot have a discussion. What is this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Tamil Nadu, where Periyar expressed his opinion, and, you had that kind of freedom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the other day, my statement was objected by... ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This cannot be raised... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Government of Tamil Nadu... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is about a social issue...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is not about ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to look at it this way? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will the Home Minister like to say something on this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you any idea? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Not on this issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is another Statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be enquired into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am sorry, the other day, my statement was objected to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): It is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is not an issue about the DMK or the AIADMK. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a matter which should be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi, please sit down. Now, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not against anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: She has no right to raise this issue here. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not proper ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever is stated here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is a very ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhiji, you have made your point; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have not yet finished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kanimozhiji, please resume the seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: It is not against ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. You need not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you say that? You need not say against anybody. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we want an assurance ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, to raise any issue during the Zero Hour, there must be some proof of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; sit down. I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you sit down.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Zero Hour proceedings must be ...*(Interruptions)*... What she is raising is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have stated; now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is high time to regulate the zero hour by framing rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a very serious issue. There must be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you speaking? I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed only her, nobody else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: You said that after her you will allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am not allowing anybody to raise this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... This matter is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard the subject and I give the ruling

that it cannot be discussed now. If you want to discuss this matter, give notice. Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the Home Minister has to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we want an assurance from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to raise it, give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: It is a big issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a bomb blast. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kanimozhiji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, we want an assurance from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... A media house has been attacked ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We want an assurance from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anyone of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing anyone of you. If you want to raise the issue, you give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Navaneethakrishnanji, sit down; Kanimozhiji, sit down; Mr. D. Raja, sit down. Now, the Home Minister is to make a Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Is it about the bomb blast or something else? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. For that, I have told you that if you want, you give notice.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE**Re. Release of Masarat Alam Bhat from Jail — (Contd.)**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had made a Statement on 9th March, 2015, based on the report received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding release of separatist Masarat Alam Bhat. I had also mentioned that more information in this regard is being collected from the State Government. We have received a further report from the State Government in this matter.

The State Government has informed that 27 criminal cases are continuing against Masarat Alam Bhat. Masarat Alam Bhat has been booked 8 times since February, 2010, under section 8 of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978. The last such Detention Order was issued by the District Magistrate, Jammu, on 15.09.2014. Such Detention Order issued by the District Magistrate, Jammu, is to be approved by the State Government within 12 days of the issuance of such detention order as per section 8 (4) of the Public Safety Act. The detention order issued by the District Magistrate, Jammu, on 15.09.2014 was received in the Home Department of Jammu and Kashmir on 09.10.2014 after the lapse of 23 days and hence the same could not be approved.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the State Government has further informed that there were no fresh grounds for detention as verified from the District Magistrate, Jammu. The grounds based on which earlier detention orders were quashed by the hon. High Court and this detention order contained the same old grounds of detention.

The hon. Supreme Court of India had also in March, 2013 observed that if any fresh detention order is issued by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir with respect to Masarat Alam Bhat, the same shall not come into force for a period of one week from the date of communication of the order to enable him to pursue appropriate legal remedy.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after some correspondence with the District Magistrate, Jammu, and the State Law Department, the State Government wrote to the District Magistrate, Jammu, on 4th February 2015 *vide* their letter No.Home/PD/01/2014 dated 04.02.2015 informing that the detention order dated 15.09.2014 issued by him ceased to remain in force. The District Magistrate, Jammu, was further informed that a fresh order can, however, be issued for detention of the detainee after following the procedure prescribed in the Public Safety Act and the directions of the hon. Supreme Court.

Thereafter, the detenu was released on 7th March 2015. The State Government has also informed that a proper system is in place to have an effective surveillance over Masarat Alam Bhat's activities. As and when anything adverse surfaces, appropriate action, as envisaged by law, will be taken. The intelligence apparatus and local police work in tandem thereby facilitating planning of advance and adequate deployment of law and order components for maintenance of peace and order in areas likely to be visited by Masarat Alam Bhat and other separatist elements.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry has issued an advisory to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the following lines:

All 27 criminal cases registered against Masarat Alam Bhat should be pursued vigorously and steps also taken as per law to challenge the orders pertaining to grant of bail to him in such cases.

A close surveillance must be ensured on such of the activities of Masarat Alam Bhat and his other associates and followers which are detrimental to public order or the unity and integrity of the country in general and the State of Jammu and Kashmir in particular. Anything coming to adverse notice must be promptly reviewed in the light of the Public Safety Act and appropriate action taken immediately.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the State Government will ensure — this is the advisory of the Home Ministry of the Central Government — that the surveillance and monitoring of the activities of Masarat Alam Bhat and his associates and followers as mentioned above is done in close tandem with the Central Government security and intelligence agencies in the larger interest of maintaining peace and public order and normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे एक बात पूछनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ऐसे तो गृह मंत्री जी* कर रहे हैं, चूंकि इनके सहयोग से वहाँ सरकार बनी है और उन्होंने उसे छोड़ा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक चीज़ सीधे-सीधे पूछना चाहता हूँ। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपने कहा कि उस समय जो कुछ भी हुआ, वह उस समय की सरकार ने किया, जो कि प्रेजिडेंट रूल में हुआ, आपने एडवाइजरी भी जारी कर दी, क्या आपने कभी यह कहा कि इस हाईकोर्ट के आदेश के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी जाएं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I am not allowing clarifications now because it was not a statement like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was only giving clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट क्यों नहीं गए!....**(व्यवधान)** क्या आप यह भी एश्यॉर करेंगे कि भविष्य में आतंकवादियों को नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा?...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me take up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing clarifications like that. It was not a statement for clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something more?

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, with your permission, I would like to clarify to my dear colleague, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. First point of advisory of the Home Ministry is that all 27 criminal cases registered against Masarat Alam Bhat should be pursued vigorously and steps be also taken as per law to challenge orders pertaining to grant of bail to him in such cases.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a clarification session. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, he was only clarifying on the statement which he made on 9th March. On 9th March, he said that he would give more details. He was only giving more details. If you want to raise it, give another notice. That will be considered. Give another notice. Now, Zero Hour.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Improving quality of education among poor children

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं प्राथमिक शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। हमने उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रायः प्रावधान किए हैं। किन्तु गांव के, गरीब के, दलितों के, वंचितों के सामाजिक आर्थिक न्याय से प्रभावित लोगों के बच्चों को प्राथमिक स्तर पर अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, जिसके कारण वे अपने आगे के शिक्षण में अच्छा स्थान प्राप्त कर देश में सर्वोच्च सेवा के स्थानों को प्राप्त कर सकें। मेरी जानकारी में है और सब लोग यह

जानते हैं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा राज्यों के सहारे आगे बढ़ती है और राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा में पढ़ाई के लिए, परीक्षा के लिए, उसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए कोई ज्यादा अवसर नहीं हैं। एक वर्ष के बाद दूसरे वर्ष में, तीसरे वर्ष में, हरेक दर्जे में उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाता है और कहीं-कहीं आठवीं कक्षा तक, दसवें दर्जे तक माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक उसको आगे बढ़ाने का काम होता है। उसके बाद फिर उच्च स्तर पर शिक्षा की बात होती है। मगर गांवों में यह शिक्षा ठीक प्रकार से नहीं है। हमारे यहां शिक्षा के भी प्रकार हैं और शिक्षा में यह है कि गरीब की शिक्षा गरीब है और वित्तीय संसाधनों से जिसके पास सम्पन्नता है ऐसे लोगों की शिक्षा में सम्पन्नता है, समृद्धि है। ऐसे ही लोग आगे और आगे ही बढ़ते जाते हैं और उनको उच्च स्थान पर प्राप्त करने के लिए अवसर मिलते जाते हैं। मेरी चिंता यह है कि गरीब के बच्चे को, दलित के बच्चे को सामाजिक, आर्थिक न्याय से वंचित लोगों के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिले। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार की सहायता से प्राथमिक स्तर पर उच्च शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने के उपाय करें। हमने यहां से भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का काम किया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थान है, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने का काम किया है, सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का काम किया है। किन्तु वे सीमित हो गए हैं और उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस प्रकार के गुणवत्ता वाले एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में, सैनिक स्कूलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोल करके उनमें गरीब बच्चों को प्रवेश देने का काम करें। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस काम में केन्द्र सरकार को जितनी वित्तीय सहायता राज्यों को करनी चाहिए, वह करेगी। मैं भरोसा कर सकता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इस काम के लिए हमारे यहां भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में संसद सदस्यों को छः बच्चों के एडमिशन का कोटा दिया गया है, किन्तु मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस कोटे को बढ़ा करके दस करके उसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिए सीट आरक्षण करने का काम करें, जैसा कि हमने एम.पी. लेड में किया हुआ है। इसलिए मैं अपने आदर्श ग्राम में भी शिक्षण की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने का प्रयास करूंगा। सरकार को भी आदर्श ग्राम के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने का विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

CHAUDHARY MUNVVAR SALEEM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all names may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Rajkumar Dhoot.

**Compensation to kin of farmers who have
committed suicide in Maharashtra**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, there is a famous saying, “जान है तो जहान है”, meaning thereby no one wants to die though death is inevitable one day. Only those extremely fed up with their lives, for whatever reasons, go to the extent of committing suicide. This is exactly what is happening to the poverty stricken and debt ridden farmers of my home State Maharashtra where Vidarbha and nearby areas have become suicidal for them. They leave behind their families consisting of old parents, spouse and children to fend for themselves after suffering at the hands of cruel destiny by losing their bread earner. Last month when Maharashtra and rest of the country was celebrating Makarsankranti festival 11 farmers committed suicide, 3 each in Aurangabad and Pune, 4 in Amaravati and one in Nagpur.

Sir, the kins of hapless farmers committing suicide are given compensation of paltry sum of Rupees One lakh by the Government. But even this paltry sum is denied to the kin of more than 50 per cent of the farmers who have committed suicide due to the strange rule that the deceased did not have a Bank loan against the cultivation planned in that season or did not own a piece of land. This is totally unjust. There should be no distinction in this regard. When precious lives are lost the Government has to compensate in a welfare State like ours.

Sir, though money cannot bring back the deceased farmers but the compensation can give some material relief to the kins. But the paltry sum of Rupees One lakh is far from sufficient. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to raise it to minimum of Rupees Five lakhs. At the same time, I urge upon the Government to remove the conditions imposed in the rules for paying compensation to the kins of farmers who have committed suicide with retrospective effect so that some relief is provided to the kins of unfortunate farmers who took the extreme step of committing suicide. Thank you.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my senior colleague.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं श्री धूत के जीरो ऑवर मेशन से associate करता हूं।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : सर, मैं भी इस जीरो ऑवर मेशन से associate करता हूं।

**Inadequate Compensation being given to farmers of
Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं विदर्भ, महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे महाराष्ट्र में ओलावृष्टि व सूखा प्रभावित इलाकों के किसानों की मुसीबत की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, ओलावृष्टि और अकाल के दोहरे संकट से जूझते महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को राज्य व केन्द्र सरकार ने भगवान भरोसे छोड़ रखा है। इस दोहरे संकट की स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा किसानों को 2 हैक्टेयर की मदद के स्पष्ट निर्देश के बावजूद महाराष्ट्र शासन ने केवल 1 हैक्टेयर का मुआवजा देकर किसानों का मजाक उड़ाया है। मैं इस की निंदा करता हूं।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ में किसानों की खरीफ और रबी - दोनों फसलें तबाह हो चुकी हैं। नागपुर संभाग में खरीफ और रबी, दोनों ही सीजन में अकाल, बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि के चलते किसानों को कुछ भी हाथ नहीं लगा है। ऐसे में आर्थिक तंगी के समय में सरकार की ओर से उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिलने के कारण विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा और अन्य भागों, यहां तक कि यह स्थिति पुणे तक पहुंच गयी है और वहां पर भी किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या की जा रही है। महोदय, वर्षा पर निर्भर किसानों की संख्या विदर्भ में 6,40,018 है, जोकि 9,14,744 हैक्टेयर इलाके में खेती करते हैं। दूसरी ओर, सिंचाई पर निर्भर किसानों की संख्या 1,17,635 है, जोकि 1,65,643 हैक्टेयर इलाके में खेती करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just associate.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, ये दोनों इश्यूज अलग हैं। मुझे दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes for association.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : महोदय, नागपुर संभाग में 5 लाख से ज्यादा किसानों को 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन सरकार ने उन्हें केवल 500 करोड़ रुपए की मदद मंजूर की थी। उसमें से भी सिर्फ आधी रकम distribute हुई है। मराठवाड़ा संभाग में, जैसा कि अभी धूत साहब ने बताया, रबी फसल का बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just associate.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, आप मेरा लिखा हुआ ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह देश किसानों का देश है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than two minutes.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, 1 और 9 मार्च को बेमौसम बारिश पड़ने से जो नुकसान हुआ है, उससे जौ काली पड़ गयी है और गेहूं सफेद होने की आशंका है, अंगूर, आम और अनार की फसल को सब से ज्यादा क्षति पहुंची है। परभणी जिले के अंदर आधी फसल तबाह हो चुकी है। उस्मानाबाद जिले में रबी की फसल को नुकसान हुआ है, बगीचों को नुकसान हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.
...(Interruptions)... You just associate yourselves.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Apathy on the part of the Government and Air India Management
towards problems of air passengers**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards the total apathy on the part of the Air India and its functioning. Recently, close to one lakh passengers have suffered because 70 per cent of the flights are either delayed or cancelled in the months of January and February. Often, it has happened with us and the common passengers that we reach the airport and we are told that the flight is delayed. And they don't tell us how long it is delayed. They tell us that it is being delayed for half-an-hour, but they keep extending it every half an hour; like that, there is a delay of even three hours at a stretch. If they know that it is going to be delayed for three hours, then, they are not informing us. Sir, if we go into the principal reason behind it, there is a shortage of crew. Shortage of crew is something which is known for the last one-and-a-half years. But no steps are being taken to recruit the crew or do anything. Fifty pilots have resigned in the past few months and another 50 pilots are serving their notice period. Today there is news in newspapers that in a walk-in-interview, which was held to recruit Air India pilots, not a single person turned up. The H.R. manager was arrested last week under the Recruitment Scam. There is no response coming from the Air India management as to what they are doing to fill up these vacancies. Sir, new planes are being bought every month. There is an aircraft, VT-EXA, which is lying unused and some 12,000 dollars per day is the expense being incurred without that being used. Crew is being forced to operate aircraft which they are not trained for. Recently, untrained people were sent to check the spare parts' condition. This

is very serious and, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention that spare parts' training, that is required to operate a particular aircraft, these people were not trained for it. Yet they had gone to repair that aircraft, and then, they were trying to certify it airworthy. However, timely intervention by the Airports authorities prevented...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are all these facts?

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Yes, Sir. This is all on public record.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL(Kerala): Sir, nobody from the Government is listening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government should listen to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't think it is true and it should also not be true. But he says, untrained pilots are plying aircraft...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: No, no, Sir. If a trained technician is not there, then, untrained people are sent. But since they cannot repair, the flight is grounded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Government should look into it.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक घटना बताते हैं, तो उस बारे में हम संबंधित विभाग और संबंधित मंत्री को बताएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस संबंध में अगर आप कोई स्पेसिफिक घटना बताते हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर हम संबंधित मंत्री के ध्यान में लाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow you convey it to the Civil Aviation Minister. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time was over. Only then I intervened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): He should be allowed to complete.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only when his legitimate time was getting over, I intervened. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard him. I have directed the Government to examine it and inform. What more do you want? Please sit down. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Your matter is heard and the Government will examine it. Now sit down. Nothing more. *...(Interruptions)...* He has taken his three minutes' time. I was supporting him. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow more than three minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing anybody. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot thrust upon me like that. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow that. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Vivek Gupta, please sit down. Tyagiji, please sit down.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please sit down. It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. Tyagiji, yesterday also airline issue was taken up. I also made an observation on that. Now, I allowed him. He made a very important point. I heard it. I directed the Government to examine it. What more do you want? You want to speak further? It cannot be allowed.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: His time was scuttled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will decide about that. I have to decide. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: He was not allowed to speak *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. You cannot question it. *...(Interruptions)...* He got the consideration and he got more time than the allotted time. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do like that. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I even intervened in that and I supported and asked the Government to speak. Why is he speaking like this?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he was not allowed to speak for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I did not allow. So what? You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, he did not complete his submission. The last part was not completed.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not going on record. You sit down.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. You sit down. It is not going on record. You sit down, Shri Balagopal. It is not going on record. Then you come here and sit here and decide.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this way you cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing everybody to speak for three minutes and in his case I gave special consideration. And now you are doing like this. I took up that issue. I took up that issue from the Chair. I directed the Government and then he wants to talk more. What is this?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, as per the usual practice, three minutes are allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him to speak for three minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he is a new Member and he was interrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I stopped him when three minutes were over.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is a specific incident. This is happening everyday in Air India. ...*(Interruptions)*... People are facing this problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. Sukhendu Royji, I stopped him after looking at the display board only. I looked at the display board and found that three minutes are over and then only I stopped him. Your point is, somebody has intervened. It may be true. I must have also intervened. But three minutes is three minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I looked at the clock. Some seconds were still there.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

Cleaning of River Yamuna

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में गंगा नदी का अपना अलग महत्व है और गंगा की सफाई का महत्व समझते हुए माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने सबसे पहले गंगा सफाई का काम हाथ में लिया था। उसके पश्चात् हम आभारी हैं डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के, जिन्होंने गंगा नदी को राष्ट्रीय नदी घोषित किया और उसकी सफाई का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गंगा की सफाई तब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि यमुना की सफाई नहीं होती। पिछले वर्ष यमुना सफाई का एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन वृन्दावन और मथुरा के लोगों ने चलाया था, जिसमें लगभग 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों ने वृन्दावन-मथुरा से लेकर दिल्ली तक की पद यात्रा की थी और तत्कालीन वाटर रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्टर श्री हरीश रावत जी के साथ उन पद यात्रियों की एक बैठक हुई। केन्द्र सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने कुछ निर्णय लिए और निर्णय लेने के पश्चात् एक समय-सीमा में उन्हें पूरा करने का वादा किया गया। उसके पश्चात् जो जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के मिनिट्स में रिकॉर्डेड है, उसके बावजूद भी जब उनका प्रतिनिधि मंडल वर्तमान जल संसाधन विभाग के माननीय मंत्री से मिला, तो हमें इस बात का दुख है कि उन्होंने कहा कि अभी हम कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे और सन् 2022 के बाद कुछ कर पाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी आपसे और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि जो वादा पूर्व सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने यमुना सफाई का किया था, उसे पूरा करने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दिखाएं और माननीय जल संसाधन मंत्री जी को आप निर्देश दें कि वे उनका पालन करें।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): ماننے آپ سبھابتی مہو دیے، ماننے سدسے، شری دگ وجے سنگھ جی کے ذریعہ ابوان میں پیش کئے گئے وشے سے میں اپنے آپ کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Digvijaya Singh.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए विषय से मैं अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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, hon. Minister wanted to clarify something.

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री; तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, गंगा और यमुना दोनों विषयों का मेरे डिपार्टमेंट से भी आधा संबंध है। गंगा के बारे में वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक 4,200 करोड़ रुपए का काम शुरू हुआ है। अगले महीने वाराणसी में वॉटर टर्मिनल का भूमि पूजन कार्यक्रम भी होने जा रहा है। यमुना के बारे में दिल्ली की

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

सरकार और भारत सरकार मिलकर काम कर रही है। जो गंदा पानी यमुना में जाता है, उसको शुद्ध करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार, दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन और डी.डी.ए., इन्होंने मिलकर एक योजना तैयार की है। जहां तक यमुना में पानी रोकने की बात है, वज़ीराबाद में पानी का एक बड़ा डैम बनाया गया है और पानी शुद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली सरकार की है। उन्होंने तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स लिए हैं और यहां से यमुना में आगरा तक, उसको वॉटरवेज बनाने का काम हम कर रहे हैं। उसकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई है और हॉलैंड की कंपनी को उसका काम भी दिया गया है। मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को नम्रतापूर्वक बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके पहले केवल मीटिंग्स हुईं, कुछ काम नहीं हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहली बार यह काम शुरू हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो कहा गया है, पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जल संसाधन विभाग उनके अंतर्गत ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे माननीय मोदी जी से अनुरोध करें तो उन्हें मिल सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध आपसे यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह यमुना और गंगा में inland waterways का पार्ट है, जिसका मैं मंत्री हूं। जहां तक गंगा के शुद्धिकरण की बात है, उसमें उमा भारती जी का डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा है और दिल्ली सरकार के एल.जी. के साथ मेरी तीन मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। तीनों के साथ मिलकर हमने संयुक्त रूप से प्रकल्प तैयार किया है, पेरेंट एजेंसी की तरह मेरा डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा है और आप इसकी जानकारी ले सकते हैं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have raised the issue relating to the Ministry of Water Resources...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. दिग्विजय जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको reply मिल गया है, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: If the hon. Minister wants to have that Ministry also, he can ask the hon. Prime Minister...**(Interruptions)**... My contention is this ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde ...**(Interruptions)**... दिग्विजय जी, आप बैठिए...आपको reply मिल गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I wanted to know about the implementation of the decisions taken...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we can also simultaneously continue our Zero Hour submissions...**(Interruptions)**...

Irregularities in Poly House Project in Chhattisgarh

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ में नाबार्ड के माध्यम से किसानों को पॉली हाउस प्रोजेक्ट के नाम से लगभग 45 लाख रुपए का फाइनेंस किया जा रहा है, जिसे कृषि विभाग द्वारा एक या दो चिन्हित ठेकेदारों द्वारा ही पॉली हाउस निर्माण हेतु बाधित किया जाता है। उक्त ठेकेदारों द्वारा निर्मित पॉली हाउस में लगे मैटीरियल निम्न स्तरीय होते हैं। उक्त निम्न स्तरीय मैटीरियल खुले बाज़ार में फाइनेंस राशि से आधी कीमत में मिल जाते हैं। किसान अपनी पसंद के अनुसार कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस पॉली हाउस निर्माण की लागत की 50 प्रतिशत राशि अनुदान तथा 50 प्रतिशत राशि बैंक द्वारा किसान के नाम से फाइनेंस करा कर ठेकेदार को आवंटित की जा रही है। अभी वर्तमान में उक्त ठेकेदार के एजेंटों द्वारा गांव-गांव में घूमकर पॉली हाउस लगवाने के लिए किसानों को फंसाया जा रहा है। इस पर रोक लगानी आवश्यक है। अगर उक्त पॉली हाउस की लागत राशि किसान के खाते में सीधे जाती है, तो किसान, अधिकारियों की निगरानी में अपनी पसंद के अनुसार उच्च स्तरीय पॉली हाउस का निर्माण करा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में एक बात और रखना चाहूंगा कि इससे पहले भी देखा गया है कि किसानों को अन्य योजनाओं में, जैसे डेयरी फार्म, सफेद मुसली उत्पादन, ट्रैक्टर खरीदी आदि कई प्रकार की योजनाओं में ज्यादा सफलता नहीं मिल पाई और किसान बैंक का लोन पाट में ही अपनी सम्पत्ति का नुकसान कर बैठते हैं। किसानों को योजनाओं का लाभ दिलाना अच्छी बात है, परंतु किसान योजना का लाभ तभी ले पाएंगे, जब उनके द्वारा उत्पादित सामान की उचित कीमत उन्हें मिल पाए। सरकार को उसकी गारंटी देनी चाहिए।

महोदय, किसानों को उनके पॉली हाउस में पैदा होने वाली फसल या उपज की बिक्री की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। सरकार को फसल की बिक्री की उचित कीमत मिले, इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए, तभी योजना सफल हो पाएगी और किसान को पूरा लाभ मिल पाएगा, जिससे वह बैंक ऋण से छूट पाएगा। अगर इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो पहले वाली योजनाओं जैसा इसका भी हश्र होगा और किसान अपनी ज़मीन-जायदाद को खो बैठेगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

Unilateral decision of Finance Ministry to change investment pattern of Employees' Provident Fund

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the House to the most illegitimate and unilateral decision of the Government

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

of India, rather the Ministry of Finance, in changing the investment pattern of the life time savings of workers in industries and services in the Employees' Provident Fund. The Government has taken a decision to divert 15 per cent of money from the Employees' Provident Fund to share market and another 5 per cent in other stock market instruments *vide* its Notification dated 2nd March, 2015. Such decisions to divert workers' funds, workers' life-time savings in share market is going to endanger the security of the funds on which a worker banks upon after his superannuation. Sir, the Employees' Provident Fund is governed as per Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The fund is constituted by deductions from workers' wages and a matching contribution by the employers, which is always construed as a part of their wages, apportioned for savings for the social security purpose. So, the entire Fund is totally owned by the workers only. The Government has no business to decide on its investment patterns. The law also provides like that. The Central Board of Trustees, a tripartite Statutory Board, is constituted under the Employees' Provident Fund Act. It is meant for that. That Central Board of Trustees, from time to time, decides its investment patterns, the latest of which had been decided in November, 2013, to be made effective from 1st January. What business does the Government have to decide and divert the funds for the speculation and gambling purposes, which is entirely owned by the workers? This is further encouraged by the Finance Minister's Budget Speech where he decided that ₹ 6,000 crores, out of that fund, will be diverted for other general welfare instruments and that they will also change the Employees' Provident Fund pattern. I think, the Government does not have any authority to do so. The Government must restore the investment pattern. The Government must stop from diverting workers' lifetime savings for speculation and gambling, to keep the stock market hot so that other brokers and speculators can make fortune out of the workers' money. This must stop. The Central Board of Trustees met yesterday and they have already rejected this proposal. Please note that the Chairman of Central Board of Trustees is the Union Labour Minister himself. He is a part of that decision in rejecting this investment pattern and sending it back to the Finance Minister. I demand from the Government, through you, that the Government must alter its decision and restore the investment pattern decided unanimously by the Central Board of Trustees constituted under the Act. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Adulteration in food items posing threat to health

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं जीरो ऑवर में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। मिलावट इस देश के लिए एक अभिशाप बन गयी है। आज यह स्थिति हो गयी है कि हमें अखबारों में advertisement पढ़ने पढ़ते हैं कि हमारा घी ले लो तो शुद्ध मिलेगा, हमारा शहद लो तो शुद्ध मिलेगा। दाल, चावल, तेल, घी और यहां तक कि दवाइयां भी मिलावटी वस्तुओं की श्रेणी में आ गयी हैं। महोदय, बीच में यह एक ऐसा जाल फंसा हुआ है कि केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि राज्य सरकार का सब्जेक्ट है कि वह मिलावट रोके, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं यह केन्द्र सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है। इनके पास लैब्स नहीं हैं। आज लोगों के हजारों सैंपल्स ऐसे पड़े हुए हैं, जिन सैंपल्स की जांच होकर रिपोर्ट्स नहीं आ पा रही हैं। सालों-साल सैंपल पड़े रहते हैं। इस मिलावट के चलते आज कैंसर इस देश में एक महामारी हो गया है। मिलावट के कारण तमाम ऐसे-ऐसे डिजीज़ होने लग गए हैं कि समझ में नहीं आता। बच्चे को दूध पिला दो तो पता नहीं वह किस चीज़ का बना हुआ है, क्या हो जाए। श्रीमन्, विदेश में अगर कोई मिलावट कर दे तो शायद क़त्ल से बड़ी सज़ा है। यूरोप और अमेरिका में मिलावट शब्द सुना नहीं जाता। सिंगापुर बहुत छोटा देश है, वहां अगर कोई मिलावट कर दे तो क्या होगा, लेकिन हमारे देश में एक प्रचलन हो गया है और मुझे लगता है कि यह दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। कहीं न कहीं तो कमजोरी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों के साथ बात करे क्योंकि अगर इसको दूर नहीं किया गया तो यह इस देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा चिंता का विषय बन जाएगा। आज क्या-क्या चीज़ें किसमें मिलायी जा रही हैं? सब जानते हैं कि मसालों में किसी में ईट पीस कर मिलायी जा रही है, किसी में कुछ मिलाया जा रहा है। मिलावट से तमाम...(व्यवधान)... दूध में मिलावट का बुरा हाल है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए कौन सा उपाय किया जाएगा और क्या सरकार इस पर गंभीर है? अगर नहीं है तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन यह सबके लिए है। यहां तक कि इस कैंटीन में अगर कोई खाना खा ले, जो पार्लियामेंट की कैंटीन है....। इसको रेलवे की कैंटीन कहा जाता है, इसका खाना खाकर मिलावट के कारण कई सदस्य बीमार हो चुके हैं। अगर हम विदेश में खाना खा लें तो ठीक रहेंगे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में खाना खा लें, तो disease हो जाएगी। इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई न कोई उपाय करना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि चाहे जितना कड़ा कानून लाना पड़े, आप कानून लाइए, इसको बदलिए। आप ऐसा करिए कि अगर कोई दोषी है, तो उसे कानून के तहत छह महीने के अंदर सज़ा मिल जाए। ...(समय की घंटी)... आपने तमाम फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बना दी हैं, लेकिन फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट से भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दे दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी उठकर कह दें कि इसके बारे में हम कुछ करेंगे, तो शायद इस देश के लिए ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह विषय सच में बहुत गंभीर है और सरकार इसकी गंभीरता को पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ समझ रही है। इसके लिए हमने कुछ initiatives लिए हैं। इसमें basically capacity building करनी है, capacity building laboratories की करनी है और उसके साथ-साथ जो हमारे इन्सपेक्टर्स हैं, उनके साथ भी इसमें बहुत सा ट्रेनिंग का पार्ट है। सरकार ने इसको बहुत सीरियसली लिया है। इसके कुछ नियमों में चेंज करने की आवश्यकता है। इस पर सरकार बहुत तीव्र गति से काम कर रही है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: क्या आप फूड सेफ्टी बिल ला रहे हैं या उसे रोक लिया है?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: नहीं, उस पर कार्य जारी है और जल्दी से जल्दी उस विषय को लेकर हम आएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, फूड सेफ्टी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

Increasing cases of minor tribal girls becoming pregnant in Odisha schools

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the outrageous and shocking incident of unwanted pregnancy among tribal girls in the State-run Kanyashram schools in Odisha from where such incidents are reported. Principals of schools reporting such cases should be immediately suspended and action should be taken against others, especially hostel superintendents.

The latest case was reported on Friday from Gupteswar Sevashram, a residential school for SC/ST students at Kandulbeda under the Boipariguda Police Station of Koraput district. A 15 - year old tribal girl, a student of class VIII and a resident of Purunaguda village under Ramagiri panchayat was not coming to school ever since she had gone to her village during the Christmas holidays in December. She complained of abdominal pain late on Thursday night, following which her family called an ambulance to shift her to Boipariguda hospital. But, she delivered a boy child on her way to hospital. Her parents have lodged a complaint at Boipariguda police station and the district administration has started an inquiry. At least four cases of school girls becoming pregnant have surfaced in various ashram schools of the State.

On February 4th this year, a 12-year old tribal girl student of class VI studying in Umuri Sevashram of Koraput district gave birth to a boy child at the hostel. The Headmaster of the Government-run school in Koraput has been suspended, while a show-cause notice has been served to a hostel warden for allegedly suppressing the pregnancy of a tribal student who delivered a baby at the district hospital on January 24. The girl was a class VIII student at the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Koraput. Already a month has elapsed since the assault. I request you to intervene urgently and demand strict action against the culprits and ensure that justice is done to the minor tribal girls.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, Government should intervene in this matter. The Ministry of Women and Child Development should take up this issue.

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा) : सर, ऑनरेबल एमपी ने जिस घटना का जिक्र किया है, वह काफी दुःखद घटना है। इस पर ओडिशा गवर्नमेंट अवेयर हो चुकी है और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ऑलरेडी इन्क्वायरी के लिए ऑर्डर कर चुके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; take proper action; that is all what she said, and also to prevent such incidents. That is what she is asking. Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

Possibility of hacking of EVMs

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं चुनाव आयोग का सम्मान करता हूँ। मेरा मकसद उस पर किसी तरह के आक्षेप का नहीं है, लेकिन लोक सभा के चुनाव से पहले हाईकोर्ट ने ईवीएम के मामले में एक बहुत बेहतरीन फैसला दिया था। ईवीएम को लेकर देश भर में बहुत तरह की गलतफहमियाँ हैं। बहुत सारी पार्टियों ने इलेक्शन कमिशन में जाकर इसकी बात भी की है, हालांकि मैं उसमें कभी नहीं रहा। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट का स्पष्ट आदेश था कि ईवीएम में और अधिक मजबूती लाने के लिए जब वोट डाला जाता है, तो पर्ची निकलनी चाहिए कि उस व्यक्ति ने वहाँ वोट डाला या नहीं डाला। यह हाईकोर्ट का फैसला था। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कुछ थोड़ी बहुत जगहों पर इसका प्रयोग किया गया, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर इसकी मशीनें ले ली गईं और कोलकाता में उनको डम्प कर दिया गया।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ, आज अगर आप बैंकों में चले जाइए, जनरल स्टोर्स में चले जाइए, एटीएम में चले जाइए अथवा क्रेडिट कार्ड इस्तेमाल कीजिए, आज टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी एडवांस्ड हो चुकी है कि हर जगह पर मशीन के इस्तेमाल के बाद पर्ची निकल आती है। ईवीएम के लिए भी पूरे देश में इसकी भारी मांग रही। इलेक्शन कमिशन इस देश के संविधान का इंजन है और अगर इसमें हर तरह की पारदर्शिता नहीं रखी जाएगी, तो लोगों में यह शंका बढ़ती ही जाएगी।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें कई तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने यहां डिमाँस्ट्रेशन करके भी बताया है कि इसमें किस तरह गड़बड़ी की जा सकती है, इसके बावजूद भी इस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया। मैं एक केस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, यहां मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, एक केस में इलेक्शन कमिशन वर्सेज यहां सदन में रहे हुए एक व्यक्ति हैं, उनके द्वारा केस लगाया गया और अदालत ने उस पर फैसला भी दिया है।

महोदय, यह बिल्कुल सच बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के वोट की रक्षा संविधान की रक्षा है। बोर्ड इस देश के संविधान का इंजन है। इलेक्शन में किसी को किसी तरह की शंका नहीं रहे, इसके लिए केवल इतना सा काम ही तो है, आप ईवीएम तो लगा ही रहे हैं, उस ईवीएम में केवल एक पर्ची निकल आए। जो आदमी वोट दे रहा होता है, उसको शक होता है कि मेरा वोट गया है या नहीं गया। उस व्यक्ति को यह कन्फर्म हो जाए, इसके लिए, उसके वोट का कन्फर्मेशन ईवीएम मशीन से पेपर के माध्यम से बाहर निकल आए। मान लीजिए, किसी को यह लगता है कि उसमें गड़बड़ हुई, इससे उसमें आगे कुछ किए जाने की संभावना रहती है। यह ट्रांसपेरेंसी दुनिया भर में है, यहां भी इस ट्रांसपेरेंसी को लाना चाहिए।

[श्री शरद यादव]

इसके लिए कोर्ट का आदेश भी हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक इसका पालन कुछ थोड़े-बहुत स्थानों पर ही हुआ है। इसका पूरा पालन करना चाहिए। इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा पैसा भी नहीं लगने वाला है, आप ईवीएम में तो इतना पैसा खर्च कर ही रहे हैं। आज सभी जगह पर टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी एडवांस्ड है कि एक दुकानदार और एक जनरल स्टोर वाला भी इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, अगर इलेक्शन कमिशन ईवीएम पर 125 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च करता है, तो इस काम पर वह खर्च क्यों नहीं कर सकता है? ...(समय की घंटी)... आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी यही विनती है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

Need to set up National Commission for Welfare of Fishermen

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the problems faced by the fishermen in this country and the dangers faced by them from our neighbours have been discussed in this House many times. The fishermen of Tamil Nadu are waiting for a permanent solution for the problems they face when they enter the seas. At this juncture, I think, there is a need for setting up of a National Commission for Fishermen's Welfare. According to a study by the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2012, more than 1.5 crore Indians are engaged in fisheries-related livelihood activities. The fisheries sector contributes to more than one per cent of our total GDP. However, living in remote areas, the fishermen communities are deprived of specific schemes and programmes of the Government. Hence, the Indian fishermen community, both marine and inland, happen to be neglected and forgotten community. According to the Central Marine Fishery Research Institute, 61 per cent of the fishermen families come under the BPL category. When we look at other development indicators, such as, education and health, they are definitely one of the most

backward communities. Although various Government departments and Ministries have started certain schemes, which target the fishermen community, these schemes are marred by lack of proper implementation. For example, under the National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, only about 7,000 houses were approved for construction. In 2013-14, no funds were released to the State of Tamil Nadu in the entire Eleventh Plan for the central schemes for biometric ID Cards and registration of fishing vehicle. Taking all this into consideration, I request the Government to consider setting up of a National Commission for Fishermen Welfare. Such a commission is an urgent necessity in order to protect and promote the interests of the fisher communities and to address specific challenges, such as, climate change, international conflicts and livelihood concerns of the fishermen. More importantly, such a commission would provide a platform to this community to voice its concerns and, thus, assist in improving its livelihood status.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, admitted Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, in today's list of Business, the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 has been listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to raise anything, you can raise it when the Bill is taken up.

Now, admitted Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for completing on-going projects in North-East Frontier Railway for overall development of North-East

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to apprise this august House of the high expectations of the people of the North-East for completion of on-going projects in the North-East Frontier Railway (NFR) sector for the overall development of the North-East.

The entire North-Eastern Region is connected to the rest of India by a fragile link, we call it the "chicken's neck". The region is served by the North-East Frontier Railway Headquarters at Guwahati.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

The main arterial track connected connecting in the New Jalpaiguri-Rangiya sector is under doubling for the past few years resulting in long distance super-fast trains, running at a snail's pace along this stretch. Such delays force passengers to miss their onward connections and to take shelter at Guwahati Railway station.

Another problem is overcrowding in reserved coaches by travelers bound for intermediate stations together with a constant flow of movement by defence and para-military forces. It is suggested that no booking to and from intermediate stations be accepted on these long-distance trains.

The other major on-going gauge conversion project is that between Lumding and Silchar. It will provide an uninterrupted link with the Barak Valley of Assam. This project is also long overdue. Once complete, this link would shorten travel time and cost of travellers bound for Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

Since the Government has chosen not to embark on new projects till the on-going works are completed, I hope, the New Jalpaiguri-Rangiya and the lumding-Silchar links will both be commissioned soon ushering in a new path of development of the Barak Valley and also the far-flung land-locked States of Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque – not present. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh.

**Demand for providing anti-mine vehicles with modern
technology to CRPF in country**

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में नक्सल विरोधी अभियानों में होने वाले बारूदी सुरंगों के विस्फोट में सैकड़ों जवान प्रति वर्ष मरते हैं या अपंग हो जाते हैं। यह सीआरपीएफ की आंतरिक कार्यकुशलता एवं सरकार की अर्धसैनिक बलों की सुरक्षा के प्रति उदासीनता दर्शाता है।

महोदय, मैं गत माह 24 फरवरी को बिहार में गया-डुमरिया में बारूदी सुरंग विस्फोट की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। इसमें 2 जवान शहीद हुए एवं 13 गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए। जवानों का दस्ता असंरक्षित सामान्य बस में नक्सल अभियान से कैम्प लौट रहा था। लौटने की सूचना गुप्त नहीं रह पाती, इसलिए लौटती हुई सीआरपीएफ की टुकड़ी पर नक्सलवादियों द्वारा सुनियोजित शक्तिशाली विस्फोट किया गया। सीआरपीएफ के पास यदि माइन प्रतिरोधी वाहन होता, तो गया-डुमरिया के बारूदी विस्फोट में जवान हताहत नहीं हुए होते। स्वदेशी या विदेशी तकनीक की मदद से माइन प्रतिरोधी वाहन बढ़ाकर, हम जवानों को बारूदी सुरंगों के विस्फोट से सुरक्षित बचा सकते हैं और उनके गिरते मनोबल को भी रोक सकते हैं।

संसद में प्रश्नों के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि बारूदी सुरंगों के विस्फोटों में होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त माइन प्रतिरोधी वाहनों का आधुनिकीकरण कर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। यह अत्यंत खेद की बात है कि संसद में कमिटमेंट के बाद भी उसे पूरा नहीं किया जाता है।

मेरी मांग है कि अविलम्ब सीआरपीएफ को पर्याप्त उच्च तकनीक वाले माइन प्रतिरोधी वाहन एवं अन्य संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं, जिससे बारूदी सुरंगों के विस्फोटों में जवानों की असमय मौतों पर विराम लग सके। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Bandyopadhyay – not present. Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

**Demand for early sanctioning of infrastructure projects for
development of tribal areas in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Coimbatore district, there is a sizeable population of tribal people, particularly, in Karamadai, Periyanaickenpalayam and Thondamutur and they are living in reserve forest areas. Since they are living in reserve forest areas, the much required steps could not be taken up by the State Government to improve the living conditions of these tribal people. Their houses are in a very bad condition and they do not have *pucca* houses. These tribal people are dependent on raw water and are deprived of treated and safe drinking water. Schools with hostel facility need to be provided. The Ministry of Environment should relax the restrictions to enable the State Government to improve the living conditions of these tribal people. Another problem these tribal people are facing is the threat from wildlife. Many people have succumbed to the attack of forest elephants and these wild elephants often damage the standing crops cultivated on dry land. These people are deprived of road connectivity. The access to road from their inhabitations in reserve forest area is not possible because of environmental issues. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the guidance of our Leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has taken several measures to address all these issues of the tribal people. The Government of Tamil Nadu had sent a project proposal for making a provision of additional basic infrastructural facilities in 95 tribal habitation areas in Coimbatore to the Union Government on 20.12.14. I urge upon the Government to sanction them at the earliest.

**Demand for clarification of Government's position on Human Rights violations in
Sri Lanka and early release of UN report on war crimes in Sri Lanka**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the United Nations Human Rights Council was supposed to release a report on the war crime allegations in Sri Lanka in

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

its March, 2015 Session. However, the Council has now decided to defer the report till September, 2015.

While this postponement might give the new Government in Sri Lanka a chance to show its willingness to cooperate on human rights issues, it raised certain pertinent questions. In September, 2014 itself, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights had expressed concern regarding the threats levelled against the human rights community in Sri Lanka. The previous reports of the UNHCR had slammed the Sri Lankan Government for war atrocities and called for independent and credible investigations, which have been long evaded by the Government. But the change in regime in Sri Lanka led to a sudden shift in stance and softening of position by the UNHRC and the United States.

A delay in release of the report is only justifiable if more time will lead to a stronger document and bring the perpetrators of the horrific crimes to justice. Therefore, the Indian Government must take a strong stand and ensure that this delay does not herald further impunity. In 2009, 2012 and 2013, the Indian Government had voted against Sri Lanka on resolutions on Human Rights Violation at the Human Rights Council.

Hence, I appeal to the Government to make its current position clear in the Parliament and to not dilute its stance. The Indian delegation must hold the Sri Lankan Government accountable and ensure that the victims of human rights violation get justice.

Demand for early passage of Women's Reservation Bill

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, re-affirming the commitment to woman leadership in political front for social upliftment, our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who has been the voice of concern for women around this globe, says, "Pass women's Bill immediately".

For long have we been talking of giving one-third share to women in the Assemblies and in the Parliament. Why should anybody grudge giving just one-third seats to women when they are equal in number?

Hoping for the speedy enactment of the law, our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, said, "AIADMK will take necessary steps towards grooming and developing women of substance for a positive political role in future." A Committee was being formed by our Party to work out the training modules for women in elocution, law, financial management and political science.

She said that women were not asking for grace and charity, as their contribution to

the cause of nation-building had exceeded that of men. Reservation for women is not a bounty but only an honest recognition of their contribution to social development.

Stating that women, forming almost half of the country's population, had been subjected to discrimination in a male-dominated society, she said that women's reservation 'is but a small step in setting right this anomaly and ensuring gender parity'.

I strongly feel that the women's reservation Bill, at least, now needs to be taken forward to its logical conclusion.

**Demand for taking immediate steps for proper functioning of E.S.I.
run hospital at Mukkudal in Tirunelveli district**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the kind notice of the Central Government to take immediate steps to bring the Central Hospital, Mukkudal in order.

According to 2011 Census, Tirunelveli District has 8 lakh *beedi* workers. For the sake of their welfare, an ESI-run hospital was set up at Mukkudal in Tirunelveli District. Much to our agony and despair, the ESI hospital's functioning is very bad and it is not maintained properly.

Earlier, 1000 people were benefitted from the hospital daily. Now, hardly 150 people get treatment. There were in-patients admitted in the hospital, and, now there are no in-patients. No scan and ECG facilities are available and there is no scope for shifting them to Tirunelveli Medical College and Hospital during emergency. Ambulance is kept idle.

The doctors and staff nurses are not monitored through bio-metric attendance mechanism. So, there is no commitment in the minds of doctors and they are very irregular in performance. We urge the Government of India to make radical changes to expedite the proper functioning of the hospital so as to serve the poor and marginalized sections of people who depend on *beedi* industry for their livelihood. This hospital was started for the purpose of giving immediate treatment to the people engaged in such hazardous work.

**Demand for providing social security measures to employees of Jawahar
Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas were started in October, 1985 by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India in the

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

name of model schools to provide good quality modern education to the talented students predominantly from rural areas. There are around 600 Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning across the countries and these Vidyalayas are producing excellent results. Teaching and non-teaching staff take care of students round the clock, including on Sundays and holidays, as the employees have to retire without any social security of GPF-cum-pension whereas all other similar institutions like Kendriya Vidyalayas are enjoying these benefits. The Y.N. Chaturvedi Committee Report of 2001 and the 154th Report of the Parliamentary Committee, recommendations made by the Human Resource Development Ministry from time to time called for the introduction of CCS Pension Scheme, 1972 as was applicable to the Kendriya Vidyalayas and similar such autonomous bodies and organisations. The rationale for such recommendations was that the employees of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are serving for more than 12 to 16 hours a day in the residential system of education and are employed in remote and far flung areas where they don't have proper facilities of primary education for their children. The New Pension Scheme introduced in NVs in 2009 does not cover any social security measures like medical benefits, family pension and other benefits.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development may kindly look into the matter and do the needful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien – Not present. Shri Ahamed Hassan.

**Demand for taking urgent measures for protection of elephants
from death due to collision with trains in West Bengal**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Deaths of elephants due to collision with trains on tracks passing through their traditional routes of migration have been a regular feature in recent years. This is true for the State of West Bengal too – in the northern part of the State. The accidents happen mostly during the night, when the elephants strike the rapidly moving trains. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has suggested measures to warn train drivers regarding presence of elephants in their area, some of which are being tested on a pilot basis. These include technology-based solutions like a low-cost wild animal detection system using wireless sensor networks and the 'e-eye' system based on infra-red cameras for tracking elephants and detecting poachers, as well as solutions like restricting speeds to 25 km/hour in all identified elephant habitats, diversion of goods and unscheduled trains, construction of steep slopes on railway embankments, provision of barricades and fencing in identified vulnerable stretches of railway track, sensitization of

railway staff, and construction of underpasses and ramps to facilitate smooth movement of elephants.

Elephant is an endangered species as per Indian laws, and so it forms the duty of the Government to commit all possible resources for its protection. Hence, I urge the Ministry to let us know in detail how much of its stated measures have been implemented and in which regions, and also a timeline of its future course of action regarding the protective measures. The Government must define targets and implement the measures immediately.

Demand to expedite approval for increase in number of MBBS seats in the Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the health index of our country is to be improved. In order to achieve considerable improvement in health index, there is an urgent need to have sufficient number of doctors in the country. The current estimated doctor population ratio in India is 1: 2000 which is very low compared to the world average, which is 1: 1000. In order to achieve the healthy ratio, the current intake at MBBS level by medical colleges should be rationally enhanced.

Being aware of this, our visionary leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma took initiatives to increase the intake of students for MBBS courses in Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu. New Medical colleges were also opened in the districts of Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, and other districts. Sanction for additional seats were given in the newly opened Government Medical Colleges as well as in the existing old Government Medical Colleges at Kilpauk and Stanley at Chennai and Medical Colleges at Chengalpattu, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thoothukudi. Thus, sanction for increased intake of students at MBBS level were given to 10 Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu.

The new academic session 2015-2016 is fast approaching. But the Medical Council of India is yet to give approval for the sanction of seats granted by the State Government. Because of non-grant of approval by MCI, the admission of students is doubtful.

Hence, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to expedite approval of MBBS seats in Government Medical Colleges of Tamil Nadu by the Medical Council of India (MCI).

Demand to set up a National Fitness Training Institute in the country

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, my Special Mention is regarding the demand to set up a National Fitness Training Institute. Today, in the field of sports, only

[Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey]

talent does not count. In order to perform better at international level, the fitness and stamina of the sportspersons have to be of high class. There has been huge technological advancement in the field of fitness and training. In outdoor sports, only those countries are winning today who have best fitness training facilities. Sadly, Indian athletes have no exposure to all this technological advancement and fitness regime. In India, we have no awareness about fitness training and that is why, we lag behind despite having loads of talent. We do have a National Coaching Institute but for fitness trainers, we do not have any single institute in the country. As a result, even for our national teams, we have to import fitness trainers. These fitness trainers from abroad charge hefty fees. So, State level teams, academies and sports hostels cannot afford them. Thus, players keep playing without any fitness training and help. This leads to injuries and shortening of careers. So, Sir, through you, I demand the Government to set up a National Fitness Training Institute urgently. Thank you.

Demand for early implementation of Pamba - Achankovil - Vaipar project

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the geographical variations existing in our country is such that some parts of country suffer from floods and at the same time, other areas face severe drought. Substantial portion of the water from rivers drain into sea. Solution for these twin problem lies in inter- linking of rivers.

National Water Development Agency is entrusted with the task of preparation of Feasibility Report (FR) and Detailed Project (DPR) for both peninsular and Himalayan rivers. These two components were expected to create an additional irrigation potential of 35 million hectares besides hydropower potential and other benefits.

Pamba-Achankovil - Vaipar link is one of the important river interlinking projects under Peninsular Rivers component. The Pamba - Achankovil - Vaipar link proposal envisages diversion of 634 Mm³ of water from the surplus water available in Pamba and Achankovil rivers in Kerala to the water deficit Vaipar basin in Tamil Nadu. The project will create irrigation facilities to the extent of 91400 ha. in the drought prone districts of Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Sivakasi and other southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Once this project is executed generation of 500 MW hydel power is also possible which will mitigate the power crisis in the State.

Feasibility Report had already been prepared by the National Water Development Agency. Due to delay in the preparing detailed power project and implementing, the cost of the project has increased many- fold.

Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to expedite the Pamba-Achankovil-Vaipar project without any further delay.

Demand for exempting generic ayurvedic products from Central Excise Duty

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, Ayurveda is the gift of India to the world community. But, sadly, its industries are facing a lot of obstacles, with most of them in the MSME sector, especially, in Kerala, where maximum concentration of generic ayurvedic industries, and whose products are prepared as per ayurvedic pharmacopeia, can be found. The industry is having a single digit growth with the size of generic/classical medicine sector being only ₹ 2000 crores and the OTC/proprietary medicines having a share of ₹ 8000 crores.

This Government had announced to promote Ayurveda by forming a separate Department but has ignored the repeated requests of the industry to abolish the Central Excise Duty on Ayurveda products which is a big burden with many units closing operations day by day. Also the tax collection from Generic Ayurvedic products from all over the India is around ₹ 25 crores only annually. If this is waived off, it will be a huge relief to the industry and will boost its growth. It is in the growth of classical/generic medicine production lies the real growth of Ayurveda as most of the diseases as well as medicines used in Panchakarna are generic products.

The Government had repeatedly received requests from AYUSH Department to abolish the Central Excise Duty on generic Ayurveda products. But it is not yet accepted by the Finance Ministry. Hence I urge upon the Government to exempt the Generic Ayurveda products from excise duty so as to encourage the Ayurveda system and Ayurveda industry.

Demand for taking effective measures to protect numeral wealth of Indian languages

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, Government must act fast to save Indian national languages' numeric wealth. The Indian national languages have a great wealth of numeric heritage. The numerals just not only represent the value attached with it but they also carry with them the heritage and history since ages. The word "Shunya" for zero was translated into Arabic as "sifr" meaning 'nothing' which became the term "zero" in many European languages from Medieval Latin, *Zephirum*. The Arabs refer to their numerals as Indian numerals. In academic circles they are called the *Hindu-Arabic* or *Indo-Arabic* numerals. French mathematician Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827) wrote:

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

‘It is India that gave the ingenious method of expressing all numbers by the means of ten symbols, each symbol receiving a value of position, as well as an absolute value, the great ease which it has lent to all computations, and we shall appreciate the grandeur of this achievement when we remember that it escaped the genius of Archimedes and Apollonius, two of the greatest minds produced by antiquity.’ Unfortunately, we are losing our numerals as everywhere, from schools to offices and commercial markets, only English numerals are used. Can we allow thousands of year-old heritages to die before our eyes? Our children are unable to recognize Hindi, Tamil, Bangla or Telugu numerals. I request Government to help stop this ‘genocide’ of the Indian national languages’ numerals and start in schools the compulsory use of our national languages’ numerals to protect our numeric wealth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you talking about all the Indian languages?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, we are losing the numeric wealth of our languages. Nobody is able to recognize what is एक, दो, तीन। हम अंकों में जो 1, 2, 3 लिखते हैं, हम तमिल में भी लिखते हैं, लेकिन हमारे बच्चे उसको पहचान नहीं पाते। तो अंकों की पूरी सम्पदा हमारी समाप्त हो रही है। सब केवल अंग्रेज़ी के अंक इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Okay. Shri M.P. Achuthan.

**Demand to direct N.C.C. to issue ‘C’ certificate to reduce
fee burden on cadets of Sainik Schools**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, Sainik schools were started at the initiative of our first Defence Minister, Shri. V.K. Krishna Menon. The aim was to prepare students academically, physically and psychologically to become officers in Armed Forces. Now, the students in Sainik Schools are in distress.

In the beginning there was no fee in Sainik Schools. Now, each student has to pay ₹ 80,000. All expenses of school, including salary of teachers, are met from the fee paid by students. Even pension for retired teachers is paid out of fee collected from students. There is no justification for this. In no other school run by the Union Government entire expenses of school is met by students.

Students spend seven years in school like in NCC camp. Students in Sainik schools

are called cadets. They undergo vigorous training. They are eligible to appear for SSB interview to become officers in Armed Forces. For this they are given 'C' Certificate after completing the courses. Last year, NCC authorities withdrew this and denied 'C' Certificate to Sainik School students.

In view of the above, I request the Defence Ministry instruct NCC to issue 'C' Certificate for cadets of Sainik Schools.

Demand for revamping outlook towards primary education

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, of the recorded 96 per cent enrolment rate in primary schools in 2014, 50 per cent children do not attend school. With increasing drop-out rates, there is a multi-faceted challenge faced by the education sector in the country with regard to quality of education, number of teachers and teacher training, infrastructure, e-education in rural India and girl drop outs.

Through the ASER report, it has been established that more than 50 per cent of Standard-V students cannot read Standard-II text. The Continuous Evaluation mandated in the RTE makes the Government answerable for the gap in value addition to the students and learning outcomes.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched by our hon. Prime Minister, is also missing the target of providing toilets, separately for boys and girls in all schools by 15.8.2015. Moreover, in the schools which have constructed toilets, separately for girls, the same are either locked due to lack of water or inaccessibility. Many States have higher than 10 per cent girls out of school in primary education. The West Bengal Government has taken measures to reduce the rate of girl dropouts and the figures have fallen from 12.1 per cent to 4 per cent. Also, separate provision for unlocked and useable girl toilets have increased from 23.7 per cent to 53.7 per cent from 2011 to 2014.

Evidently, even after the implementation of RTE, not much has been achieved with regard to the quality of education. Monitoring the progress of students should be based on the quality of learning outputs and not quantity of inputs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai. Sorry, time is over. Now, the Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 151.

* [The questioner Shri Ritabrata Banerjee was absent.]

Pollution from thermal plants

*151. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the thermal plants are the worst polluters in the world, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to curb the pollution caused by them?

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

Statement

(a) The coal based thermal power plants have been categorized as one of the 17 category of highly polluting industries.

(b) The details of actions taken for control of pollution from thermal power plants are given as under:

- (i) Environmental Standards (emission and effluent) have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, which are implemented by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent management;
- (ii) Stack emission norm of 50 miligram (mg)/Normal cubic metre (Nm³) is prescribed through environmental clearance for new plants located in urban areas, critically Polluted areas and ecological sensitive areas;
- (iii) A few coal based thermal power plants have installed Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system to control emission of sulphur dioxide;
- (iv) A duty has been cast upon the suppliers/coal companies to supply coal having ash content equal to or less than 34% to Coal Based Thermal

Power Plants (CBTPP), if a plant is located beyond 750 kilometre. CBTPP is duty bound to use beneficiated coal/coal having ash content less than 34% ;

- (v) The Central Pollution Control Board is revisiting the environmental standards (emission and effluent) for thermal power plants, on priority. It is expected that the new standards to be far stringent and would help in drastically recovering emission and effluent pollution level from thermal power plant;
- (vi) Existing plants have been asked to conserve water by adopting recycling of ash pond effluents;
- (vii) Power plants using fresh water have to install cooling towers (with higher Cycle of Concentration (COC)) in place of once through cooling system. New power plants have been asked to maintain COC of 8 instead of 2-3;
- (viii) Cleaner power generation technology *i.e.* Super Critical Technology for capacity more than 600 MW is implemented while according environmental clearance which in turn helps reducing of emissions of particulate matter, SO², Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and Carbon Dioxide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member is absent. Any supplementaries?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is about controlling of pollution by thermal power plants. Sir, in the answer, it is said that in some plants there is Flue Gas Desulphurization system to control emissions of Sulphur Dioxide. The answer also clearly states that in the new plants there are very good systems to control the pollution. But there are hundreds of existing units where there is no provision to control pollution from the thermal power plants. Is the Government planning to initiate some steps to control the pollution in the existing thermal plants? That is my question, Sir.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important and relevant issue. Yes; today, there are 151 thermal power-generating units, out of which 19 are found critically non-compliant. We have mandated them that they should come to the standards in a time-bound manner. But, more than that, as you rightly raised, we need to revise this. Today, the standard stack emission norm is 150 milligrams of particulate matter in one cubic metre of air. 50 milligram norm is implemented in

responsible managements, which is the practice in some good units. Today, the norm is 150 miligrams. For the last 20 years, it has not been revised and we want to revise it. So, the work is in progress. We also want to bring it down to the international level of 30 miligrams. SO², NO_x and Mercury, all should be mapped and they must be contained. So, the guidelines/standards for pollution from thermal power plants, which is a major polluting thing, are being revised. They will soon be ready and made public.

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स से pollution को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जो प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उसमें क्या वे उसके विकल्प के रूप में सोलर और पवन ऊर्जा के विषय में विशेष रूप से ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाह रहे हैं? और यदि चाह रहे हैं, तो वे इस विकल्प को कितनी मजबूती से ले रहे हैं, विशेष रूप से उन राज्यों/स्थानों में जैसे उत्तराखंड है, लद्दाख है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश है, जहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स से pollution के खतरे अधिक बढ़ जाते हैं? इस संदर्भ में आपने क्या योजना बनाई है? आप सोलर और पवन ऊर्जा को कितने वर्षों में आम आदमी तक पहुंचाने लायक बना देंगे ताकि उससे जो प्रति यूनिट बिजली पैदा होगी, उसको सामान्य व्यक्ति भी afford कर सके?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न में 4-5 प्रश्न पूछे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप एक प्रश्न का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जी हां, सर। मैं एक प्रश्न का ही जवाब दे रहा हूँ। सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स से जो emissions होती हैं, वे भी खतरनाक हैं, water-related issues भी हैं, water conservation की जरूरत है। Fly ash का बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है और आज भी fly ash केवल आधी यूज होती है और coal quality का भी मुद्दा है। Then, there is a serious gap between the washed coal needed and the washed coal provided. So, there are huge questions on the pollution front. But as far as the renewable energy is concerned, the Ministry of Renewable Energy has already clarified this and our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has set an ambitious goal and up-scaled our solar energy targets from 20,000 megawatts to 1,00,000 megawatts. That is a huge jump. There is plan for 60,000 megawatt of wind energy, 5,000 megawatt of hydel energy, 10,000 megawatt of nuclear energy and 10,000 megawatt of biomass energy, all put together 1,85,000 megawatt. This would mean an investment of 150 million dollars and, more than that, it is a saving on emissions worth 300 million tonnes per annum. That is a huge contribution from India, which would be achieved in the next seven years. But that would be 15 per cent of our energy mix. I think, it is a very ambitious target that India has showcased and put to the world. That is a positive action from the Indian side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, Question 152. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary question.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Am I allowed a supplementary question?
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a supplementary question. Or, would you rather put it in the next Question?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, Sir. I would like to put my supplementary question. I had raised my hand for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You might concede it to somebody else.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, Sir. The next question is mine and that is why...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I want the hon. Minister to understand that emissions from thermal plants, especially fly ash, have tremendous agrarian applications. Fly ash bricks, which are made, are used in construction. So, the Government can easily take a stand on that. Why is it that you are not able to take a stand to say that fly ash bricks would be used in any construction that would be done in and around the thermal plants, to start with? There are agrarian applications of fly ash. It is very rich and can be used to re-energize the soil for agriculture in the surrounding areas, which would reduce transportation costs of fly ash. You could give us dispensation for that.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I entirely agree with the proposal that the hon. Member has put forth. But let us also understand that today fly ash is being used more and more in cement, bricks and tiles, reclamation of low-lying areas, in mine-filling, in dyke raising, roads, flyovers and agriculture, as you rightly said, and concentrates. But till today, only 57 per cent of the fly ash is being used. We must try and achieve 80-90 per cent or more.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What are you doing to increase that percentage?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: And, that is why an action plan was made. On the 6th and 7th, we have convened a meeting of Ministers of Environment and Forests, from

all States, in Delhi, and Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi will be inaugurating it. In that meeting, there would be a three-four hours' discussion on pollution of various kinds and on what action plan we would go ahead with. So, we are proactively considering the use of fly ash more effectively. Even the Environment Ministry building, which is the new *Paryavaran Bhavan*, has made use of fly ash and that has benefited the building. We have put that building up on the tourist map too.

Indian labourers held captive in Sri Lanka

*152. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of Indian workers, involved in a labour dispute with a Sri Lankan Company have been held captive in Sri Lanka, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government to find an amicable solution of the problem and early release of Indian workers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Indian High Commission, Colombo has informed that no Indian worker involved in labour dispute with any Sri Lankan Company is held captive.
- (b) Not applicable.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is a little aberrant from what had actually happened. Subsequently, I have come to learn that the Indian labourers have reached home. But the fact of the matter is that this Company – the Minister has to clarify whether it was an Indian company or a Sri Lankan company – did hold captive our workers, largely from UP and Bihar, who were held back there. Even in today's papers, there is news about some labourers whose passports have been impounded by the private companies that work there. That is not an acceptable practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: My question is this: The labour is being held up in Colombo. It was said that our envoy was holding consultations with the companies to ensure that these people were left. Since our mission was there, I had taken

up the matter with the companies and they were working on a solution. Now, how do you stop people from exploiting labour from India and what authority does anyone have to take away passports from our labour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a much wider question. You know that.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, सांसद महोदया सही कह रही हैं और पूछ रही हैं कि कम्पनी कौन सी थी। पहले तो मैं यह बतला दूँ कि यह कम्पनी है — भुवलका स्टील्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जो भारतीय कम्पनी है और उसका मालिक भी भारतीय है। जहाँ तक आपने कहा ‘captive’, आप अंग्रेजी की बहुत अच्छी जानकार हैं और विद्वान हैं हमारे सभापति तो अंग्रेजी के अच्छे जानकार हैं। ‘captive’ और ‘stranded’ दो अलग शब्द हैं। ‘captive’ की परिभाषा में किसी को लाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसका मूवमेंट प्रतिबंधित किया जाए। न मिलने दिया जा रहा है, न फोन करने दिया जा रहा है, न कहीं घूमने दिया जा रहा है तो वह ‘captive’ होते हैं। लेकिन किसी का पासपोर्ट ले लेना, वेतन न देना यह ‘stranded’ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि 4 जनवरी को टेलीविजन पर एक समाचार मैंने सुना, जिसका शीर्षक था “भारत के 77 मजदूर श्रीलंका में श्रम विवाद के कारण फंसे”, यह 4 जनवरी की बात है। तुरन्त मैंने श्रीलंका के अपने हाई कमिश्नर श्री यश सिन्हा से बात की और जानकारी मांगी। उन्होंने जानकारी देते हुए यह बात कही कि यह भारतीय कम्पनी है और इसकी शिकायतें पहले भी बहुत आई हैं और यह ब्लैकलिस्टेड कम्पनी है। लेकिन ब्लैकलिस्टेड कम्पनी होने के कारण किसी ऑथराइज्ड एजेंट के थू तो ये ला नहीं सकते, तो अनऑथराइज्ड रिक्रूटमेंट एजेंट के थू लोगों को ले आते हैं। इसीलिए वे लोग इस तरह फंसे हैं। तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप तुरन्त किसी अधिकारी को भेजिए या कम्पनी वालों को वहाँ बुलाइए और इस विवाद को सुलझाइए। मुझे खुशी है आपको बतलाते हुए कि 4 तारीख को मेरी उनसे बात हुई, 5 तारीख को कम्पनी के मालिक को बुलाया गया, सब को साथ बैठाया गया और मामला सुलझा लिया गया। हमने यहाँ से टिकटों का पैसा भेजा और अपनी टिकटें देकर 6, 7 और 8 तारीख में तीन दिन के अंदर 77 के 77 मजदूर हम वापस ले आए। 6 तारीख को 48 मजदूर वापस आ गए, 7 तारीख को 27 मजदूर वापस आ गए और बचे हुए 2 मजदूर 8 तारीख को वापस आ गए, तो 6, 7 और 8 तारीख में 77 के 77 मजदूर वापस आ गए जो ‘stranded’ थे, फंसे हुए थे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, would the Minister consider talking to the Labour Ministry, which is concerned with this illegal recruitment, which sends people even through blacklisted companies? At the end of the day, the Mission is dealing with Indians who have gone abroad for working for sustainable livelihoods. Now, these people are exploited in a multi-fora way, where their passports are taken away. Whether it is ‘stranded’ or ‘captive’, it is tantamount to the fact that they cannot access their passports and can’t come back to their motherland.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to your question.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: So, what step is the Government going to take to ensure that our labourers who go outside the country to work, particularly in the Middle East and Asian countries, get back their passports?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question here.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Of course, Sir, it is related.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you can have a separate discussion on this.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : पहली बात तो यह कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में मुझे जाकर बात करने की जरूरत नहीं। यह MoOIA का अपना mandate है। जो हमारा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय है, यह उसी का मेन्डेट है और हमेशा इस बात को हम देखते हैं कि authorised recruitment agent अगर इस तरह की गलती करता है तो हम तुरन्त उसको केवल ब्लैकलिस्ट ही करते हैं, लेकिन अगर unauthorised recruitment agent भी करता है तो हम उस राज्य सरकार को लिखते हैं उनके खिलाफ investigation चलाने के लिए। मैं बता दूँ कि इस केस में भी हमने तो blacklist कर दिया है कम्पनी को, लेकिन बंगलुरु और कर्णाटक की सरकार और राजस्थान की सरकार इन दोनों के जो unauthorised एजेंट उसने पकड़े थे, उन दोनों सरकारों को पत्र लिखकर कह दिया है कि इंवेस्टिगेट करके उनके खिलाफ कठोर कानूनी कार्यवाही करें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मान्यवर, यह समस्या बहुत पुरानी है, यह केवल श्रीलंका तक सीमित नहीं है। यह अलग बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह कहें कि 'केप्टिव' चीज अलग है और 'स्ट्रेंडेड' अलग है। हैं अलग, लेकिन विदेश में जाकर किसी व्यक्ति का पासपोर्ट ले लिया जाए और जब पासपोर्ट नहीं होगा तो वह वापस नहीं आ सकता है, तो उसकी स्थिति लगभग 'केप्टिव' जैसी ही हो जाती है। सवाल यह है कि यह घटनाएं जब कई बार घट चुकी हैं तो जो ब्लैकलिस्टेड हों या जो अनऑथोराइज्ड एजेंट हैं, जो लोग ले जाते हैं, क्या कभी गवर्नमेंट ने सर्वे करवाया है कि कितनी कम्पनीज हैं, कितने व्यक्ति हैं और उनको जब आप लाइसेंस देते हैं तो उनके बैकग्राउंड की पूरी जांच करवाइए और अगर ये फ्रॉड लोग हैं, जो ले जाते हैं कुछ लोग, अनऑथोराइज्ड लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए वे जिन राज्यों के अंतर्गत आते हैं, क्या उन राज्यों को उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए निर्देश दिए हैं? अगर निर्देश दिए हैं, तो कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हुई, कितने लोग जेल भेजे गए और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopal ji, we are widening the scope of the question and the answer. It is a very valid subject but it requires a proper discussion.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, यह क्वेश्चन ऐसा नहीं है, लगातार कई देशों के अन्तर्गत यह हो रहा है।

श्री सभापति: इसीलिए तो मैं कह रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : यहाँ से लोग ले जाते हैं, वहाँ वे लोग फँस जाते हैं और वापस भी नहीं आ पाते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I think, the hon. Minister of External Affairs will readily accept a notice for discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, the Minister is competent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour. Let us stick to the norms of the Question Hour that question must be specific; the answer that is given, supplementaries flow out of it.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं आपका आदेश स्वीकार करती हूँ, लेकिन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, चेयर का संरक्षण इधर भी होना चाहिए, एक ही तरफ नहीं होना चाहिए। संरक्षण दोनों तरफ होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं आपका आदेश स्वीकार करती हूँ और अगर सांसद साथी इस पर पूरी चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो चर्चा का नोटिस दे दें, मैं चर्चा भी स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ एक बात बता दूँ कि ये 'कैप्टिव' और 'स्ट्रैंडेड' की जो बात कह रहे हैं कि ये एक हैं, ये एक इसलिए नहीं हैं कि जो 'स्ट्रैंडेड' हैं, वे एम्बेसी को एप्रोच कर लेते हैं। वे वहाँ आकर अपना दुखड़ा बता देते हैं, तो फिर हम लोग तुरंत उसमें कार्रवाई कर लेते हैं। अगर वे 'कैप्टिव' बना लिए जाएँ, तो वे एम्बेसी तक नहीं पहुँच सकते। इसलिए हमें 'कैप्टिव' और 'स्ट्रैंडेड' का अंतर तो करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन अगर आप लोग इस पर चर्चा चाहते हैं, तो मैं चर्चा स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वैसे तो यह आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, लेकिन अगर आपका यह सुझाव है कि आज हम क्वेश्चन का स्कोप वाइडेन न करें और चर्चा करें, तो मैं चर्चा के लिए तैयार हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, with regard to this incident, I would like to ask as to what action has been taken against the company, which has been mentioned here.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already told that the company has been blacklisted and a letter has been written to the Karnataka Government as well as the Rajasthan Government for taking action against them.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : मान्यवर, यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। बहन जी, अभी कुछ समय पहले आपने देखा होगा कि जब वेस्ट अफ्रीका में इबोला वायरस फैला था, तो लेबरर्स तो अनपढ़ हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर तो क्वालिफाइड डाक्टर्स को रोक लिया गया, उनके पासपोर्ट ले लिए गए।

यह जो समस्या है, जब तक ये जो रिक्रूटमेंट एजेंसीज हैं और जो एम्प्लायर्स हैं, अफ्रीका वाले केस में भी इंडियन एम्प्लायर्स थे ...

श्री सभापति : आप इसको उस डिस्कशन में उठाइए, which the hon. Minister has accepted.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर, मैं एक चीज़ नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ ...

श्री सभापति : यह सवाल में नहीं है। इस सवाल में अफ्रीका का जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : इसके ऊपर भी आप क्या कर रही हैं? इसके ऊपर तो तुरंत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। अफ्रीका में यह समस्या है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : मैं अफ्रीका के बारे में आपको बता दूँ कि वहाँ रिक्रूटमेंट एजेंट का मामला नहीं था। वे डाक्टर्स थे, जो वहाँ गए थे। चूँकि इबोला वायरस फैला, इसलिए वे वहाँ से वापस आना चाहते थे। वे 5 डाक्टर्स थे। कम्पनी क्या, वह हॉस्पिटल एक भारतीय का था, लेकिन उसमें भी तुरंत इंटरवीन करके पाँचों डाक्टर्स को मैंने वापस बुला लिया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 153. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Sorry, this is not the time for it. We are not discussing the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 153.

दिल्ली में बहुमंजिला भवनों की निर्माण नीति में परिवर्तन

***153. श्री परवेज़ हाशमी :** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बहुमंजिला भवनों की निर्माण नीतियों में कुछ परिवर्तन किए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) दिल्ली में बहुमंजिला भवन/सोसाइटी के लिए यथाप्रदत्त भूमि की न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम सीमा कितनी-कितनी है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या गांवों के लाल डोरा क्षेत्र में उपर्युक्त बहुमंजिला परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त छूट का प्रावधान किया गया है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी हां। दिनांक 04.03.2014 की अधिसूचना के तहत संशोधित दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान-2021 (एमपीडी-2021) में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि “सभी उपयोग जोनों में 15 मी. (स्टिल्ट के बिना) और 17.5 मी. (स्टिल्ट सहित) से अधिक ऊँचे भवनों को गगनचुंबी भवन माना जाएगा।” ऐसे भवनों की ऊँचाई और प्लॉट/भूमि के आकार एमपीडी-2021 में विभिन्न उपयोग परिसरों के लिए प्रावधान किए गए विकास नियंत्रण मानदण्डों द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Change in policy for construction of multi-storey building in Delhi

†*153. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made some new changes in policies for construction of multi-storey buildings in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the minimum and the maximum limit of land, as provided for multi-storey building/society in Delhi, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a provision for some additional relaxation for the construction of above said multi-storey projects in Lal Dora area of villages; the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Master Plan of Delhi-2021(MPD-2021) amendment *vide* Notification dated 04.03.2014 provides that “Buildings taller than 15 m (without stilt) and 17.5 M (including stilt) in all use zones will be considered as a High Rise Building”. The height of such buildings and the size of the plot/land shall be governed by the Development Control Norms as provided for different use premises in MPD-2021.

(c) No Sir.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसमें एक रिप्लाय दिया है कि मास्टर प्लान 2021, जिसका नोटिफिकेशन 4.3.2014 को हुआ, उसमें बिल्डिंग्स की हाइट को 15 मीटर से बढ़ा कर 17.5 मीटर कर दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

चाहता हूँ कि जो कॉलोनीज़ 20 साल पहले रेगुलराइज़ हो चुकी हैं, क्या वहाँ भी यह अप्लाई हो रहा है और उनके भी लेआउट प्लान्स एप्रूव हो रहे हैं या नहीं? अगर नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो उसकी वजह क्या है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have submitted in my written answer, the Master Plan of Delhi-2021 was notified in 2007, and, there is a provision for mid-term review. The review was done from 2012 onwards and the Committee headed by the Lieutenant Governor recommended certain changes in the Delhi Development Authority Act, which were notified on the said date in 2014.

With regard to the change that has been brought in it is about the height; I would say that a height of 15 meters is allowed. Now, it has been enhanced to 17.5 meters because of the stilt, which is for the parking, which are required very much in areas which are very congested or thickly populated, and, where people face such difficulties. That is why the Committee headed by the Lieutenant Governor has given that permission. With regard to the colonies which were there since last 20 years or 30 years, the hon. Member has asked whether this will apply to them or not. Once they are regularized, Sir, this will apply to them also.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: In this, I just want to tell the hon. Minister that their layout plans have not been sanctioned by the MCD or any authorized Department. They are not getting this opportunity and they are not getting this facility there. So, what will be the modalities and what will be the remedy for them?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very serious issue in Delhi. I totally agree with the hon. Member. The authorities are saying that your plan is first of all not approved. How can you have this facility of further enhancement of the height? That is the question. This question is related once we regularize all of them and individual notification` is issued. That has to be done. There is no other way. You cannot remove them after 20 years or 30 years. But certain regulations have to be made. That work is being undertaken by the DDA after the last Cabinet decision. The Municipal Councils of Delhi are also being consulted and then some way-out is being found.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ramdas Athawale. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति : आपके दो सवाल हो गए हैं।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: सर, मैं 20 साल पुरानी रेगुलराइज़्ड कॉलोनीज़ की बात कर रहा हूँ। जो रेगुलराइज़ होने वाली हैं, I am not talking about those colonies. Twenty years back *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मेरा पहला सवाल यह था कि जो कॉलोनीज 20 साल पहले रेगुलराइज्ड हो चुकी हैं, ये वहां उनके लिए क्यों नहीं apply हो रहा है और उसका reason क्या है? ये फेसिलिटी, जो कॉलोनीज 20 साल पहले रेगुलराइज्ड हो गयी हैं, उन्हें क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है? जो होनी हैं, उनके बारे में मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ।

I am not talking for the colonies which are going to be regularized in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: This is my first question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have to understand the distinction between regularized on paper and regularized as per the procedure. That is also a big problem in Delhi. The hon. Member is familiar with Delhi. So, it has to be done legally. Mere oral order will not suffice. That is why this distinction is coming. Even if they have been supposed to be regularized 20 years back, they have regularized on paper, but they have not regularized as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am examining that also, Sir. There is a peculiar situation in Delhi. People are suffering from it. That is why both the DDA and the MCDs are involved and we are discussing specific cases. Where such complaints are coming, they are being examined. We have to find a way-out for them because for no fault of their, they have been told they are regularized, but their plans are not approved and because their plans are not approved, this new regulation is not being accepted by them. So, we are trying to find a solution to this. I am already aware of this problem. I am thankful that the hon. Member has flagged this issue. It will receive further attention also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir, my second question is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your second question? आपका पहला क्वेश्चन हो गया है। आप दूसरों का हक मत मारिए। Please don't convert a question into a discussion. Please ask your question precisely and without a preliminary.

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, मेरा सेकंड सप्लीमेंट्री में छोटा सा प्रश्न है। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया कि विलेजज को कोई भी फेसिलिटी नहीं दी जा रही है या उनके लिए मास्टर प्लान में कोई नया प्रोवीजन नहीं किया गया है। सर, आज इन विलेजज के लोग 100-150-200 साल पहले से वहां रह रहे हैं और अब उनकी फेमिलीज बढ़ गयी हैं। वे अपना मकान बनाना चाहते हैं, उसकी हाइट

बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई remedy नहीं दी गयी है, कोई फेसिलिटी नहीं दी गयी है। तो क्या इस बारे में भी आप सोच रहे हैं या कुछ करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, as I have submitted earlier, whatever colonies are regularized, there will not be any problem for them. Colonies which are not regularized as per the rules, that is being examined. Unless you regularize them as per the rules, they cannot avail of this facility. There is a problem in that area and we are trying to address that.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सभापति महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी भी चाहिए और मैं उनसे प्रश्न पूछना भी चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली शहर में बहुत सारे स्लम्स हैं और आपने उन्हें प्लान में 15 मीटर से लेकर 17.5 मीटर तक ऊंचाई बढ़ाने की परमिशन दे दी है। सर, मुंबई शहर में भी बहुत सारे स्लम्स हैं और वहां स्लम रीडवलपमेंट अथोरिटी की स्कीम है कि स्लम में रहने वाले लोगों को फ्री ऑफ चार्ज 269 स्क्वायर फीट का मकान दिया जाता है। क्या उसी तरह की कोई स्कीम दिल्ली में लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है? अगर सरकार का ऐसा विचार न हो, तो भी विचार करके दिल्ली के स्लम में रहने वालों को फ्री ऑफ चार्ज मकान देने का निर्णय लेना चाहिए। तो मंत्री महोदय से मुझे यह जानकारी चाहिए कि स्लम में रहने वालों की किस तरह से मदद की जा सकती है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Member has given a suggestion. It is a fact that Slum Area Development Programme has made some progress in Mumbai. It did not make enough progress in Delhi. The reason being, Sir, first of all, we have to talk to the people who are living in those slums and they must all come to an agreement. Then, they must choose a builder or a developer, whatever it is. Sir, to collect all of them together, make them to agree for a particular developer or a promoter is not an easy task. In Mumbai, it happened. But I do not want to make any negative comment; it happened for some other reasons. Some people, who have got all the capacity, could mobilise these people. In Delhi, that aspect is also being examined. So far, we have not met with enough success with regard to Slum Rehabilitation Programme. At least, the authorities themselves have to take up this Programme but the people who are living there, are not ready to go to any other place. Unless they move out for the time being, you cannot develop that area and then you can bring them here. What is happening with regard to private developers is, Sir, private developers are shifting them to some other area as a transit stay and construct the building and then bringing them back here and allotting them. There has to be that much of confidence.

Here, the people are not willing to leave because they are afraid the moment they leave the place, they will lose the right over that land; that is the apprehension. For that, Governmental agencies are not able to really convince them. In certain areas, we have

developed also but people are not willing to go to far away places. They want residential housing places where they are living as of now. There is a practical difficulty and the Delhi Development Authority has been given certain examples of Maharashtra Model, Mumbai Model and also other models which are even the Tamil Nadu models also. But, so far, there is not much progress in this regard. I take note of the hon. Member's intention and the question and try to pursue it further.

Environment clearance to projects

*154. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of environmental clearances issued to various private projects in the country since June, 2014 to February, 2015, State-wise; and

(b) the details of proposals for environmental clearances pending with the Ministry for various projects as on date, State-wise?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry has issued environment clearance to 185 private projects of various sectors in the country since June, 2014 to February, 2015; whereas, 644 projects (both public and private) are at various stages of consideration. The State-wise details of the projects granted Environment Clearance and pending for Environment Clearance are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Statement-I

*Status of Environmental Clearance of projects between 1st June, 2014
to 28th February, 2015*

Sl. No.	State	EC Issued from June 2014 to Feb, 2015	EC pending as on date (Public+Private)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	23

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	12
4.	Assam	0	3
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	15
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	13
10.	Goa	1	0
11.	Gujarat	40	61
12.	Haryana	1	15
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2
15.	Jharkhand	6	15
16.	Karnataka	13	36
17.	Kerala	2	23
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14	12
19.	Maharashtra	15	207
20.	Manipur	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	1
22.	Mizoram	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0
24.	Odisha	8	36
25.	Puducherry	0	1
26.	Punjab	4	23
27.	Rajasthan	15	53
28.	Tamil Nadu	6	24
29.	Telangana	1	19

1	2	3	4
30	Tripura	0	0
31.	Uttarakhand	0	8
32.	Uttar Pradesh	6	13
33.	West Bengal	7	14
34.	Sikkim	1	1
35.	Others	0	0
TOTAL		185	644

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि जब से ये सरकार में आए हैं, कितनी जल्दी क्लीयरेन्स दे रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा था कि अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों को बुलाकर, आपस में बैठाकर हम क्लीयरेन्स ज्यादा जल्दी देने का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो क्लीयरेन्स मिल रही है, उसके बाद एक सुपर मिनिस्ट्री है एनजीटी, जो हरेक को बुलाकर पूछती है कि आपने यह काम कैसे किया? अभी नोएडा का उदाहरण आपके सामने है, उसके बाद यमुना की सफाई का मामला है। मुझे आश्चर्य है, अभी जैसा कुछ दिन पहले समाचार-पत्रों में मैंने पढ़ा।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सभापति जी, मैं पहली बार प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ, मैं इसमें आपका संरक्षण चाहूंगा। मैं कह रहा था कि रेलवे मंत्रालय को बुलाया और कहा कि रेलवे की सफाई के बारे में बताइए कि रेलवे में सफाइयां क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय जो क्लीयरेन्स दे रहा है, चाहे प्राइवेट कंपनी हो या गवर्नमेंट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हो, जिसको क्लीयरेन्स मिल रही है, उसके बाद उसे एनजीटी बुलाता है, तो उस क्लीयरेन्स का क्या फायदा है? इस तरह फिर वे लटक जाएंगे। एनजीटी को जो इतना बड़ा महत्व दे दिया गया है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में कुछ करने जा रहे हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: माननीय सभापति जी, पहले तो यह कहना चाहिए कि एक प्रक्रिया के तहत आम तौर पर पर्यावरण की किसी भी शर्त के साथ समझौता न करते हुए ही एप्रूवल दी जाती हैं। आपको पता ही है कि एक्सपर्ट एग्राइजल कमेटी पहले एप्लीकेशन को देखकर उसका टीओआर तय करती है, फिर एक इम्पेक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट बनती है, जो प्रोजेक्ट प्रोपोनेंट बनाता है फिर उसका ड्राफ्ट आता है। उसके बाद पब्लिक हीयरिंग होती है और फिर फायनल इम्पेक्ट असेसमेंट तैयार होता है। उसके बाद एक्सपर्ट एग्राइजल कमेटी, जो एक तरह से बहुत ही इंडिपेंडेंटली फंक्शन करने वाली कमेटी है, वहां उस कमेटी में आता है। सभापति महोदय, उसके एप्रूवल के बाद और सारी कंडीशंस

लगाने के बाद यह मिनिस्ट्री में आता है और फिर चार स्तरों पर उसकी जांच-पड़ताल कर के उसे एप्रूवल मिलता है। इसमें आपने एन.जी.टी. के बारे में जो सवाल किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एन.जी.टी. एक अलग कानून के तहत बना है। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह भी लाना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में पूर्व कैबिनेट सचिव, श्री टी.एस.आर. सुब्रह्मण्यम् की अध्यक्षता में हमने एक हाई लेवल कमेटी बनाई थी। उन्होंने फर्स्ट अपील का सुझाव दिया था। अभी क्या होता है कि there is no system within the Ministry of first appeal and therefore people go to NGT, courts and various forums. इसलिए उन्होंने फर्स्ट अपील का सुझाव दिया है। वह consideration में है और अभी उस पर निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question please.

श्री नीरज शेखर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं वही जानना चाहता था कि उसमें कुछ करेंगे या नहीं?

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने श्री टी.एस.आर. सुब्रह्मण्यम् की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित की थी। उस कमेटी ने 55 सुझाव दिए थे। उनमें से एक सुझाव था कि एक National Environment Management Authority बनाई जाए और उसी कमेटी का दूसरा सुझाव था कि एक State Environment Management Authority भी बनाई जाए। मैं मानता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। केन्द्र सरकार भी चाहती है कि कुछ काम राज्यों को दिया जाए, ताकि वे भी इस बारे में कुछ करें। मेरा यह मानना है कि राज्य भी जानते हैं कि पर्यावरण के मामले में उनके लिए क्या अच्छा है और क्या नहीं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों को Environmental Clearance का अधिकार देने के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: माननीय सभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। इसमें तो NEMA और SEMA ये दो बड़े सुझाव हैं। जिन पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैंने सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है। अनेक राज्यों से उसके उपर टिप्पणियां आई हैं। अब 6 और 7 अप्रैल, 2015 को जब इसकी कॉन्फ्रेंस होगी, तो सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री और पर्यावरण मंत्री आएंगे, तब पता लगेगा कि इस बारे में उनकी क्या राय है। वह consultation का एक आखिरी पायदान होगा और उसके बाद लॉ में क्या बदलाव करने हैं, इसके बारे में प्रारूप तैयार होगा और फिर समय पर आपके सामने आएगा।

महोदय, जहां तक राज्यों को देने की बात है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई उद्योग लगता है, तो वह रोजगार पैदा करता है, उसमें निवेश होता है और उससे उस एरिया का विकास होता है, लेकिन उसमें पर्यावरण को हावी नहीं होना चाहिए, यह देखने की बात है। इसलिए यह प्रक्रिया ठीक तरीके से हो और उसमें विलम्ब न हो, यह मुद्दा है। विलम्ब टालने के लिए हमने बहुत सारे अधिकार राज्यों को दे दिए हैं। जैसे जंगल से गुजरने वाले linear projects हैं, रेल है, सड़क है, इरिगेशन की केनाल है, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की केनाल है, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स हैं, पाइपलाइन्स आदि के लिए भी इतनी लम्बी प्रक्रिया थी कि उसमें बहुत ज्यादा समय निकल जाता था और प्रोजेक्ट की कास्ट बहुत बढ़ जाती

थी। अब पर्यावरण की किसी भी शर्त के साथ समझौता न करते हुए भी, यह प्रक्रिया अब Regional Committees को, forest diversion और linear के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड गाइडलाइन बनाकर हमने दी है। रीजनल कमिटीज में भी स्टेट्स भागीदार बनी हैं। उनके अधिकारी उसमें सदस्य होते हैं। इस प्रकार हमने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राज्यों को अधिकार दिए हैं और कुछ चीजें तो हमने प्रोसेस में ऐसी की हैं कि ये जनरल कंडीशन्स, जो प्रोटेक्टेड एरियाज होते हैं, उनमें 10 किलो मीटर के दायरे में अगर प्रोजेक्ट लगाना है, तो बहुत दिक्कत होती थी। इस बारे में कोर्ट ने भी क्लीयर किया है कि 5 से 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में अब राज्य परमीशन देंगे। हमने यह अधिकार राज्यों को दिया है। इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट, जो 2000 हेक्टेयर तक हैं, उन्हें इससे रिएग्जम्ट किया है, क्योंकि यह किसानों के फायदे का है। बायोमास थर्मल प्लांट 15 मेगावाट तक के किए हैं। इस प्रकार ऐसे बहुत सारे कार्य हैं। मैं इन कदमों के बारे में आपको सूचित भी करूंगा। जो Mineral Beneficiation Project हैं, उनकी भी उसमें कैपेसिटी बढ़ाई है। इस प्रकार बहुत सारी प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण का प्रयास लगातार चल रहा है, जिनमें राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार डेलीगेट कर रहे हैं, ताकि ये प्रक्रियाएं ठीक हों।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the Minister has said that 644 projects – both public and private – are at various stages of consideration. I would like to specially know as to how many public projects are still pending and why all these projects are pending. What are the reasons?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इसमें एक बात बताने की जरूरत है कि 2012 में 101 public utilities के प्रोजेक्ट्स एप्रूव हुए थे। 2013 से जून, 2014 तक 85 प्रोजेक्ट्स एप्रूव हुए थे और अभी पिछले नौ महीनों में 141 public utilities projects यानी पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स को पर्यावरण शर्तों के साथ एप्रूवल दिया गया है, मंजूरी दी गई है। अब जो 640 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे प्रोसेस में हैं। हमने नौ महीने पहले ऑनलाइन की प्रक्रिया शुरू की और ऑनलाइन का फायदा यह हुआ है कि हर public proponent, चाहे पब्लिक हो या प्राइवेट हो, वह ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन करता है, उसमें समय बचता है, इसलिए अब उसका भी हम स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन कर रहे हैं कि टीओआर का स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन करके जिसको साठ दिन लगते थे, उसको ज़ीरो दिन लगेंगे। उसको एक दिन भी नहीं लगेगा क्योंकि सारी स्टैंडर्ड कंडीशन्स होंगी, तो अगर आप ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन में डालोगे, तो your application goes to the second stage. सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा यह है कि ऑनलाइन के कारण फाइल की मूवमेंट कहां है, वह देखी जा सकती है। So any project proponent from his office can see and track the movement of the file. यह जबर्दस्त empowerment है। ऑनलाइन करके पारदर्शिता करने का जो सारा प्रयास है, उससे यह फायदा मिला है। इसलिए अब समयबद्ध तरीके से हम इसको भी ट्रैक कर रहे हैं कि तीन-चार Expert Appraisal Committees... इंडस्ट्री और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में, जहां ज्यादा मामले लंबित हैं, उनके लिए हम तीन अतिरिक्त Expert Appraisal Committees बना रहे हैं, ताकि काम का विभाजन हो और यह जल्दी ही प्रोसेस होगा।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, though my question is exactly not connected with the private projects and the State-wise details that you have given, but it is connected with climate change which is an essential part. Of late, like few years from here, we have been seeing that there are incessant rains in some parts of the country and, at the same time, there are severe droughts in other parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to the question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I am only asking the question. This has very badly affected the farming communities' life. That has become miserable. Because of that, the agricultural output has been affected and the overall growth has also decelerated. That has affected the overall economy. The climate change in my State of Maharashtra and other States also has really affected the economy very badly and this has proved to be a dent on the Indian economy. So, may I know what concrete steps are being taken to tackle this issue which has become very important?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the part that relates to the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir. The issue is, yes, the challenge of climate change is real and we have to tackle it more effectively and therefore we are revising the pollution norms of nearly 34 sectors. We have done brainstorming on all those sectors where we can make it more stringent. Already the cement industries' pollution norms have been made more stringent. We have identified 17 critically-polluting industrial sectors in which there are more than 3,000 industries on which we have mandated them that they should put 24x7 pollution monitoring devices on their effluent discharge point and on their chimneys. So, we can go to the next phase of better pollution management, and, more importantly, as you are saying, the approval process and the growth and sustainable development is our target. Therefore, development, without destruction, is the mission of the Ministry and on that path we are ensuring that we do approvals early with the motive of sustainable development.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per this answer, the Minister did a wonderful job. Within six months, he has cleared 185 projects. But I think, *de facto*, he has declared a war on environment. Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has compromised any of the existing provisions as the media reports that 'there is removal of the need for Gram Sabha's consent for mineral projects and also removal of the public hearing consent for the coal mines which has a capacity of less than 16 million tonnes.' Sir, in the answer to the supplementary question, the Minister has mentioned about the critically polluted areas.

But, it is reported that this Ministry has lifted the moratorium on some critically polluted areas. Has the Government lifted the moratorium on any of the critically polluted areas or has it given this type of a relaxation? If so, whether the Government has conducted any scientific study for giving this relaxation? If so, whether there are any independent members.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, in all expert panels, there are many independent members. They are renowned scientists and experts in their respective fields. We definitely take consultation from many Non-Governmental Organisations also which are working in this field. The issue is that we have not diluted any norms. We have not done away with public hearing. Wherever it is absolutely necessary, it is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not changed. That is what I am saying. You can send me a letter and I will tell you where and in what conditions, it is done. There is no relaxation. Public hearing is a part of this important process. ...*(Interruptions)*... For coal, for power... *(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was raised because as you know, we are importing coal of ₹1,20,000 crore for the last 3-4 years continuously. We must stop it. We are sitting on coal deposits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, from a small capacity increase to the existing units by observing all environmental conditions only it is granted. Nothing more has been diluted. Let me be very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Constitutional provisions for Scheduled Areas are being violated. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Scheduled Areas, it is mandatory. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is very relevant to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, you know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act are being violated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Public hearings are not being done. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Tribal Ministry is objecting to the guidelines.

...(Interruptions)...Can the Ministry of Environment and Forest overrule the Indian Constitution? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, that's not true.

PPP model for pollution management

*155. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the United States proposition to monitor air quality in the country;

(b) if so, the details of Government intervention in monitoring air pollution and checking the pollution levels in all metropolitan cities in the country;

(c) the details of the proposed plan along with amount earmarked or sanctioned for the aforementioned plan; and

(d) whether Government is proposing a Public Private Partnership model for traffic and industry pollution management plans and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Neither external help is required to monitor air quality in the country nor, there is a proposal of the United States of America pending with the Government. The ambient air quality is regularly monitored under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The data so generated is collated, compiled and analysed by CPCB. Out of 46 metropolitan cities, there are 189 stations in 44 cities monitored under NAMP. A total of 48 continuous stations are operated in 16 metro cities by concerned SPCBs/ PCCs and CPCB.

(c) Amounts of ₹ 10.89 Crores, ₹ 7.25 Crores and ₹ 7.92 Crores (approx) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively have been spent to maintain NAMP stations in the country by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) Pollution management in an industry is the responsibility of the owners. There is no proposal of public private partnership model for traffic and industry pollution management with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that during the recent visit of President Barack Obama to India, his life expectancy was cut by six hours. An average MP attending the Parliament in 2015 is losing one month each here due to air pollution. Irrespective of whether any citizen of Delhi smokes or not, the pollution level is equivalent to smoking 10 cigarettes a day. Also, the Centre for Science and Environment has said that the air pollution level is much higher than monitored. Is he aware of all these facts and is doing anything to remedy them?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है क्योंकि दिल्ली में, हम सब यहां रहते भी हैं और बहुत सारी बार आते हैं — केवल हम यहां आते हैं इसलिए नहीं बल्कि यहां की दो करोड़ जनता है, इसलिए यहां पर हवा का प्रदूषण निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है। मैं मोटे तौर पर यह कहूंगा कि जो पॉल्यूशन की मात्रा होनी चाहिए या जो ठीक है, यह उससे कम से कम तीन गुणा ज्यादा है, यह फैक्ट है। कुछ पेपर्स में या कुछ समाचारों में आता है - कहीं एक जगह लोग लगाते हैं, तो वहां पर वह चार गुणा दिखता है, लेकिन उससे फर्क नहीं पड़ता, तीन गुणा ज्यादा खतरनाक है या चार गुणा ज्यादा खतरनाक है, उस विवाद में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। What I am saying is that air in Delhi is really a problem. Therefore, what we have done in the last 4 months is that we have taken three meetings with the Delhi Government officials and the Delhi Government. Now, it is decided that short-term measures may be implemented like effective implementation and tightening of PUC norms for all vehicles. Then, there is the other norm of prohibiting non-destined vehicles to enter Delhi. Then, infrastructure arrangements like checking overloaded vehicles, parking policy, introduction of Euro V norms which the Ministry is considering, whether that can be leap-frogged, promotion of battery operated vehicles, increasing number of passengers using Metro, illegal burning of garbage/horticulture waste, converting horticulture waste to RDF, mechanical sweeping on main roads to suppress dust because dust is also a big problem in Delhi, Action Plan to Green Delhi and setting up of air quality monitoring stations in NCR are there. Today, we have 19 stations, but we want to increase it. Long term measures to reduce air pollution are: Prohibiting non-destined vehicles to enter Delhi, Long term plan भी पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का

और बाकी सबका है। Then, amendment of CMV Rule and setting up of electric crematoriums. Now, we have asked the Delhi Government to set up electric crematoriums. We have asked Delhi Government to come up with implementation action plan by 31st March, with time lines for these programmes. I think that is a concrete step. We must address this. This is the most serious issue; and there are 66 cities. State capitals plus 44 million plus cities. We want to take up those cities for maintaining air quality. This is very important. Therefore, we are taking action in all one plus million cities, and State capitals also.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has stated out of 46 metropolitan cities, there are 189 stations in 44 cities which are being monitored. The reply also says that the data so generated is collated, compiled and analysed. I want to know from the Minister why this data is not shared with the public. Why is this data not on the Central Pollution Control Board website? Why are there no benchmarks released so that laggards could be punished and good people could be encouraged to do better?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member has raised a right question. I am one with him. We are increasing our air monitoring system. Today, it is only 2.5 particulate matter which is being counted on this. We want to increase it to six different parameters, PM 2.5, PM 10, SO₂, NO₂, CO, Ozone, Ammonia and Lead. All will be monitored. There will be a constant air quality monitoring system which we are going to launch on 6th April. That will give a description of air quality in any city for any particular station or location with one number, one code, one colour. So, it will create an awareness among the people. We also want to launch a public campaign because he has asked about the public participation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His question is : why is this not being shared with the public?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is what I am saying. We are now putting more stations. The information will be shared on the website also. That is a suggestion for action. It is a good suggestion. We will definitely take it to the people. The information will be made available to the public.

श्री अजय संचेती: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो चार-पांच एजेंसीज़ एयर पॉल्यूशन को मैनेज कर रही हैं, are they fully equipped with the best of the equipment as per the world standards या इन पांचों की रिपोर्ट्स अलग-अलग आती हैं और फिर compile करने के बाद में कुछ और दिया जाता है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इसीलिए पांचों एजेंसीज़ की जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, they are from the Ministry of Earth Science. Many other renowned institutions are doing it.

It is not as if somebody is doing it. और केवल एक जगह, आईटीओ पर लगाएंगे, एक घंटे का देखेंगे और उस पर कुछ बोलेंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। It is a comprehensive exercise. But, yes, we will have more interaction with the people, and, at the same time, more stations in all such metro cities, and one million plus cities will be installed, because fresh air is our birth right. To that end we want to launch a public awareness campaign of “Fresh air is my birth right.” We have also designed ten point programme. We will launch it in the month of April.

श्री संजीव कुमार: सभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड से आता हूँ और वहां से कोयला, तांबा और दूसरे मिनरल्स निकालने के प्रोसेस में पूरा पूर्वांचल पॉल्यूशन की चपेट में रहता है। इस प्रोसेस में लोगों को कैंसर, टीबी और अस्थमा की बीमारी होती है। हम लोगों को जितनी royalty कोयले के खनन या मिनरल्स के खनन से मिलती है, हम उतनी ही राशि इलाज पर खर्च कर देते हैं। मेरा आप से यह प्रश्न है कि क्या आप झारखंड के कोयलांचल में पॉल्यूशन के कंट्रोल को उपयुक्त लेवल पर रखने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : झारखंड और ओडिशा में माइनिंग्स से जो प्रदूषण होता है, उसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी बहुत चर्चा हुई है। हमने जगह-जगह carrying capacity की studies की हैं और carrying capacity से ज्यादा कहीं न जाए और जो best practices हैं, best technologies हैं, उनका उपयोग करके प्रदूषण कम हो, ताकि लोगों को हानि न हो, यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है। हम हर विषय में इसका रिविजन कर रहे हैं for guidelines and for setting up higher standards of pollution control.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहां से ‘केसरी’ पत्रकार लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक आते थे, हमारे पर्यावरण मंत्री जी भी वहीं से आते हैं। उन्होंने अपने ‘केसरी’ अखबार में यह प्रकाशित किया कि सुरक्षित पर्यावरण और शुद्ध हवा हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। And my supplementary emanates from question (d), that is, pollution management. Fresh air is our birthright and the ozone is in deep danger. Though the developed nations are emitting highly dangerous gases, India is not much behind that. Considering these factors, his answer is that the pollution management is the responsibility of the owners. Sir, the Central and State Pollution Control Boards are in disarray. There are...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. I am coming to that. The models

to check pollution through Pollution Control Boards are still obsolete. They are yet to be updated with modern advanced technologies. Is the Environment Ministry looking at ways to upgrade the mechanism to check air pollution throughout the country?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is again a suggestion for action. But, importantly, we want to monitor air quality, and air quality is a product of overall pollution control measures taken across sectors. Those measures, as I told you, are being reviewed and are being upgraded so that more stringent norms will give clean air and there will be less and less pollution.

PPP initiatives for waste management

*156. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan for public private partnership initiatives for waste management, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the proposed fund allocated towards the same; and
- (c) the incentives offered to boost the investment from private sectors and the steps to make this proposal energy efficient?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes. Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. Solid Waste Management is one of the eligible components under SBM. Under SBM, Solid Waste Management projects are eligible for grant/viability gap funding up to 20% of total project cost from Government of India. The balance funding will come from various other sources such as State Government, Urban Local Body, Private Sector.

The estimated cost of implementation of SBM is ₹ 62,009 crore. The Government of India share as per approved funding pattern is ₹ 14,623 crore.

During the current year (2014-15), a total of ₹ 459.93 crore has been released to various States under SBM. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Statement-I*Funds released under SBM as on 9th March, 2015*

(₹ in crores)	
State/UT	Total
Maharashtra	135.00
Gujarat	40.95
Madhya Pradesh	18.81
Chhattisgarh	30.79
Bihar	37.72
West Bengal	64.01
Odisha	1.43
Manipur	11.21
Andhra Pradesh	40.00
Karnataka	80.01
TOTAL	459.93

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, as you know, India is urbanizing very rapidly, not just big cities but every taluka and district headquarter. Unfortunately, this is happening without adequate attention to waste management. Urban Centres simply shift their wastes to outskirts where some poor villagers have to deal with health and environmental consequences of the wastes in their backyards. Municipal Governments, across the country, have failed to address this challenge in a pro-active and an effective manner. This has become a national problem and, therefore, it is imperative that the Urban Development Ministry takes a pro-active role in addressing this challenge. Now the Minister has pointed out, in his reply, that they have launched Swachh Bharat Mission and that they are putting money to match private as well as municipal funds in this direction. But just throwing money behind or at these problems is not going to make it go away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the question is this. There are other countries, -- there are international companies that have the expertise -- which have dealt with this problem before. What measures is the Government taking to invite international expertise

and to have state-of-the-art technology so that we do not repeat the mistakes of other countries in terms of waste management.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, it is a very good question. I wish to tell the hon. Member that it is indeed a very important problem that our country is facing and, I think, the very reason for our Prime Minister stressing on the Swachh Bharat Mission is to achieve the goal that has, probably, not been up to the mark in the last few years. Let me tell you that the Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission on the 2nd October, as you all know, with the target of making the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. Now, that is a very challenging target. But the Government is very, very serious in making every party responsible, including State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and the private sector, so as to ensure that State Governments and Urban Local Bodies can, actually, be a part of and can complement the initiative of the Central Government. Solid Waste Management is the most important and eligible component under the Swachh Bharat Mission and these projects are eligible for grant, viability gap funding up to 20 per cent of total project cost from the Government of India. The balance funding will come from other sources such as the State Government, the urban local bodies, and as you rightly said, very importantly the private sector. So the Government is actively looking at engaging the private sector in helping achieve that Mission of 'Clean India' by 2019. Let me tell you that the estimated cost of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission is about ₹ 62,009 crores and the Government of India share, as per approved funding, is about ₹14,623 crores. So we are definitely, actively engaging private parties, private sectors to ensure that the rest of the thing is in place and we can approach the entire Swachh Bharat Mission problem, as you said, in a holistic manner.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, my first question was about international best practices and international companies. That has not got addressed. Let me now come to another human aspect of waste management. India traditionally had rag pickers, scavengers - poorest of the poor - who work in the domain of waste management. As we bring in private players, as we bring in these kinds of Swachh Bharat Missions, what is the Government doing to ensure that these poor people do not lose their livelihood? Have they been trained and re-trained to be part of these new waste management initiatives? And can you ensure that these poorest of the poor are not left in the lurch after these initiatives as we go towards cleaning up our cities?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, the most important segment of any mission is to create awareness. As you know, in the recent, several Censuses and surveys we have found out that it is most important to make India clean by 2019. A dream of our hon.

Prime Minister is to create awareness among the people where they can use the facilities that are given to them. In spite of providing a lot of facilities to the poor, most are still not willing to go to the public toilets to use them in a manner that is to be desired to make India clean. So advisories have been sent to States.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: His answer is not related to the question. He has not responded to about the toilets. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the garbage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: I am coming to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a major challenge before the country and you know the urban local self-governance is with the local bodies in the State. The Centre supplements it. As per the first part of the first question, with regard to the international experience and expertise and technology, the Government is holding consultations with all the experts in this field and the Government, in principle, has decided to allow public-private partnership in order to engage them also into these activities. Sir, in the Solid Waste Management, waste to energy is one aspect and waste to compost is another aspect. But this experiment, so far, in our country has not met with the desired success. I do admit and share the concern of the hon. Member. We are now analyzing the good practices and experience of the so-called developed countries and trying to emulate some of those examples and there are certain good examples within the country also. At the end of the day, finally the organization which has to choose them is a local body. Centre can only recommend them. Centre can only give them a helping hand. Centre can give them Viability Gap Fund. That is what has been explained. But with regard to taking up a particular project, at the end of the day the urban local body has to take a call. The State and the Centre can guide them to that extent. Sir, the municipalities are being strengthened by explaining them better practices around the globe, around the country also and then we are also allowing them to have partnership with NGOs. Some of the NGOs are doing good work. Their experience can also be taken and for capacity building also the Centre is funding the urban local bodies. These are the three aspects, Sir, and, from time to time whatever good practices come to our notice or success stories come to our notice, we will always be giving advisory to the States and to the local bodies so as to sensitise them about the facilities that are available in other parts of the State or the country.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, according to the statistics...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Projects of CSIR for common people**

*157. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken up many research projects for new invention in various fields for the benefit of the common people during the last three years; and

(b) the details of invention projects by CSIR particularly in Maharashtra during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing the Science and Technology knowledge base needed for the benefit of the common people. The efforts are focused at bringing in desired Science and Technology interventions for improving the quality of life, removing drudgery and augmenting income of the people.

CSIR has developed technologies for : food and food processing; water; healthcare; building and construction; environment and sanitation; rural roads; cultivation and processing economic plants; farm machinery; leather; pottery; etc. The technologies developed have been gainfully utilized in several states and contributed for improving quality of life and economic growth of common people.

CSIR has developed a number of technologies on water, ranging from source finding to mapping of water resources, from quality assessment to enhancing potability of water and from recycling to waste water treatment. The technology for community scale RO desalination plants has been developed. The RO plants in various States (Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, West Bengal, Gujarat etc.) have been set up based on the technology. Further, technology for arsenic removal from water has been developed and based on the same common people have benefited in the State of West Bengal. Also high flux hollow fibre membrane based technology for water disinfection and purification at affordable cost has been developed and is being used at commercial level.

CSIR has developed Krishi Shakti, a small range (11.2 hp) diesel engine tractor. The technology of the same has been transferred and manufacturing has been initiated in West Bengal. The tractor was launched in Delhi on 20th November 2014. During the launch five tractors were handed over to farmers. The Krishi Shakti has enabled farmers with

small land holdings for effective tilling.

A cost effective and efficient anti tarnishing lacquer has been developed for brasswares, helping the Moradabad brass cluster. The developed lacquer is very efficient to prevent tarnishing for long durations. Also, energy efficient brass melting furnace has been developed which is smoke-free coal furnace, handles more charge (brass melt), reduces gas emission and pollution by 80% and consumes 20% less coal. It is user friendly as artisans can adopt this furnace without changing their current practices and like the present furnace, this modified version can also be repaired by the artisans. The knowhow has been transferred for commercial use.

CSIR has developed an indigenous substitute of Ukraine clay in granite ceramic tiles which has reduced the Ukraine clay requirement from 20% to about 1%, reducing thus the foreign material import and associated costs. This has made major economic difference and benefited small and medium scale enterprises in Gujarat.

A food processing unit has been set up at CSIR-Centre for High Altitude Biology (CSIR-CeHAB) in the remote tribal region of Lahaul and Spiti. A brining unit has been designed and prototype developed for the preservation of locally and abundantly produced peas and cauliflowers. The knowhow was showcased at the District-level Tribal Fair at Keylong and training organized for the benefit of progressive farmers in the area of food and food processing: making novel products from Buckwheat; and also brining of the peas which is a major crop.

CSIR has worked with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for the development of highly priced rice variety, Samba Mahsuri, resistant to the serious Bacterial Blight (BB) disease. This new variety called, improved Samba Mahsuri has been released for commercial cultivation and is being very much appreciated by farmers growing rice.

A novel variety of Ashwagandha with high root yield of 15 quintal/hectare has been developed and released to farmers which would help farmers with more earnings. The Ashwagandha has useful applications in pharma applications as anti-inflammatory, anti-stroke and anti-arthritis drug adjuvant.

The people of North East India make a number of leather products but they were unable to reach the market and earn desired profit due to lack of aesthetic appeal and standardisation. There was a need to transform this knowledge into wealth by increasing the value of the products without losing its real essence. CSIR carried out a comprehensive

survey in the north eastern region. Based on the inputs from the survey, new ranges of products were developed. The handbags are crafted and designed with the ethnic materials of the north east and the inspirations are derived from Ornaments, Dresses and Artefacts adorned by tribal folks of the north east India. The products were displayed in various national/ international fairs and have attracted many enquiries. This has benefited the women entrepreneurs of North Eastern region.

CSIR has set up post-harvest centres in Mizoram (Aizawl) and Arunachal Pradesh (Pashighat). These centres are focused at helping the local farmers in the region for value addition to their agricultural produce. The centres house technology for high efficiency drying and processing of ginger, cardamom, turmeric, chillies etc. The farmers are able to sell their produce at 20 – 25% higher price to the processing centres set up. The CSIR Post Harvest Technology Centres would generate direct employment to about 300 people.

CSIR has introduced and commercialized Lilium cultivation in Lahaul and Spiti region of Himachal Pradesh. The laboratory has played a catalytic role in the promotion of commercial floriculture in Himachal Pradesh. The transfer of agro technology of Lilium in the region was realized by the flower growers through sale of cut flowers at Delhi flower market. Over 3000 farmers are engaged in floriculture in Himachal Pradesh.

Knowhow for economically valuable cultivation for the seaweed *Kappaphys alvarezii* have been developed. This seaweed is being commercially cultivated by >800 SHGs in Tamil Nadu. Each member involved in seaweed cultivation is earning on an average ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of 8 months in a year. The seaweed also yields bioenergy products along with co-generation of bio-fertilizer.

CSIR has been adopting villages to promote employment generation and income augmentation. It has thus catalyzed commercial cultivation of Geranium in Uttarakhand and Lavender in Jammu and Kashmir through community participation. In these end to end missions, farmers have been trained not only for cultivation of Geranium and Lavender but also for extraction of oil, augmenting thus their income. Likewise CSIR efforts through development of niche Mentha varieties and their propagation for mass cultivation are noteworthy. The efforts have led to economic growth and have enabled India to acquire a world leadership position in Menthol mint oil production and export.

CSIR efforts for socio-economic development had led to: empowering people of the Kashmir Valley through creation of aromatic industry; development of bio-inoculants for enhancing plant productivity and its dissemination to the farmers in Uttar

Pradesh in the partnership with the State Government on a very large scale and it has enhanced agriculture productivity; and development of mushroom technology, its transfer and training which has benefited economically the rural women in North East States.

CSIR has been contributing in the area of healthcare. Some recently developed technologies/interventions benefiting the common people include: Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Risorine (a cost effective bioavailability enhanced anti-tuberculosis drug); Battery operated hand-held MicroPCR (towards affordable and point of care disease diagnostics for Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Hepatitis B and H1N1); nonClonable ID technology for medical product authentication; Diagnostic system for affordable, point of need testing to manage HIV and TB; Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases; and eHealth Center (eHC, a platform for the fourth paradigm of science, data-intensive discovery, while bringing affordable healthcare services to the doorstep of people).

CSIR has played a major role in protecting the traditional knowledge by creating a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The TKDL contains information in 5 international languages, *i.e.* English, Japanese, Spanish, French and German concerning 2.93 lakh medicinal formulations in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Through the TKDL access agreement concluded with European Patent Office (EPO, 34 Member States), US Patent and Trade Mark Office (USPTO), Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), IP Australia, Japan Patent Office (JPO), United Kingdom Patent and Trademark Office (UKPTO) and German Patent Office (GPO) examiners of these offices can utilize TKDL for search and examination of Intellectual Property applications filed but cannot make any third party disclosure. TKDL is recognized globally as a model for protection of traditional knowledge.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra, the focus of Research and Development is on: sustainable energy solutions; specialty chemicals; smart and functional materials; ecology and environment; affordable healthcare; enhancing potability of water; and Intellectual Property and related Informatics. The knowledgebase developed by the constituent CSIR laboratories across the country are utilizable by Maharashtra State as well. In addition, the CSIR laboratories in Maharashtra are pursuing committed efforts towards achieving scientific and technological excellence in the identified domains, and have taken into account the region-specific requirements as well. The projects carried out in recent past and some on-going projects of the Twelfth Five Year Plan are as follows:

Sl.No.	Project Title	Brief Information
Projects carried out in recent past		
1.	Recovery of bio-flavours from damaged cut fruits and biomass	Developed process for recovery of essential oils from waste citrus fruits and peel wastes suitable for rural people and technology transferred to 4 entrepreneurs
2.	Control of Indoor Air Pollution in Rural Areas	A cook-stove prototype for rural domestic applications has been developed. The stove is to improve the cooking conditions and also help in improving cooking efficiency
3.	Development of appropriate technology/techniques and demonstrations for improving rural tanning	An improved technique for tanning was demonstrated to artisans in Maharashtra
4.	Development/Demonstration of technologies for strengthening rural leather footwear sector	Developed innovative material for Kolhapuri footwear in place of bag tanned leather and engineered Kolhapuri bottom preparation for enhanced productivity. Utilized discarded leather scraps from shoe industry for fabrication. The technology has resulted in additional income generation for the artisans
5.	Non-Invasive Pulse Monitoring Device for Quick Diagnostics	Developed a prototype of an easy-to-use, portable embedded gadget to acquire and store the pulse. The system is directly connected to the database on centralized server. The hardware technology for the pulse-based diagnosis is ready and can be easily productized

Ongoing Twelfth Five Year Plan Projects

1.	Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming materials challenges in PEMFC towards generation, separation, storage and conversion of hydrogen	Being carried out by CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune
2.	Innovate, develop and up-scale modular, agile, intensified and continuous processes and plants	
3.	Catalysts for Specialty Chemicals	
4.	Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection	
5.	Creating intellectual property and capabilities for the development of improved security features and substrates for the Indian currency note	
6.	A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics	
7.	Centre for Surface and Interface Science Research	
8.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Centre for Advanced Research	
9.	National Repository of Molecules	
10.	Up gradation of Facilities/National Repository of Molecules and National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms Resource Centre	
11.	Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management	Being carried out by CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur

Sl.No.	Project Title	Brief Information
12.	National Clean Air Mission	
13.	Clean Water: Sustainable Options	
	CSIR-New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (CSIR-NMITLI)	
1.	Customized adaptation of non/Clonable ID technology to establish authenticity of medical products	<p>Partner: Bilcare Ltd., Pune.</p> <p>In partnership with the industry, CSIR has worked towards the challenge of demonstrating the ability of a novel non Clonable ID technology to address the unmet need in medical product authentication and patient safety. The product accountability has been established through secured traceability from the point of origin to the point of dispensation, authenticity check and establishing e-pedigree.</p> <p>Tangible benefits of the technology in improving patient compliance to medications have also been demonstrated.</p> <p>Partners: Kinetic Engineering Ltd., Pune; CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), Durgapur; and CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CSIR-CECRI), Karaikudi.</p> <p>The project is aimed at design and development of a sustainable and affordable electric three wheeler named "Soleckshaw Lite" for short to medium distance transport within cities.</p>
2.	Development and commercialization of Soleckshaw Lite – An Innovative Electrical Green Transport Platform	

The proposed "Soleckshaw Lite" will address social as well as economic objectives of generating higher productivity and income to the owner, reducing pollutions and offering comfort as well as convenience to the owner and doing so in a sustainable manner contributing to India's goals of promoting green energy.

Partners: Reliance Industry Ltd., Mumbai; CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune; CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CSIR-CECRI), Karaikudi; and CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR-NPL), Delhi.

Hydrogen provides an attractive method for generating clean energy with significant impact on the energy security of India. Recognizing the importance of decentralized Power Generation Systems for dispersed habitation in the country, a comprehensive programme on the generation and conversion of hydrogen using fuel cells has been initiated.

Earlier, a 1.0 kW Fuel Cell (PEFC) Stackbased on the Polymer Electrolyte Membrane was demonstrated. In the project, a 3.0 kW PEFC System is under development.

Partners: Persistent Systems Ltd., Pune; CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), Delhi; CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune; National Institute of Immunology (NII), Delhi; and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi.

3. Development and demonstration of polymer electrolyte fuel cell stacks for stationary applications

4. System based Computational Model of Skin (SCOMOS)

Sl.No.	Project Title	Brief Information
5.	Design, development and demonstration of high performance parabolic trough based 300 kW Solar Thermal Power Plant	<p>The project is a multi-centric initiative that proposes to integrate current knowledge of the biological pathways, effectors and chemical modulators on skin by using literature mining tools and create a massive, new set of large scale genomic data including transcriptome analyses generated using small molecules, drugs, cosmetic ingredients on Indian skin types.</p> <p>The project is envisaged to be comprehensive and provide tremendous opportunity for the cosmetics and pharmaceutical markets.</p> <p>Partners: M/s Milman Thin Film Systems Ltd, Pune and CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras; and Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore.</p> <p>An Engineered Parabolic Trough and a 4 metre long Photo-receiver Tube <i>i.e.</i>, Heat Collection Element (HCE) have been designed and developed. Both these systems have recently been installed at IIT Chennai and testing and validation data are being collected.</p>

Projects under National Urban Livelihood Mission in Karnataka

*158. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the National Urban Livelihood Mission has sanctioned projects in Karnataka, if so, the details district-wise;
- (b) the details of on going projects, pending projects, which were not sanctioned and the salient features of this Mission; and
- (c) whether Government has provided the comprehensible and easily accessible guidelines for urban poor people and has set targets and deadlines; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for urban poverty alleviation in 790 cities in the country since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit at subsidized rate of interest. The Mission also has provision of shelters equipped with essential services for the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. All the district headquarter towns and other cities having population of 1 lakh or more are covered.

Under NULM, funds are released to the States based on their allocation and Utilization Certificates submitted by them. During 2014-15, ₹ 94.85 crore was allocated to Karnataka which has been made available to the State Government. The Ministry does not sanction individual projects of the State except under Innovative and Special Projects component. No Innovative and Special Project has been proposed by Karnataka under NULM.

- (c) Detailed guidelines of all components of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) have been circulated to States/UTs. The State Government of Karnataka has further circulated the guidelines in Kannada language. The guidelines have also been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The physical target set for Karnataka for the year 2014-15 are as follows:-

Components	Targets
1. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)	
Number of persons to be imparted skill training	64,000
Placement of skill trained persons	32,000
2. Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
Number of beneficiaries to be assisted for setting up individual & group micro-enterprises	15,200
3. Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)	
Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to be formed	4,200
Number of SHGs to be given Revolving funds (RF)	3,100
4. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)	
Number of persons to be appointed for State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) and City Mission Management Unit (CMMU)	89
Number of Community Organizers (COs) to be appointed	306
5. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)	
Number of Shelters to be completed (New Construction + Refurbishment)	56
6. Support for Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)	
Number of cities to complete vendor survey	35

Plan to clean river Yamuna

*159. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to clean river Yamuna by removing sewerage and pollutants;

(b) whether Government would also stop all drains entering into the river and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money that has been spent on cleaning of Yamuna river, so far and whether Government would now fix up a time-frame to clean the entire river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated in the towns and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the river, thereby polluting them. However, this Ministry has supplemented the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993. JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) is providing loan assistance for taking up works under YAP.

The works taken up under YAP relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Under Phase-I and II of YAP, a total of 299 schemes, including 41 sewage treatment plants, have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. In addition, 5 schemes pertaining to consulting services have also been sanctioned. An expenditure of ₹ 1514.42 crore (including State share) has been incurred on both phases of YAP. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two phases of YAP, of which 455.25 mld is in U.P., 322 mld is in Haryana and 165 mld is in Delhi.

The JICA assisted YAP Phase - III project for Delhi has also been approved at an estimated cost of ₹ 1656 crore. Under the project, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains, upgradation/modernization of existing 7 STPs with a total treatment capacity of 814 mld and construction of a new 136 mld STP (in place of the old STP). Besides, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Haryana is implementing two projects costing ₹ 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat from internal budgetary resources of the Government, on which expenditure of ₹ 121.54 crore has been incurred till December, 2014.

In addition, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore along three major drains, namely Supplementary Drain, Najafgarh Drain and Shadara Drain to intercept sewage from around 190 subsidiary small drains and convey it to the nearest STPs. One phase of the interceptor sewer project has been completed resulting into tapping of around 45 mld sewage for treatment in the STP.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing process. The Central Government has taken a new initiative to set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely "Namami Gange" for rejuvenation of Ganga, which also covers river Yamuna as a major tributary of Ganga.

Environment clearance given to mining companies

*160. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the mining companies to whom environmental clearances have been given in the last four months;
- (b) the names of the mining companies whose environmental clearances are pending with Government; and
- (c) the details of the process followed and criteria taken into consideration while granting the clearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) during last four months (November, 2014 to February, 2015) has accorded Environment Clearance to 81 mining projects (50 for non-coal mining and 31 for coal mining sector) under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The detail of 50 non-coal mining projects and 31 coal mining projects is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) There are 156 mining projects (128 for non-coal and 28 for coal mining sector) which are pending for Environment Clearance. A State-wise detail is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which deals with the process to grant Environment Clearances. The projects of mining of minerals as stated in the schedule require prior environment clearance under this notification. Category 'A' Projects are handled in the MoEF&CC and Category 'B' projects are being handled by the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) notified by the MoEF&CC following the procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification, 2006.

The environment clearance is a process involving various stages *viz.* screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal by the Expert Appraisal Committee. The Project Proponent has to prepare the EIA/EMP Report based on the Terms of Reference prescribed by the Ministry. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), constituted by the Ministry, follows due procedure contained in the EIA Notification, 2006 while appraising a developmental project including mining projects requiring prior environment clearance and makes appropriate recommendations to the Ministry for grant of Environment Clearance.

Statement-I

*Details of Environment Clearance (EC) granted from November, 2014
to February, 2015 in non-coal mining sector*

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Laterite Mining of M/s J. Lakshmana Rao, Village Bhamidika, Sarugudu Grampanchyat, Nathavarammandal, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (212ha) (1.0 MTPA of Laterite)	17.11.2014
2.	Silica Sand Mine of M/s V.U.S.B. Bhushan Kumar located at Sy. No. 270 of Village Bukkapuram, Mandal-Veldurthi, District Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh (35.352ha, 1,07,983 TPA)	12.12.2014
3.	Gudipadu Limestone Mine for 1.0 MTPA limestone production of M/S BMM Cements Limited at Gudipadu village, Yadiki Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh (454.59 ha)	12.12.2014
4.	Limestone Mine of M/s Penna Cement Industries Ltd., Talaricheruvu Village Tadipatri Mandal, District Anantpur, A.P. (106.86ha) (1,50,000TPA)	04.02.2015
5.	Ullikallu Dolomite Mine of M/s K. Lalithamma, Ullikallu Dolomite Mine Pvt. Ltd., village Ullikallu, Singanamala Mandal, District Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh (67.017ha (1,00,550 TPA)	04.02.2015
6.	Limestone Mine of M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd. located at Villages Nadikudi, Alugumallepadu, Gogulapadu, Tehsil-Dachepalli, Gurazala, District-Guntur, Andhra Pradesh (673.73ha; 2.6 MTPA)	20.02.2015
7.	Limestone Mine of M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd. located at Villages Nadikudi, Alugumallepadu, Gogulapadu, Tehsil-Dachepalli, Gurazala, District-Guntur, Andhra Pradesh (277.87ha; 2.4 MTPA)	20.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Chhattisgarh		
8.	Dongri Iron Ore Mine of M/s. Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd. at Village Kachche, Tehsil Bhanupratappur, Distt. Uttar Bastar (Kanker), Chhattisgarh (106.60 ha to 138.96 ha) with addition of 7.0 lakh tonnes/annum in existing capacity of 7.05 lakh tonnes/annum with total 14.05 lakh TPA production	12.12.2014
Gujarat		
9.	Enhancement in production of Preshnavada-Morasa Limestone Mine from 1.7 million TPA to 3.23 million TPA by M/s Gujarat Sidhee Cement Limited located at village(s) Preshnavada and Morada, Tehsil Sutrapada, District Junagarh, Gujarat (253.8542ha)	20.11.2014
10.	Enhancement of production capacity of Bauxite mining from 63,808 TPA to 2,59,250 TPA (ROM) by M/s Orient Abrasives Ltd., located at Village Mewasa, District Jamnagar, Gujarat (50.18ha)	02.02.2015
11.	Bauxite Mine with production capacity of 27,000 TPA of bauxite (ROM) by M/s. Orient Abrasive Ltd., located at village Ran, Taluka-Kalyanpur, District Jamnagar, Gujarat (63.4164ha)	02.02.2015
Himachal Pradesh		
12.	Mining of Sand, Stone and Bajri by M/s Golden Karamjot Stone Crusher located at Village and P.O. Riyali, Tehsil-Fatehpur, District Kangra Himachal Pradesh (21-07-84ha)(80,00TPA)	02.02.2015
13.	Mining of Sand Stone and Bajri by Shri Parveen Kumar Sharma, M/s Himachal Stone Crushing Co. located at Village and P.O. –Riyal, tehsil Fatehpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (18-45-97ha)	02.02.2015
14.	Mining of Sand, Stone and Bajari in Khasra number 2074 and 2228 of M/s Mahesh Stone Crusher, located at Mauza and Mohal-Andora Nichala, Tehsil-Amb, District Una, Himachal Pradesh (7.0213ha) (74,000TPA)	02.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
15.	Bajri Mine of M/s H.S.D Stone Crusher, located at Village MauzaTakarla, Tehsil –Amb, Una, Himachal Pradesh (16.0945ha; 91,100TPA)	02.02.2015
Jharkhand		
16.	Underground Lawa Gold Ore Mining with proposed production of 45,000 TPA (ROM) of Gold Ore and Beneficiation of 45,000 TPA (ROM) of Gold Ore by M/s Manmohan Mineral Industries Pvt. Ltd., located at Village-Lawa, Nimdih Block, Saraikela Kharsawan District, Jharkhand (54.55ha)	08.01.2015
17.	Renewal of mine lease and enhancement of production of Copper Ore in Kendadih mine from 0.21 million TPA to 0.45 million TPA by M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited, located in village(s) Uparbandha, Sohada, Benashol, Terenga, Kendadih under Ghatsila sub-division of East Singbhum District, Jharkhand (1139.60 ha)	20.01.2015
Madhya Pradesh		
18.	Bitma Laterite and Ochre mine with production capacity of 1,00,000 TPA (ROM) of Laterite and Ochre by M/s Smt. Neetu Singh, located at village- Bitma, Tehsil-Birsinghpur, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh (19.002ha)	12.12.2014
19.	Mohanpura Limestone Mine with production capacity of 0.80 million TPA (ROM) of limestone by M/s Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., located at Village(s)-Mohanpura, Soyla, Attarsuma, Karondiya, Badiya, Ghursal, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh (1026ha)	20.02.2015
Maharashtra		
20.	Kavdoli Bauxite Mine (ML area 55.79ha and 18000 TPA of Bauxite) of Shri Dinesh Trikanand at Village-Kavdoli, Taluka Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	02.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Punjab		
21.	River Bed Mining of Sand of M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Rajgarh, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala, Punjab (11.73 ha; 2.52 lakh TPA)	20.02.2015
22.	River Bed Mining of Sand of M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Nanheri, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala, Punjab (11.28 ha; 2.24 lakh TPA)	20.02.2015
23.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ravi, located in Village Chak Ram Sahai, Tehsil Gurdaspur, District Gurdaspur, Punjab (19.20 ha)	20.02.2015
24.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Tiwana, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (17.97 ha; 8,170 TPA)	20.02.2015
25.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Sarangpur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (29.30 ha; 44,000 TPA)	20.02.2015
26.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Bahourhi, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (42.91 ha; 1,28,877 TPA)	20.02.2015
27.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Ibrahimpur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (13.29 ha; 30,600 TPA)	20.02.2015
28.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Bhankarpur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (20.26 ha; 28,000 TPA)	20.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
29.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Mubarikpur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (27.78 ha; 56,667 TPA)	20.02.2015
30.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Chharh-Barh, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (5.59 ha; 23,300 TPA)	20.02.2015
31.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Bhagwanpur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (5.73 ha; 90,000 TPA)	20.02.2015
32.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s. Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Salempur, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (6.35 ha; 46,600 TPA)	20.02.2015
33.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s. Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Hansala, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (21.56 ha; 1, 56,000 TPA)	20.02.2015
34.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ghaggar, located in Village Jharon, Tehsil Dera Bassi, District SAS Nagar, Punjab (26.97 ha; 2.26 Lakh TPA)	20.02.2015
35.	River Bed Mining of Sand/gravel M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Chakki, located in Village Belaramgarh, Nangal, District Rupnagar, Punjab (105.22 ha; 1.76 Lakhs TPA)	20.02.2015
36.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Soan, located in Village Bhallrhi, Nangal, District Rupnagar, Punjab (41.69 ha; 49,000 TPA)	20.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
37.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Soan, located in Village Nangran, Nangal, District Rupnagar, Punjab (32.39 ha; 11,542 TPA)	20.02.2015
38.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Satluj, located in Village Raipur Sani, Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab (18.71 ha; 22,300 TPA)	20.02.2015
39.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Satluj, located in Village Chandpur, Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab (61.44 ha; 81,000 TPA)	20.02.2015
40.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Satluj, located in Village Baihara, Tehsil Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab (26.01 ha; 29,500 TPA)	20.02.2015
41.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Soan, located in Village Swarha, Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab (62.69 ha; 69,500 TPA)	20.02.2015
42.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Sirsa, located in Village Majri Sarsa, Tehsil Rupnagar, District Rupnagar, Punjab (11.78 ha; 10,300 TPA)	20.02.2015
43.	River Bed Mining of Sand M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Satluj, located in Village Lodhipur, Tehsil Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab (10.97 ha; 17,000 TPA)	20.02.2015
44.	River Bed Mining of Sand/Gravel M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Chakki, located in Village Talwara Gujran Tehsil Pathankot, District Pathankot, Punjab (11.7 ha; 1.34 Lakh TPA)	20.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
45.	River Bed Mining of Sand/gravel M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ravi, located in Village Shehar, Tehsil Pathankot, District Pathankot, Punjab (9.8 ha; 1 lakh TPA)	20.02.2015
46.	River Bed Mining of Sand/gravel M/s Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) from River Ravi, located in Village Chhan, Tehsil Pathankot, District Pathankot, Punjab (9.7 ha; 1 Lakh TPA)	20.02.2015
Rajasthan		
47.	Limestone Mining Project for enhancement of production from 0.0146 million TPA to 1.5 million TPA ROM of M/s Siddhi Vinayak Cement Pvt. Ltd. located at village Digrana, Tehsil Jaitaran, District Pali, Rajasthan (100ha)	12.12.2014
48.	Renewal and Enhancement of production capacity of Soapstone and Dolomite to 2,20,000 TPA (ROM) [Soapstone 20,000 TPA (ROM) and Dolomite 2,00,000 TPA (ROM)] by M/s S. Sohan Singh Joginder Singh and Co., located at Village Semal, Tehsil Girwa, District Udaipur, Rajasthan (405.462ha)	02.02.2015
49.	Enhancement of production capacity of Kolihan Copper Mine from 1.0 million TPA to 1.5 million TPA (ROM) by M/s Hindustan Copper Ltd., located at Village-Kolihan, Tehsil-Khetri, District Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan (163.23ha)	02.02.2015
Uttar Pradesh		
50.	Lakhnauti Silica Sand Mine of M/s Chawla Silica Sand Trading Co. at Village Lakhnauti tehsil Bara, District Allahabad, U.P. (16.75ha) (50,000TPA)	12.12.2014

Statement-II

*Details of EC granted from November, 2014 to February, 2015
in coal mining sector*

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Manuguru Opencast IV Extension Project (normative 3 MTPA with a peak prod. of 3.50 MTPA in an ML area of 734.60 ha) of M/s The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., located in Tehsil Manuguru, dist. Khammam, Andhra Pradesh (EC based on TOR granted on 28.10.2010)	10.12.2014
Chhattisgarh		
2.	Expansion of Mahan-II Opencast Coal Mine Project from 1.0 MTPA to 2.0 MTPA in an ML area of 275 Ha) of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), located in Villages Chaura and Paraswarkala, Tehsil Bisrampur, District Surguja, Chhattisgarh – (EC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification, 2006)	30.01.2015
3.	Kuchena Washery (5 MTPA in an area of 9.311 ha); latitude 22°21'14.12"N and longitude 82°38'04.00"E of M/s ACB (India) Limited. Dist. Korba, Chhattisgarh - EC based on TOR granted on 25.08.2008	09.02.2015
4.	Expansion under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006) of Dipka OCP project from 30 MTPA to 31 MTPA Peak in an area of 1999.293 ha (Latitude 20°18'59"N to 22°19'43" N and Longitude 82°32'47"E to 82°33'34"E) of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited, dist. Korba, Chhattisgarh - Amendment to Environmental Clearance	06.02.2015
5.	Expansion (under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006) of Gevra OCP project from 40 MTPA to 41 MTPA in ML area of 4058.146 ha (Latitude; 20°18'00" and 22°21'42" North; Longitude; 82°32'20" and 82°39'30" East) of M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited, dist. Korba, Chhattisgarh – Amendment to Environmental Clearance	06.02.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Gujarat		
6.	Ghogha-Surka Lignite Mine (2.25 MTPA in 1355 ha) and Khadsaliya-I (1 MTPA in 711.42.47 ha) and Khadsaliya-II Lignite Mine (0.75 MTPA in 914.14.92 ha) of M/s Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd., Dist. Bhavnagar, Gujarat – EC based on TOR granted on 30.11.2011, amended on 03.09.2013	24.12.2014
Jharkhand		
7.	Kapuria UG Mine (2.4 MTPA normative with a peak capacity of 3.12MTPA in an ML area of 809.60 ha) of M/s Bharat Coking Coal Limited, located in Jharia Coalfields, Distt. Dhanbad, Jharkhand- EC based on TOR granted on 26.12.2012	10.12.2014
8.	Simlong Expan. OCP of expansion (from 2 MTPA Normative to 2.30 MTPA Peak in an ML area of 327.74 ha) M/s Eastern Coalfields Limited, located at Distt. Pakur, Jharkhand. – EC based on TOR granted dated 15.07.2011	24.12.2014
9.	Karo OCP (3 MTPA) of M/s Central Coalfields Ltd., located in Tehsil Bermo, District Bokaro, Jharkhand (EC based on TOR granted on 10.12.2009)	24.12.2014
10.	Govindpur Phase-II OCP for a capacity of 2.20 MTPA (nominal) and 2.50 MTPA (Peak) M/s Central Coalfields Limited, dist. Hazaribag, Jharkhand. –EC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006	24.12.2014
11.	Cluster no. 1 group of 11 mines project of expansion (from 2.70 MTPA Normative to 3.30 MTPA Peak in an ML area of 3692 ha) M/s Eastern Coalfields Limited, located at dist. Dhanbad, Jharkhand –EC based on TOR granted dated 15.06.2011, amendment 02.12.2011	16.01.2015
12.	KDH Extension OCP Project of (Normative 4.5 MTPA to Peak 5 MTPA in an ML area of 675.91 ha) M/s Central Coalfields Limited, located at Village-Bisrampur, District-Ranchi, Jharkhand –EC based on TOR granted dated 23.12.2010	30.01.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
Maharashtra		
13.	Ghonsa Expn. OCP Coal Mine Project (For Enhancement in production capacity from 0.45 MTPA to 0.60 MTPA within the existing land of 128.79 ha) by M/s Western Coalfield Limited located in Yavatmal Maharashtra. – Expansion (under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006)	10.12.2014
14.	Shivani OCP Coal Mine project (Normative 1.5 MTPA to Peak 1.4375 MTPA in an ML area of 780 ha) M/s Western Coalfields Ltd. Located at dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra	24.12.2014
15.	Pauni opencast expansion (from 0.72 MTPA to 0.90 MTPA in an ML area of 255 ha) of M/s Western Coalfield Limited, located at Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra - ECC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006	24.12.2014
16.	Ballarpur OCP (from 0.50 MTPA to 0.625 MTPA in an ML area of 242.64 ha) M/s Western Coalfields Ltd., Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra - Expansion under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006	30.01.2015
17.	Expansion of Paunderpauni Coal Washery (from 1.6 MTPA to 2.6 MTPA in a project area of 6.86 ha of M/s ACB (India) Limited in Paunderpauni, Tehsil Rajura, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra – EC based on TOR granted 23.03.2011	17.02.2015
Odisha		
18.	Ananta OCP Expn. Project, Phase-III (Normative Capacity 15.0 Mty, Peak Capacity 20.0 Mty) in an expansion in area from 691.091 ha to 1419.821 ha) of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., Tehsil Talcher, District Angul, Odisha	10.12.2014
19.	Belpahar Opencast Coalmine Expansion Project (4.5 MTPA to 6 MTPA in an area of 1503.683 ha) of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., located in Ib Valley Coalfields, in villages Darlipali, Chharla, Jurabaga (South) and Kirarama, Tehsil Banaharpali, District Jharsuguda, Odisha- (EC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification, 2006)	22.01.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
20.	Lajkura OCP Expn. (Expn. from 1 MTPA to 2.5 MTPA normative and a peak capacity 3 MTPA in ML area of 252.29 ha) of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., located in Dist. Jharsuguda, Odisha (EC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification, 2006)	30.01.2015
21.	Expansion of Samaleswari OCP (from 11 MTPA to 15 MTPA in an ML area of 828.76 ha + 99.50 ha and 49.855 ha for colony outside the ML) of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), located in Ib Valley Area, P.O. Brajrajnagar, Tehsil and District Jharsuguda, Odisha - CEC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification, 2006	06.02.2015
Rajasthan		
22.	Nimbri-Chandwatan Lignite Mining Project (0.5 MTPA in an ML area of 350 ha; Latitude 26°55'50" to 26°57'31" N and Longitude 73°56'37" to 73°57'26" E) of M/s Binani Cements Ltd. located in Village Nimbri, Tehsil Jayal-Degana, District Nagaur, Rajasthan –EC based on TOR granted on 22.08.2007	06.02.2015
Telangana		
23.	Adriyala Shaft coal mining project (2.144 MTPA) of M/s Singareni Collieries company Ltd., Near Adriyala Village, Manthanimandal, Krimnagar, District Telangana. (EC under 7 (ii) of EIA Notification, 2006)	30.01.2015
24.	Khairagura Opencast Expansion Coal Mining Project (from 3.0 MTPA to 3.75 MTPA in an ML area of 1217.50 ha; Latitude 190° 14' 10" to 190° 15' 20" (North) and Longitude 790° 16' 00" to 790° 18' 15" (East)) of M/s The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Distt. Adilabad, Telangana. - Expansion under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006	06.02.2015
West Bengal		
25.	Begunia Underground Coalmine Project (0.33 MTPA in an ML area of 236 ha) of M/s SAIL, located at Distt. Bardhaman, West Bengal – EC based on TOR granted on 19.05.2011	16.01.2015

Sl. No.	Project details	Date of issue of EC
26.	Cluster No. 6 group of Mixed mines project (1.453 MTPA normative and 2.25 MTPA peak in an area of 4775 ha) of M/s Eastern Coalfield Limited, located at distt. Burdwan, West Bengal - EC based on TOR granted dated 09.02.2011, amended on 29.02.2012	16.01.2015
27.	Cluster no. 2 group of Mixed mines project (0.36 MTPA with a peak prod.of 0.45 MTPA in a combined ML area of 1018 ha) of M/s Eastern Coalfield Limited, located at distt. Burdwan, West Bengal. – EC based on TOR granted dated 19.02.2011	16.01.2015
28.	Cluster 7 (4 UG mines of a prod. Capacity of 0.18 MTPA normative and 0.24 MTPA peak in a combined ML area of 2313 ha) M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd., located in Raniganj Coalfields, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal- EC based on TOR granted dated 09.02.2011 and modification of TOR on 29.02.2012	16.01.2015
29.	Cluster No. 10 of 24 mines (expn. from 2 MTPA to 7.2 MTPA (peak) in a combined ML area of 6349 ha, of M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd., located in Raniganj Coalfields, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal – EC based on TOR granted dated 30.09.2011	20.01.2015
30.	Cluster no. 9 group of 15 mines project of (from 6.25 MTPA Normative to 8 MTPA Peak in an ML area of 7145.4 ha) M/s Eastern Coalfield Limited, located at Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal. –EC based on TOR granted dated 09.05.2011, amendment 02.12.2011	23.01.2015
31.	Cluster 12 comprising of 19 mixed mines of a combined production capacity of 27.16 MTPA (Normative) with a (Peak) production of 31.83 MTPA in a combined ML area of 13759.55 Ha; of M/s Eastern Coalfields Limited, located in Raniganj Coalfields, in Tehsil Haripur Block, distt. Burdwan, West Bengal – EC based on TOR granted on 15.06.2011 and Modify on 02.11.2011.	09.02.2015

Statement-III

*State-wise details of pending proposal for Environmental
Clearance in mining sector as on 28.02.2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of pending EC Proposals	
		Non-Coal Mining	Coal Mining
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	--
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	--
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--
4.	Assam	2	--
5.	Bihar	--	--
6.	Chandigarh	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	--
9.	Daman and Diu	--	--
10.	Delhi	--	--
11.	Goa	--	--
12.	Gujarat	6	--
13.	Haryana	13	--
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	--
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--
16.	Jharkhand	4	3
17.	Karnataka	7	--
18.	Kerala	4	--
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	3	5
21.	Manipur	--	--
22.	Meghalaya	1	--
23.	Mizoram	--	--
24.	Nagaland	--	--
25.	Lakshadweep	--	--
26.	Puducherry	--	--
27.	Odisha	18	3

1	2	3	4
28.	Punjab	10	--
29.	Rajasthan	31	1
30.	Sikkim	--	--
31.	Tamil Nadu	4	--
32.	Telangana	--	5
33.	Tripura	--	--
34.	Uttarakhand	--	--
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4	--
36.	West Bengal	--	3
TOTAL		128	28

Locations of housing and civic facilities in Maharashtra

*161.SHRIMATI RAJNI PATIL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of provisions made for providing various types of basic civic facilities under various schemes of Government;
- (b) the details of locations detected/identified in the various cities of the country particularly in Maharashtra for construction of houses under these schemes; and
- (c) the progress of work in various cities of the country as on date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) It is the responsibility of States and cities to provide basic civic facilities to all citizens as 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. However, under following schemes the Ministry has assisted States and UTs including Maharashtra in providing housing and basic civic facilities to the urban poor including slum dwellers:

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and basic services to urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in other cities and towns.
- (ii) Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) for providing housing and basic civic and social infrastructure to urban slum dwellers.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) scheme for increasing affordable housing stock. The details of locations in various cities of Maharashtra for construction of houses under these schemes are given in the Statement-I and the all India progress is given in the Statement-II. (See below)

Statement-I*BSUP : State-wise Report for latest progress at project and city level*

State/City Approved Date	Project Name	No of Project(s)	Financial Progress (₹ in Crores)				Physical Progress			
			Project Cost Approved	Central Share Committed	Central Share Released	Central Share Adjusted	No. of DUs Approved	No. of DUs in Progress	No. of DUs Compl.	No. of DUs Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Nagpur 10-Fed. 2009	Revised in BSUP Schemes for construction of 219 DUs in Panch Zopda and Gopal Nagar Slums of in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	7.66	3.48	2.95	-	158	104	54	54
Maharashtra Nagpur 29-Dec-2008	BSUP Scheme for Construction of 279 DUs in Jat Tarodi slum in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	12.42	5.67	4.54	-	279	164	115	45
Maharashtra Nagpur 28-Nov-2006	Revised in BSUP Scheme for construction of 456 DUs in 5 slums of North Nagpur in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	6.02	2.05	5.81	-	180	8	172	59
Maharashtra Nagpur 23-March-2012	BSUP Scheme for construction of 360 DUs in one slum namely New Pandhrabodi slum at Nagpur Maharashtra	1	14.29	6.28	3.48	-	260	125	135	108
Maharashtra Nagpur 20-Fed. 2009	Revised in BSUP Scheme for construction of 365 DUs in Gopal Nagar and Bh. Anand Kausalyan Nagar slums in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	26.85	9.32	7.46	4.02	365	188	177	57

(as on 2nd March 2015)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Nagpur 23-March-2012	BSUP scheme for construction of 376 DUS in 2 slum namely Bezonbagh II (Gautam Nagar) and Lumbini Nagar Skim at Nagpur Maharashtra	1	16.79	7.38	4.93	-	225	70	155	115
Maharashtra Nagpur 21-Jan-2009	Revised in BSUP Scheme for construction of 630 DUs in Savitribai Phule Nagar slum in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	7.43	2.38	5.97	-	125	-	125	25
Maharashtra Nagpur 23-March-2012	BSUP Scheme for construction of 850 DU's in 3 slum Namely Sravasthi Nagar Sanjay Nagar and Sewadal Nagar at Nagpur Maharashtra	1	33.16	14.56	8.92	-	555	170	385	350
Maharashtra Nagpur 15-Jan-2009	Revised in BSUP Scheme for construction of 1017 DUs in Indira Nagar Indiramata Nagar, Wanjars and Bokar Nagar (4 Slums) Slums in Nagpur Maharashtra	1	56.88	19.37	19.37	3.87	1,017	239	778	712
Maharashtra Nagpur 18-May-2007	Integrated civic infrastructure Development Project (ICIDP) Phase. I Nagpur Maharashtra	1	120.81	37.07	27.80	-	Infra	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Nagpur 21-Feb-2009	Revised DPR for "construction of 1694 Houses at four locations of Nagpur City for Rehabilitation of Urban/Poor under JNNURM - BSUP - PPP Scheme - Nagpur"	1	37.48	14.75	45.72	-	544	544	-	-
Maharashtra Nagpur	858 DUs BSUP Project for jai	-	Project Cancelled	NA	5.15	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

10-Feb-2009	Bajrang Nagar, Kumbhar Toll 1 and 2 slums, Maharashtra	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poors staying in slums of (North) Nagpur Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	NA	NA	NA		
Maharashtra Nagpur 28-Nov-2006		Nagpur	11	339.81	122.30	142.09	7.90	3,708	1,612	2,096	1,525
SUB TOTAL		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (788 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	27.90	20.29	23.58	-	678	372	306	306
Maharashtra Nanded- Waghala 28 Jan 2009		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (1002 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	39.82	28.96	21.72	-	1,002	538	464	415
Maharashtra Nanded- Waghala 28 Jan 2009		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (958 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	36.80	26.76	30.56	-	839	284	555	555
Maharashtra Nanded- Waghala 28 Jan 2009		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (1183 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	44.45	32.33	32.33	3.18	984	397	587	576
Maharashtra Nanded- Waghala 28 Jan 2009		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (1567 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	60.85	44.26	44.26	5.33	1,336	374	962	861
Maharashtra Nanded- Waghala 28-Jan-2009		Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (1621 DUs) under BSUP at Nanded City Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	63.59	46.25	46.25	4.32	1,341	508	833	793

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Nanded Waghala 29-Dec-2006	4132 DUs Revised in DPR-I Development of Slum under BSUP at Nanded, Maharashtra	1	92.42	70.41	79.60	-	3,655	613	3,042	2,933
Maharashtra Nanded 28-Mar-2012	1678 DUs Implementation of integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded Maharashtra.	1	94.33	71.87	37.73	-	1,678	1,168	510	510
Maharashtra Nanded Waghala 25-Nov-2009	Construction of 2100 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded Taroda (Kh&BK) New Area of Nwcmc Nanded Maharashtra	1	112.53	64.54	71.56	-	1,894	491	1,403	1,245
Maharashtra Nanded Waghala 18-Dec-2009	Construction of 5136 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded Textile mill slum area of Nanded District. Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	33.77	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Nanded Waghala 20-Dec-2007	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	211.54	165.10	200.45	-	6,441	1,063	5,378	4,599
SUB TOTAL:-	Nanded Waghala :-	10	784.23	570.77	621.81	12.82	19,848	5,808	14,040	12,793
Maharashtra Nashik (Bhagur) 20-Mar-2012	180 DUs Implementation of BSUP at Bhagur town, Nashik Region, Maharashtra	1	Project Cancelled	NA	1.07	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	400 DU's Revised DPR for Relocation of slum dwellers at satpur area, Nashik under BSUP, Maharashtra	1	9.77	3.56	3.92	-	400	80	320	160

Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & logically dangerous locations in Nashik (S. No. 814/815) under BSUP, Maharashtra	1	15.04	6.79	-	720	-	720	-
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Revised DPR for construction of 1120 DUs at Panchvati area, Nashik under BSUP.	1	27.28	9.91	-	1,120	-	1,120	660
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor in chunchaale Package I (Nashik S.No. 907)	1	20.06	13.01	-	960	240	720	-
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	1460 DUs Revised DPR for Relocation of slum dwellers under BSUP housing Scheme at New Nashik, Nashik East-West Area, Nashik, Maharashtra	1	37.63	16.59	-	1,460	212	1,248	260
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor in Chunchale Package I, II, III (Nashik S.No. 809)	1	58.49	29.41	-	2,800	1,792	1,008	-
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor in Locations at Nashik West (Bhimwadi, Nashik).	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Nashik 28-Nov.-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor in Locations at Nashik Road (Shivajiwadi Nashik).	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL	Nashik	6	168.28	80.70	-	7,460	2,324	5,136	1,080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 13-Feb-2008	Implementation of Basic Services for Urban Poor Scheme (BSUP) at Thane, Maharashtra	1	34.43	15.65	15.65	-	822	-	822	704
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 03-Feb-2009	600 DUs of BSUP Project for Ulhasnagar Mumbai (DPR-1), Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	4.02	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Mumbai MR 12-Jul-2011	BSUP Scheme for construction of 1280 DUs at Belivali, Kurlgaon Badlapur, district, Thane Maharashtra	-	Dropped by CSMC	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 04-Dec-2009	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Kalyan, Dombivli Municipal Corporation Area, District Thane, Maharashtra, Phase-III	-	Project Cancelled	NA	7.89	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 29-Dec-2008	Construction of 1634 DUs BSUP Scheme for Kurlgaon Badlapur, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra	1	48.27	21.94	35.15	-	1,020	340	680	-
Maharashtra Mumbai MR 12-Jul-2011	BSUP Scheme for construction of 1728 DUs at Kharval, Kurlgaon Badlapur, District Thane, Maharashtra	-	Dropped by CSMC	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 04 -Dec.-2009	Implementation of integrated Housing Projects Under BSUP at Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation Area, Distt.	1	112.06	47.62	47.62	-	1,756	1,756	-	-

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Corp. area. District Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra.									
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 14-Dec-2006	Proposal for LIG Houses for Textile Mill Workers and transit Shelter for tenants of old Dilapidated Building at Mumbai. MHADA (Maharashtra)	1	624.96	209.62	247.46	-	10,165	-	10,165	4,329
Maharashtra Navi Mumbai 28-Nov-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Staying in Slum, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	34.86	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Thane (Ambamath Mumbai MR) 17-Jun-2011	Integrated Delivery of BSUP in Prakash Nagar and Swami Nagar, Ambameth (Mumbai Metropolitan Region), Thane district, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	5.66	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Thane 06-Mar-2012	1142 DU's BSUP DPR - IV (implementation of BSUP at Daighar and Kausa), Thane Maharashtra	1	98.22	49.11	12.28	-	1,142	1,142	-	-
Maharashtra Thane 06-Mar-2012	1160 DUs BSUP DPR - III (Redevelopment of slum at Naupade under BSUP), Thane, Maharashtra	1	52.50	26.25	12.34	-	617	617	-	-
Maharashtra Ulhasnagar 20-Mar-2012	792 DUs integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Rajiv Gandhi & Balkrishna Nagar,	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

Ulhasnagar, (DPR-II) Maharashtra										
SUB TOTAL:	14	1,927.48	810.11	841.76	-	38,326	12,694	25,632	15,162	
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2008	Navi Mumbai	-	Project Cancelled	NA	6.85	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Revised in integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor Staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Udhyanagar Slum) under BSUP.									
Maharashtra Pune 14-Dec-2006	Revised proposal of Night Shelter Dormitories project for the urban in Pune under BSUP, Maharashtra	1	5.39	2.63	2.54	-	Infra	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Revised in street vendors Rehabilitation Project for the Urban in Pune Under BSUP, Maharashtra	1	2.52	1.17	3.14	-	Infra	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pune 21-Feb-2009	672 Dus BSUP project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Pune) Maharashtra	1	23.65	10.75	12.90	-	560	-	560	-
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Revised in integrated Rehabilitation Projects for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Milindnagar Slum) under BSUP.	1	13.75	6.23	14.37	-	560	112	448	336
Maharashtra Pune 28-Sep-2006	1840 DU's BSUP project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Project-III), Pune, Maharashtra	1	13.79	6.57	16.78	-	720	-	720	560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Ajantanagar Slum) under BSUP.	1	19.23	8.64	12.14	-	784	-	-	784
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Vetahnagar Slum) under BSUP.	1	25.11	11.36	16.38	-	1,008	112	896	448
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Vithanagar Slum) under BSUP.	1	36.25	16.30	16.43	-	1,456	-	1,456	672
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Curtailed integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor staying in slums in ecologically dangerous locations in the pune (Warje Slum) under BSUP.	1	32.92	15.31	15.31	-	1,344	-	1,344	224
Maharashtra Pune 28-Sep-2006	4960 DU's integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor living in dangerous locations in Pimpri Chindwad	1	29.11	13.86	33.92	-	1,520	240	1,280	960

Maharashtra Pune 28-Sep-2006	(Project-I), Pune, Maharashtra 4960 DUs Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor living in dangerous locations in Pimpri Chinchwad (Project-II) Pune, Maharashtra.	1	42.89	20.43	45.23	-	2,240	700	1,540	1,280
Maharashtra Pune 28-Aug-2006	Curtailed integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor staying in slums in ecologically dangerous locations in the City of pune. Hadapsar, Maharashtra	1	39.83	19.92	24.81	-	2,408	100	2,308	120
Maharashtra Pune 05-Feb-2009	Insitu Slum rehabilitation in the City of Pune under BSUP at Yerwada, Parvati, Mundhwa, Ghorpadi, Kolthrud Slum, Pune, Maharashtra	1	140.82	64.01	64.01	-	4,000	1,107	2,893	2,099
Maharashtra Pune 06-Oct-2007	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor Generation of Affordable Housing Stock for the urban poor and EWS in Pimpri Chinchwad under BSUP.	1	203.84	101.92	112.43	-	6,006	426	5,580	2268
Maharashtra Pune 24-Feb-2009	5040 DUs BSUP in Pimpri Chinchwad Sector-12 at Bhosari, Pune on the basis of PPP, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pune 28-Sep-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Lohagaon for the	-	Project Cancelld	NA	4.10	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	urban poor staying at slums falling under road widening, hill top/slopes and canal slides in Pune Maharashtra									
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Hingne- Kothrud for the urban poor staying at slums falling under road widening, hill top/slopes and canal sides in Pune Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	10.91	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pune 28-Nov-2006	Intagrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor at Kondhwa Slum, Pune	-	Project Cancelld	NA	5.15	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB-TOTAL	Pune	14	629.10	299.09	417.40	-	22,606	2,797	19,809	8,967
TOTAL	Maharashtra	55	3,848.90	1,872.58	2,103.76	20.72	91,948	25,235	66,713	39,527

Note : *Project Cost and ACA Committed are recalculated after deducting cost of DUs alongwith proportionate cost of infrastructure dropped by CSMC.

IHSDP: State-wise Report for latest Progress at Project & Town Level

(A on 2nd March 2015)

State/ City Town Approved Date	Project Title	No. of Project(s)	Financial Progress (Rs. in Crores)					Physical Progress			
			Project Cost Approved	Central Share Committed	Central Share Released	Central Share Adjusted	Dwelling Units Approved	No. of DUs to Progress	No. of DUs Completed	No. of DUs Occupied	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Maharashtra Achalpur 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Achalpur Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	1	20.81	13.46	15.74	-	825	114	711	326	
Maharashtra Achalpur 28-Mar-2012	1165 Dus Detailed Project Report of "Implementation of IHSDP at Achalpur, Ph-II, Dist. Amravati"	1	17.41	9.93	18.96	-	610	1126	494	494	
Sub-total	Achalpur	2	38.22	23.38	34.70	-	1,435	230	1,205	820	
Maharashtra Ahmednagar 06-Mar-2012	Implementation of IHSDP at Ahmednagar, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	1	3.38	2.04	2.04	-	81	17	64	-	
Maharashtra Ahmednagar 13-Mar-2012	372 DUS Implementation of IHSDP at Ahmednagar, Phase-II, Maharashtra	1	12.36	6.93	6.93	3.47	372	312	60	-	
Maharashtra Ahmednagar 29-Dec-2011	Revised IHSDP Scheme of Ahmednagar (Phase-I) Municipal Council at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	1	7.40	4.26	8.12	-	252	204	48	-	
SUB-TOTAL	Ahmednagar	2	19.76	11.20	15.06	3.47	624	516	108	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Akola 14-Dec-2006	Implementation of IHSDP project for Akola City, Maharashtra	1	0.60	0.48	2.79	-	69	-	69	69
Maharashtra Akola 03-Feb-2009	1118 DUs IHSDP Project for Akola City Phase-2 Maharashtra	1	4.14	2.81	10.05	-	156	-	156	117
Maharashtra Akola 20-Feb-2009	1413 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Akola city phase-3 Maharashtra	1	2.46	1.64	11.12	-	104	-	104	104
SUB TOTAL	Akola	3	7.20	4.92	23.97	-	329	-	329	290
Maharashtra Ambad 30-Jul-2008	325 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Ambad, Distt. Jalna, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Amravati 22-Oct-2008	1200 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Amravati Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Amravati 28 Jan-2009	1923 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Amravati Phase-II Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Amravati 28-Jan-2009	1128 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Amravati, Phase-III, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL	Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra Alandi 21-Mar-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme at Alandi. Tal Khed, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

Maharashtra Amalner 28-Feb-2009	462 DUs IHSDP Scheme in Amalner, Maharashtra	1	12.05	7.72	7.72	-	462	-	462	-
Maharashtra Anjangaon 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Anjangaon Surji, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra	1	3.33	2.17	7.14	-	124	89	35	-
Maharashtra Arvi 10-Dec-2008	Revised in Implementation of IHSDP at Arvi, Distt. Wardha (329 DUs to 233 DUs), Maharashtra	1	5.94	3.85	3.85	0.99	233	87	146	83
Maharashtra Asha 27-Feb-2007	1256 DUs Implementation of IHSDP Astha City, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra	1	15.99	12.73	12.73	-	1,256	52	1,204	1,175
Maharashtra Asha 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Asha Phase-II, Distt. Sengli, Maharashtra	1	17.23	11.64	11.64	-	950	800	150	142
SUB-TOTAL	Asha	2	33.32	24.37	24.37	-	2,206	852	1,354	1,317
Maharashtra Aurangabad 27-Feb-2007	617 DUs Implementation of IHSDP Scheme for the town of Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1	5.87	4.40	4.44	-	306	3	303	299
Maharashtra Balapur 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Balapur, Distt. Akola, Maharashtra	1	4038	24.12	1206	-	1,652	1,430	222	-
Maharashtra Baramati 21-Mar-2007	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Baramati, Maharashtra	1	3.41	2.31	2.31	-	259	-	259	197
Maharashtra Bhandara 30-Sep-2008	Revised in IHSDP Project Bhandara City Distt-Bhandara, Maharashtra	1	19.28	14.30	14.30	-	980	222	758	692
Maharashtra Bhandara 30-May-2011	Detailed Project Report of "Implementation of IHSDP	1	38.75	26.44	26.44	13.22	1,544	982	562	344

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	at Bhandara City. Phase-II, Distt. Bhandara”									
SUB TOTAL	Bhandara	2	58.03	40.73	40.73	13.22	2,524	1,204	1,320	1,036
Maharashtra Bhiwandi 30-Sep-2008	616 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Bhiwandi Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Bhiwandi 28 Feb-2009	464 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL	Bhiwandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra Bhokardan 28-Jan-2009	526 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Bhokardan Dist. Jalna, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Buldana 19-Oct-2007	Implementation of IHSDP at Bhandara City, Dist. Bhandara, Maharashtra	1	12.52	10.02	-	892	130	130	762	679
Maharashtra Buldana 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP At Buldana, Distt. Buldana, Phase-II, Maharashtra	1	34.56	18.53	9.95	-	1,299	1,299	-	-
SUB TOTAL	Buldana	2	47.08	28.55	19.97	-	2,191	1,429	762	679
Maharashtra Chalisgaon 10-Jun-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Chlisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1	14.81	8.75	11.80	-	516	516	-	-
Maharashtra Chandrapur 03-Feb-2009	IHSDP Scheme for 1179 DUs at Chandrapur	1	8.80	6.00	10.11	-	350	129	221	218

Maharashtra Chandur 16-Dec-2008	347 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Chandur Railway, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra	1	6.67	4.40	4.50	-	339	25	314	314
Maharashtra Chandur 16-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Chandur Bazar, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra	1	17.24	11.17	11.17	-	985	290	695	695
SUB TOTAL :	Chandur	2	23.90	15.57	15.67	-	1,324	315	1,009	1,009
Maharashtra Chikhali 13-Mar-2012	1924 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Chikhali, Maharashtra	1	45.94	22.64	22.64	11.32	1,924	1,897	27	27
Maharashtra Chopdt 28-Feb-2009	504 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Chopda Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1	13.22	8.61	8.61	-	504	180	324	324
Maharashtra Chopdt 17-Jun-2011	Detailed Project Report of "Implementation of IHSDP at Chopda Phase-II, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1	5.02	2.91	6.11	-	150	150	-	-
SUB TOTAL :	Chopda	2	18.24	11.52	14.72	-	654	330	324	324
Maharashtra Darwaha 10-Dec-2006	Revised in IHSDP project at Darwaha City, Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra	1	2.37	1.53	3.31	-	92	48	44	44
Maharashtra Deolali Pravara 20-Dec-2007	Revised in sanctioned DPR. 333 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Deolali, Pravara, Distt., Ahmednagar	1	3.81	3.05	3.68	-	276	10	266	256
Maharashtra Deoli 27-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Deoli, Maharashtra	1	2.23	1.66	2.51	-	122	10	112	74
Maharashtra Desaijanj 03-Feb-2009	504 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Desaijanj] Distt. Ganchirol, Maharashtra	1	9.76	6.26	7.73	-	408	2	406	406

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Deulgaon Raja 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Deulgaon Raja City. Distt. Buldhana, Maharashtra	1	5.36	3.48	6.44	-	202	117	85	-
Maharashtra Dhule 28-Feb-2009	966 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Dhule, Maharashtra	1	23.57	14.76	14.76	-	966	-	966	276
Maharashtra Dhule 23-Mar-2012	1200 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Dhule, Phase-II, Maharashtra	1	34.96	20.61	20.61	10.30	1,200	1,200	-	-
SUB TOTAL :	Dhule	2	58.53	35.36	35.36	10.30	2,166	1,200	966	276
Maharashtra Digras 30-May-2011	Revised Implementation of IHSDP at Digras Distt., Yavatmal, Maharashtra	1	15.12	9.44	6.94	-	648	648	-	-
Maharashtra Dondaicha Varwade 13-Feb-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Dondaichavarwade, District Dhule, Maharashtra	1	16.77	11.43	11.43	-	1,050	-	1,050	1,014
Maharashtra Dondaicha Varwade 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Dondaichavarwade Ph-II, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	1	23.97	15.30	15.30	-	1,050	-	1,050	998
Maharashtra Dondaicha Varwade 10-Jun-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Dondaichavarwade, Phase-III, District Dhule, Maharashtra	1	23.27	14.54	16.88	-	948	132	816	664
Maharashtra Dondaicha Varwade 13-Mar-2012	Detailed Project Report of Implementation of IHSDP for Construction 596 DUs at Dondaichavarwade Ph-IV. Distt. Dhule	1	17.47	10.53	10.53	-	596	-	596	500

SUB TOTAL :	Dondaicha Varwade	4	81.48	51.80	54.14	-	3,644	132	3,512	3,176
Maharashtra Erandol 06-Mar-2012	Implementation of IHSDP at Erandol City, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1	9.65	5.69	5.69	2.85	288	240	48	-
Maharashtra Georai 30-Jul-2008	107 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Georai, Distt Beed, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Gangapur 30-Jul-2008	253 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Gangapur, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Hinganghat 21-Mar-2007	Revised in Sanctioned IHSDP Scheme for construction of 369 DUs in 2 Slum areas of Hinganghal Distt. Wardha	1	2.57	2.06	5.59	-	198	8	190	190
Maharashtra Hingoli 30-Sep-2008	Revised in implementation of IHSDP at Hingoli Phase-I, Distt.-Hingoli, Maharashtra	1	14.78	9.66	12.72	-	800	442	358	-
Maharashtra Hingoli 10-Dec-2008	Revised in Implementation of IHSDP at Hingoli Phase-II, Distt.-Hingoli, Maharashtra	1	16.39	10.89	8.24	-	800	621	179	-
SUB TOTAL :	Hingoli	2	31.17	20.54	20.96	-	1,600	1,063	537	-
Maharashtra Ichalaranji 19-Nov-2009	1488 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Ichalkaranji, Distt.- Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1	27.79	18.40	20.19	-	1,356	864	492	-
Maharashtra Islampur 14-Dec-2006	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme for the town of Islampur, Maharashtra	1	6.42	5.06	5.06	-	503	108	395	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Jaina 27-Apr-2007	686 DU's IHSDP Programme for Jalna town, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Jalgaon 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Jalgaon City, Distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1	6.59	4.01	7.27	-	260	148	112	-
Maharashtra Jamner 29-Oct-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme (1238 DUs) at Jamner, Maharashtra	1	13.91	10.79	12.10	-	1,104	-	1,104	-
Maharashtra Jaysingpur 26-Sep-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme (1098 DUs) at Jaysinghpur City, Distt. Kohlapur, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Kagal 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Kagal, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1	22.85	15.77	16.64	-	950	610	340	216
Maharashtra Kalameshwar 28-Jan-2009	Implementation of IHSDP at Kalmeshwar Distt., Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	3.78	2.28	1.43	-	160	81	79	57
Maharashtra Kannad 15-Jan-2009	168 DU's Implementation of IHSDP at kannad City, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Karad 02-Feb.-2007	152 DU's Implementation of IHSDP at Karad City, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra	1	1.68	1.33	1.33	-	152	78	74	-
Maharashtra Karanja 22-Oct-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Karanja	1	5.69	3.64	6.54	-	214	214	-	-

Maharashtra Katol 27-Feb-2007	Revised/Curtailment of Project cost in already sanctioned IHSDP scheme of Katol, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	9.75	7.55	8.16	-	680	32	648	559
Maharashtra Khamgaon 27-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Khamgaon, Maharashtra	1	27.38	18.05	18.05	-	1,430	-	1,430	162
Maharashtra Khamgaon 20-Mar-2012	Detailed Project Report of "Implementation of IHSDP at Khamgaon. Ph-II, Distt. Buldhana"	1	3.10	1.81	6.50	-	99	21	78	78
SUB TOTAL :	Khamgaon	2	30.48	19.87	24.55	-	1,529	21	1,508	240
Maharashtra Khapa 21-Mar-2007	Implementation of IHSDP at Khapa, Maharashtra	1	2.21	1.76	1.76	-	176	-	176	-
Maharashtra Kolhapur 08-Dec-2006	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Scheme for Kolhapur, Phase-I, Maharashtra	1	8.61	6.79	9.85	-	761	-	761	761
Maharashtra Kolhapur 29-Oct-2007	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-Implementation of IHSDP at Kolhapur, Phase-II, Maharashtra	1	6.07	4.86	15.45	-	Infra	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL :	Kolhapur	2	14.68	11.65	25.29	-	761	-	761	761
Maharashtra Kopergaon 28-Feb-2009	1080 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Kopergaon, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Latur 28-Jan-2009	Providing Infrastructure for the Areas where Housing is done under VAMBAY Schemes, Latur, Maharashtra	1	57.26	43.62	43.62	-	Infra	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Lonar 22-Oct-2008	700 DUs Revised in IHSDP Scheme for the town of Lonar, Distt. Buldhana, Maharashtra	1	22.80	11.58	11.58	-	700	574	126	-
Maharashtra Lonar 13-Mar-2012	606 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Lonar, Phase-II, Distt. Buldhana under Green Building Projects	1	16.89	9.46	6.59	-	435	435	-	-
SUB TOTAL :	Lonar	2	39.69	21.03	18.16	-	1,135	1,009	126	-
Maharashtra Lonavala 02-Feb-2007	151 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Lonavala City, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-I, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.92	19.80	19.80	-	1,440	480	960	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-II, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.69	19.62	19.62	-	1,440	192	1,248	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-III, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.24	19.26	19.26	-	1,440	96	1,344	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-IV, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.44	19.42	19.42	-	1,440	576	864	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-V, Distt. Malegaon	1	29.31	20.11	20.11	-	1,440	528	912	-

Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-VI, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.76	19.57	19.67	9.84	1,440	816	624	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 15-Jan-2009	Detail project Report for - implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Phase-VII, Distt. Malegaon	1	28.92	19.80	19.80	-	1,440	384	1,056	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 16-Jan-2009	1440 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde Malegaon Phase-VIII, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelled	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Malegaon 28-Mar-2012	1440 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Mahilde City (Ph-16) Distt. Nashik	1	55.60	24.21	24.21	12.11	1,440	1,200	240	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 23-Mar-2012	1440 DU's Dailed Project report of Implementation of IHSDP at Malegaon City (Ph-17) Distt. Nashik	1	53.44	23.23	23.23	11.61	1,440	1,440	-	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 23-Mar-2012	1440 DUs Dailed Project report of Implementation of IHSDP at Malegaon City (Ph-18) Distt. Nashik	1	51.96	22.15	22.15	11.07	1,440	1,440	-	-
Maharashtra Malegaon 23-Mar-2012	1440 DUs Dailed Project report of Implementation of IHSDP at Malegaon City (Ph-19) Distt. Nashik	1	53.05	22.94	22.94	11.47	1,440	1,440	-	-
SUB-TOTAL :	Malegaon	11	415.34	230.21	230.21	56.10	15,840	8,592	7,248	-
Maharashtra Malkapur	Implementation of IHSDP at	1	3.06	2.08	3.47	-	124	26	98	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10-Dec-2008	Malkapur City Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra									
Maharashtra Mehkar 28-Mar-2012	Revised 1584 DUs Detailed Project Report of Implementation of IHSDP at Mehkar City, Dist Buldhane	1	56.74	28.57	28.57	14.29	1,584	1,584	-	-
Maharashtra Mohpa 03-Jun-2008	Revised a Curtainment of Project cost in already Sanctioned IHSDP Scheme of Mopha Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	3.75	2.43	3.24	-	150	14	136	49
Maharashtra Mowed 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Mowad, Tah. Narkhed, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	5.33	3.31	5.02	-	249	32	217	-
Maharashtra Mudkhed 03-Feb-2009	Implementation of IHSDP at Mudkhed (810 DUs). Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1	14.84	8.96	5.96	-	609	459	150	-
Maharashtra Murtizapur 10-Dec-2008	Revised in IHSDP Project of 1003 DUs at Murtizapur, Distt. Akola, Maharashtra	1	13.27	8.55	15.83	-	542	260	282	80
Maharashtra Murtizapur 20-Mar-2012	Detailed Project report of "Implementation of IHSDP PH-II (620 DUs) at Murtizapur, Distt. Akola.	1	21.34	12.53	12.53	6.27	620	554	66	66
SUB TOTAL :	Murtizapur	2	34.61	21.08	28.36	6.27	1,162	814	348	146

Maharashtra Naldurg 09-Jan-2008	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Naldurg. Maharashtra	1	6.49	4.32	6.89	-	378	76	302	-
Maharashtra Nandurbar 10-Jun-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Nandurbar. Distt Nandurbar, Maharashtra	1	20.95	11.80	15.22	-	912	912	-	-
Maharashtra Narkhed 18 May-2007	Revised in Sanctioned DPR Implementation of IHSDP Scheme at Narkhed Maharashtra	1	5.10	4.08	3.05	-	448	4	444	432
Maharashtra Narkhed 30-May-2011	Detailed Project Report of Implementation of IHSDP at Narkhed City Phase-II. Dist Nagpur.	1	12.01	7.98	12.84	-	498	133	365	-
Maharashtra Narkhed 30-May-2011	Detailed Project Report of Implementation of IHSDP at Narkhed City Phase-III. Dist Nagpur	1	5.96	3.92	8.75	-	266	71	195	-
Sub TOTAL :	Narkhed	3	23.07	15.97	24.63	-	1,212	208	1,004	432
Maharashtra Osmanabad 27-Feb-2007	2399 DU's Implementation of IHSDP Scheme for Osmanabad, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	8.67	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Panchgani 20-Mar-2012	76 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Panchgani Dist Satara, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	1.04	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pandharkaoada 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Pandharkawada City Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra	1	1.59	1.02	4.68	-	68	-	68	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Pathri 28-Jan-2009	757 DU's Implementation of IHSDP at Pathri Dist. Parbhani, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Partur 15-Jan-2009	Revised in IHSDP project at Partur, Dist. Jalna, Maharashtra	1	11.86	7.36	12.78	-	461	70	391	278
Maharashtra Partur 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Partur, Dist. Akola, Maharashtra	1	4.65	2.80	4.40	-	182	37	145	-
Maharashtra Parbhani 28-Jan-2009	2798 DU's IHSDP Scheme at Parbhani. Distt. Parbhani, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Pauni 22-Oct., 2008	Implementation of IHSDP Phase-I at Paunni. Distt. Bhandara Maharashtra	1	1.01	0.77	1.17	-	50	6	44	25
Maharashtra Pauni 15-Jan-2009	Implementation of IHSDP Phase-II at Paunni, Distt. Bhandara Maharashtra	1	17.69	11.37	16.70	-	666	-	666	642
SUB-TOTAL :	Pauni	2	18.70	12.14	17.87	-	716	6	710	667
Maharashtra Phaaan 13-Jun-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Phallan (895 DU's), Maharashtra	1	0.67	0.53	3.62	-	66	66	-	-
Maharashtra Pulgaon 26-Nov-2008	Revised in IHSDP project at Pulgaon Distt. Wardha, Maharashtra	1	2.96	1.91	2.65	-	120	18	102	27

Maharashtra Rahata 10-Jun-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Rahsta, Dist. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra	1	10.84	6.18	4.55	-	456	308	148	-
Maharashtra Rajura 03-Feb-2009	Revision/Curtailment of Project cost in already sanctioned IHSDP scheme of Rajura, Distt Chandarpur, Maharashtra	1	12.24	7.60	10.87	-	543	144	399	398
Maharashtra Ramtek 03-Jun-2008	IHSDP Project at Ramtek (265 DU's) District, Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	1.39	1.06	1.94	-	72	-	72	-
Maharashtra Risod 30-Sep-2008	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for Construction of 458 Dus in two slum areas of Risod, Dist. Washim.	1	3.13	2.48	8.12	-	159	81	78	66
Maharashtra Sanghli 26-Sep-2007	Implementation of IHSDP Scheme 175 DUs at Bal Hanuman Colony-I & II, Sangli City, Distt Sangli, Maharashtra	1	2.25	1.75	1.75	-	175	95	80	-
Maharashtra Sangli 26-Feb-2009	3798 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Sangli, Distt Sangli, Maharashtra	1	34.48	18.30	31.18	-	1,395	1,147	248	-
SUB TOTAL :-	Sangli	2	36.73	20.06	32.93	-	1,570	1,242	328	-
Maharashtra Saoner 27-Feb-2007	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for construction of 222 DUs in 4 slum areas of Saoner Dist. Nagpur	1	1.18	0.95	2.94	-	92	20	72	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Satara 30-May-2011	Implementation of IHSDP at Satara, Dist Satara, Maharashtra	1	30.77	18.56	22.19	-	1,232	856	376	-
Maharashtra Sawantwadi 27-Feb-2008	IHSDP Scheme for Sawantwadi (62 DUs) Maharashtra	1	1.34	0.81	0.81	-	62	-	62	62
Maharashtra Shahada 30-May-2011	1020 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Shahada, Distt. Nandurpur, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	9.29	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Shendurjana Ghat 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at Shendurjana Ghat City Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	1	2.64	1.70	3.56	-	110	69	41	41
Maharashtra Shirdi 30-May-2011	376 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Shirdi, Dist Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	2.42	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra Shirpur- Varvade 22-Oct-2006	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for construction of 210 DUs in 2 slum areas of Shirpur Vewade Dist. Dhule.	1	3.33	2.13	3.30	-	144	8	136	136
Maharashtra Shrirampur 27-Apr-2007	Implementation of IHSDP at Shrirampur (1798 DUs) Maharashtra	1	12.83	8.40	7.16	-	1,054	898	156	-
Maharashtra Sindkhed Raja 10-Dec-2008	Implementation of IHSDP at sindkhed Raja City. Distt. Buldhana, Maharashtra	1	0.54	0.35	3.81	-	20	20	-	-
Maharashtra Solapur	Implementation of IHSDP	1	4.44	3.32	4.65	-	460	372	88	88

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra Tumsar 28-Nov-2008	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Scheme of Tumsar. Dist Bhandara, Maharashtra	1	4.49	2.50	3.51	-	167	7	160	152
Maharashtra Umred 10-Dec-2008	Revised in IHSDP project at Umred City, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1	2.33	1.37	2.48	-	92	-	92	92
Maharashtra Umri 21-Oct-2011	656 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Umri, Dist Nanded, Maharashtra	1	12.16	7.06	9.34	-	496	464	32	-
Maharashtra Vajrapur 15-Jan-2009	Implementation of IHSDP Project at Vajrapur, Dist Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1	3.01	1.94	9.48	-	124	124	-	-
Maharashtra Vita 06-Mar-2012	Implementation of IHSDP at Vita, Dist Sangli, Maharashtra	1	7.51	3.33	6.10	-	216	100	116	-
Maharashtra Wai 03-Feb-2009	342 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Wai, Maharashtra	1	4.11	2.70	4.53	-	204	60	144	-
Maharashtra Wardha 30-Jul-2008	Revised in IHSDP Project at Wardha, Distt. Wadcha, Maharashtra	1	9.34	6.10	9.53	-	418	52	366	366
Maharashtra Warud 03-Feb-2009	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for construction of 253 DUs in 3 slum areas of Washim, Warud Distt. Amravati	1	5.89	4.21	4.21	-	253	15	238	238

Maharashtra Washim 21-Feb-2009	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for the town of Washim, Phase-I, Maharashtra	1	24.00	14.78	14.78	3.76	883	481	402	96
Maharashtra Washim 13-Mar-2012	699 DUs Implementation of IHSDP at Washim, Phase-II, Maharashtra	-	Project Cancelld	NA	7.17	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
SUB TOTAL:	Washim	1	24.00	14.78	21.96	3.76	83	481	402	96
Maharashtra Yavatmal 10-Dec-2008	Revised in IHSDP Scheme for construction of 972 DUs in 4 slum areas of Yavatmal, Distt. Amravati.	1	14.74	10.37	9.31	-	700	490	210	34
Maharashtra Yeola 20-Dec-2007	Revised in Sanctioned DPR- Implementation of IHSDP at Yeola, Maharashtra	1	1.37	1.09	4.13	-	132	12	120	-
TOTAL	Maharashtra	122	1,755.66	1,078.03	1,286.10	122.96	72,504	35,631	36,873	17,966

Note : Project cost and ACA committed are recalculated after deduction cost of DUs alongwith proportionate cost of infrastructure dropped by CSMC.

Statement-II

State/Union Territories-wise details of housing and infrastructural facilities under the basic services to urban poor being provided in the country through schemes JnNURM, RAY and AHP by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation MoHUPA

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cities	No. of Projects	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Dwelling units Under-Progress	[as on 2nd March 2015]	
								Dwelling Units Completed	Dwelling Units Occupied
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	8.90	5.53	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38	72	1,126.93	1,118.66	77,599	15,501	60,965	33,780
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	8	140.81	91.19	2,708	896	276	100
4.	Assam	17	19	145.87	110.74	6,547	3,429	3,094	2,974
5.	Bihar	31	42	683.58	426.20	40,379	19,070	10,033	460
6.	Chandigarh	1	4	300.94	379.03	17,696	4,960	12,736	10,799
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	35	499.43	411.86	36,297	14,658	17,422	7,956
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2.38	1.67	96	96	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.51	0.29	14	-	14	14
10.	Delhi	1	16	1,155.44	1,118.17	55,124	32,200	22,924	585
11.	Goa	0	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	46	97	1,790.54	1,354.81	1,69,153	36,119	1,13,455	78,782
13.	Haryana	19	32	568.83	329.07	21,065	2,119	12,270	9,605
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	10	81.55	54.52	2,430	1,360	770	210

15. Jammu and Kashmir	38	55	263.17	168.14	14,577	7,890	6,318	6,110
16. Jharkhand	14	22	246.48	210.35	14,422	6,356	4,851	4,309
17. Karnataka	42	97	1,684.99	1,013.77	83,212	5,679	42,150	34,642
18. Kerala	48	65	419.79	404.46	44,270	9,241	33,452	32,836
19. Lakshadweep	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh	54	89	855.59	638.61	54,123	13,422	27,744	5,588
21. Maharashtra	92	177	2,950.61	3,246.18	1,64,452	60,866	1,03,586	57,493
22. Manipur	7	7	76.26	76.26	4,079	303	3,776	3,776
23. Meghalaya	3	5	42.92	51.91	1,288	1,064	224	144
24. Mizoram	7	12	119.00	112.68	3,188	255	2,791	1,935
25. Nagaland	6	6	188.58	163.13	7,319	1,677	4,635	2,497
26. Odisha	37	62	565.70	346.27	26,551	6,858	9,653	9,414
27. Puducherry	2	4	37.15	40.75	1,542	800	742	177
28. Punjab	6	10	83.75	140.98	7,789	3,208	3,901	915
29. Rajasthan	65	98	1,090.25	865.13	67,245	28,812	27,793	22,683
30. Sikkim	2	4	46.98	46.98	293	38	255	149
31. Tamil Nadu	97	166	1,592.01	1,456.93	1,33,607	33,520	96,241	92,481
32. Telangana	25	52	1,074.93	1,016.92	89,960	12,674	71,660	49,208
33. Tripura	10	10	129.93	81.98	6,376	100	3,271	3,211
34. Uttar Pradesh	147	246	1,702.24	1,711.18	91,556	26,002	57,019	43,109
35. Uttarakhand	31	41	254.42	166.60	8,047	1,963	2,095	1,375
36. West Bengal	86	210	2,227.70	2,294.30	1,68,908	19,971	1,47,645	1,46,993
GRAND TOTAL	1008	1777	22,158.15	19,656.90	1421912	3,71,107	9,03,761	6,64,330

Role of Niti Aayog for identification of BPL people

*162. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any steps to update the statistics on the number of Indian citizens below the poverty line;

(b) whether the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has been given a specific mandate to undertake a national survey to determine the number of people living below the poverty line; and

(c) whether the new parameters for such determination have been approved by Government, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The erstwhile Planning Commission used the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for updating statistics on the number of persons living below the poverty line. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The erstwhile Planning Commission had used this data and computed number of persons living below the poverty line for the year 2011-12.

(b) As per the Cabinet Secretariat Resolution No.511/2/1/2015-Cab. dated 01.01.2015 NITI Aayog has not been given a specific mandate to undertake a national survey to determine the number of people living below the poverty line.

(c) in view of (b) above, does not arise.

**Cleaning of sewage, septic tanks and chemical tanks
without safety equipments**

†*163. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even today cleaning of sewage, septic tanks and chemical tanks of industrial units is being carried out by the cleaning workers by going inside the tanks without safety equipments; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government to effectively enforce the existing law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, to prevent the practice of cleaning of sewage and septic tanks by cleaning workers by going inside the tanks without safety gear, provision has been made in Section 7 of the “**Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013**”. (MS Act, 2013) which lays down that no person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government may notify, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank. As the MS Act, 2013 had come into force on 6.12.2013, hazardous cleaning of a sewer or septic tank is a prohibited activity with effect from 6.12.2014 in all the States and UTs except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

As regards cleaning of chemical tanks in the industrial units, the Ministry of Labour and Empowerment has informed that the provisions of Section 7 A of the Factories Act, 1948 lay down the duties of the occupier (*i.e.* the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory) to ensure safety and health of the workers employed in the factory.

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rules made thereunder are enforced by the concerned State Governments/UTs through their Factory Inspectors.

Problem of pollution in two-tier cities

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

(a) the names of two-tier cities in the country which are facing serious problem of pollution;

(b) the mechanism between the Central Government and the State Governments for meeting these challenges;

(c) the details of success achieved *vis- a-vis* gravity of challenge; and

(d) the anticipated expenditure required during the next five years to meet the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (d) As informed

by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), towns/cities having population between 50,000-99,000 are classified as two-tier cities. The ambient air quality is monitored by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in two-tier cities under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) coordinated by CPCB and at present NAMP network covers 68 two-tier cities /towns. As per analysis of air quality data for said 68 two-tier cities for the year 2012, the levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO²) were within norms (annual averages), levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²) exceeded the norms (annual averages of 40µg/m³) in one city only namely, Saraikala (Kharsawan), Jharkhand whereas, the levels of Particulate Matter(PM¹⁰) have exceeded in 48 cities.

The Government has taken various measures to contain air pollution in the country, which *inter-alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per Auto Fuel Policy, Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards for air polluting industries, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets and cement plants, etc.

The actions to address the challenges posed by pollution are inter-ministerial in nature and involves various organs of the Government at Central as well as State level including local-self governments. It may not be possible to estimate the expenditure made or anticipated on various actions in this regard.

Due to various steps taken, there is a reduction in levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO²) and Lead in ambient air and levels of SO² and Lead are within notified norms (annual averages) across the country. There is a rise in compliance of environmental standards in 17 categories of highly polluting industries.

Specific areas under skill development programme

*165. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific areas that are getting focus under skill development programme;
- (b) whether Government is considering to upgrade the existing institutions as it is;
- (c) whether there are any targets fixed under the programme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the progress achieved thus far; and
- (d) whether Government run the skill development programmes on PPP model, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (d) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has got a skill gap study conducted to assess the skill gap across sector and geography. The effort of Government is to align skill development initiatives with the skill gap findings. Further, Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) have been constituted for various sectors to bring in industry participation in the skilling process.

The Government is presently reviewing for National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2009 in order to lay down the future road map for skilling in the country. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been mandated to create skill development capacity in private domain in order to scale up the skill development efforts. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) itself has been formed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) format.

At present, there are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments. The targets fixed under these schemes and achievements made are as under:-

(Figures in lakhs)		
Financial Year	Skilling Target for India	Persons skilled
2011-12	46.53	45.58
2012-13	72.51	51.88
2013-14	73.42	76.37
2014-15 (upto January, 2015)	105.07	49.77

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Augmenting the capacity of IRE Plant, Kerala

1601.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to improve the functioning and augment the capacity of Indian Rare Earth (IRE) Plant, Chavara in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total production of Rare Earth in the country annually for the last five years and its annual consumption, domestically and internationally; and

(c) whether any court verdict has been pronounced recently so as to allow private sector in Rare Earth mining and trading, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Augmenting the capacity of Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) plant at Chavara in Kerala, depends upon the availability of land for mining of mineral sand.

(b) The details of production of Rare Earths in India are given below:

IREL's Production of Rare Earths during the last 5 years

	(Qty. in metric tonnes)					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total for 5 years
Lanthanum Carbonate (wet) 99.9%	0	0	0	65.662	0.438	66.100
Rare Earth's Carbonate	24	105	115.045	0.000	0.000	244.045
TOTAL	24	105	115.045	65.662	0.438	310.145

IREL's Sale of Rare Earths (Domestic/ Export) during the last 5 years

	(Qty. in metric tonnes)					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total for 5 years
Domestic	104.6	127.9	46.8	2.4	4.2	285.90
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	104.6	127.9	46.8	2.4	4.2	285.90

Most of the products currently using rare earth materials are imported in India in finished form and the demand of rare earth materials for value addition within the country has been practically nil.

However, recently, Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) has set up a 10,000 tonne per annum Monazite Processing Plant (MoPP) at its Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) unit at Chhatrapur, Odisha. The Plant is designed to produce 11,000 tonne per annum Mixed Rare Earths Chloride (MRECL), equivalent to 5,000 tonnes of Rare Earths Oxide (REO) at its full capacity and it is in its final stage of commissioning. This production capacity is about 3% of the current global production of Rare Earths Oxide, which is estimated at 1,30,000 tonne per annum. Further, IREL has developed technology to produce Separated Rare Earths Oxides (SREOs) of various purities up to their very high pure form from MRECL and this facility at rare earth division at Alwaye, Kerala is also under commissioning. The facility can process 5,500 tonnes of MRECL.

In addition, IREL, in collaboration with its technology partners such as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad is also developing the process of making Rare Earth Metal from SREO and further convert them to permanent magnets of high power density.

(c) No. Sir, the Department is not aware of any court verdict pronounced recently so as to allow private sector in Rare Earth mining and trading.

Neutrino observatory in Tamil Nadu

1602. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has cleared India-based Neutrino observatory in Tamil Nadu's Theni district bordering Kerala's Iddukki district;

(b) if so, the details of this project and its impact on the environment of the area;

(c) whether the concerned State Government has been approached by the centre for their sanction for the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the two state Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government of India has approved the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) Project, to be located in the Theni district of Tamil Nadu and financial sanction has been issued on 06.01.2015.

(b) The project at an estimated cost of ₹ 1583.05 crore includes construction of an underground lab and associated surface facilities at Pottipuram in Bodi West hills of Theni District, in Tamil Nadu, construction of a 50 kilo ton magnetised iron - calorimeter detector to study a fundamental particle called neutrino, and setting up Inter-Institutional Centre for High Energy Physics at Madurai. The environmental impact of the project has been taken into account before sanction of the project. Detailed studies on the environmental impact of the project were carried out by Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, and geotechnical studies were carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI).

(c) and (d) The Project is located in Tamilnadu and the application for environmental clearance was submitted to the Department of Environment & Forests, Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu recommended and forwarded the application to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India for concurrence. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has cleared the project.

Thorium based nuclear power plants

1603. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government so far as Thorium based nuclear power plants are concerned;
- (b) whether such plants are functioning in India;
- (c) the estimated availability of Monazite mineral reserves from which Thorium is derived, in the country; and
- (d) whether the country is extracting Thorium from Monazite mineral at present; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Research and Development on Thorium utilisation has been a high priority for the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) right since its inception. On account of physics characteristics of Thorium, it is not possible to build a nuclear reactor using Thorium alone. It has to be converted into Uranium-233 in a reactor before it can be used as fuel. With this in view, a three-stage nuclear power programme, based on a closed

nuclear fuel cycle has been chalked out. The three stage nuclear power programme aims to multiply the domestically available fissile resource through the use of natural Uranium in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), followed by use of Plutonium obtained from the spent fuel of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors in Fast Breeder Reactors. Large scale use of Thorium will subsequently follow making use of Uranium-233 that will be bred in Fast Breeder Reactors, when adequate nuclear installed capacity in the country has been built. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades.

(b) Thorium based reactors have not yet been set up in the country for generation of power. A 30 kW (thermal) research reactor KAMINI, the only operating reactor in the world using Uranium-233 fuel (which is produced by irradiation of Thorium) has been setup at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu).

A 300 MWe Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) using Thorium based fuel has been designed and developed. This reactor will serve as a technology demonstrator for the Thorium fuel cycle technologies. A project for initiation of activities towards start of construction of AHWR has been included in the Twelfth Plan.

(c) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has established 11.93 million tonnes of *in situ* resources of Monazite as on December 2014 in the country, which contains about 1.07 million tons of Thorium Oxide (ThO_2).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a 100% owned Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is engaged in the mining and separation of beach sand minerals. IREL has supplied Thorium for various experimental programmes carried out in DAE.

Monazite Processing Plant in Rare Earth Division of IREL in Kerala was in operation during the period 1952 to 2004. Monazite was processed in the plant and Thorium values generated have been stockpiled in silos and RCC trenches for future use in the third stage of nuclear power programme in the country.

IREL has set up a Monazite processing plant at its unit in Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM), Odisha which will be producing about 2000 tons per annum (tpa) of Thorium Oxalate. The commissioning of the plant is awaiting clearance from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) for regular plant operation.

Assess coastal marine environmental quality

1604.SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) research and analysis has revealed alarming levels of marine pollution along the coastal line, specially near Tier-I and Tier-II cities;

(b) whether there is any international benchmark or comparison that reveals the level of pollution with reference to other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and India's ranking;

(d) what measures are being taken by Government to mitigate the level of marine pollution revealed through the findings of COMAPS; and

(e) the details of the amount sanctioned over the past five years to COMAPS, monitoring location-wise along with their utilization?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) No Sir. The sea water quality data collected under "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)" programme being implemented by the Earth Science System Organization -Integrated Coastal Marine Area Management (ESSO-ICMAM), indicate that there are no alarming levels pollution in the coastal waters of India, except at few Tier - I (Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkatta) and Tier - II cities (Mangalore, Kochi, Puducherry, Visakhapatnam), in some occasions, where high pathogenic bacteria load was observed, largely due to untreated sewage discharge. Further, due to nutrient loads, sporadic algal blooms were also observed occasionally.

(b) No, Sir, Different countries have their own benchmark criteria for pollution levels. In India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), has classified 5 categories based on the use of coastal waters, and has prescribed limits for few parameters for each class. The five classes are SW-I (Salt pans, Shell fishing, Mariculture and Ecologically Sensitive Zone), SW-II (Bathing, Contact Water Sports and Commercial fishing), SW-III (Industrial cooling, Recreation (non-contact) and Aesthetics), SW-IV (Harbour) and SW-V (Navigation and Controlled Waste Disposal).

(c) Doesn't arise.

(d) The sea water data and status of coastal water quality are disseminated to the Coastal State Pollution Control Boards of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change for implementing necessary mitigating measures. Data are also available in Earth Science System Organization – Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS) website for stakeholders use and public awareness.

(e) The location-wise details of amount sanctioned over the past five years to COMAPS programme along with their utilization are as given below:

Location	Responsible Institution	Funds position in last 5 years (2010-11 to 2014-15)		
		(Amount in crores)		
		Sanctioned	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1. Vadarinar	National Institute of Oceanography, Regional Centre, Mumbai	4.47	2.49	2.26
2. Veraval				
3. Hazira				
4. Mumbai (Thane)				
5. Worli outfall				
6. Ratnagiri				
7. Malvan				
8. Mandovi	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	2.65	0.92	1.04
9. Mangalore	National Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	3.65	0.94	0.94
10. Cochin				
11. Kavaratti				
12. Sandheads	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar	3.48	2.12	2.12
13. Hooghly				
14. Paradip				
15. Visakhapatnam	National Institute of Oceanography Regional Centre, Visakhapatnam	1.76	0.55	0.55
16. Kakinada				

1	2	3	4	5
17. Ennore	CAS in Marine Biology,	2.64	1.67	1.67
18. Pondicherry	Annamalai University,			
19. Tuticorin	Parangipettai			
20. Port Blair	Andaman Nicobar Centre	2.77	1.09	1.24
	for Ocean Sciences and			
	Technology, NIOT			
TOTAL		21.42	7.29	9.82

Forecast of natural calamities like cloudburst

†1605. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States of Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir faced severe floods due to cloudburst in the recent past, whether Government has made any plan to avert such tragedy in other parts in future; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating any measures so that exact forecast of natural calamities like cloudburst can be made?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The States like Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir faced severe floods during 15th & 17th Sept. 2013 and 3rd – 6th Sept. 2014, respectively due to extremely heavy rainfall (more than and equal to 25 cm per day). Earth System Science Organization – India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) has formulated plan of Himalayan Meteorology Program to augment observing systems by deploying Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) etc. The above observations will lead to improved understanding of Himalayan weather in general and severe weather in particular. The assimilation of the above observational data will facilitate improvement in now-casting very short range up to 6 hours in advance and forecasting of severe weather phenomena up to 72 hours in advance.

GIS based 3D protocol on Tsunami warning

1606. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Services will soon extend its GIS based 3D protocol on Tsunami warning to all vulnerable areas in the country with new methodologies and improved warning procedures and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the details of every persons living in vulnerable areas would be mapped and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. On pilot basis 3-D GIS database is generated for Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamilnadu. The 3-D GIS layers shall provide details of duration, depth and extent of predicted Tsunami inundation in habitated zones of coastal areas for planning effective emergency response actions.

High risks of earthquakes in North-East

1607. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any information or report on the high risks of earthquake in North-East, hilly areas and the metros like Mumbai;

(b) if so, details of report and the warnings therein; and

(c) the action taken/proposes by Government towards prevention of the earthquake therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware about seismic hazard of the whole country. The entire North East India region lies in seismic zone V. The Hilly areas of Himalayan belt is categorised in seismic zones V and IV. Mumbai is in seismic zone III.

Till date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to forecast/ predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude and also there is no scientific technique yet available to prevent the occurrence of earthquake.

(c) Loss of life and damage to property due to earthquakes could be considerably reduced through proper planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner. Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of

Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) etc. for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. These guidelines are in wide circulation amongst the public and the administrative authorities responsible for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures in earthquake prone areas.

Plan to set up a polar research collaboration centre

1608. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to set up a polar research collaboration centre with Norway, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the major decisions in that aspect with regard to India's geo-political agenda; and
- (c) the estimated date for the project launch?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) No Sir. There is however, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI), Tromso and the ESSO-National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), the Goa-based R&D Institution of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, for long-term collaboration in the areas of scientific research and logistics operations in the polar (Arctic and Antarctic) realm. Since 2008, India, under the aegis of ESSO-MoES is also maintaining a research base "Himdari" at Ny-Ålesund in the Svalbard archipelago of the Arctic.

(b) The scientific Agenda for polar research collaborations between India and Norway is primarily aimed at understanding the global climate change, with emphasis on the linkage between the polar climate variability and the Indian monsoon.

(c) Does not arise.

Air quality index of Delhi and Indian State capitals

1609. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) air quality index of Delhi, Indian State Capitals, Amritsar and Taj Mahal from latest record, indicating the safe limit of cities for human and cities considered unsafe for human;

(b) whether Government official data agree with the data provided by non-Government agencies in India and outside India, if not, how can the public know which data is to be relied on and which is to be discarded;

(c) the major pollutants in the respective cities; and

(d) whether present air pollution level at the Taj Mahal area is safe for human, if not, the reasons therefor and Government's plan of action for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is monitored by various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for UTs, NEERI and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) across the country under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The data so received is collected, compiled and analysed as per national standards and disseminated by the CPCB. CPCB has developed a concept of Air Quality Index (AQI) to inform the public on the status of air quality which is loaded on the CPCB website for comments. CPCB has undertaken the task of finalizing AQI.

The data would be in close resemblance, if methods of monitoring and analysis of data for a particular location at the same time is done as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). It may be difficult to comment on the data of agencies other than CPCB and SPCBs/ PCCs. The data of CPCB, SPCBs / PCCs may be relied upon.

(c) Under NAMP, Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Particulate matter having size equal to or, less than 10 micron (PM_{10}) are monitored as primary pollutants across the country.

(d) The levels of SO_2 and NO_2 (annual averages) are reported to be within notified norms during 2002-2013 in Agra. Data for the year 2014 is yet to be processed. The levels of PM_{10} have exceeded the norms (annual averages of $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). There is a fluctuating trend for SO_2 , NO_2 and PM_{10} . High level of pollution may aggravate / increase the risk of many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular disease but, it not the only cause.

Treatment of effluents by industrial units

1610. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Central Pollution Control Board monitors the compliance of national standards stipulated for treatment of effluents by industrial units, if so, the details and the outcome thereof during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether several polluting units have been closed down due to non-compliance of the said standards, if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the assistance, in terms of financial and technological knowhow provided to the States in this regard during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under its Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) programme carry out surprise inspections of 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on adoption of a uniform approach and elimination of subjectivity in scheduling of inspections and their follow-up actions through six Zonal Offices of CPCB. The surprise inspections are carried out to assess the adequacy of pollution control systems adopted by these industries and check the compliance status of pollution control standards.

During the last one year (2014-15), the CPCB has issued directions to 10 defaulting industries under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and one to State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 / Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in respect of the defaulting industries. The State-wise and sector-wise summary status of the number of directions issued by CPCB under ESS inspections during the last three years and upto Jan, 2015 is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below) respectively. The list of polluting industries which were issued closure directions during 2011 to 2014 is given in the Statement-III (See below).

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing a number of schemes including abatement of industrial as well as environmental pollution for control and prevention of water pollution under which financial assistance by MoEF&CC and technical assistance by CPCB is provided to the State implementing agencies.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of industries inspected under ESS to whom Directions under Section 5 & Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2011-2015 (Jan 2015)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				Sub-Total			
		No. of Ind.	Sec 18 (1) (b)	Sec 5	No. of Insp.	No. of Ind.	Sec 18 (1) (b)	Sec 5	No. of Insp.	No. of Ind.	Sec 18 (1) (b)	Sec 5	No. of Insp.	No. of Ind.	Sec 18 (1) (b)	Sec 5	No. of Insp.	No. of Ind.	Sec 18 (1) (b)	Sec 5	No. of Insp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	3	3	12	0	1	12	1	1	6	0	0	49	4	5					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				2	0	0				0	0	0	2	0	0					
3.	Assam	15	1	0	16	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	42	6	1					
4.	Bihar	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	12	3	0					
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	5	1	4	1	1	12	2	0	4	0	0	32	8	2					
6.	Delhi	4	0	0							0	0	0	4	0	0					
7.	Goa	4	0	0	4	0	0				0	0	0	8	0	0					
8.	Gujarat	13	3	2	16	1	1	16	3	0	8	0	0	53	7	3					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Haryana	4	1	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	2	0	0	22	2	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh				4	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	9	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	18	4	0
12.	Karnataka	4	1	2	8	1	0	4	2	0	4	1	0	20	5	2
13.	Kerala	12	1	1	8	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	27	3	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	2	3	8	0	0	6	1	0	6	0	0	39	3	3
15.	Maharashtra	35	6	6	32	4	1	22	2	1	9	2	0	98	14	8
16.	Manipur										0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1
18.	Mizoram										0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland				1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
20.	Odisha	8	4	1	12	3	1	7	0	0	4	0	0	31	7	2
21.	Pondicherry							4	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
22.	Punjab	4	1	0	9	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	19	2	0
23.	Rajasthan	16	2	1	36	1	3	20	0	1	3	0	0	75	3	5

[illegible]

Statement-II

Sector-wise Number of industries inspected under ESS to whom Directions under Section 5 & Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2011-2015 (Jan 2015)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Sub-Total		
		No. of		Sec 18	No. of		Sec 18	No. of		Sec 18	No. of		Sec 18	No. of		
		Ind.	Sec	(1) (b)	Ind.	Sec	(1) (b)	Ind.	Sec	(1) (b)	Ind.	Sec	(1) (b)	Ind.	Sec	(1) (b)
		Insp.			Insp.			Insp.			Insp.			Insp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Aluminum	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	0
2.	Cement	32	5	1	36	5	4	24	2	3	7	0	0	99	12	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3.	Chloralkali	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	10	2	0
4.	Copper	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
5.	Distillery	21	8	2	33	4	1	19	1	0	23	6	0	96	19	3
6.	Dye & Dye Intermediates	12	3	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	26	3	0
7.	Fertilizer	16	1	0	20	2	1	10	0	0	2	1	0	48	4	1
8.	Iron & Steel	23	4	4	13	4	0	25	2	1	11	1	1	72	11	6
9.	Pesticide	12	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	25	1	0
10.	Petrochemical	7	0	0	8	0	0	10	1	0	4	1	0	29	2	0
11.	Pharmaceuticals	26	6	5	28	1	0	29	6	0	7	0	0	90	13	5
12.	Pulp & Paper	23	9	3	20	5	1	24	6	1	7	1	0	74	21	5
13.	Refinery	4	2	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	13	3	0
14.	Sugar	33	2	12	27	3	2	19	0	0	16	0	0	95	5	14
15.	Tannery	8	1	2	7	0	1	5	0	0	4	0	0	24	1	3
16.	Thermal Power Plant	37	6	2	33	2	3	15	1	1	4	0	0	89	9	6
17.	Zinc	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
TOTAL		260	49	31	251	27	13	201	21	6	93	10	1	805	107	51

Statement-III*List of industries inspected under ESS during 2011-2014 to whom closure directions were issued by CPCB*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	State	Industrial Sector	Sec 5/Sec 18(1)(b)	year
1.	M/s NV Distilleries Ltd., Vill. Badholi, Naraingarh, Ambala City, Haryana	Haryana	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
2.	M/s Rana Mohendra Papers Ltd, Chandigarh, Punjab	Punjab	Pulp & Paper	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
3.	M/s Agrawal Distilleries Pvt Ltd, Khargone, M.P.	M.P.	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
4.	M/s Thermis Medicare Ltd., (*New Chem Industries) Vapi, Gujarat	Gujarat	Pharmaceutical	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
5.	M/s Garg Duplex Pvt. Ltd., Muzaffarnagar .U.P	UP	Pulp & Paper	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
6.	422. National Industrial Corporation (Distillery), Moradabad, Ayodhya, U.P.	UP	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
7.	M/s Ms-Dowell & Company Ltd (M/s United Spirits Ltd) Shahjahanpur, UP	UP	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
8.	Athani Farmers Co- Operative Sugar Factory Limited, Belgaum, Karnataka.	Karnataka	Distillery	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	State	Industrial Sector	Sec 5/Sec 18(1)(b)	year
9.	Laxmi Sugar Mills, Iqbalpur Roorkee, Haridwar.	UK	Sugar	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2011-12
10.	M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., U.P.	UP	Sugar	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2011-12
11.	M/s Karamveer Kakasaheb Wagh S.S.K. Ltd, Mah	Maharashtra	Sugar	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
12.	M/s Hindustan Paper Corpn Ltd (Cachar Paper Mills), Cachar, Assam	Assam	Pulp & Paper	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
13.	M/s Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd (Distillery), Ganjam, Orissa	Odisha	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
14.	M/s Jayshree Chemicals Ltd, (Chlor-Alkali), Orissa	Odisha	Chlor-Alkali	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
15.	K.M. Sugar Mill Ltd, (Distillery), Faizabad, U.P	UP	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2011-12
16.	Neoli Sugar Factory, Neoli, Etah, Aligarh, UP	UP	Sugar	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2011-12
17.	Polson Distillery, Kerala	Kerala	Distillery	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2012-13
18.	Somaiya Organo Chemicals (Godavari Bio-refineries), Sameerwadi, Dist. Bagalkot	Karnataka	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
19.	Ruchira Paper Ltd, Kala Amb, H.P.	Himachal Pradesh	Paper	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13

20.	Ghodganga S.S.K. Ltd.	Maharashtra	Sugar & Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
21.	Perambalur Sugar Mills Ltd	Tamil Nadu	Sugar	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
22.	RBNS Sugar Mills, Luksar, Haridwar, UK	Uttarakhand	Sugar	Section 18 (1)(b) of Air/Water Act	2012-13
23.	Somaya Organic Chemicals, Ahmednagar, Mhr (Presently M/s Godavari Refineries)	Maharashtra	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
24.	Sanjivani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Ahmednagar, Mhr	Maharashtra	Sugar	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
25.	Marathwada SSK Ltd., Parbhani, Mhr	Maharashtra	Sugar	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2012-13
26.	Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Distillery	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2013-14
27.	Mysore Paper Mills	Karnataka	Paper	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2013-14
28.	Tamil Nadu Petro products Limited	Tamil Nadu	Petrochemical	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2013-14
29.	M/s. Srikem Laboratories	Maharashtra	Pharmaceutical	Section 5 of E(P)A, 1986	2013-14

Dereservation of forest land in Rajasthan

†1611. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the system and rules for dereserving forest land for various public interest projects along with the number of cases of Rajasthan regarding dereservation of forest land pending, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to facilitate the dereservation of forest land, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and reply to the questions will be laid on the Table of the House.

Countries responsible for global warming

1612. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report published by the UNO, India is at number three among the countries responsible for global warming, if so, the details thereof; and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government has taken any remedial steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) As per the data collected by the United States Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) for the United Nations, India's total carbon dioxide emissions is 20,08,823.0 kilo tonnes in 2010 and India is ranking third at global level. India does not have legally binding reduction commitments under Kyoto Protocol. However, Government of India is taking steps voluntarily to reduce Green House Gas emissions through the implementation of National Missions namely, National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Green India Mission and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat under National Action Plan on Climate Change. India

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has taken a voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 from 2005 levels.

Illegal trade of animal parts

1613.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi and other metros in the country have become hubs in illegal trade in animal parts, if so, the details with action plan of the Government to address this serious issue;

(b) whether shortage of inspection staff is coming in the way to control this menace;

(c) whether inter-State buses/trucks are used to carry out this illegal trade; and if so, the action plan of Government to address this issue seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) As per information available, there are no specific reports indicating that Delhi or other metros have become hubs in illegal trade of parts of wild animals. Conservation and protection of wildlife is the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Shortage of staff in State Forest Departments is one of the concerns in enforcement of forest protection including illegal wild life trade.

The Central Government has established the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau with a mandate, *inter alia*, to collect intelligence related to organized wildlife crime and to disseminate the same to the State Forest Departments and other enforcement agencies.

(c) The *modus-operandi* of illegal trade in wildlife also includes transport by bus, truck, train, plane, ship and even by packets sent through postal mail. The important steps taken to curb the illegal trade of wildlife include the following action by the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau:

- (i) Collect intelligence on organized criminal networks and disseminate the same to the enforcement agencies for further necessary action.
- (ii) Coordinate inter-agency enforcement efforts in combating such crimes.
- (iii) Issuing alerts and advisories to enforcement agencies on latest *modus operandi*, trade routes, concealment techniques etc.

- (iv) Conduct capacity building programmes for wildlife enforcement officers in detection and investigation of wildlife offences. For this purpose trainings are undertaken. Additionally, following publications have been brought out for their information and field use:
 - (a) Handbook for wildlife crime investigation officers on wildlife crime investigation.
 - (b) X-Ray Manual of wildlife products in illegal trade.
 - (c) Identification Manual on Wildlife Species in trade.
- (v) Carrying out of joint operations of with local enforcement officials to apprehend criminals indulging in poaching and illegal trade of wildlife and its parts and products.
- (vi) Detection of Trans-border linkages within the country and their sharing at international fora to sensitize the foreign authorities concerned.
- (vii) Run awareness campaigns and sensitization programmes on wildlife and wildlife crime to various stakeholders.

Fast track clearance to projects

1614.SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects that have been cleared by the Ministry during the last three years, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry has diluted any provisions for giving fast track clearance in this year; and
- (c) the number of projects that are awaiting clearance before the Ministry, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Total 1289 Projects have been granted Environment Clearance during last three years as per the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) No Sir, Ministry has not diluted any provisions for giving fast track clearance in this year.

(c) Total 644 proposals have been submitted for Environment Clearance as per details given in the Statement. All the proposals pending for Environment Clearance will be considered as per the timelines mentioned in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

Statement

Status of EC granted during last three years/pending as on date

Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposals granted during three years (2012-2014)	No. of projects under consideration as on date
1.	2012	423	
2.	2013	400	644
3.	2014	466	
	TOTAL	1289	644

Illegal farming and planting of apple gardens in Himachal Pradesh

†1615. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal farming and planting of apple gardens by encroaching forest land in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received complaint regarding illegal farming on the forest land;

(c) if so, the details of such complaints during last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the details of the action being taken by Government to stop such tendency in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) As per the report received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, there are reports of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

encroachments on forest land in different forms including cultivation but the information regarding planting of apple trees on encroached forest land is not available. The details of complaints regarding illegal farming on encroached forest land during the last three years as well as the number of cases registered are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*), respectively.

(d) The encroachment cases are dealt on priority under Himachal Pradesh Public Premises and Land (Eviction & Rent Recovery) Act, 1971 and Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954. Further, instructions have been issued to field functionaries to be vigilant and take immediate action in case of encroachment on forest land. The management and protection of forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Government. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change provides Grants-in-aid to the State/Union Territory Governments including Himachal Pradesh, for protection and preservation of forests under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories towards protection and management of forests. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building, watch towers for detection and monitoring of forest fires, creation and maintenance of fire lines, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure etc.

Statement-I

Circle-wise number of complaints of illegal farming on encroached forest land in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Bilaspur	0	0	0
2.	Chamba	0	0	0
3.	Dharamshala	0	0	0
4.	Hamirpur	0	0	0
5.	Kullu	0	29	17
6.	Mandi	0	0	0
7.	Nahan	20	9	14
8.	Rampur	3	21	25

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
9.	Shimla	260	15	15
10.	Wildlife (North) Dharamshala	0	0	0
11.	Wildlife (South) Shimla	0	0	0
12.	The Great Himalayan National Park, Shamshi	0	5	5
TOTAL		283	79	76

Statement-II

Circle-wise number of cases registered against illegal farming on encroached forest land in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Bilaspur	0	0	0
2.	Chamba	1	0	0
3.	Dharamshala	0	0	0
4.	Hamirpur	0	0	0
5.	Kullu	0	0	1260
6.	Mandi	0	0	0
7.	Nahan	0	0	43
8.	Rampur	0	0	2823
9.	Shimla	0	0	0
10.	Wildlife (North) Dharamshala	0	0	0
11.	Wildlife (South) Shimla	0	0	0
12.	The Great Himalayan National Park, Shamshi	0	0	0
TOTAL		1	0	4126

Rain water harvesting in hospitals and other buildings

†1616. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has imposed fine on some hospitals in Delhi for no rain water harvesting;

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals in Delhi that have made arrangements for rain water harvesting;

(c) whether the Ministry is going to make it mandatory also for the builders in the country to harvest rain water; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the water being used by the builders, would be compensated, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The National Green Tribunal has not imposed any fine. However NGT has asked to some hospitals in Delhi to pay compensation in terms of Section 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

(b) The National Green Tribunal *vide* order dated 24th December, 2014 /12/2014 in O.A No 94/2013 titled as Vikarant Kumar Tongad *Vs.* Delhi metro Rail corporation Ltd. mentioned that the following hospitals have been reported by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to be compliant and have installed the rain water harvesting system, which are effectively operating:

1. Action Cancer Hospital (A Unit of Manavsevarth Trust)
2. RLKC Hospital Metro Hearty Institute (A unit of DR. R.L. Khera Charitable Trust)
3. Brham Shakti Hospital & Research Centre
4. Saroj Hospital
5. Indian Spinal Injuries Centre
6. Fortis Lt. Rajan Dholi Charitable Trust
7. Tirath Ram Shah Charitable Hospital

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

8. Fortis Hospital Ltd. (Earlier Oscar Biotech Pvt. Ltd.)
9. Shri Balaji Action Medical Institute Unit of Lala Munni Lal Mange Ram Charitable Trust Hospital
10. Central Jail Hospital
11. Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital (Govt. of Delhi)
12. Batra Hospital and Medical Research Centre
13. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital
14. Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital
15. Bhagwad Hospital (A Unit of Sarvodaya Health Foundation)
16. Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial (Regd.)
17. Maharaja Agrasen Hospital.

(c) and (d) Rain water harvesting is one of the conditions stipulated in the Environmental clearance for construction of buildings.

Transfer of *adhoc* CAMPA funds

1617. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by the Ministry to transfer ₹ 28,000 crores of *adhoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds into Government Account;

(b) the action that is being taken by the new Government to correct the anomalous situation wherein expenditure on compensatory afforestation is not being authorized by Parliament; and

(c) whether Government is not duty bound to follow the requirement of the constitutional provision on authorization of expenditure as contained in Article 114 (3) of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in consultation with concerned Ministries in the Central Government formulated the draft CAMPA Order, 2014 to provide for

inter-alia transfer of funds available with the *ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to a interest bearing fund to be created under public account of the Union of India and thereafter transfer of 95 % of these amounts to similar funds to be created under public accounts of the concerned States.

The draft CAMPA Order, 2014, as approved by the Union Cabinet, has been filed before the Supreme Court for their approval to publish the same in the official gazette and to take such further action as envisaged in the draft CAMPA Order, 2014, as may be modified by the Supreme Court, for utilization of funds available, and to be made available, with the *ad-hoc* CAMPA, National CAMPA and the State CAMPAs.

The matter has come up in the Supreme Court on several occasions. It was last listed on January, 16, 2015. The matter is listed for hearings on March 27, 2015.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has formulated the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2015 and circulated the same to the concerned Ministries for comments.

(c) Amounts available with the *ad-hoc* CAMPA are being released to State CAMPAs as per the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time in this regard.

Real time Monitoring Stations for air pollution

1618. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has 26 real time Monitoring Stations for air pollution and more are proposed to be set up in the near future;

(b) if so, why regular advisories are not issued by Government alarming people about the pollution level to build awareness and take caution;

(c) whether it is a fact that various Government and Central agencies do not coordinate or collaborate to share information on pollution levels, if so, what does Government plan to do in this regard; and

(d) the measures that have been undertaken for surveying, monitoring pollution levels and enhance functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) A total of 48 continuous air quality monitoring stations are being operated by the Central

Pollution Control Board(CPCB), concerned State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees for UTs in 16 metropolitan cities. A few more continuous stations are being operated in towns like Rohtak, Jharia, Solapur, Panchkula, etc.

On the basis of review of literature, ambient air quality monitoring, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, etc a concept of Air Quality Index (AQI) has been developed by the Central Pollution Control Board. It is posted on CPCB website for comments. CPCB has undertaken the task of finalizing AQI.

(c) and (d) The data on ambient air under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) is received in CPCB which is collated, compiled and published by CPCB. Data from continuous stations is also received in Central Pollution Control Board. Increasing the number of stations for air monitoring is a regular activity.

Caution on GM crops

1619. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government-appointed High Level Committee (HLC) to review environmental laws has reported a note of caution on medium/long-term adverse affects through unprepared introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) food crops;

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether a Committee of technical experts comprising scientists form public research laboratories and academic institutions set up by the Supreme Court, said no to herbicide tolerant crops on the ground that they would exert a highly adverse impact over time on sustainable agriculture, rural livelihood and environment and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The High Level Committee (HLC) under the chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary, has made a note of caution that while utilizing science and technology for the introduction of genetically modified crops, their limitations as well as the potential consequences should not be lost sight off. This is not to argue that use of science or technology should be limited, more to highlight the fact that appropriate caution needs to be taken. Further, the Committee recommended that the use of science and technology, wherever possible and appropriate should be encouraged; approval and enforcement agency should use latest technology to the maximum possible.

(b) GoI is of the view that regulation is a dynamic process. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) comprising of eminent multi-disciplinary experts is following a case-by-case approval of GM crops. The biosafety assessments and protocols for generating biosafety data and conduct of confined experimental field trials Rules 1989 have been developed through a consultative approach and following the international norms prescribed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and is regularly updated.

(c) The Technical Expert Committee (TEC) constituted *vide* Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 10.5.2012 in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 260/2005, has recommended that herbicide tolerant (HT) crop is not suitable for Indian agriculture. In this regard it is to state that all HT crops undergo elaborate biosafety studies for its impact on human and animal health and environment following regulatory guidelines and SOPs under Rules 1989 of EPA 1986 and only those HT crops which are found to be safe for human/animal consumption as well beneficial to Indian farmers will be approved for commercial release. So far no HT crop has been approved by regulatory agencies for commercial release.

Reasons for erosion and dwindling of forest area

†1620. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reasons behind the occurrence of cyclones and natural disasters are the erosion and dwindling of forest area and water and air pollution which causes scanty rainfall thereby leading to droughts;

(b) whether any detailed study and research have been conducted on this subject, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) to what extent the National Forestry Action Programme is proving helpful in increasing the forest cover in the country; and

(d) if so, the forest area increased during the last three years, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) No report detailing the link between the occurrence of cyclones and natural disasters and erosion and dwindling of forest area and water and air pollution is available with the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry. Also, there is no clearly established cause and effect relationship between global warming and extreme weather events. Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change in its Special Report titled “Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation” published in 2013, highlighted that some climate extremes have changed as a result of anthropogenic influences, including increase in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.

(b) No such study has been carried out by the Ministry.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme” is being implemented for the purpose of regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people participation. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level. As on 28.02.2015, 28 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) Projects have been operationalised in the country to treat an area of 20.99 lakh hectares since inception of the NAP scheme.

(d) Forest Survey of India carries out the assessment of Forest Cover of the country biennially. The findings of the assessment are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest assessment ISFR-2013, some States/Union Territories have shown an increase in the forest cover whereas some States/Union Territories have shown a decline. However, overall there is an increase of 5871 km square in the forest cover as compared to the ISFR-2011. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

The details reg. forest cover and change therein

(Area in sq. km.)			
State/UT	Geographical Area	Forest cover as per 2013 Assessment	Change in Forest Cover with respect to 2011 Assessment
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,069	46116	-273
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67321	-89
Assam	78,438	27671	-2
Bihar	94,163	7291	446

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	55621	-53
Delhi	1,483	179.81	3.61
Goa	3,702	2219	0
Gujarat	1,96,022	14653	34
Haryana	44,212	1586	-22
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14683	4
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,236	22538	-1
Jharkhand	79,714	23473	496
Karnataka	1,91,791	36132	-62
Kerala	38,863	17922	622
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	77522	-178
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50632	-14
Manipur	22,327	16990	-100
Meghalaya	22,429	17288	13
Mizoram	21,081	19054	-63
Nagaland	16,579	13044	-274
Odisha	1,55,707	50347	1444
Punjab	50,362	1772	8
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16086	-1
Sikkim	7,096	3358	-1
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	23844	219
Tripura	10,486	7866	-111
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14349	11
Uttarakhand	53,483	24508	12

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	88,752	16805	3810
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6711	-13
Chandigarh	114	17.26	0.26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	213	2
Daman and Diu	112	9.27	3.27
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	0.06
Puducherry	480	50.06	0.06
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,263	697898	5871

**Regularization of roads constructed in wildlife
sanctuaries of Himachal Pradesh**

1621.SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Government of Himachal Pradesh for easing norms for environmental clearance for public utilities such as roads and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested Government to regularize roads constructed in wildlife sanctuaries and reserved forests;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to regularize said roads; and

(d) if so, by when the said roads are likely to be regularized, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) No, Ministry has not received any request from Himachal Pradesh for easing norms for environmental clearance for public utilities such as roads.

(b) No, State Government of Himachal Pradesh has not requested Ministry to regularize roads constructed in wildlife sanctuaries and reserved forests.

(c) and (d) Not Applicable.

Change of procedure to issue NOC

1622. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has changed its procedure, policies to issue NOC to the industries in the country with regard to pollution related issues and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) for how many days this NOC is given to Industries and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) does not issue No Objection Certificate (NOC) to the industries with regard to pollution related issues. The CPCB has written letters to all State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) seeking clarification regarding imposing a compulsory condition to obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) certificate as a pre-requisite for getting the electricity connection for establishment of new industry/projects. The requirement of CTE certificate varies from State to State with regard to submission/processing of application and grant/release of the electricity connection.

Further, NOC/CTE by the concerned SPCB/PCCs for release of electricity connection to the new industry is not based on any guidelines/directions of CPCB.

Forest land occupied by tribals in Rajasthan

†1623. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest land occupied by tribals in the State of Rajasthan, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to regularize the area occupied by these tribals, if so, by when;

(c) the percentage of area declared as forest area out of Rajasthan's total area; and

(d) whether the percentage of forest area has increased during the last five years, if so, by how much?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, the forest cover in the tribal districts in the State of Rajasthan is 6,339 sq. km. which constitutes 16.59 per cent of the geographical area of the tribal districts of Rajasthan. The area of forest land occupied by tribals in the country including State of Rajasthan is not maintained in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. However, as reported by the Rajasthan Tribal Area Development Commissioner, a total of 69,775 claims have been filed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the Rules, 2008 as amended by (Amendment) Rules, 2012, out of which 34,189 individual and 65 community forest rights have been recognised. These rights involve 21,053.305 ha. of forest land.

(c) Geographical area of the State of Rajasthan is 3,42,239 sq. km. out of which 32,744.49 sq. km. area has been declared as forests which constitutes to 9.57 per cent of total geographical area. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2013, the forest cover of Rajasthan is 16,086 sq. km., which is 4.70 per cent of the geographical area of the State.

(d) As per report received from the Government of Rajasthan, the forest area in the State has increased by about 0.129 per cent during the last five years. The year-wise details of forest area are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

The details of forest area of Rajasthan State during last five years

Sl.No.	Year	Forest Area (In sq. km.)
1.	2010	32,702.24
2.	2011	32,712.90
3.	2012	32,736.64
4.	2013	32,744.49
5.	2014	32,744.49

Death of wild animals in Kaziranga National Park

†1624. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in January 2015 four rhinoceros were found dead in Kaziranga National Park, Assam and their horns were missing;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of wild animals killed in Kaziranga National Park from January, 2014 till date and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are reports regarding the deaths of wild animals from other States from, 2014, if so, the details thereof; and the steps being taken by Government for the safety of wild animals?

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

(b) The data pertaining to rhino and tiger mortality in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from January, 2014 till date, as reported by the State Government of Assam, alongwith reasons is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Tiger mortality data of year 2014 and current year with respect to other States including the State of Assam are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Mortality data pertaining to other wild animals is not collated at the Government of India level. The Government of India has taken several milestone initiatives for conservation and protection of wild animals including tiger, in the country, and the details are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Data pertaining to rhino and tiger mortality in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from January 2014 alongwith reasons (as reported by the State Government of Assam)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year	No. of Rhino death	No. of Tiger death
1.	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	2014	27	03
2.	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	2015	05	0

(as on 2.3.2015)

The reasons for rhino mortality are as under:

- * High value of rhino horn in the illegal international market.
- * The entire boundary of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve/National Park is porous and terrain is difficult.

The general causes for tiger decline are:

- * Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
- * Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses.
- * Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations.

- * Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
- * Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
- * Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
- * Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
- * Insurgency / law and order problems in some tiger reserves / protected areas / forest areas.

Statement-II

Tiger mortality data of year 2014 and current year with respect to other States including the State of Assam

Tiger Mortality 2014 (January – December, 2014)

Sl. No.	State	Tiger mortality	Cases of confirmed poaching	Under scrutiny	Other causes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	1	0
2.	Assam	6	-	5	1
3.	Bihar	3	-	1	2
4.	Karnataka	7	-	6	1
5.	Kerala	4	1	2	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	15	2	8	5
7.	Maharashtra	10	3	7	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	17	3	11	3
9.	Uttarakhand	8	-	5	3
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	2	-
11.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	-	-
12.	Telangana	1	1	-	-
TOTAL		78	14	48	16

Tiger Mortality 2015 (As on 08.03.2015)

Sl. No.	State	Tiger mortality	Cases of confirmed poaching	Under Scrutiny	Other Causes
1.	Karnataka	8	0	8	0
2.	Kerala	1	0	1	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2	0
4.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	2	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	0
6.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0
TOTAL		17	2	14	1

Statement-III

Several milestone initiatives for conservation and protection of wild animals including tiger, in the country

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect

from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) and Rajaji (Uttarakhand) for declaring as a tiger reserve by States. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/ Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter-alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (38770.30 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29906.17 sq.km.) of all the 47 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

10. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

11. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

12. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
13. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
14. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
15. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
16. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
17. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

18. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful.
19. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

20. The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), with 100% Central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisaigram Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
26. The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226, lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively, as compared to the last country

level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.06% of country's geographical area spread out in 47 tiger reserves in 18 States).

27. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
28. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
29. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
30. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.

38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand). Central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 3801 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. A bilateral arrangement exists on tiger/wildlife conservation with Bangladesh, Nepal, and China. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.
43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths/Project Tiger implementation.
44. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserves.
45. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
46. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
47. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
48. A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

50. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Fostering a voluntary group “Friends for Rhino” for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
52. Ascertaining progress of CBI investigation in rhino poaching cases handed over by the State of Assam.
53. Real Time Monitoring of funds released to Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from the Centre.
54. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
55. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
56. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/ reporting system in tiger reserves.

Involvement of private sector in plantation activities

1625.SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had involved private sector in plantation activities to achieve the 33 per cent forest cover by 2012;
- (b) if so, whether the State Governments have agreed to provide access of Government wasteland to private sector and if so, the details in this regard and the area covered by the private sector; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures suggested by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides for the national goal of 33% of the country's geographical area under forest and tree cover for maintaining ecological balance and environmental security of the country. As per the India State of Forest Report, 2013, the country's forest and tree cover is 24.01% of geographical area. For achieving the remaining goal of around

9%, afforestation and tree planting is required on barren and other lands available for this purpose. Private sector is not involved in plantation activities on forest land, however, private sector is involved in plantation activities through Agroforestry and Farm Forestry on agriculture and other private lands. The Ministry has also issued guidelines to the State and UT Governments for liberalizing regulatory regime for felling and transit of trees grown on private lands to encourage private efforts.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme” is being implemented for the purpose of regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people’s participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level.

Death of birds occurred in Sukhna Lake

1626. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently deaths of birds including migratory birds occurred in Sukhna Lake in Chandigarh and Sultanpur lake in Haryana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for these deaths of birds, whether it was due to bird flu; and

(c) the action that was taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) As informed by the Chandigarh Administration, deaths of 12 resident ducks were reported in Sukhna lake. Subsequently, the sample of a dead duck was sent to the National Institute of High Security Animal Disease, Bhopal and was found positive for H5N1 virus. The Chandigarh Administration after confirmation of bird flu conducted culling operation and culled 110 resident ducks under the guidance of Joint Director, Northern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Jalandhar, Punjab.

No death of migratory birds have been reported in the year 2014-15.

As informed by the State Government of Haryana, about 48 birds including Eurasian coot, Common moorhen and Lady grey Babbler were found dead in the month of January, 2015 in Sultanpur National Park, Haryana. The samples of dead birds and

faecal dropping were sent to National Institute of High Security Animal Disease, Bhopal for medical examination which were found negative for Avian Influenza HPAI (H5N1) bird flu. While the samples were sent for examination, the State Government of Haryana closed the Park for the visitors and surveillance was increased in the Park and vicinity for observing the mortality, if any, in the area.

Recommendations of Gadgil Committee Report

1627. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Report of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (Gadgil Committee Report) submitted to the Ministry in 2011 have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the details and specifications of the recommendations which have been accepted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government had constituted the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil on 4th March 2010. The major recommendations given in the WGEEP report, submitted to this Ministry in August 2011, *inter alia* relate to demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones in Western Ghats and measures for management of these ecologically sensitive zones. The Ministry undertook the consultation process by seeking comments/views of the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries and also inviting comments of other stakeholders on the WGEEP report.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science) of the erstwhile Planning Commission on 17th August, 2012 to *inter alia* examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders. The HLWG submitted its report on 15th April 2013. The Ministry is examining and further processing the High Level Working Group report which is a subsequent report to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel report.

Problems of open mining of natural resources

1628. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of open mining of natural resources like Granite, Marble, Laterites and different kind of stones are noticed by Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has schemes for protecting the hills and land from excavating and mining the valuable natural resources and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. The projects relating to mining of minerals require prior environment clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The Ministry under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has protected the sensitive areas restricting mining activities by:

- (i) Eco-sensitive zone notifications around the protected areas.
- (ii) Aravalli notification issued *vide* dated 07.05.1972 restricting activities like mining in the range.
- (iii) Directions issued for protection of Western Ghat, as identified in the Report of the High Level Working Group on Western Ghats.

Approval to Dibang Multipurpose Project

1629. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given approval to the Dibang Multipurpose Project;

(b) how much forest and biodiversity would be destroyed for the project;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said project was rejected twice by the Forest Advisory Committee and once by the Ministry, if so, the rationale behind the current approval; and

(d) whether the concerns raised by Assam and Arunachal Pradesh were addressed properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) As contained in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects has recommended the Dibang Multipurpose Project for accord of Environmental Clearance (EC). However, the EC is to be issued after approval of the Stage-I Forest Clearance.

(b) The forest area to be diverted in this project is about 4577.84 hectares.

(c) Yes. The rationale behind the current approval was the sensitivity analysis with valid/reasonable justification, submitted by the Ministry of Power and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (the user agency).

(d) The EAC, while appraising proposals for environmental clearance does consider the concerns of all stakeholders.

Rules regarding construction and business activities along CRZ

1630.SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the present norms and rules regulating construction and business activities along Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) for CRZ-I, II and III and the details thereof;

(b) whether CRZ zone mapping for the coastal region of Odisha has been carried out, if so, the details and the map thereof, if not, timeline for completion of the same; and

(c) the agencies which have been selected, if any, to carry out the same and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The developmental activities along the coast are regulated under the Coastal Regulation (CRZ) Zone Notification, 2011. In CRZ-I area, no new construction are permitted except projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy; pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines; installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department; construction of trans harbour sea link and roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water, between Low Tide Line (LTL) and High Tide Line (H₂TL). Development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai. The area between LTL and HTL Zone, which are not ecologically

sensitive and important, exploration and extraction of natural gas; construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants, salt harvesting by solar evaporation of seawater; desalination plants; storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports; construction of trans harbour sea links, roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water are permissible.

In CRZ-II area, buildings are permissible on the landward side of the existing road, authorized structure. In CRZ-III area, between 0-200mts from HTL is a No Development Zone where construction is not permissible except activities relating to agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, forestry, projects of Department of Atomic Energy, mining of rare minerals, salt manufacture from seawater, facilities for receipt, storage, degasification of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas, facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and certain public facilities.

The area between 200-500 meters of HTL Zone, construction and repair of houses of local communities, tourism projects including green field airport at Navi Mumbai, facilities for receipt, storage, degasification of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas, storage of non-hazardous cargo, desalination plants, facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources are permissible

(b) and (c) According to the Odisha Coastal Zone Management Authority, the task of preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) of entire coastal stretch of Odisha was entrusted to Odisha Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneswar. The CRZ maps in 1:25000 scale and mapping of HTL and LTL using Satellite data were prepared. Maps were finalized after necessary ground truthing. HTL and LTL were demarcated on the land use maps of the entire State. Soft copies of the maps were sent to all concerned Departments of State Government and Collectors of coastal districts, for their comments and consultation meetings were conducted by the District Coastal Zone Management Committees with the stakeholders in the district level.

Regular inventory of trees in forest and outside forests

1631. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Survey of India (FSI) conducts regular inventory of trees in forests and outside forests in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the reports of the FSI has shown any decline in the number of trees gradually; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to plant more trees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun conducts regular inventory of trees in forest and trees outside forest under its National Forest Inventory Programme. The Inventory is conducted by selecting 60 districts randomly on a cycle of two years. On the basis of data collected from these 60 districts, growing stock estimates are generated at National and State levels and the results are published in “India State of Forest Report (ISFR)” on biennial basis. As per the latest India State of Forest Report 2013, the estimated number of stems at National level in forest is 13 billion and outside forest is 5 billion. The volume of wood inside the forest is estimated to be 4.2 billion cubic meters and that outside is 1.5 billion cubic meters. The details are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the India State of Forest Report 2013, the number of stems have increased from 11910 million to 13062 million in forest area as compared to estimate of 2009, whereas the number of stems in Trees Outside Forest have decreased in 2013 as compared to 2009 from 5508 million to 5080 million.

To improve the existing forests and bring more areas under forests, afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Green India Mission (GIM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and Thirteenth Finance Commission, different State Plan/ Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 28.02.2015, 28 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) Projects have been operationalised in the country to treat an area of 20.99 Lakh hectare since inception of the NAP scheme.

Statement-I*Estimated Number of Stems by Species and Diameter class in Forest at Country Level as per ISFR 2013*

Sl. No.	Species Name	Diameter Class				Total	Percentage	(Nos in '000)
		10-30	30-50	50+				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Abies pindrow / Abies spectabilis	21,550	12,030	11,450	45,030	0.34		
2.	Acacia catechu	1,67,247	3,611	195	1,71,053	1.31		
3.	Albizia sp.	66,306	10,323	1,291	77,920	0.60		
4.	Alnus nepalensis	33,978	8,143	517	42,637	0.33		
5.	Anogeissus latifolia	4,72,103	42,970	3,264	5,18,338	3.97		
6.	Boswellia serrata	1,12,248	49,825	4,646	1,66,719	1.28		
7.	Buchanania lanzan (Buchanania latifolia)	1,90,125	4,607	72	1,94,805	1.49		
8.	Butea monosperma	1,93,661	15,876	618	2,10,155	1.61		
9.	Castanopsis sp.	1,45,882	37,013	8,234	1,91,129	1.46		
10.	Cedrus deodara	26,996	18,072	9,498	54,567	0.42		
11.	Chloroxylon swietenia	2,17,373	8,450	161	2,25,985	1.73		
12.	Cleistanthus collinus	2,00,461	3,116	59	2,03,636	1.56		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Dalbergia lanceolaria (Dalbergia paniculata)	47,580	11,084	1,218	59,882	0.46
14.	Diospyros melanoxylon	1,79,810	16,542	1,004	1,97,356	1.51
15.	Hardwickia binata	46,950	9,926	1,973	58,849	0.45
16.	Lagerstroemia parviflora	2,73,882	11,523	613	2,86,018	2.19
17.	Lannea coromandelica	2,78,043	41,821	1,914	3,21,777	2.46
18.	Madhuca longifolia	1,17,248	28,692	9,240	1,55,180	1.19
19.	Mangifera indica	6,347	2,128	1,750	10,225	0.08
20.	Picea smithiana (Picea morinda)	15,159	12,071	11,603	38,834	0.30
21.	Pinus roxburghii (Pinus longifolia)	1,71,984	69,119	22,443	2,63,545	2.02
22.	Pinus wallichiana (Pinus excelsa)	60,936	23,392	11,240	95,568	0.73
23.	Pterocarpus marsupium	60,106	13,761	2,426	76,292	0.58
24.	Quercus floribunda (Quercus dilatata)	28,495	5,975	4,783	39,253	0.30
25.	Quercus leucotrichophora (Quercus incana)	1,95,378	32,793	9,977	2,38,148	1.82
26.	Quercus semecarpifolia	48,948	22,471	11,781	83,200	0.64
27.	Quercus sp.	94,455	30,192	11,890	1,36,537	1.05
28.	Rhododendron arboreum	1,34,180	18,736	3,639	1,56,555	1.20

29.	Sehima wallichii	1,12,317	17,773	3,789	1,33,880	1.02
30.	Schleichera oleosa (Schleichera trijuga)	28,695	6,355	1,687	36,737	0.28
31.	Shorea robusta	10,70,782	1,93,708	44,062	13,08,552	10.02
32.	Syzygium cumini	75,909	18,779	4,227	98,914	0.76
33.	Taxus baccata	13,638	2,135	796	16,570	0.13
34.	Tectona grandis	9,17,563	90,381	9,449	10,17,393	7.79
35.	Terminalia belerica	18,885	4,882	1,858	25,625	0.20
36.	Terminalia crenulata	4,02,533	64,794	9,519	4,76,845	3.65
37.	Terminalia myriocarpa	2,738	4,124	1,802	8,664	0.07
38.	Terminalia paniculata	48,043	6,562	2,462	57,068	0.44
39.	Toona ciliata (Cedrela toona)	13,900	6,148	465	20,513	0.16
40.	Xylia xylocarpa	1,02,151	12,363	2,160	1,16,673	0.89
41.	Rest of species	47,14,746	5,60,210	1,50,913	54,25,869	41.54
TOTAL		1,11,29,330	15,52,476	3,80,691	1,30,62,497	100.00

Statement- II*Estimated Number of Stems by Species and Diameter Class in Trees Outside Forests at country level as per ISFR 2013*

Sl.no.	Species Name	Diameter Class (in cm)					Total	percentage
		10-30	30-50	50 +				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Acacia nilotica (Acacia arabica)	1,56,330	24,038	1,826	1,82,194		3.59	
2.	Acacia lenticularis	69,412	5,735	295	75,443		1.48	
3.	Albizia species	24,978	8,492	976	34,446		0.68	
4.	Alnus nepalensis	14,805	1,208	133	16,146		0.32	
5.	Anacardium occidentale	52,544	2,012	0	54,556		1.07	
6.	Areca catechu	3,73,156	415	0	3,73,571		7.35	
7.	Artocarpus heterophyllus	52,971	12,738	1,571	67,280		1.32	
8.	Azadirachta indica	2,28,153	41,045	6,948	2,76,146		5.44	
9.	Bombax ceiba	32,860	8,965	4,066	45,892		0.90	
10.	Borassus flabelliformis	21,346	87,206	1,410	1,09,963		2.16	
11.	Butea monosperma	1,29,222	18,486	1,894	1,49,602		2.94	
12.	Cedrela toona(Toona ciliata)	13,516	2,643	181	16,341		0.32	

13.	Cocos nucifera	2,84,798	54,798	117	3,39,713	6.69
14.	Dalbergia sissoo	49,013	7,238	805	57,056	1.12
15.	Eucalyptus species	1,19,312	12,542	1,683	1,33,537	2.63
16.	Ficus bengalensis	2,771	640	1,758	5,169	0.10
17.	Ficus racemosa	2,326	3,063	1,178	6,568	0.13
18.	Ficus religiosa	4,297	2,316	1,989	8,602	0.17
19.	Ficus species	14,602	1,818	831	17,251	0.34
20.	Gmelina arborea	23,849	4,424	1,752	30,026	0.59
21.	Grevillea robusta	55,249	3,308	665	59,221	1.17
22.	Grewia optiva (Grewia oppositifolia)	48,655	1,191	56	49,902	0.98
23.	Hovea brasiliensis	82,578	1,878	0	84,456	1.66
24.	Madhuca latifolia	7,628	7,459	13,266	28,354	0.56
25.	Mangifera indica	3,11,090	73,996	33,888	4,18,974	8.25
26.	Phoenix sylvestris	20,453	8,868	30	29,352	0.58
27.	Pinus wallichiana (Pinus excelsa)	18,958	2,362	411	21,731	0.43
28.	Pinus kesiya (Pinus khasya)	78,111	1,018	4	79,134	1.56
29.	Pinus roxburghii (Pinus longifolia)	1,12,328	22,092	3,230	1,37,650	2.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Populus species	47,261	1,449	7	48,716	0.96
31.	Prosopis cineraria	25,242	8,670	840	34,752	0.68
32.	Quercus leucotrichophora (Quercus incana)	39,947	3,742	345	44,034	0.87
33.	Quercus species	10,889	4,476	1,405	16,771	0.33
34.	Shorea robusta	49,205	5,910	1,976	57,091	1.12
35.	Syzygium cumini (Eugenia jambolana)	46,929	10,301	2,426	59,655	1.17
36.	Tamarindus indica	9,863	3,677	1,823	15,363	0.30
37.	Tectona grandis	1,02,489	3,099	217	1,05,805	2.08
38.	Terminalia arjuna	11,361	3,739	533	15,633	0.31
39.	Terminalia crenulata	20,208	2,198	379	22,785	0.45
40.	Zizyphus mauritiana	44,269	3,311	145	47,725	0.94
41.	Rest of spp	14,94,254	1,67,253	42,400	17,03,907	33.54
TOTAL		43,07,229	6,39,823	1,33,461	50,80,512	100

Officers authorised to check air pollution of Delhi

1632. SHRI K. C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether air pollution has increased in Delhi and the National Capital Region during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has authorised certain officers of Delhi Government to keep a check on the increasing air pollution in the capital and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said officers have been provided with adequate instruments for measuring air level; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Ambient air quality in Delhi and the National Capital Region is monitored by the Pollution Control Boards of Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Central Pollution Control Board and NEERI under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) at 20 manual stations in Delhi, Faridabad, Gaziabad, Meerut, NOIDA and Alwar. Continuous monitoring stations are also being operated. As per the analysis of data for last three years (2011-2013), the levels of Sulphur Dioxide (annual averages of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and Nitrogen Dioxide (annual averages of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) were within norms. However PM¹⁰ has exceeded the prescribed norms in all six cities.

(b) to (d) The provision of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to prevent, abat and control air pollution are implemented by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) in Delhi through its officials. The laboratories of DPCC and CPCB are adequately equipped to monitor emission from industries.

Forest development proposals from States

1633. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for forest development in their States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be accorded sanction by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) is implementing a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Afforestation Programme (NAP)” for regeneration of degraded forests through people’s participation. The scheme is implemented through Joint Forest Management mechanism by State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division / district level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. Proposals from 26 SFDA’s for the year 2014-15 have been sanctioned under NAP and an amount of ₹ 240.17 crores have been released in the current financial year till 28th Feb., 2015. State-wise details of funds released are given in the Statement.

Statement

State wise details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) during the year 2014-15

		(₹ in crores)
Sl. No	State	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56
2.	Bihar	7.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.00
4.	Goa	0.00
5.	Gujarat	10.50
6.	Haryana	11.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.59
9.	Jharkhand	8.60
10.	Karnataka	21.35
11.	Kerala	2.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.00

Sl. No	State	Funds released
13.	Maharashtra	35.00
14.	Odisha	17.92
15.	Punjab	1.87
16.	Rajasthan	3.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	4.25
18.	Telangana	2.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00
20.	Uttarakhand	2.50
21.	West Bengal	0.78
	TOTAL (Other States)	190.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15
23.	Assam	
24.	Manipur	8.00
25.	Meghalaya	
26.	Mizoram	15.00
27.	Nagaland	11.00
28.	Sikkim	6.00
29.	Tripura	9.17
	TOTAL (NE States)	49.32
	TOTAL	240.17

Two stage approval system for forest clearance

1634. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether two stage approval system is being followed for grant of forest clearance *i.e.* in principle approval and final approval to the State Governments;
- (b) whether Government propose to change it to one time clearance;
- (c) whether Government has delegated powers to the State Governments for

Government projects involving forest area upto one hectare under general approval which seems to be insufficient; and

(d) whether Government propose to enhance general power limit being enjoyed by State Governments upto 5 hectare and also include petrol pumps/gas stations under the general approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is given in two stages. In 1st stage, the proposal is agreed to in principle in which usually the conditions relating to transfer, mutation of non-forest land, wherever required, for creation of compensatory afforestation, declaration as Reserved Forest /Protected Forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 of equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation and realization of funds for raising compensatory afforestation and NPV etc. are stipulated and after receipt of compliance report from the State Government in respect of the stipulated conditions, formal approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is issued. There is no proposal to change it to one time clearance.

(c) and (d) To facilitate creation of critical developmental and security related infrastructure, Central Government accorded general approval under section- 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than one hectare of forest land in each case in favour of Government Departments, Undertakings, Boards, Corporations etc. for execution of public utility and security related infrastructure projects of 13 categories. The said general approval is valid till 31.12.2018. These 13 categories include construction/widening of roads including approach roads to road side establishments.

There is no proposal to enhance general approval limit being enjoyed by State Governments upto 5 hectare and also include petrol pumps/gas stations under the general approval.

Recommendation for comprehensive changes in present laws

†1635. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level committee of Government has recommended comprehensive changes in present laws related to environment and forest and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether all recommendations of committee are proposed to be implemented and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The High Level Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Govt. of India has made a total of 55 recommendations. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is examining the report.

Policy for pollution control

†1636. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to formulate and implement a comprehensive policy for pollution control and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any policy related to pollution control is proposed to be formulated for monitoring industries round the clock and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified the environmental standards for emission and effluent discharges under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 for prevention and control of industrial pollution. Based on pollution potential and extent of environmental damage, industries are categorized under 17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries and Grossly Polluting Industries. The polluting industries are required to install pollution control equipments and also take other measures for meeting the environmental norms.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) issue consent for establishment and operation to the industries and monitor their compliance with the environmental standards. Actions are taken against the non-compliant industries as per provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 / Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Random inspections of 17 categories of highly polluting industries are undertaken

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under its Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) Programme.

For round the clock monitoring, the CPCB has issued directions dated February 05, 2014 under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act and the Air Act to SPCBs/PCCs directing the 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install continuous emission / effluent monitoring system latest by 31st March, 2015. Similar directions were also issued to all Ganga basin States for directing industries discharging their effluent into river Ganga basin or its tributaries to install real time monitoring system by March 31, 2015.

Forest area in the country

1637. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area under forests in the country at present, percentage-wise;
- (b) how much area under forests were denuded for mining and various other development activities during last three years;
- (c) the number of traditional dwellers of forests who were thrown out of their dwellings in the process; and
- (d) whether Government would consider a policy of maintaining remaining forests intact and adopt a form of exploiting minerals, fuel etc. underneath by underground mining them instead of open mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) As per India State of Forest Report 2013, the total forests area of the country is 7,71,821 square kilometers which is 23.48 percent of the total geographical area of the country.

(b) and (c) The Central Government during last three years *i.e.* 2012-2014 has accorded approval for diversion of 1,02,803 hectares of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various categories including mining projects. The data pertaining to traditional dwellers, displaced from their dwelling in the forests is not being maintained by this Ministry.

- (d) Use of forest land for mining requires prior approval of Central government

under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. As of now, there is no proposal in the Ministry to completely ban opencast mining in forest areas and permit only underground mining in the forest area.

Environmental rules for dusty cities

†1638. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Raigarh and Korba in Chhattisgarh are known as dusty cities owing to the coal mines and steel and aluminium factories situated there; and

(b) whether any environmental rule applies on the mines and factories in Raigarh and Korba, if so, the factories and mines on which action was taken and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Based on the concept of comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI), the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with IIT-Delhi has carried out comprehensive environmental assessment in 88 prominent industrial clusters during 2009-10. As per this assessment, 43 industrial clusters with CEPI score 70 and above are identified as critically polluted areas (CPAs) including Korba with CEPI score 83.0 and ranked 5th in the list of 43 CPAs. However, Raigarh is not in the list of CPAs.

(b) Environmental standards for emissions (including dust particles) and effluent discharges notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 are also applicable to thermal power plants, mines and various industries operating in Korba and Raigarh. The Chhattisgarh State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) is the authority responsible for implementing the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in Korba and Raigarh. Based on the CEPI score, Ministry of Environmental, Forest & Climate Change imposed moratorium *vide* O. M. 13.01.2010 on consideration of developmental projects (including the projects in pipeline for environmental clearance in 43 critically polluted industrial cluster/areas) including Korba which was lifted on 17th September, 2013 by MoEF&CC on reassessment of CEPI scores which was below 80 and/or are showing a decreasing trend. CPCB under its Environmental surveillance Squad (ESS) inspected industries in Korba and Raigarh and based on the non-compliance, issued direction to M/s MSP Steel and Power Ltd.,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jamgaon, Raigarh under Section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and in case of M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., Raigarh, direction were issued under Section 18(1) b of the Air Act, 1981 to the Chhattisgarh SPCB.

Legal status of riverine forests of Mizoram

1639. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the legal status of those ‘riverine reserved forest’, and ‘such private properties owned by Mizoram Tribals’ covered under Land Settlement certificate and periodic pattas issued and accepted by the State Government falling within the ‘riverine reserved forest’ in view of Mizoram Government issued notification, declaring land within half a mile ‘on either side of the 16 rivers’ under Mizoram Forest Act, the details thereof; and

(b) whether State Forest Department approved in the past, payment of due compensation for private lands acquired from some riverine reserve, the same compensation is discriminately denied to Land Settlement certificate holders for the submergence of their land by Tuirial Hydel Project, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) As reported by the Government of Mizoram, the forests within half a mile on either side of 16 major rivers in the State of Mizoram have been notified as “Riverine Reserved Forests” as per the provisions of the Mizoram Forest Act, 1955. These rivers are Tlawng (Dhaleswari), Tut (Gutur), Teirei (Pakwa), Langkaih (Longai), Serlui, Chemlui, Tuivai, Tuivawl, Tuirini, Tuirial, Tuiruang, Khawthlangtuipui (Karnafully), Tuichawng, Kau, De and Phairuang.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is applicable in Riverine Reserved Forests. Land Settlement Certificates and Periodic Pattas in these Reserved Forests can only be issued after following due procedures under the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) As all Land Settlement Certificates and Periodic Pattas issued in “Riverine Reserved Forests” without following the due procedures under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 contravenes the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the question of paying compensation to holders of such Certificates and Pattas does not arise.

Plastic waste management and ban on plastic carry bags

1640. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State authorities are not strictly implementing rule on plastic waste management and ban on plastic carry bags and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government asked the State Governments to act on the larger interest of the people and adhere to all green laws, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 notified by this Ministry provide for plastic waste management system to be established by the municipal authorities for management of plastic waste in areas under their jurisdictions. These Rules also prohibit manufacture sale, stocking and use of plastic carry bags of less than 40 micron in thickness. As per the information received from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the implementation of the Rules on manufacture and use of plastic carry bags and setting up of plastic waste management system by the States is not adequate.

(b) The directions have been issued to all State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees to ensure immediate closure of units manufacturing plastic carry bags in violation of the Rules and to Secretaries-in charge of municipal authorities of each State and Union Territory to prohibit use and sale of sub-standard plastic carry bags.

Advantages from Silk Route Fund

1641.DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government studied the China's 'Silk Route Fund' to finance infrastructure projects connecting South Asia, South East Asia, Central Asia and Europe along an integrated corridor; and

(b) if so, Indian role to take advantage of this project as participant for the development of Indian trade, and related benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has noted the new Chinese initiatives of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The ancient trade routes in Asia included the Silk Route, the Spice Route and many other such routes. These were the channels of vibrant trade in the region and beyond and anchor of Asia's prosperity. They promoted exchange of ideas, cultures, art, religion and spiritualism. India, which was at the centre of several of these trade routes, shared its age-old wisdom with societies along these routes. Government constantly evaluates synergy based cooperation with various countries to upgrade physical infrastructure connectivity to enhance trade and commerce and people to people exchanges.

Discussion for UNSC reforms

1642. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Africa discussed the need for UN Security Council reforms, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India and South Africa shall move jointly on the reforms issue when 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the UNSC, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) Both India and South Africa are members of the L.69 Group of developing countries and actively consult with each other in jointly pushing for UN Security Council reforms aimed at expansion in both categories of membership. The issue of urgent need for UNSC reform has also been taken up at the highest levels of our leadership, including during the recent visit of Foreign Minister of South Africa to India in January 2015.

(b) Both India and South Africa have highlighted the need for concrete outcomes on this longstanding subject by the 70th Anniversary Summit of the United Nations. President of South Africa in his address to the 68th Session of the UNGA called upon the UNGA to "set a target for a reformed, more inclusive, democratic and representative UNSC by 2015, when the UN celebrates its 70th anniversary". Similarly, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during his address at the 69th Session of the UNGA on 27 September 2014, stated "Let us fulfill our promise to reform the United Nations Security Council by 2015." As such, both India and South Africa share a common commitment to bringing about urgent reform of the UN Security Council.

Chinese intrusion in Indian territory

1643. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has intruded again in Indian territory recently near Chushul area of Ladakh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken up the matter of intrusion in Chushul area with Chinese Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response therefrom, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Setting up of Passport Seva Camps

1644. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to set up 250 Passport Seva Kendra camps in 2015, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the proposed funds allocated towards the same; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure outreach towards remote and rural areas of the country, and the expected number of districts targeted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) The Government has drawn up a tentative plan to organize about 250 Passport Seva Camps at different locations across the country in 2015. The details for acceptance of Passport Applications at the Camps are as under:-

- (i) The date and venue of the Camp is announced by the respective Passport Officer in the print media. The information is also posted on the Passport Seva Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in).
- (ii) Applicants are required to fill online the passport application, make payment and take appointment for personal appearance at the Camp.
- (iii) Other process and procedure are the same as in the case of a visit to a Passport Seva Kendra.

(b) The capital expenditure of ₹ 1.1 crore approximately and operational cost of about ₹ one lakh per Camp is met from the sanctioned budget grant of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) All the districts in the country are covered by the existing network of 77 Passport Seva Kendras functioning as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices. The Passport Seva Camps are aimed at providing passport services closer home to citizens. These are organized mostly at different district headquarters covering nearby districts which include remote and rural areas as well.

China joining SAARC

1645. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has of late shown its eagerness to join South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to support the Chinese Governments move and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal from China to join the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as a Member. China is one of the nine Observers in SAARC.

Single visa for Britain and Ireland

1646. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indians can now visit Britain and Ireland on a single visa; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The British Irish Visa Scheme has come into force in India from 10th February, 2015. This scheme allows Indian nationals to travel to UK and Ireland on a single visit visa from either country on the same trip. Applicant can apply at one of the existing Visa Application Centres in India of Ireland and the UK. This scheme will allow the holder of short-stay visa issued by the country of first arrival thereafter to travel freely between Ireland and the UK, including Northern Ireland, for the duration of that visa.

Supply of Passport Booklets

1647. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that delay and interruption in the supply of Passport Booklet by the manufacturer, Indian Security Press (ISP) is one of the reasons for huge backlog in the issuance of passport;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to ensure timely supply of Passport Booklet by the manufacturer; and
- (c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to bring in any other agency/organisation/establishments in printing and supplying of Passport Booklet, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) No. At present, there is no delay and interruption in supply of Passport Booklets by the manufacturer, Indian Security Press (ISP), Nashik. The Government has placed indent for supply of sufficient number of Passport Booklets including a strategic reserve to take care of any eventuality. The Ministry is in regular touch with ISP, Nashik in order to keep production of Passport Booklets as per schedule and in keeping with Government's requirement.

- (c) No such proposal is pending with the Government.

India's membership in APEC

1648. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, China and Russia have recommended India's membership to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC);

(b) whether India sees Russia, India and China (RIC) meeting as gateway to Eurasia; and

(c) whether India has endorsed the launch of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) to (c) In the Joint Communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China (RIC) on 2nd February, 2015, Russia and China had acknowledged India's important role in driving global economic growth, and supporting the openness of APEC, welcomed India's participation in APEC. The RIC Joint Communiqué also valued the efforts by APEC members including Russia and China, in launching the process of a Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. India regards the RIC trilateral as a useful mechanism for consultation and coordination with Russia and China on regional and international issues, including developments in the Eurasian region.

Sri Lankan Students in Nalanda University

1649. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement signed during the visit of Sri Lankan President for participation of Sri Lankan students in Nalanda University, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any reciprocal arrangement has been worked out with Sri Lanka for Indian students; and

(c) if not, the benefit that India would be getting for Indian students in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) During the visit of President Sirisena, Sri Lanka became the third non-East Asia Summit country to be a signatory to the Memorandum of

Understanding on the Establishment of Nalanda University, which had come into force on 10th October, 2013. This would enable Sri Lanka and its institutions to collaborate in the development of Nalanda University as an international centre of academic excellence.

(b) and (c) The MoU on the establishment of Nalanda University is an inter-governmental agreement. It does not include reference to bilateral reciprocal arrangements with Sri Lanka for exchange of students.

Boundary dispute along Indo-Bangladesh border in Tripura

1650. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute on the Indo-Bangladesh border in the State of Tripura has been resolved amicably, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to avert such disputes in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The “Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary Between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters” (LBA) was signed with Bangladesh in 1974 and the Protocol to the LBA was signed in September 2011. It settled the long outstanding land boundary issues related to undemarcated segment of 6.1 Kms; territories in adverse possession; and exchange of enclaves. This includes the un-demarcated segment in Tripura and also the Adverse Possession areas in Tripura. With the implementation of the 1974 Agreement and its 2011 Protocol, the India-Bangladesh land boundary will be settled permanently.

The Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh LBA and the 2011 Protocol was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December 2013. The Bill was examined by the Standing Committee on External Affairs which tabled its report in the Parliament on December 01, 2014.

Issue of Sri Lankan refugees

1651. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the issue of Sri Lankan refugees who had taken shelter in India, with the new Government of Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the response of the Sri Lankan Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the Sri Lankan Tamils with full honour and dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The issue of voluntary repatriation of Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees in India was raised by External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka Mr. Mangala Samaraweera during his visit to India from 17-19 January, 2015. It was agreed to start bilateral consultation process on this issue by end January. A meeting between the two sides was held on 30 January, 2015.

Countries visited by Prime Minister

†1652. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign visits made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs during last ten months to till date;

(b) the details of discussions held abroad and the results thereof; and

(c) the further steps being taken by Government to strengthen the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information in respect of visits by the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have been compiled and placed in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Prime Minister's visits*

The details of foreign visits made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs during the last ten months to till date	The details of discussions held abroad and the results thereof; and	The further steps being taken by Government to strengthen the relations with these countries
1	2	3
PM's visit to Bhutan 15-16 June 2014	<p>At the invitation of His Majesty King of Bhutan, Prime Minister visited Bhutan on a State Visit. The Prime Minister was accompanied by External Affairs Minister, National Security Adviser and other senior officials of the Government of India.</p> <p>PM met King of Bhutan, Fourth King of Bhutan and Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay and had wide ranging discussions on bilateral relations, including cooperation in the fields of defence and security, hydropower, trade, economic cooperation, developmental assistance and people to people contacts.</p> <p>During the visit, PM unveiled the Foundation Stone of the 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydropower project, a Joint Venture project between the Indian and Bhutanese PSUs, SJVNL and Druk Green Power Corporation.</p> <p>PM inaugurated the new Supreme Court building which was constructed</p>	<p>India- Bhutan relations are time tested, close and friendly, based on shared strategic perceptions and mutual trust.</p> <p>Government of India is committed to further strengthening our close ties with Bhutan through continuing high-level exchanges, developmental assistance to Bhutan, closer cooperation in the</p>

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PM's visit to Brazil (BRICS Summit) 13-18 July 2014	<p>with assistance from the Government of India and announced the doubling of the Nehru- Wangchuck Scholarship to ₹2 cr/annum. PM also conveyed the decision of GOI to exempt Bhutan from any ban or quantitative restrictions on exports of following items:- milk powder, wheat, edible oil, pulses and non-basmati rice.</p> <p>Prime Minister visited Brazil to participate in the BRICS Summit. <u>PM also held bilateral talks with President of Brazil Ms. Dilma Rousseff on 16 July, 2014.</u> Following three bilateral MoUs/Agreements were signed during the visit :</p> <p>(i) Implementing Arrangement Establishing Cooperation in Augmentation of a Brazilian Earth Station for Receiving and Processing Data from Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites</p> <p>(ii) MoU on the Establishment of a Consultation Mechanism on Consular and Mobility Issues</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Environment.</p> <p><u>At the 6th BRICS Summit,</u> the Leaders discussed issues relating to intra-BRICS cooperation, reform of global economic governance, reform of UN Security Council, regional developments, as well as global issues including WTO/Doha Round, international terrorism, climate change, etc. Major outcomes of the 6th BRICS Summit include signing of an Agreement on setting up of a New Development Bank and signing of a Treaty setting up</p>	<p>hydropower sector and enhanced people to people level linkages.</p> <p>Government has taken action for implementation of the bilateral MoUs concluded with Brazil to further strengthen relations</p> <p>India is working with others BRICS countries to implement the BRICS Annual Action Plan (called Fortaleza Action Plan) which includes holding of several BRICS</p>

the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), which will work as a multilateral currency swap amongst BRICS Central Banks.

An MoU on technical cooperation amongst Export Credit Guarantee Agencies of BRICS countries aimed at improving environment for increasing trade opportunities among BRICS countries and an Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation to support financing of innovation projects of mutual interest were also signed at the BRICS Summit.

meetings in agreed areas to further deepen and consolidate cooperation among member countries.

PM's visit to Nepal
3-4 August 2014

Prime Minister paid an official visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Nepal. PM called on The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, President of Nepal, held a meeting with The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sushil Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal followed by delegation level talks that covered the entire gamut of bilateral relations. PM also met The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Subash Chandra Nembang, Speaker of the Legislature-Parliament, The Hon. Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' the Leader of Opposition in the Legislature-Parliament and leaders of other political parties. PM addressed the Constituent Assembly and Legislature Parliament of Nepal.

During the visit, both sides signed the MoU on GoI assistance for the Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme in Nepal on 3 August, 2014. An MoU on Cooperation between Doordarshan and the Nepal Television was also signed. The two Prime Ministers witnessed the Exchange of Letters regarding Terms of Reference of the Pancheshwar Development Authority.

Government of India continues to provide its full moral and material support and development assistance to Nepal in accordance with the priorities and wishes of the Government and people of Nepal. A

democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous Nepal is in our mutual interest. Towards this objective, India aims to further consolidate and expand our multifaceted and deep-rooted relationship with Nepal in a forward looking manner.

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PM's visit to Japan 30 August – 03 Sept 2014	<p>Prime Minister visited Japan for the annual summit meeting. In Tokyo, the two PMs had a restricted meeting followed by delegation level talks. PM called on the Emperor of Japan. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Taro Aso, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Defence Minister Itsunori Onodera, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Toshimitsu Motegi and Minister for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Akihiro Ota called on PM. Leaders of Democratic Party of Japan, main opposition party, and New Komeito Party, coalition partner of PM Shinzo Abe, also called on PM.</p> <p>'Tokyo Declaration for India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership' was signed by the two Prime Ministers and 'Factsheet: India and Japan-Partners for Common Development' was issued. On the economic side, a new India- Japan Investment Promotion Partnership was launched, under which Japan conveyed its intention to invest 3.5 trillion yen of public-private investment in India over five year period as well as to double the number of Japanese companies operating in India. Defence equipment and technology was identified as a new major area of cooperation. The two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation and collaboration in several areas including in energy, LNG, railways, infrastructure, smart cities, science and technology and in promoting people to people exchanges.</p> <p>The following documents were signed:</p> <p>(a) Memorandum on Defence Co-operation and Exchanges between Ministry</p>	<p>The two countries have joint mechanisms at political and administrative levels to review progress in bilateral relations, including the status of implementation of various bilateral agreements. All issues of mutual interest are discussed in a friendly and forward-looking manner, which is consistent with the spirit of the Special Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan.</p>

	of Defence of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Defense of Japan;	
	(b) Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in the Field of Healthcare;	
	(c) Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Women and Child Development between the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan;	
	(d) Framework of Cooperation between Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan in the Roads and Road Transportation Sector;	
	(e) Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Japan Bank of International Cooperation; and	
	(f) Confirmation of the intention regarding the Partner City Affiliation between City of Varanasi (Republic of India) and City of Kyoto (Japan).	
PM's visit to USA 26-30 September, 2014	Prime Minister visited the USA on 26-30 September 2014, combining his bilateral visit to Washington D.C. at the invitation of U.S. President Barack Obama with a visit to New York for the UN Gen. Assembly. During his visit, Prime Minister held meetings with President Obama, met with members of the US Congress and political leaders, including from various States and cities in US, and interacted with members of President Obama's Cabinet. He also met the leaders of US commerce and industry, American civil society and think-tanks, and the Indian-American community. A Vision Statement on the theme of 'Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go' and a Joint Statement,	Follow-up action has been initiated by the Government in consultation and cooperation with the Govt. of the US to implement the various decisions taken during Prime Minister's visit and the subsequent visit of President Obama to India in

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	<p>reflecting concrete ways to realize that vision, were issued during Prime Minister's visit.</p> <p>Prime Minister met Mr. Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General and addressed the UNGA on 27 September 2014. Both the PM and EAM also held a number of bilateral meetings on the sidelines of 69th UNGA.</p> <p>Prime Minister in his address to the UNGA outlined India's vision for development and highlighted India's position on a range of international issues including urgent reform of the United Nations Security Council, Climate Change, Post-2015 Development Agenda, Peacekeeping and Terrorism. He also called for declaration of an International Day of Yoga by the United Nations.</p>	<p>January 2015.</p> <p>India received record support at the UN for PM's initiative to declare June 21 as the International Yoga Day.</p>
PM's visit to Myanmar 11-13 November, 2014	<p>PM visited Myanmar to attend the ASEAN-India Summit and the East Asia Summit. On the margins, PM held bilateral discussions with the President of Myanmar, Mr. U Thein Sein. Entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed between the two leaders.</p> <p>During the 12th ASEAN-India Summit, leaders of ASEAN and India deliberated on the current status of the ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership and the way forward.</p> <p>At the 9th EAS, the leaders deliberated on several issues of regional and global importance and adopted the following four Declarations/</p>	<p>Regular interaction is held at various levels with the Government of Myanmar to strengthen our bilateral relations.</p> <p>The Govt. is continuing to build on the existing Strategic Partnership between ASEAN and India in a</p>

Joint Statements:

- Statement on Rapid Disaster Response
- Joint Statement/Declaration on Regional Response to Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease
- Statement on the rise of violence and brutality committed by terrorist/extremist organisations in Iraq and Syria
- Declaration on Combating Wildlife Trafficking

comprehensive manner.
It has intensified our engagement and transformed our 'Look East Policy' into an 'Act East Policy'. In January 2015, India's first full-time Ambassador to ASEAN assumed office.
India hosted the first meeting of 24x7 EAS Points of Contacts for Disaster Response on 4-5 December 2014. A Virtual Knowledge Portal for EAS Member countries was also launched during the meeting.
A number of collaborative projects are being implemented through the ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund, ASEAN-India Science and Technology Development Fund and ASEAN-India Green Fund.

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PM's visit to Australia 14-18 November, 2014	<p>Prime Minister participated in the G-20 Leaders' Summit in Brisbane.</p> <p>During the bilateral visit to Australia, PM held delegation talks with Australian PM, addressed the Australian Parliament, met the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Leader of the Opposition, political leaders from the States of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, met the Indian Community and visited cultural and scientific institutions. Five Agreements/ MoUs on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, Social Security, Art and Culture, Tourism and Narcotics were signed and a Framework for Security Cooperation was adopted. A Joint Press Statement was issued.</p> <p>At the G-20 Summit, key issues discussed include global economy, infrastructure, investment, tax evasion, employment generation, greater participation of women in the workforce, energy, trade, climate change etc. At the conclusion of the Summit, a Leaders' Communiqué was issued.</p>	<p>Prime Minister's visit to Australia has enhanced cooperation in diverse areas and strengthened our strategic partnership to be implemented through concrete measures for cooperation in defence-security, trade and investment, science and technology, skills, education, culture and other areas.</p> <p>India is committed to further deepen and consolidate cooperation under G20 format.</p>
PM's visit to Fiji 19-20 November, 2014	<p>During the bilateral visit to Fiji, Prime Minister met Fiji PM, addressed the Parliament and met the civil society in Fiji. Three bilateral MoUs were concluded on :</p> <p>(i) Land for chanceries;</p> <p>(ii) LoC for co-generation power project at Rarawai Sugar Mill; and</p>	<p>PM's visit, coming after 33 years, has given impetus to India-Fiji bilateral relations as well as to India's interests in the Pacific region.</p>

(iii) Training for diplomats were signed.

PM also met with the leaders of the Pacific Islands at the 1st Meeting of the **Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC)**.

In Fiji, to expand our bilateral assistance, India would be providing assistance to their Parliament and has established a \$ 5 million fund to promote small business and village enterprise, increased training slots under ITEC, provided visa on arrival and taken initiatives to strengthen engagement with the region with Fiji as the hub. The Summit Meeting with the Pacific leaders has enhanced India's profile in the region. To further our engagement with the region, India has established an Adaptation Fund of \$ 1 million for capacity building, increased annual grants to each Pacific country for

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		community projects to \$ 200,000, provided visa on arrival facility, strengthened capacity building and trade and economic engagement and agreed to provide data on space applications. Regular meetings of FIPIIC will continue for our close engagement with the Pacific region.
PM' visit to Nepal 25-27 November, 2014	<p>Prime Minister visited Nepal for bilateral engagements with Nepal, as well as for the 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu. Prime Minister accompanied by External Affairs Minister called on President Ram Baran Yadav and held a meeting with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala. Prime Minister also met the Leader of Opposition Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' and leaders of other political parties. During the visit, Prime Minister handed over the 200-bed Emergency Trauma Centre and one Dhruv ALH MK-III helicopter to the Government of Nepal, flagged off the Delhi-Kathmandu bus service and announced the gifting of a Bodhi tree sapling to be planted in Lumbini.</p>	<p>Government continues to provide its full moral and material support, and development assistance, to Nepal in accordance with the priorities and wishes of the Government people of Nepal. A democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous Nepal</p>

Following bilateral Agreements/MoUs signed :

- (i) MoU on establishment of National Police Academy at Panauti,
- (ii) Motor Vehicles Agreement for the "Regulation of Passenger Traffic",
- (iii) MoU on Cooperation in Tourism,
- (iv) Agreement on USD 1 Billion Line of Credit to Government of Nepal,
- (v) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine,
- (vi) MoU on Cooperation on Youth Affairs,
- (vii) Project Development Agreement for 900 MW Arun-III Hydropower Project,

(viii) Twin City Arrangement between Ayodhya-Janakpur,

(ix) Twin City Arrangement between Kathmandu-Varanasi and,

(x) Twin City Arrangement between Lumbini-Bodhi Gaya.

During SAARC Summit, deliberations were held for intensifying cooperation in trade, investment, finance, energy, security, infrastructure, connectivity and culture. The areas identified for cooperation are South Asian Economic Union, SAFTA and trade facilitation, SAARC Development Fund, energy cooperation, poverty alleviation, agriculture and food security, environment, health, education, harnessing the youth force and their skills, preventing trafficking in women and children, social protection to vulnerable sections of the society, migration management, development of space technology, telecommunications, tourism, culture, media, good governance, combating terrorism and trans-national crimes and strengthening process.

is in our mutual interest. Towards this objective, we aim to further consolidate and expand our multifaceted and deep rooted relationship with Nepal in a forward looking manner.

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	EAM's visits	
EAM's visit to Bangladesh 25-27 June 2014	EAM called on the President and Prime Minister of Bangladesh and held extensive discussions with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. EAM also met the Leader of the Opposition and leaders of various political parties as well as representatives of Chambers of Commerce, socio-cultural organizations and academic and media community. During the visit, the two sides discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest and concern, including cooperation in border management, trade and investment, security, connectivity, power, infrastructure development etc.	The visit helped further strengthen our close bonds of friendship and bilateral cooperation with Bangladesh.
EAM's visit to Nepal 25-27 July 2014	EAM led an inter-ministerial delegation on an official visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Nepal. EAM paid courtesy calls on The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, President of Nepal, The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sushil Koirala, Prime Minister and The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Subash Chandra Nembang, Speaker of the Legislature-Parliament. The two Foreign Ministers co-chaired the third meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Commission. The Joint Commission reviewed a range of issues including political and security issues, economic cooperation and infrastructure, trade and transit, power and water resources, culture, education and media. EAM also met with the Leader of Opposition in the Legislature-Parliament The Hon. Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' and leaders of other political parties.	Government of India continues to provide its full moral and material support, and development assistance, to Nepal in accordance with the priorities and wishes of the Government people of Nepal. A democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous Nepal is in our mutual interest. Towards this

	An MoU on the installation of 2,700 shallow tube-wells in the Terai region was signed by the two countries	objective, we aim to further consolidate and expand our multifaceted and deep rooted relationship with Nepal in a forward looking manner.
EAM's visit to Myanmar 8-11 August 2014	EAM attended the ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting, EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting and ASEAN Regional Forum Foreign Ministers' Meeting at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. EAM called on Myanmar President and met her counterpart, Myanmar Foreign Minister and Lower House Speaker in Nay Pyi Taw.	Regular interaction is held at various levels with the Government of Myanmar to strengthen our bilateral relations. The Govt. is continuing to build on the existing Strategic Partnership between ASEAN & India in a comprehensive manner. It has intensified our engagement and transformed our 'Look East Policy' into an 'Act East Policy'.
EAM's visit to Singapore 15-16 August 2014	EAM held discussions with Foreign Minister and met Prime Minister and Emeritus Senior Minister. EAM, along with Singapore Foreign Minister inaugurated the event to commemorate the 50th anniversary of establishment	Both countries agreed on joint collaboration for the year-long Festival of India in

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	of bilateral diplomatic relations. A Joint Statement was released outlining new areas of cooperation.	Singapore and the Festival of Singapore in India to commemorate the 50th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations. The highlight of the celebrations would be exchange high level visits; (President of Singapore visited India in February 2015) and a range of cultural, economic and other events are planned to upgrade relations to a new level.
EAM's visit to Vietnam 24-26 August 2014	EAM held delegation talks with her counterpart Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and met the President and Prime Minister. EAM's discussions with the Vietnamese side have enhanced mutual understanding and cooperation. EAM also Co-Chaired the 3rd Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think Tanks (AINTT) and presided over the Regional HOMs Conference	EAM's visit consolidated our strategic partnership and opened up opportunities for deeper engagement in political, defence-security, economic and cultural fields. Preparatory work for the

State visit of President of India to Vietnam in September 2014 and that of the Prime Minister of Vietnam to India in October 2014 was also undertaken; the visit of PM of Vietnam was held as scheduled.		
Regular exchanges at various levels help consolidate our relations with Bahrain.	EAM participated in the inaugural Diaspora Engagement meet organized by the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) and had bilateral interaction with the top Bahraini leadership. EAM also participated in the Onam celebrations organized by the Indian expatriate community. During the visit, the OIFC signed two agreements with the Bahrain Economic Development Board and the Bahrain India Society.	EAM's visit to Bahrain 6-7 September 2014
Government remains committed to maintaining and further strengthening our bilateral relations with Afghanistan.	EAM visited Kabul on Sep. 10, 2014 <i>en route</i> to Dushanbe. EAM along with Afghan President Hamid Karzai, presided over a function to dedicate a National Flag Monument to the people of Afghanistan. EAM also inaugurated the new chancery building of the Indian Embassy in Kabul. During the official interactions, both sides discussed bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest.	EAM's visit to Kabul 10 September 2014
During the visit, EAM submitted application for	EAM led the Indian delegation to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit held in Dushanbe. The Summit approved the Dushanbe	EAM's visit to Dushanbe 11-12 September 2014

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	<p>Declaration, a Memorandum on the obligations of countries applying to join the SCO and a document on procedure for accession to the SCO.</p> <p>On the margins, EAM called on the Presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia and Iran.</p>	<p>India's regular membership of SCO.</p>
<p>EAM's visit to USA</p> <p>24 September – 2 October, 2014</p>	<p>EAM took part in the UN General Assembly as a member of Prime Minister's delegation to the US. EAM also attended the IBSA and BRICS Foreign Ministers' meetings in New York on 25 September 2014 in the margins of the 69th UNGA.</p> <p>IBSA Foreign Ministers discussed steps to further consolidate IBSA cooperation as well as regional and global developments, UN Security Council Reforms and other issues of mutual interest. A Joint Communiqué was issued after the meeting.</p> <p>BRICS Foreign Ministers took stock of the progress made on the Action Plan emanating from the 6th BRICS Summit held in Fortaleza, Brazil in July 2014 as well as regional and global issues of mutual interest. A Joint Press Statement was issued after the meeting.</p>	<p>Regular exchanges at various levels help strengthen the relations between the two countries.</p>
<p>EAM's visit to</p> <p>UK 16-17 October 2014</p>	<p>EAM had a bilateral meeting with UK Foreign Secretary Mr. Philip Hammond. Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest and concern. The meeting was held on the sidelines of the Regional Pravasiya Bhartiya Diwas (RPBD) event in London, which was jointly inaugurated by the two Ministers.</p>	<p>Bilateral consultations to further strengthen ties will continue.</p>

EAM's visit to Mauritius 1-3 November 2014	EAM met President Mr. Rajkeswur Purryag, Prime Minister Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Deputy Prime Minister Dr. A. R. Beebeejaun, Foreign Minister Dr. Arvin Boolell, and Minister of Arts and Culture Mr. M. Choonee. EAM also attended the functions at the Aapravasi Ghat and business conference. She also inaugurated an international conference on indentured labour route.	The Government is undertaking regular bilateral exchanges in economic, trade and cultural fields with a view to promoting bilateral relations with Mauritius.
EAM's visit to UAE 11-12 November 2014	EAM held bilateral meetings with UAE Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sheikh Saif bin Zayed al Nahyan and Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al Nahyan. Discussions were held on issues of mutual interest.	Regular exchanges at various levels help consolidate our relations with UAE.
EAM's visit to South Korea 28-30 December, 2014	Deliberations were held on bilateral cooperation in areas including Trade and Investment, Shipping, Defence, S&T, Culture etc. Regional and Global issues were also discussed.	Ongoing cooperation in areas including defence, IT/ICT, Culture, Trade and Investment etc. being undertaken under the aegis of bilateral MoUs/Agreements were discussed.
EAM's visit to Turkey 15-16 January 2015	EAM had meeting with her counterpart Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu and discussed bilateral, multilateral and regional issues.	EAM extended an invitation to the Turkish Foreign Minister to visit India at a mutually convenient time to take forward the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

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EAM's visit to China 31 January- 3 February 2015	<p>EAM held bilateral talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and called on Chinese President Xi Jinping. EAM met with Mr. Wang Jiarui, Minister, International Department, Communist Party of China. During the visit, EAM, along with Vice Premier Wang Yang launched the Visit India Year - 2015 in China. EAM, along with Jiang Jianguo, Minister, State Council Information Office, inaugurated the 2nd meeting of India-China High Level Media Forum. EAM also participated in the 13th Foreign Ministers' Meeting of Russia-India-China Trilateral.</p> <p>During the visit, Note Verbales to finalize the modalities to commence Kailash Mansarovar Yatra through Nathu La beginning June 2015 were exchanged.</p>	<p>The discussions with Chinese side were comprehensive and substantive. Various issues of significance were discussed in a frank and cordial manner. Both sides agreed to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and deepen cooperation to further strengthen the India China Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity.</p>
EAM's visit to Oman 17-18 February 2015	<p>EAM held extensive talks with Omani counterpart Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah on bilateral, regional and other issues of mutual interest.</p>	<p>Regular exchanges at various levels help consolidate our relations with Oman.</p>

China providing nuclear reactors to Pakistan

1653. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China is providing six nuclear reactors to Pakistan in spite of the objection made by Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
- (b) if so, the detailed capacity of those reactors; and
- (c) the possible impact of those reactors on our security related matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India is aware that China is providing nuclear reactors to Pakistan. While India is not a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and is not privy to discussions therein, it is understood that the issue was raised with China by NSG members. As per reports, the capacity of these pressurized light water reactors are: Chashma-1[300 MW(e)]; Chashma-2[325 MW(e)]; Chashma-3&4[340 MW(e) each]. In addition, there are reports about two 1000 MW(e) reactors at Karachi.

- (c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Improving procedure for applying passports

1654. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposed to improve the procedure for applying the passports, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is proposed to open small passports offices in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details of the places proposed to open in Andhra Pradesh and when these passport offices likely to open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) The Government has taken the following steps to improve the procedure for applying for passports:-

- (i) Passport Seva Project has been implemented which *inter alia* includes setting up and operationalisation of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) acting as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices across the country.
- (ii) In the new system, passport seekers log on to the Passport website www.passportindia.gov.in; create their user ID and assign a password; fill & submit the application form online, make payment of passport fees online through debit/credit card or internet banking of State Bank of India (SBI). Applicants can also use the challan option provided on the portal and deposit the fees in SBI branch after generating challan online. Upon confirmation of payment receipt by SBI, applicants are allotted appointment by the System. On the appointed day/slot, the applicants, along with print-out of Appointment Slip, original documents and photocopies, visit the PSK for submission of application. The applicants are given on-line appointment in order to visit the PSK at the appointed hour and date to reduce waiting time at the PSK.
- (iii) Applicants' presence at the PSK enables the Passport Issuing Authority to capture their photograph and fingerprints to prevent the incidence of impersonation. The applicants also get full opportunity to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to ensure issuance of error-free passports.
- (iv) The entire process under PSP is online and streamlined including interface with the Police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports.
- (v) The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSK ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing. The number of public dealing counters have been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.
- (vi) The Passport Portal carries detailed information on the documentation necessary to submit passport application. Advisories are posted on the Portal from time to time and press releases are issued regarding changes in the submission procedure. A National Call Centre facility (1800-258-1800) is available 24 x 7 to respond to queries of citizens besides e-mail based Helpdesk. Facility of issuance of Tatkaal passport, subject to submission of requisite documentation, is available.
- (vii) As soon as passport is dispatched, SMS alert is sent to the applicant conveying the Passport Dispatch status. A premium optional SMS Service, on nominal payment

basis, has also been made available to enable citizens to receive alerts and updates regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.

- (viii) There are certain categories of applicants and services for which 'walk-in' facility is available.
- (ix) mPassport Seva mobile app provides passport related information including PSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission and tracking of passport application status on smart phones.
- (x) With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with M/s CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of over one lakh Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland. The arrangement was firmed up in March 2014.
- (xi) In order to speed up passport issuance and meet high or seasonal demand for Passports, Passport Melas are organised from time to time on weekends at PSKs by Passport Offices.
- (xii) In order to provide closer and speedier passport services to people located far away from PSKs, Passport Seva Camps are organized from time to time at various locations in the country.
- (xiii) Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.
- (xiv) Simplification of procedure: No police verification is necessary for re-issue cases if there is no change in particulars. Aadhaar Card is accepted as one of the proofs of residence/identity. It has been decided to accept registered rent agreement as proof of address. The system of self-attestation of documents has been introduced replacing the requirement of attestation by gazetted officers. In addition to the photo passbooks issued by Scheduled Public Sector banks, photo passbooks issued by Scheduled private sector Indian banks and Regional Rural banks are also now accepted as proof of address and identity for applying for passports.

(b) and (c) There is no plan at present to set up any more Passport Offices in the country. However, a list of 18 additional upcoming/functional PSKs in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*) which includes the one in Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*List of 18 upcoming/functional Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)*

- (i) Aizawl (Mizoram) (functional as PACC at present)
 - (ii) Imphal (Manipur) (Operational)
 - (iii) Dimapur (Nagaland)
 - (iv) Shillong (Meghalaya) (Operational)
 - (v) Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
 - (vi) Agartala (Tripura)
 - (vii) Gangtok (Sikkim)
 - (viii) Kharagpur (West Bengal)
 - (ix) MEA Branch Secretariat, Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - (x) Siliguri (West Bengal)
 - (xi) Darbhanga (Bihar) (functional as PACC at present)
 - (xii) Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)
 - (xiii) Puducherry (Union Territory) (functional as PACC at present)
 - (xiv) Gulbarga (Karnataka) (functional as PACC at present)
 - (xv) Karimnagar (Telangana) (functional as Passport Camp)
 - (xvi) Bhimavaram (Andhra Pradesh)
 - (xvii) Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
 - (xviii) Solapur (Maharashtra)
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Action plan for expansion of Make-in-India

†1655. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated or formulating any action plan for expansion of Make-in-India and Made-in India, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines for making manufacturing and production under other important Ministries like Ministry of Railways and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) Government has initiated 'Make-in-India' a major new national programme, designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub, based on following four pillars:

- (i) **New Processes:** 'Make in India' recognizes 'ease of doing business' as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. A number of initiatives have already been undertaken to improve the business environment.
 - (ii) **New Infrastructure:** Government is also developing industrial corridors and smart cities, world class infrastructure with state-of-the-art technology and high-speed communication. Innovation and research activities are supported through a fast paced IPR registration system.
 - (iii) **New Sectors:** FDI has been liberalized for Defence Production, Insurance, Medical Devices, Construction and Railway infrastructure.
 - (iv) **New Mindset:** In order to partner with industry in economic development of the country Government shall act as a facilitator and not only as a regulator.
- (b) No Sir, Department of Heavy Industry has not issued any such guidelines.

Revival of sick CPSUs

1656.SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH :

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of sick Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) with location, State-wise;
- (b) the total amount of statutory dues payable to the employees of these PSUs and details thereof;
- (c) the number of these CPSUs that have been referred to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for revival; and

(d) whether there is any time-bound action plan for revival of these units, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) The details of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), State-wise with location (Registered Office), as per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14 that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 26.2.2015, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of the statutory dues payable to the employees of individual CPSEs are not maintained centrally.

(c) Out of these CPSEs, proposals of 45 CPSEs were referred to the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises for revival.

(d) The administrative Ministries/Departments take measures for revival in respect of CPSEs under their jurisdiction on case to case basis.

Statement

List of sick CPSEs as on 31.3.2014

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSEs	Location/State in which Registered Office of the CPSE is located.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant.Dev.Corp.Ltd	Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh *
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh*
5.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Guwahati, Assam
6.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Namrup, Assam
7.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	Guwahati, Assam
8.	Bharatwagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	Patna, Bihar

1	2	3
9.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
10.	Air India Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
11.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
12.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
13.	Central Electronics Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
14.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
15.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
16.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
17.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
18.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
19.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
21.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
22.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	New Delhi, Delhi
23.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana
24.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
25.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir
26.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
27.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	Ranchi, Jharkhand
28.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Ranchi, Jharkhand
29.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
30.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
31.	I T I Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka
32.	STCL Ltd.	Bangalore Karnataka

1	2	3
33.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Tungabhadra Dam,Karnataka
34.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Kochi, Kerala
35.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
36.	NEPA Ltd.	Nepa Nagar, Madhya Pradesh
37.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
38.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra
39.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
40.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
41.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
42.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
43.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev.Corp. Ltd.	Shillong, Meghalaya
44.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	Tuli, Nagaland
45.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
46.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puri, Odisha
47.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota, Rajasthan
48.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	Jaipur, Rajasthan
49.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu
50.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
51.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
52.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
53.	Scooters India Ltd.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
54.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
55.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Kolkata, West Bengal

1	2	3
56. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
57. Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
58. Burn Standard Company Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
59. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
60. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
61. Hindustan Cables Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
62. Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
63. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
64. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal
65. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.		Kolkata, West Bengal

* From 2nd June, 2014, it is in Telangana State.

Support to planned investment for CPSE

1657. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to give budgetary support to planned investment for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to strengthen them;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise in the current five year plan period for each CPSE, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the pending proposals from each CPSE in this regard and by when action will be taken against each proposal and the funds granted to them, CPSE-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) As part of the plan exercise for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), budgetary support to plan investment in Department of Heavy Industry is given to support CPSEs in two groups-

(i) Restructuring of CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry.

(ii) Project Based Support to CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry.

(b) The year-wise allocation of budgetary support to CPSEs is given in the Statement (*See below*). The information is maintained CPSE- wise and not State-wise.

(c) There is no proposal pending in respect of plan investment in CPSEs.

Statement

The year-wise allocation of budgetary support to CPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Gross Budgetary Support 2012-13 (Actual)	Gross Budgetary Support 2013-14 (Actual)	Gross Budgetary Support 2014-15 (Revised Estimate)	Gross Budgetary Support 2015-16 (Budget Estimate)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Restructuring of CPSEs under DHI				
(i)	Loans to Hindustan Machine Tools (Holding)	0.00	11.46	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Investment in Hindustan Machine Tools (Holding)	0.00	217.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Limited	0.00	100.00	0.00	54.00
2.	Project Based Support to CPSEs/ Autonomous Bodies				
(i)	Scooters India Limited	0.00	31.90	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited Cachar Paper Mill	0.00	47.23	325.86	50.00
(iii)	NEPA Limited	60.00	8.10	50.00	50.99
(iv)	Investment in Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL)	0.00	1.50	5.00	10.00
(v)	Investment in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(vi)	Loans to Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
(vii)	Loans to Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	0.00	58.50	0.00	0.00
(viii)	Loans & Advances to Hindustan Salts Ltd (HSL)	0.00	0.50	2.00	0.00
(ix)	Jagdishpur Paper Mill Limited	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.01
TOTAL		60.00	476.19	400.86	215.00

Plan to boost the electrical equipment industry

1658. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out a plan/scheme to boost the electrical equipment industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this direction during each of the last four years to achieve the world standards in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), in consultation with various stakeholders and with support from Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA), prepared the Indian Electrical Equipment Industry Mission Plan 2012-2022 with a view to boost and support the domestic electrical equipment industry's future development and enhance its global competitiveness.

(b) The Mission Plan, which was launched on 24th July 2013, seeks to steer, coordinate and synergise the efforts of all stakeholders to accelerate and sustain the growth of the domestic electrical equipment industry. The Vision 2022 articulated in the Mission Plan is 'to make India the country of choice for production of electrical equipment and reach an output of USD 100 billion by balancing exports and imports'. The Mission Plan identifies five key areas for action: (i) industry competitiveness; (ii) technology upgradation; (iii) skills development; (iv) exports; and (v) conversion of latent demand.

In all the five key areas, the Mission Plan has identified the current status / areas of concern of the domestic electrical equipment industry. Against each area of concern, detailed recommendations have been given for strategic and policy interventions by different stakeholders, including the Government and the industry to enhance the competitiveness of the industry and boost its growth.

In the direction of progress made during one and half year after launch of the Mission Plan, two Inter-Ministerial Groups (IMGs) were set up to formulate a cogent and common approach to deal with the various recommended interventions under the key areas. Members of the IMGs include all the concerned Government Ministries / Departments, industry representatives and IEEMA.

Three meetings of the IMGs have taken place on 28th October 2013; 22nd April 2014 and 20th February 2015 and apart from other issues, looked at ways to provide a level playing field in India for domestic manufacturers to compete *vis-a-vis* imported equipment, focus on international standardisation, upgradation of testing facilities, standardisation of product ratings and specifications, equitable contract conditions, reducing the transaction costs of exports, industry initiatives, addressing technical barriers to exports, studies to be conducted, expert committee on R&D for electrical equipment industry, nuclear power plants, skills development, encouraging innovation by students.

Employment and financial impact of public undertaking

1659. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of financial burden beard by Government, under public undertaking industries, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of employment and financial impact for last three years, the details for above industries; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to come-out of this unhealthy loss, waste of manpower and property in the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14 that was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2015, 53 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were incurring continuous

losses for the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The year-wise detail of losses suffered by these CPSEs is given in the Statement (*See* below). As on 31.3.2014, the total investment (Equity + long term loan) in these CPSEs was reported as ₹ 1,27,046 crore. These 53 CPSEs employed 3,71,857 employees as on 31.3.2014. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recorded that “there are also indirect fiscal cost of continuing with public ownership, such as liability for debt incurred by public enterprises, fiscal costs of other risks associated with the enterprise concerned and cost of administrating and overseeing the enterprise”.

(c) Performance improvement of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turn around are taken by the administrative Ministries/ Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. This, *inter alia*, includes business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another PSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc.

Statement

*Details of continuous losses reported by Central Public
Sector Enterprises in the the last 3 years*

		(₹ in lakh)		
Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-60250	-35116	-9809
2.	Air India Ltd.	-755974	-549016	-538882
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-11474	-13339	-22122
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev.Corp.Ltd	-3196	-3571	-4020
5.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-1794	-2906
6.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-8894	-38264	-16617
7.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-91	-2791	-524
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-885070	-788444	-701976
9.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-759	-667
10.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-38	-55	-106
11.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-2013	-1195	-1439

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
12.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-1109	-865	-865
13.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-3264	-15829
14.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-6030	-8278	-8278
15.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7610	-1966	-828
16.	Food Corpn. of India	-6463	-435	-927
17.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1222	-948	-3916
18.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7227	-6937	-8423
19.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-88505	-88505
20.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38089	-38053	-38050
21.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-7807	-13799	-17685
22.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-9520	-15187	-11850
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-135232	-156059	-156059
24.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-8598	-5517	-4621
25.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-1981	-1867
26.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-1146	-2510
27.	HJ/IIT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-207	-1598
28.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-5116	-5116
29.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-4365	-5266
30.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-24248	-24248
31.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2129	-3562	-4087
32.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4360	-14722	- 11588
33.	I T I Ltd.	-36980	-18206	-34426
34.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-36	-341	-341
35.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-23958	-17443
36.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6769	-5409	-6861

Sl No.	Name of CPSEs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
37.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-64	-96	-74
38.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20	-20	-17
39.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1190	-1458	-1473
40.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-3821	-1600	-655
41.	National Research Development Corpn.	-58	-172	-108
42.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-151	-150	-232
43.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-38	-30	-33
46.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2949	-383
47.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-42821	-11431	-27466
48.	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-29612	-35252
49.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-686	-1814	-1876
50.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5233	-7587	-7587
51.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-3115	-3191
52.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1636	-1636
53.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-60	-61	-59
TOTAL		2262602	-1939370	-1852660

Basic service to urban poor in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1660. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works undertaken and the achievements made for creation of housing and infrastructural facilities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in the country, State- wise;

(b) the track record of Jharkhand and Gujarat in this respect;

(c) whether any assessment has been made under the programme during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) The details of work undertaken and the achievements made under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in the country, State-wise, is at Statement.

(b) In Jharkhand, 07 projects have been sanctioned under the BSUP scheme with a total project cost of ₹ 69.60 crore and Central Share of ₹ 52.50 crore for construction of 2,490 houses out of which 947 houses have been completed and 770 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

In Gujarat, 27 projects have been sanctioned under the BSUP scheme with a total project cost of ₹. 2,033.08 crore and Central Share of ₹ 987.30 crore for construction of 1,11,104 houses of which 1,00,490 houses have been completed and 73,974 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

(c) The progress of work under BSUP is as per the Statement. Ministry reviews the progress of the programme regularly through review meetings and urge upon State Governments to complete these projects expeditiously.

Statement

Over All Progress of JNNURM under BSUP (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project Approved	Physical Progress as on 02-03-2016			
			Houses Approved	Houses Completed	Houses in Progress	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	49199	40671	8528	26108
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	996	100	896	100
4.	Assam	2	2,260	416	1,844	416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	3	480	480	-	480
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4	17,696	12,736	4,960	10,799
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	16,202	7,244	8,958	3,712
8.	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Damana and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	16	55,124	22,924	32,200	585
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	27	1,11,104	1,00,490	10,614	73,974
13.	Haryana	2	2,896	2,896	-	342
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	176	40	136	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	6,677	931	5,746	746
16.	Jharkhand	7	2,490	947	1,543	770
17.	Karnataka	18	27,925	24,209	3,716	18,479
18.	Kerala	7	21,779	15,749	6,030	15,682
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21	24,728	19,127	5,601	5,013
21.	Maharashtra	55	91,948	66,713	25,235	39,527
22.	Manipur	1	1,250	1,080	170	1,080
23.	Meghalaya	3	648	176	472	96
24.	Mizoram	3	1,096	856	240	-
25.	Nagaland	1	3,504	3,424	80	1,992
26.	Odisha	6	1,835	1,588	247	1,396

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	3	1,326	670	656	168
28.	Punjab	3	4,640	2,880	1,760	75
29.	Rajasthan	3	6,896	1,082	5,814	636
30.	Sikkim	3	254	216	38	110
31.	Tamil Nadu	51	89,720	63,089	26,631	59,329
32.	Telangana	17	72,712	62,165	10,547	43,284
33.	Tripura	1	256	256	-	256
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67	45,599	36,717	8,882	28,601
35.	Uttarakhand	8	653	369	284	153
36.	West Bengal	109	1,18,181	1,01,701	16,480	1,01,065
TOTAL (BSUP)		481	7,80,250	5,91,942	1,88,308	4,34,974

Building LIG and MIG flats

1661. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has taken/being taken steps with target for building Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) flats on lower interest rate to accommodate maximum number of people of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including time and quantity bound target, State / UT-wise, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India had launched Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG). Under this scheme, loan upto ₹ 5 lakh with an interest subsidy of 5% (500 basis points) is provided for construction or extension of the house. Though the scheme is demand driven, however, State / UT-wise indicative targets for the financial year 2014-15 are placed in the Statement (See below).

Statement*States / UTs target for Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) 2014-15*

Sl.No.	State / UT	Target for the State/UT in the FY 2014-15
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,900
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	500
3.	Assam	3,300
4.	Bihar	11,800
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,300
6.	Delhi	8,700
7.	Goa	700
8.	Gujarat	15,100
9.	Haryana	5,700
10.	Himachal Pradesh	500
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,000
12.	Jharkhand	6,900
13.	Karnataka	14,600
14.	Kerala	8,900
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14,000
16.	Maharashtra	30,000
17.	Manipur	800
18.	Meghalaya	500
19.	Mizoram	500
20.	Nagaland	1,600
21.	Odisha	5,000

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	6,000
23.	Rajasthan	13,300
24.	Sikkim	100
25.	Tamil Nadu	20,000
26.	Tripura	500
27.	Uttar PraDesh	35,100
28.	Uttarakhand	2,000
29.	West Bengal	18,500
	TOTAL	2,48,800
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100
2.	Chandigarh	600
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100
4.	Daman and Diu	100
5.	Lakshadweep	100
6.	Puducherry	200
	TOTAL	1,200
	GRAND TOTAL	2,50,000

Rental housing policy for migrant workers

1662. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry do not feel the need to have a rental housing policy for migrant workers in view of growth in manufacturing and spurt in migration of workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that such policy is in existence in countries like Singapore; and

(c) if so, whether Ministry has made any move in this direction, if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation envisages to finalize the Rental Housing Policy for various segments including the migrant workers while looking into relevant international best practices, if any.

Status of poverty as per un report

1663. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI :

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report by NGO/UN organization on status of poverty in urban areas has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

National Urban Housing Price Policy

1664. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state whether the Ministry is thinking to evolve National Urban Housing Price Policy to make houses affordable to the working, lower middle and middle class people, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : No Sir. 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and it is the primary responsibility of States to evolve such housing price policy.

Review of schemes for slum dwellers

†1665. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes being implemented for the urban poor and people living in slums in the country and the names of cities where these schemes are being run;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed some projects under these schemes, if so, the details thereof and the results thereof; and
- (c) whether quality and speed of implementation of these projects is satisfactory; and if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The following schemes have been implemented by the Ministry for the urban poor and people living in slums in the country:

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and basic services to urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in other cities and towns;
- (ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing housing and basic civic and social infrastructure to urban slum dwellers; and
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) scheme for increasing affordable housing stock.

(b) and (c) Review of the implementation of these schemes are made on basis of Quarterly and Monthly Progress Reports, and in the meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). Reports of Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agencies on quality and progress are considered before release of next installment of Central assistance under the schemes. These projects are implemented by concerned State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments through Urban Local Bodies or other agencies. General assessments reveal that performance of some States is satisfactory, while some other States are lagging in completing the projects. The reasons for slow progress are unavailability of encumbrance free land, cost escalation and reluctance of slum dwellers to shift in case of *in-situ* development of slums.

Scheme for micro-housing finance

1666. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme for micro-housing finance;
- (b) if so, details thereof and if not, whether Government is considering any such scheme; and
- (c) the details of housing project initiated for urban and rural poor household by Government in last one year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) The National Housing Bank finances Micro-Finance Institutions to support their housing micro-finance lending and has disbursed aggregate sum of ₹ 49.27 crores.

(c) The details of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) projects approved in last one year including current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), assistance is provided to Below Poverty Line families in rural areas for construction or upgradation of dilapidated/kutcha houses. The details of funds and targets allocated to States/UTs and achievement in 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

RAY : Details of projects initiated during last one year including current year for urban poor household by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project Approved	No. of Cities Covered	Financial Progress (₹in crores)			Physical Progress		
				Project Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released	Houses Approved	Houses Completed	Houses in Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	58.58	32.49	12.48	1,133	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	95.52	77.39	27.77	1,536	-	-
4.	Assam	1	1	1.98	1.00	-	24	-	-
5.	Bihar	7	5	454.65	297.72	114.51	11,276	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	4	178.18	99.57	39.37	4,013	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.	Gujarat	19	13	784.34	462.02	154.24	18,365	984	1,796
13.	Haryana	7	6	475.35	350.29	108.94	7,842	-	1,166
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	5	4	238.66	107.32	41.18	4,319	-	1,104
17.	Karnataka	39	20	1,681.64	949.16	364.97	33,886	-	615
18.	Kerala	4	4	88.90	31.34	11.49	1,086	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12	12	501.45	296.34	113.32	9,443	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	3	3	56.39	41.68	16.23	1,054	-	47
26.	Odisha	13	5	437.31	235.77	89.98	8,088	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	14	12	547.75	250.50	96.38	8,710	-	208
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	18	11	271.98	114.37	32.47	4,395	-	644
32.	Telangana	6	4	241.40	139.32	53.48	4,762	-	-
33.	Tripura	4	4	98.79	77.92	29.97	3,005	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	12	386.34	170.20	65.41	6,645	-	38
35.	Uttarakhand	12	12	244.94	170.51	65.35	4,132	-	143
36.	West Bengal	6	6	83.86	34.34	11.58	1,292	-	-
TOTAL :		197	146	6,928.00	3,939.25	1,449.10	1,35,006	984	5,761

Statement-II

Funds and targets allocated under IAY and progress in 2013-14 and 2014-15

₹ in lakh Units in Nos.

Sl. No	State	Current year 2014-15 *						2013-14				
		Central allocation	Central Release*	Utilisation*	Houses targeted	Houses constructed		Central allocation	Central Release	Utilisation	Houses targeted	Houses constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42729.19	42660.11	50697.13	76330	38693		113374.34	114122.78	155874.01	207313	206075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1416.26	1813.74	0.00	2017	0		4831.03	5706.51	328.12	6870	454
3.	Assam	128586.17	73099.97	88235.93	183171	71766		97521.24	90006.56	54071.02	138695	75103
4.	Bihar	153019.47	103487.97	154007.31	280255	290134		331160.54	295703.99	147107.73	605550	275869
5.	Chhattisgarh	23417.65	39984.18	21928.38	42889	37119		26252.54	50327.44	37852.25	48004	29895

6. Goa	320.28	540.43	34.50	586	985	761.99	380.29	474.01	1393	616
7. Gujarat	18621.64	5041.49	29858.98	34105	44347	58997.09	26652.67	37870.96	107880	37126
8. Haryana	18985.09	9492.49	8597.45	34771	3517	9859.68	9831.14	7794.25	18029	4532
9. Himachal Pradesh	2742.50	1433.54	2087.54	4688	508	4139.24	4226.62	4712.23	7064	6565
10. Jammu and Kashmir	7888.38	4232.39	0.00	13484	5	9347.32	5642.49	123.30	15952	429
11. Jharkhand	27137.02	21030.14	12405.91	49701	25336	36724.52	35268.67	25481.55	67153	46651
12. Karnataka	51867.69	28524.51	78891.57	94995	46425	48024.51	49293.63	45507.36	87816	92575
13. Kerala	32247.23	16075.33	19080.49	59060	31196	25013.46	22626.02	27283.87	45738	55996
14. Madhya Pradesh	62891.88	57020.71	18071.05	115186	42243	61762.40	47268.56	46372.06	112936	47391
15. Maharashtra	102822.28	94599.37	67086.24	188319	21494	75093.75	75540.13	92243.31	137314	189602
16. Manipur	3270.35	2715.77	234.98	4658	1220	5633.39	3649.98	1221.02	8011	416
17. Meghalaya	5920.63	4629.68	2250.51	8433	3592	9749.28	8063.52	8548.09	13865	6374
18. Mizoram	908.18	455.24	0.75	1293	33	2574.53	2570.02	1320.92	3661	521
19. Nagaland	1039.15	4575.01	0.00	1480	0	7340.45	7328.37	0.00	10439	
20. Odisha	87693.07	68403.59	6066.48	160610	6728	70031.18	84418.51	72173.90	128057	109844
21. Punjab	30985.91	0.00	1476.49	56750	1642	10681.36	2739.95	577.39	19531	1417
22. Rajasthan	55154.41	41385.74	47487.14	101015	43673	46736.14	46886.92	65563.28	85460	82446
23. Sikkim	1288.12	643.73	799.45	1834	676	1009.93	877.03	7.54	1436	798

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	29172.57	25225.49	11861.03	53429	8274	48363.67	56206.02	43725.73	88436	69955
25.	Telangana	36752.19	41035.18	22620.84	65160	11045					
26.	Tripura	6704.14	12244.45	2252.73	9550	23056	9399.84	12800.43	1461.94	13368	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	232213.43	161431.10	229080.29	425299	116175	162543.86	145531.68	124292.87	297223	157012
28.	Uttarakhand	6694.36	4004.40	3556.15	11443	1663	8210.64	6405.19	2788.56	14012	2396
29.	West Bengal	236310.75	210429.28	141954.76	432803	108575	101496.87	86566.87	52715.89	185594	92071
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	631.69	0.00	376.95	867	139	1517.64	221.31	109.25	2081	238
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	162.37	87.17	0.00	223	0	305.70	0.00	0.00	419	0
32.	Daman and Diu	44.28	0.00	0.00	60	0	118.18	0.00	0.00	162	0
33.	Lakshadweep	16.66	0.00	0.00	22	0	137.47	137.47	1.21	188	0
34.	Puducherry	300.00	0.00	0.00	412	0	776.61	0.00	0.00	1065	0
TOTAL		1409955.00	1076302.21	1021001.01	2514898	980259	1389490.38	1297000.78	1057603.63	2480715	1592367

* Progress as reported by States on the online MPR / MIS on 31.01.2015

Financial assistance for land for housing of urban poor

1667. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering to revise unit cost of housing projects in view of the price escalation of construction material and labour costs; and
- (c) whether Government plans to give additional assistance for the projects having cost over-run issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Government is in the process of launching a new comprehensive Mission for achieving the goal “Housing to All “by 2022.

Prefabricated houses for homeless of Odisha

1668. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether there is any scheme to provide prefabricated houses for the homeless in the country;
- (b) the cost of each such prefabricated house; and
- (c) the number of such houses provided to the homeless in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There is no specific scheme to provide prefabricated houses for the homeless in the country. However, in pursuance of Government’s goal of providing houses for all by 2022, the Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission for “Housing for All”. Under this Mission a technology Sub-Mission is also envisaged to drive the adoption of new technology and building material in construction *inter alia* to create designs/plans suitable for various zones. This will also include technology for prefabricated houses.

(b) The cost of prefabricated houses is directly related to the volume of production.

(c) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), 26,551 dwelling units have been sanctioned for the State of Odisha. No prefabricated houses have been constructed in the State.

Homeless families in country

†1669. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is conducting any survey across the country to know the number of homeless families in the country, if so, by when this survey will be completed;

(b) the details of data obtained from any such survey done previously;

(c) the target set by Government for providing homes to the homeless families and to what extent this target has been achieved so far and the State-wise details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to formulate any new scheme for providing homes to the homeless soon; and

(e) if so, the details of the policy so prepared, if not, the Government's intention in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, based on the Report of a Technical Group set up by the Ministry, the estimation of homeless families was 0.53 million in 2012.

(c) to (e) 'Housing' is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments / ULBs to provide housing to its citizen including homeless families. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is assisting State Governments to address the housing shortage through its schemes.

The Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 and this Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission for the purpose.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Modernisation of sales outlets of KVIC

1670. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any scheme for modernisation and renovation of sales outlets of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has set up / proposes to set up retail outlets of KVIC in foreign countries, and if so, the details thereof along with their locations, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC) has in 2008-09 introduced a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which *inter alia*, provides financial assistance for renovation of khadi sales outlets. The maximum financial assistance upto ₹25.00 lakh per departmental sales outlets of KVIC in the form of Government grant is provided under this scheme.

Besides this, a comprehensive 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme' has also been introduced with assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 300 selected khadi institutions which, *inter alia*, provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of sales outlets, besides setting up of a Marketing Organization under Public Private Partnership.

(b) Government in the Ministry of MSME has no proposal to set up retail outlets of KVIC in foreign countries.

Marketing Assistance Scheme

1671. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objects of Marketing Assistance Scheme under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and whether it is a fact that this scheme is facing funds problems;

(b) the details of the technology upgradation activities undertaken under this programme; and

(c) the details of the performance of this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) Sir, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) Programme is a strategic initiative for adoption of Modern Marketing techniques by MSMEs consistent with the requirement of global market. It involves eight sub components for which Government of India (GoI) funding assistance is available. The components are:

(i) Technology Upgradation in Packaging, (ii) Skill Upgradation/Development for modern marketing techniques, (iii) Competition studies, (iv) Special component for North Eastern Region, (v) New markets through State/District level local exhibitions/Trade fairs, (vi) Corporate Governance practices, (vii) Marketing Hubs, (viii) Reimbursement to ISO 18000/22000/27000 certification.

No Sir, This Scheme is not facing fund problem.

(b) The following activities are undertaken for Technology upgradation activities undertaken under this programme.

(i) Technology Upgradation in Packaging.

(ii) Skill Upgradation/ Development for modern marketing techniques.

(c) The details of the State-wise performance of this scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*State-wise fund distribution and Units benefited under Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation scheme*

Sl. No	State	Performance of Scheme in Years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15							
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15			(Up to Feb 2015)
		Units benefited	Amount Reimbursed (₹ in Lakh)	Units benefited	Amount Reimbursed (₹ in Lakh)	Units benefited	Amount Reimbursed (₹ in Lakh)	Amount Reimbursed (₹ in Lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	09	1.37	0	0	16	1.31750		
2.	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3.	Bihar	51	6.00	01	0.8625	30	5.8725		
4.	Chhattisgarh	03	0.51	0	0	0	0		
5.	Delhi	13	2.66	0	0	0	0		
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Gujarat, Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	2.43	0	0	0	0		
8.	Haryana	02	0.18	01	0.12	02	1.50		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03	1.23	01	1.00	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	24	5.06	12	0.7005
13.	Kerala and Lakshdweep	36	1.57	01	0.53625	111	6.50171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36	4.79	16	3.25262	22	4.615
15.	Maharashtra	39	4.24	14	2.85832	05	1.34981
16.	Manipur and Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	45	6.71	0	0	16	0.80139
18.	Punjab and Chandigarh	18	2.99	01	0.171	32	4.1125
19.	Rajasthan	01	0.70	0	0	01	.30
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	71	11.08	16	3.7	09	1.80
22.	Tripura and Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	U.P.	39	12.59	02	1.6475	20	3.38
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal and Andaman Nicobar	170	38.77	60	15.1306	73	15.124
TOTAL		563	97.82	137	34.33879	349	47.37491

Scheme to give impetus to young entrepreneurs

1672.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched/propose to launch a scheme to give impetus to the young entrepreneurs in the medium and small scale industries;
- (b) if so, the details of amount provided under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year and date from which these incentive schemes are being run;
- (c) the number of young entrepreneurs benefited as a result of this impetus and the loans distributed so far under the scheme, institution-wise; and
- (d) whether any target has been fixed under the said entrepreneur promotion scheme and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Sir, Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy scheme named 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)' through Banks with Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Micro enterprises may graduate to small and medium enterprises over a period of time and many schemes are available with Ministry to support micro enterprises to grow as small and further medium scale enterprises.

(b) The Ministry of MSME released subsidy of ₹ 1010.23 crore in the year 2011-12, ₹ 1228.44 crore during the year 2012-13, ₹ 988.36 crore during 2013-14 and ₹ 1380 crore has been allocated for the current year *i.e.* 2014-15 under PMEGP. PMEGP Scheme was launched on 15th August 2008.

- (c) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (d) There is a target for creating employment opportunities for 8.25 lakh persons, under PMEGP, during the current year.

Statement

State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2011-12					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

2012-13

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3226.20	1855	12301
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.84	1112	5188
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2477.06	979	7629
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2075.51	935	5866
7.	Delhi	0	164.74	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4064.94	1280	13471
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15104.91	4354	44044
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20013
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.77	421	4373
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2225.25	1307	9074
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	600.13	397	1386
18.	Assam	3619.41	7393.07	8255	29332
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.72	3216	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.11	2612	13062
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4075.76	2146	16653
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	2118.61	921	6106
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7973.02	2462	19442
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.81	914	14777
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.62	2186	20183
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18200

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2778	25752
28.	Goa	0	143.86	79	412
29.	Lakshadweep	0	3.18	4	8
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5216.93	2268	29107
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	170
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	164.94	224	654
TOTAL		98836.38	107644.48	50493	378907

2014-15 (As on 31.01.2015)

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3368.84	1368.37	816	5240
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1991.88	1143.52	598	3069
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2102.95	743	4422
4.	UT Chandigarh	405.40	35.45	27	135
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	886.74	547	2991
6.	Haryana	3101.28	1887.81	700	3500
7.	Delhi	1161.61	46.13	42	336
8.	Rajasthan	6662.38	2897.13	1145	9219
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17073.57	7666.89	2246	22425
10.	Bihar	11073.19	635.52	230	1368
11.	Sikkim	638.59	19.42	7	28
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1926.51	45.48	43	347
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	821.31	401	2329
14.	Manipur	1750.20	270.16	107	575
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	245.87	229	1832

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tripura	1387.58	213.87	162	1451
17.	Meghalaya	1518.37	473.75	171	1368
18.	Assam	7238.82	1377.63	1516	4204
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	2385.68	1382	12142
20.	Jharkhand	5887.94	1552.34	836	4185
21.	Odisha	7258.63	1782.86	987	5605
22.	Chhattisgarh	4520.12	251.31	130	483
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10170.42	4019.79	1197	9576
24.	Gujarat*	5150.22	4613.85	884	9412
25.	Maharashtra **	7985.19	3051.09	1289	9307
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3522.13	1254.65	324	4336
27.	Telangana	2550.51	855.62	298	3076
28.	Karnataka	5295.41	2937.65	1163	10617
29.	Goa	633.60	141.76	78	406
30.	Lakshadweep	1082.31	28.61	31	93
31.	Kerala	2710.19	1838.74	943	6850
32.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	3973.98	1641	21181
33.	Puducherry	968.50	50.46	28	190
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	776.13	46.77	84	201
TOTAL		138000.00	50923.16	21025	162499

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Success story of Germany's MSMEs

1673. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that MSMEs are often run like family business and are not hiring hardcore professionals for their progress;

(b) whether it is also not a fact that Germany's 99 per cent of economic structure is determined by MSMEs;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry tried to study that model to emulate it in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Ministry would try to study Germany's MSMEs success story?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. MSMEs in India are predominantly run by family business. However, hard core professionals are increasingly being hired by MSME entrepreneurs for their progress.

(b) to (d) It is a fact that MSMEs are playing a dominating role in the German economic structure; the Ministry of MSME has been closely watching the role and performance of MSMEs all over Europe including that in Germany. But, such Models cannot be emulated in India in *toto* because India has much larger population, low per capita income, widespread regional disparities, serious institutional bottlenecks and low level of technology diffusion. Nevertheless Indian MSMEs play a major role in the Economy, contributing about 37 per cent of India's GDP, though not of similar magnitude as the German MSMEs.

Central tool rooms in the country

1674. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Tool Rooms (CTRs) presently functional in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has identified certain new places to set up CTRs or its extension counters, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to set CTRs in Industrially backward districts of the country especially in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in order to provide training facilities to the large number of aspiring candidates in various technical fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH) : (a) 10 Tool Rooms are presently functional in the country. The State-wise list of 10 Tool Rooms is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Government have approved a Programme titled “Technology Centre Systems Programmes (TCSP)” under which 15 new Technology Centres (Tool Rooms) are to be established, and the existing Technology Centres are to be upgraded. The estimated cost of the Programme is ₹ 2200 crore (including World Bank loan assistance of USD 200 Million). The Programme is to be implemented over a period of 6 years. The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) have so far identified 9 locations for establishing new Technology Centres (Tool Rooms). A list of locations identified for establishing new Technology Centres (Tool Rooms) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

In order to outreach the activities of Tool Rooms, especially skill development activities, Tool Rooms have also established their Extension Centres at various locations. A list of Extension Centres of Tool Rooms is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The list of existing Tool Rooms, their Extension Centres and proposed new Tool Rooms under TCSP are given in the Statement-I, II & III respectively, as per which the industrially backward districts of the country (including that of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal) are suitably covered to provide training facilities to the aspiring candidates in various technical fields.

Statement-I

State-wise list of 10 existing Tool Rooms (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the Technology Centre	Location	State
1.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC)	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
2.	Indo Danish Tool Room (IDTR)	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
3.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC)	Kolkata	West Bengal
4.	Tool Room & Training Centre (TRTC)	Guwahati	Assam
5.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR)	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
6.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR)	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	Central Tool Room (CTR)	Ludhiana	Punjab
9.	Central Institute of Hand Tools (CIHT)	Jalandhar	Punjab
10.	Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD)	Hyderabad	Telangana

Statement-II*List of locations identified for establishing new
Technology Centres (Tool Rooms)*

Sl. No.	Location	State
(i)	Durg	Chhattisgarh
(ii)	(a) Saha (Ambala)	Haryana
	(b) Rohtak	
(iii)	Baddi (Solan)	Himachal Pradesh
(iv)	Puducherry	Puducherry
(v)	Bhiwadi (Alwar)	Rajasthan
(vi)	(a) Bangalore	Karnataka
	(b) Gulbarga	
	(c) Kolar	
(vii)	Imphal	Manipur
(viii)	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
(ix)	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir

Statement-III*List of Extension Centres of Tool Rooms*

Sl. No.	Name of Tool Room	Location of Extension Centres
1.	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Bhubaneswar	(i) Rayagada. (ii) Kalinga Nagar. (iii) City Centre, Bhubaneswar.
2.	Indo Danish Tool Room (IDTR), Jamshedpur	(i) Patna
3.	Tool Room & Training Centre (TRTC), Guwahati	(i) City Centre, Guwahati.

Sl. No.	Name of Tool Room	Location of Extension Centres
4.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Aurangabad	(i) Nagpur. (ii) Pune. (iii) Mumbai.
5.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Ahmedabad	(i) City Centre, Ahmedabad. (ii) Rajkot.
6.	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Indore	(i) City Centre, Indore (ii) Gwalior (iii) Jabalpur.
7.	Central Tool Room (CTR), Ludhiana	(i) Nilokheri, Distt. Karnal.
8.	Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Hyderabad	(i) Chennai (ii) Vijayawada (iii) Visakhapatnam (iv) Kolar.

Import from China destroying MSMEs

1675. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) The number of items that were taken away from the list of items reserved for production by small scale industries in the country during last five years;

(b) whether cheap imports of goods produced by this sector mainly from China has made their business economically unviable, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop cheap imports of such goods and protect the indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) One item that has been de-reserved from the list of items reserved for production by small scale industries in the country during last five years *vide* Notification S.O. 1881 (E) dated 30 July, 2010.

(b) As per information compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (Statement below), there are 8 major product groups largely manufactured

by the Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in India whose imports from China grew at a higher rate than their respective imports from All Countries combined during 2010-11 to 2013-14. As these 8 product groups accounted for 68% of India's total imports from China in 2013-14, a significant proportion of Indian SSIs are seen to be facing greater competition from China as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical & Glass & Ceramics based products on the other.

(c) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to deal with this problem and help the micro and small industries for effectively competing with imports from China and other countries. Some of these schemes/programmes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme; and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs growth, increase their competitiveness and consequently exports.

Government has also been imposing anti-dumping duties, permitted under the WTO, for restricting imports when such imports have been established as unfairly affecting the market for goods and services produced by Indian industries. Government also imposes Safeguard duties to protect domestic industries against a surge of imports from other countries. These mechanisms are operated by Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) and Directorate General of Safeguards (DGSG) respectively.

Statement*Major Indian Imports from China and World : 2013-14*

Sl. No.	HS Code	Product Groups	Values in ₹ (Lakh)					
			2013-2014			2010-11 to 2013-14		
			China		World	China		World
			Imports	Share Percent	Imports	Share Percent	Average Annual Growth Rate(%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	85	Electrical and Electronic Equipment	86,20,740.19	27.87	176,58,608.60	6.50	19.91	14.19
2.	84	Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	57,21,499.96	18.50	185,41,786.32	6.82	21.00	13.43
3.	29	Organic Chemicals	32,63,215.46	10.55	103,16,683.85	3.80	28.63	26.42
4.	98	Project Goods, Some Special Uses	12,84,601.81	4.15	27,42,213.17	1.01	-3.73	-0.81
5.	31	Fertilizers	11,98,269.88	3.87	32,63,945.01	1.20	24.11	5.08
6.	39	Plastics and Articles Thereof	7,98,456.48	2.58	61,11,428.32	2.25	34.88	25.75
7.	73	Articles of Iron or Steel	7,42,203.16	2.40	21,80,240.77	0.80	12.73	10.80
8.	90	Optical, Photo, Technical, Medical, etc. Apparatus	6,30,896.99	2.04	40,66,829.72	1.50	37.12	22.89
9.	87	Vehicles and Parts/Accessories Thereof	6,02,005.88	1.95	27,08,614.47	1.00	26.66	14.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	72	Iron and Steel	5,92,399.82	1.92	54,90,585.66	2.02	-11.60	3.17
11.	89	Ships, Boats and Other Floating Structures	5,79,791.36	1.87	40,89,796.46	1.51	1.80	51.79
12.	71	Pearls, Precious Stones, Metals, Coins, etc.	5,71,221.52	1.85	346,31,156.76	12.74	27.97	-0.39
13.	27	Mineral Fuels, Oils, Distillation Products etc.	5,08,021.98	1.64	1101,50,633.63	40.54	23.36	36.23
14.	28	Inorganic Chemicals, Precious Metal Compound, Isotopes	4,12,843.20	1.33	29,40,974.89	1.08	23.28	23.54
15.	38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	3,86,670.36	1.25	23,10,215.67	0.85	18.92	21.93
		TOTAL	259,12,838.05	83.77	2272,03,713.30	83.61		

1. These top 15 product groups constituted about 84% of total imports both from China and World during 2013-14.

2. Presence of MSMEs are found in the 12 shaded groups out of 15, which is 74% of total imports from China.

3. Out of these 12 product groups, India's imports from China in 8 groups individually grew at a faster rate than India's imports from the World. These 8 products groups account for 68% of India's total imports from China during 2013-14.

Source: Director General of Commercial Intelligence data hosted by Department of Commerce on its website.

Timely availability of loan for MSMEs in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1676. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to streamline lending facilities to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said scheme;
- (c) the total number of MSMEs that are there in the country, how many of them are in Jharkhand, how many are there in Gujarat; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to promote investment and to facilitate timely availability of loan for development of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks on lending to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector which, *inter alia*, provide for a time frame for disposal of loan applications, loan limit for dispensing the collateral requirement and sub-targets for micro enterprises within the MSE lending. Following the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs (2010), the RBI has advised the banks, to achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises, to allocate 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises and to ensure 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

(c) As per the results of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Economic Census 2005 available in Annual Report 2013-14, the number of working enterprises in MSME sector was 361.76 lakh in the year 2006-07. As per the All India Census, The number of MSMEs in Jharkhand and Gujarat were 6.75 lakh and 21.78 lakh respectively in the year 2006-07.

(d) To facilitate easy flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Government launched Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises in August, 2000 under which guarantee cover is provided for collateral free credit extended to micro and small enterprise (MSEs). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines in May, 2010, which mandatorily require banks to dispense without collateral requirement for loans upto Rs.10.00 lakh to MSEs. The Ministry also implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, wherein margin money and capital subsidy respectively

bring down the effective cost of loan. The Government is also promoting investment in MSME sector through Schemes in the area of marketing, infrastructure, technology, skill development and competitiveness namely, Marketing Development Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme etc.

Legal support to migrants

1677. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps that have been taken to provide legal support for migrants who live and work overseas, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether legal support is provided to Indian students studying overseas and details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established the Indian Community Welfare Fund in the Indian Missions to provide assistance to Overseas Indians who are in distress, and to carry-out welfare activities for Overseas Indians. Under the Fund, initial legal assistance has been provided by the concerned Indian Mission/Post, to the Overseas Indians in deserving cases.

Cheating by recruitment agencies

1678. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received on the alleged cheating by recruitment agencies/agents offering placements abroad, if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the number of agencies/agents against whom action was initiated during the last two years for fraudulent activities, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated steps to control and regulate companies supplying manpower abroad, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanism to regulate and monitor overseas recruitment agencies/ agents and the details of support provided to the Indian embassies to protect the jobs of these Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Complaints are received from time to time about cheating by recruitment agencies. If the complaint is against registered recruiting agencies, action is taken by this Ministry as per provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 and rules thereof. If the complaint is against unregistered agencies, it is referred to State Government for taking action under the relevant law of the land. The information is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Emigration Act 1983 and the Emigration Rules thereof as amended from time to time and executive instructions issued provide mechanism to regulate and monitor recruitment agencies/agents. In this regard, the license holder has to be a graduate or 2 year diploma holder, financially sound, should not be involved in any criminal cases and to deposit a bank guarantee of ₹ 20 lakhs as security deposit. For obtaining emigration clearance the Agreement/Employment Contract containing detailed terms and conditions of employment including the wages to be paid and required to be signed by the Foreign Employer and intending case of domestic workers, attestation from Indian Embassy is necessary for getting emigration clearance. In case of women domestic service workers, a security deposit of \$ 2500 is required to be deposited by the sponsor in ECR countries except Kuwait. For seeking emigration clearance, employment contract, power of attorney and demand letter of the foreign employer is submitted by the recruiting agent. For helping the emigrants, Overseas Welfare Resources Centre has been established. Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established with funds at the disposal of the Indian Mission to help the workers in distress.

Statement

Complaints registered against Recruitment Agencies and action taken thereon

Name of State	Number of Complaints			License Suspended		License cancelled	
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	5	7	0	1	0	1	1
Delhi	22	22	3	6	0	3	4
Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	16	16	1	0	0	0	4
Maharashtra	174	120	5	29	14	7	0
Punjab	12	7	1	0	0	2	4
Rajasthan	5	4	1	0	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7	9	3	0	0	1	11
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	246	193	16	36	15	14	24

Financial assistance to returnees from Gulf countries

1679. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has made a request for financial assistance for the implementation of a Comprehensive Rehabilitation Package launched by the State Government for effectively rehabilitating the returning migrants from the Gulf sector by helping them to establish their own enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rehabilitation of returnees rests mainly with the State Government. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has advised the State Governments that the existing State/ Central Sector Schemes be used for rehabilitation. Presently, the Ministry does not have any scheme for providing assistance to State Governments for rehabilitation of returnees from abroad.

Sending back of dead bodies of Indians

1680. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dead bodies of Indians that are still to be sent back home from Saudi Arabia and other countries; and

(b) the details of Indians died in Saudi Arabia in last two years and bodies sent back to their India homes with costs of transportation paid by Government and/ or the relatives of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) As reported by Indian Missions number of dead bodies of Indians still to be sent back from Saudi Arabia and other Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	Dead bodies
1.	Saudi Arabia	93
2.	Bahrain	01
3.	Libya	NIL
4.	Jordan	NIL
5.	Oman	03
6.	United Arab Emirates	02
7.	Sudan	NIL
8.	Yemen	NIL
9.	Qatar	04
10.	Kuwait	07
11.	Lebanon	02
12.	Indonesia	NIL
13.	Afghanistan	NIL
14.	South Sudan	NIL
15.	Iraq	NIL
16.	Malaysia	01
17.	Syria	NIL
18.	Thailand	NIL

(b) Details of Indians who died in Saudi Arabia during the last two years and bodies sent back to their Indian homes with costs of transportation paid by Government and /or the relatives of the deceased are given below.

Year	No. of death	Local burials	Transported back to India	No. of mortal remains transported at Government cost through ICWF*	Total cost (in ₹)
2013	2472	1326	1145	61	33,71,414
2014	2348	1229	1106	50	24,09,563

* Indian Community Welfare Fund.

Redressal of grievances

1681. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Para 122(9) of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) provides that a grievance should be acknowledged immediately and at the most within three days of the receipt of the grievance and grievance should be redressed within a period of a maximum of two months of its receipt;

(b) if so, the reasons for not adhering to the provisions of Para 122(9) of CSMOP by DOPT; and

(c) the total number of grievances lying pending in Department of Personnel and Training for more than two months together with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Personnel and Training is adhering to the provisions of Para 122(9) of CSMO; and

(c) 24 grievances are pending for more than 2 months.

Curtailling of public holidays

1682. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of public holidays in the world;

(b) whether Government has any plan to curtail the public holidays in the future; and

(c) whether Government is considering to swap the official dates with weekend so that year's public holidays fall on a weekend, to maximize the time off, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As per the existing policy, the Central Government Administrative Offices observe up to 17 holidays in a year on specified occasions which consist of 3 National Holidays (on 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October) and 14 other holidays to celebrate festivals of different regions/religion in a diverse country like India.

(b) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to curtail the public holidays for government employees.

(c) No, Sir.

Rotation of CSS officers

1683. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy for rotation of Central Secretariat Service officers is in operation during the current new year;

(b) if so, the details of officers of the level of Under Secretary and above, who were rotated under the policy, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the list of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and Directors, who have rendered more than five years of service and due for rotation as on 31.01.2015 Ministry/ Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The revised rotational transfer policy for Central Secretariat Service is implemented on pilot basis since 17.2.2015. Accordingly, the details of officers whose posting on their promotion and on repatriation from deputation etc. decided on the basis of the revised policy are as under:

(i) On promotion from Under Secretary to Deputy Secretary grade: 17 officers

(ii) On repatriation from deputation, long leave etc. in the grade of Under Secretary: 2 officers

(c) The revised rotational transfer policy prescribes a cut-off date of 1st July of the calendar year for calculation of tenure for rotation. However, as on 31.1.2015, there are 26 officers of CSS in the designations of Deputy Secretary, Director [including JS (*in situ*)] who have rendered more than 5 years in the current Ministry/Department. The list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*List of officers, who have rendered more than five years of service and
due for rotation as on 31.01.2015 Ministry/Department-wise*

Sl.No.	Ministry/ Department	Designation-wise number of Officers
1.	Agriculture and Cooperation	Director-1 Deputy Secretary-1
2.	Civil Aviation	Director-1
3.	Commerce	Deputy Secretary-1
4.	Defence	Joint Secretary (insitu) -1 Director-2 Deputy Secretary-1
5.	Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Director-1 Deputy Secretary-1
6.	Food Processing Industries	Joint Secretary (insitu) -1
7.	Health and Family Welfare	Deputy Secretary-2
8.	Higher Education	Director-1
9.	Home Affairs	Director-1 Deputy Secretary-2
10.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	Director-1
11.	Labour and Employment	Deputy Secretary-1
12.	Minority Affairs	Director-1
13.	National Disaster Mgmt. Authority	Director-1
14.	Posts	Director-1
15.	Power	Deputy Secretary-1
16.	Rural Development	Director-1
17.	Shipping	Director-1
18.	Union Public Service Commission	Director-1

Cadre management in the CSS

1684. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vacancies as on 1st January, 2015 in the grades of Assistant and Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service, Ministry/Department-wise details;
- (b) the reasons for the shortfall and the steps taken to improve the cadre management in the CSS; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to discontinue with the Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Department has taken various measures to fill up the total vacancies of 2633 in Assistants' Grade and 478 in Section Officers' Grade in all the participating Ministries and Departments of Central Secretariat Service, existing as on 1st January, 2015.

Around 1250 of the 2633 vacancies in the Assistants' Grade have been filled up on an *ad hoc* basis in February, 2015 after successful conclusion of the litigation concerning seniority list of Upper Division Clerks in the High Court of Delhi on 21st January, 2015.

To fill up the vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade (seniority quota), zones for promotion have been issued for Select Lists upto 2014. Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for Section Officers' Grade for the year 2014 has also been held for which 333 vacancies have been reported to Union Public Service Commission.

The shortfall in the Assistants' Grade occurred as the Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGLE) 2013 had to be reconducted by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) on the directions of Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi. 1267 direct recruitment quota vacancies for the year 2013 and 756 (tentative) vacancies for the year 2014 have been reported to SSC for filling up through CGLEs. Final results of CGLEs 2013 and 2014 have not yet been declared.

- (c) At present there is no such proposal.

Employees using biometric attendance system

1685. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether none of the employees registered with the biometric attendance been logging into its portal;

(b) whether in offices there is a large difference between the number of registered employees and the number of employees marking their attendance in the Biometric Attendance System (BAS); and

(c) whether Government has asked all the employees to mark their attendance in the BAS on a regular basis, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Central Government employees are marking their attendance in the Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS). As per the available information, there is a difference between the number of registered employees and number of employees marking their attendance. This Department has issued fresh instructions to all Ministries/Departments on 28.01.2015 that necessary directions may be issued to all employees to mark their attendance in the Biometric Attendance Portal on regular basis.

Amendments in Whistleblowers Protection Act

1686. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring changes to Whistleblowers Protection Act to keep the issues of national security out of its ambit;

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

(c) the reasons for not inserting the same at the time of making the Act and the details of the amendments being included in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Whistle blowers Protection Bill, 2011 was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 27th of December, 2011 and was transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. Subsequently, it was noticed that some of the provisions in the Bill needed a relook with a view to strengthening the safeguards against disclosures which may prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of the country, security of the State, etc. Accordingly, notices for certain official amendments were given to Rajya Sabha Secretariat from time to time. The Bill was finally taken up for consideration and passing on 21st February, 2014. However, as the Bill was taken up on the last day of the last Session of the 15th Lok Sabha, the official amendments which had been given notice of, were not moved during consideration and passing of the Bill on the said date. The Bill was passed by

the Rajya Sabha without any amendments (*i.e.*, in the same form as passed by the Lok Sabha) on 21st February, 2014. The Bill has received the assent of the President on 9th May, 2014 and has become the Whistle blowers Protection Act, 2011 (No. 17 of 2014). In view of this, the Whistle blowers Protection Act, 2011 requires some amendments (aimed at safeguarding against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity of India, Security of the State, etc.), before it is brought into force. A draft Note for the Cabinet has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) with a request to provide a draft of the amendment Bill in this regard.

Dress code for judges of CAT

1687. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a controversy over attire of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) judges has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether any dress code has been prescribed for the administrative and judicial members of the Tribunal; and

(c) if so, details of the prescribed dress code for judges of the Tribunal and Senior designated advocates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No such controversy over attire of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) Judges/Members has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rule 32 of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987 provides as follows:

The dress for the Members of the Tribunal (including Chairman and Vice-Chairman) and Members of the staff of the Tribunal shall be such as the Chairman may specify.

The Hon'ble Chairman, *vide* order No. 10/1/1991 dated December 18, 1991, in exercise of the powers conferred by above Rule 32 of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987 had prescribed the following dress code for the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members

(i) If a Male: Judges gown, close collared or open collared coat in black colour, white shirt with collar bands, white black striped trousers

- (ii) If a female: Judges gown black coat over white saree or any other long dress (upto the ankle) with white collar bands.

Rule 33 of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987 prescribes that a legal practitioner or, as the case may be, a Presenting Officer shall appear before the Tribunal in his professional dress, if any, and if there is no such dress,

- (i) If a male, in a closed, collared coat and trousers or in a lounge suit;
- (ii) If a female, in a saree or any other customary dress of a sober colour.

Changes in search committee for Lokpal members

†1688. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make changes in the Search Committee which nominates members for Lokpal;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 mandates that the Selection Committee shall constitute a Search Committee for preparation of a panel of persons for consideration of the Selection Committee. Thus, it is the Selection Committee and not the Government, which can constitute the Search Committee or make changes in its composition. The composition of the Selection Committee for making selection for the posts of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, as prescribed under Section 4(1) of the Act, is at present incomplete, since there is not Leader of Opposition, recognized as such in the Lok Sabha. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014, introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014, proposes, *inter alia*, an amendment to section 4(1) of the Act, for inclusion of the Leader of the single largest Opposition Party in the House of the People as a Member of the Selection Committee for making selections to the posts of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Appointment of independent directors in PSUs

1689. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of nominated, functional and independent directors in our PSUs, PSU-wise;
- (b) the details of vacancies of nominated, functional and independent directors in our PSUs, PSU-wise;
- (c) whether there are many vacancies of independent directors in many PSUs, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the efforts the Ministry is making to appoint independent directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) PSU-wise information relating to Nominated, Functional and Non-official Directors is being collected from all the Ministries/ Departments and will be laid on the table of the House.

Attestation of forms/application by Gazetted Officers

†1690. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory to get forms/application forms attested by any Gazetted Officer for the verification of OBC/SC/ST and other caste certificates in Delhi; and
- (b) whether any other alternative to the above could be provided in order to remove the difficulties of applicants applying from slums/rehabilitation colonies and rural areas as they have to face a lot of difficulties to get their documents attested by a Gazetted Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that, as per order no. F. (87)/OBC/DC/2010/785 dated 26.03.2011 issued by Revenue Department, the verification certificate on the application forms can be attested by MPs/MLAs/Municipal Councilors and Gazetted Officers on the basis of personal knowledge.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Appointments in Niti Aayog

†1691. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons with knowledge of the social conditions, system and economy of the country have been appointed in the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog; and

(b) whether it would help in achieving the concept of inclusive growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Cabinet Secretariat Notification dated 7th January, 2015 copy of which is given the statement (*See* below). The composition of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog is as under:

(i) **Chairperson: Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister**

(ii) **Vice-Chairperson: Dr. Arvind Panagariya**

(iii) **Full-time Members:**

(a) Shri Bibek Debroy

(b) Dr. V. K. Saraswat, former Secretary, Defence R & D

(iv) **Ex Officio Members:**

(a) Shri Raj Nath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs

(b) Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance; Minister of Corporate Affairs; and Minister of Information and Broadcasting

(c) Shri Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Railways

(d) Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture

(v) **Special Invitees:**

(a) Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways; and Minister of Shipping

(b) Shri Thaaar Chand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment

(c) Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Minister of Human Resource Development.

(b) The role and responsibilities of NITI Aayog, as laid down in the Resolution dated 1st January, 2015 (copy enclosed), include achieving inclusive growth.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART I-SEC. 2]

CABINET SECRETARIAT**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 7th January, 2015

No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab.-In pursuance of the Cabinet Secretariat Resolution dated 1st January, 2015, the Prime Minister has approved the constitution of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) as under:

(i) **Chairperson:** Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister

(ii) **Vice-Chairperson:** Dr. Arvind Panagariya

(iii) **Full-time Members:**

(a) Shri Bibek Debroy

(b) Dr. V. K. Saraswat, former Secretary, Defence R & D

(iv) **Ex Officio Members:**

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(v) **Special Invitees:**

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(b) Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment

(c) Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Minister of Human Resource Development.

SANJUKTA RAY,
Director

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART-I-SEC.1)

CABINET SECRETARIAT**RESOLUTION****New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015**

No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab.- Mahatma Gandhi had said: “Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position”. Reflecting this spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world’s largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic ‘policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change.’ Indeed, ‘the’ ‘destiny’ of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.

4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems, This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size-fits-all approach, often inherent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is “unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable”.

5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution

and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation; while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.

6 The forces transforming India are many and include:

a. The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, new India needs an administration paradigm in which the government is an: “enabler” rather than a “provider of first and last resort”. The role of the government as a “player” in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead, government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulation.

b. India’s traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.

c. Today, we reside in a ‘global village’, connected by modern transport, communications and media, and networked international markets and institutions. As India ‘contributes’ to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders, Global economics and geo-politics are getting increasingly integrated; and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.

d. India’s middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.

e. India’s pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the ‘social capital’ that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.

f. The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.

g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.

h. Transparency is now a *sine qua non* for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency - using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.

7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.

8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:

a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.

b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he

wrote that “nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty”, and “gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent”, are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.

c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and Government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh:

“To see every being as equivalent to one’s own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)”.

d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so-that we draw on their vitality and energy.

e. India has more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. These businesses are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.

f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is -one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country’s legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (pariyavarana) and resources, namely water, land and forest (Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their inter- linkages with climate (jal vayu) and people (jan). Our development agenda has to ensure that development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.

9. The role of the Government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world - politically and economically - has to be incorporated into policy making as well as functioning of the Government.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- a. Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual,
- b. Pro-active in anticipating and responding to their needs,
- c. Participative, by involvement of citizens,
- d. Empowering women in all aspects
- e. Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (garib), the SC, ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (gaon and kisan), youth and all categories of minorities.
- f. Equality of opportunity to our country's youth,
- g. Transparency through the use of technology to make Government visible and responsive.

10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics - with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.

11. The institutional framework of Government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions.

Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our country,

point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the Government - a directional and policy dynamo, The proposed institution has to provide Governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy, This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support, The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of:- An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to-state one-way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states, The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and, ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the Government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including *inter alia* State Governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to:-
- b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government,
- d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy,

e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress,

f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections,

g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think *Tanks*, as well as educational and policy research institutions,

h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners,

i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda,

j. To maintain a 'state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders,

k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery,

l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives,

m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson,

b. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories,

c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure,

The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee

d. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister,

e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:

i. Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister

ii. Members: Full-time

iii. Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis

iv. *Ex-officio* members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister

v. Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India

vi. Secretariat as deemed necessary.

14. Swami Vivekananda said “Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life- think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body; be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success,” Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

15. This Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution No. I-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

SANJUKTA RAY,
Director

Special packages to States

1692. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States enjoying special package of the Centre;
- (b) whether Government intends to extend such facilities to more States; the details of norms for such help; and
- (c) whether these facilities extended strictly on the basis of these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) At present Special Plan has been approved for Bihar, West Bengal, Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha and Special package for implementing Drought Mitigation Package for Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh under the State component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The respective State Governments identify the schemes/ projects/ sectors. The Special Plans/ packages were initiated to address the specific problems of these areas.

Monitoring of SCSP/TSP

1693. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the Planning Commission Guidelines on Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) implementation, the State Governments should establish State level, district-level and block-level standing committees to monitor the implementation of various schemes under SCSP and TSP of all departments;
- (b) if so, the State/UTs where these standing committees are formed till date; and
- (c) the reason for not forming such various level committees in some States and the plan of action for establishment of these standing committees in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) States are empowered to setup requisite Committees at State/ District/Block level for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per revised guidelines for implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Revised guidelines for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) issued on 18.06.2014 by the then Planning Commission.

- (b) and (c) Information is being collected.

Central assistance to Bundelkhand

†1694. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance of ₹ 3521.01 crore was earmarked as Bundelkhand Package in order to eliminate the backwardness of Bundelkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a certificate of hundred per cent utilization of first installment has been provided to Planning Commission by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and ₹ 343.76 crore have been demanded to complete the remaining under construction work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package was approved by the Cabinet in 2009 with an allocation of ₹ 7466 crore for implementation of projects to minimize the effect of drought and backwardness in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The allocation for Uttar Pradesh was ₹ 3606 crore initially. An amount of ₹ 1005.51 crore was released as additional Central assistance (ACA) to State of Uttar Pradesh during Eleventh Plan and ₹ 2515.50 crore budgetary supports was earmarked during Twelfth Plan making total allocation to ₹ 3521.01 Crore.

(b) The total releases under Bundelkhand Package for Uttar Pradesh has been ₹ 1557.94 crore so far against which the utilization certificate for ₹ 1018.62 crore has been received including 100 per cent utilization of ₹ 320.00 crore released as first instalment for Agricultural Marketing and Warehouse Infrastructure.

(c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for release of second instalment of ₹ 343.76 crore for completion of 7 Specialized Mandis and 133 rural infrastructure nuclei (RIN) as part of Agricultural Marketing and Warehouse Infrastructure. The NITI Aayog after review of the physical progress of the projects has recommended to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, to release ₹ 287.89 crore to Government of Uttar Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Responsibility of Niti Aayog for SCSP/TSP

1695. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established institution called National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog would discharge the responsibility for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the line of erstwhile Planning Commission of India;

(b) if so, the details of the role, responsibility and executive power etc. of the NITI Aayog in this respect; and

(c) if not, which body/institution would have the responsibility for implementing SCSP and TSP schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per order No. 1/51/1/2015-Cab, dated 15th January, 2015, NITI Aayog shall be the successor in the interest of the Planning Commission and as such continue to discharge the responsibility of Scheduled Castes Sub- Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), until further orders.

Beneficiaries of Government run scheme

†1696. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any such information whereby beneficiaries of the Government run schemes have themselves admitted that they have really benefited from these schemes, if so, the details therefor, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating any such scheme in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), NITI Aayog conducts evaluation of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes including Flagship Programmes of the Government of India. It may be seen in the evaluation Study Reports/ findings wherein many beneficiaries had admitted that they were benefitted from the schemes. The details of the evaluation study reports including their findings are accessible at the NITI Aayog website (<http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/peoreport>).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) All the schemes of the Government which are already under implementation, have targeted beneficiaries. The Government have taken few more initiatives with intended beneficiaries/results. These are Swachh Bharat Mission, Namami Gange, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Durg Menace, Make in India, Jan Dhan Yojana, etc.

Provision of financial authority to States

†1697. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog would help in providing financial autonomy to the States;

(b) whether Government would work towards fulfilling the targets of five years plans after the formation of NITI Aayog; and

(c) in what ways the NITI Aayog would be different from the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) In the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held on February 8, 2015, it was clearly recognized that the States have now emerged into economic growth engines and are equal partners in national development. However, recognizing that different States have different strengths, development needs and capacities, the way ahead has to focus on a shared vision of more inclusive and sustainable development not only between the Centre and the States but also across all States. As such NITI Aayog is engaged in strengthening cooperative federalism so that the Centre and States 'can work as a team towards rapid economic transformation of India.

(b) In the first meeting of the Governing Council of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, it was decided that the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) would continue. It has also been decided that as the plan is in its third year of implementation, NITI Aayog would suitably undertake its Mid Term Appraisal so that a shared vision of national development agenda and important national initiatives are incorporated for their effective implementation in the remaining two years of the Plan.

(c) A major focus of NITI Aayog is to work towards cooperative federalism in India as States have now emerged into growth engines and are equal partners in national

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development. A copy of the Government of India Resolution dated March 1950 *vide* which the Planning Commission was set up and the Resolution dated January 1, 2015 *vide* which NITI Aayog has been set up are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below), respectively. The objectives of NITI Aayog are provided in the aforesaid Resolution dated January 1, 2015 (para 12).

Statement-I

Government of India's Resolution setting up the Planning Commission

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CABINET SECRETARIAT

RESOLUTION

(Planning)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1950

No.1-P(C)/50 - For some years past, the people of India have been conscious of the importance of planned development as a means of raising the country's standard of living. This consciousness found expression in the appointment in 1938 of the National Planning Committee by the Indian National Congress. The work of the Committee was, however, interrupted by political and other developments in the beginning of the war, although much useful material has since been published. In 1944, the Government of India established a separate Department of Planning and Development and at its instance, the Central as well as the Provincial Governments prepared a number of development schemes to be undertaken after the war. Problems of planning were reviewed towards the end of 1949 by the Advisory Planning Board which- was appointed by the Interim Government of India, an important recommendation of the Board being the appointment of a Planning Commission to devote continuous attention to the whole field of development, so far as the Central Government was concerned with it.

2. During the last three years, the Centre as well as the Provinces have initiated schemes of development, but experience has shown that progress has been hampered by the absence of adequate co-ordination and of sufficiently precise information about the availability of resources. With the integration of the former Indian States with the rest of country and the emergence of new geographical and economic facts, a fresh assessment of the financial and other resources and of the essential conditions of progress has now become necessary. Moreover, inflationary pressures inherited 'from the war, balance

of payments difficulties, the influx into India of several million persons displaced from their homes and occupations, deficiencies in the country's food supply aggravated by partition and a succession of indifferent harvests, and the dislocation of supplies of certain essential raw materials, have placed the economy under a severe strain. The need for comprehensive planning based on a careful appraisal of resources.

3. The Constitution of India has guaranteed certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciates certain Directive Principles of State Policy, in particular, that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life and shall direct its policy towards securing, among other things:-

(a) that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

4. Having regard to these rights and in furtherance of these principles as well as of the declared objective of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. The Planning Commission will:-

1. make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements;

2. formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources;

3. on a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage;

4. indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan:

5. determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects;

6. appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; and

7. make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it, or on a consideration of the prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes; or on an examination of such specific problem as may be referred to it for advice by Central or State Governments.

5. The Planning Commission will be composed of the following:

Chairman: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

Deputy Chairman: Shri Gulzarilal Nanda

Members: Shri V. T. Krishnamachari

Shri Chintaman Deshmukh

Shri G.L. Mehta

Shri R.K. Patil

Secretary: Shri N.R. Pillai

Deputy Secretary: Shri Tarlok Singh

6. The Planning Commission will make recommendations to the Cabinet. In framing its recommendations, the Commission will act in close understanding and consultation with the Ministries of the Central Government and the Governments of the States. The responsibility for taking and implementing decisions will rest with the Central and the State Governments. The Government of India feel confident that the States will give the fullest measure of help to the Commission, so as to ensure the maximum coordination in policy and unity in effort.

7. The work of the Planning Commission will affect decisively the future welfare of the people in every sphere of national life. Its success will depend on the extent to which it enlists the association and cooperation of the people at all levels. The Government of India, therefore, earnestly hope that in carrying out its task the Commission will receive the maximum support and goodwill from all interests and in particular, from industry and labour.

8. The headquarters of the Commission will be at New Delhi.

Statement-II**THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY****CABINET SECRETARIAT****RESOLUTION****New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015**

No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab.-:"Mahatma Gandhi had said: "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic 'policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change. Indeed, 'the' 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.

4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems, This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus, The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size-fits-all approach, often inherent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".

5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation; while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.

6. The forces transforming India are many and include:

a. The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, new India needs an administration paradigm in which the Government is an: “enabler” rather than a “provider of first and last resort”. The role of the Government as a “player” in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead, Government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulation.

b. India’s traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.

c. Today, we reside in a ‘global village’, connected by modern transport, communications and media, and networked international markets and institutions. As India ‘contributes’ to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders, Global economics and geo-politics’ are getting increasingly integrated; and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.

d. India’s middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.

e. India’s pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the ‘social capital’ that is present in our people has been a major contributor to

the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.

f. The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world, This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.

g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers. .

h. Transparency is now a *sine qua non* for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency - using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.

7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of States, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.

8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:

a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.

b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that “nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty”, and “gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent”, are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.

c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh:

“To see every being as equivalent to one’s own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)”.

d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so-that we draw on their vitality and energy.

e. India has more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. These businesses are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.

f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country’s legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (paryavaran) and resources,

namely water, land and forest (Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their inter-linkages with climate (jal vayu) and people (jan). Our development agenda has to ensure that development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.

9. The role of the Government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the, country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world - politically and economically - has to be incorporated into policy making as well as functioning of the Government.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- a. Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual,
- b. Pro-active in anticipating and responding to their needs,
- c. Participative, by involvement of citizens,
- d. Empowering women in all aspects
- e. Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (garib), the SC, ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (gaon and kisan), youth and all categories of minorities.
- f. Equality of opportunity to our country's youth,
- g. Transparency through the use of technology to make Government visible and responsive.

10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics - with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.

11. The institutional framework of Government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions.

Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the Government - a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide governments at the Central and State levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy. This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support. The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of:- An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to-state one-way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and, ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the Government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including *inter alia* state governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to:-

b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation

c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government

d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests, of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy,

e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress,

f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections,

g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions,

h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners,

i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda,

j. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders,

k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmers and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery,

l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmers and initiatives,

m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson,

b. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories,

c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one State or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

d. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister,

e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:

i. Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister,

ii. Members: Full-time,

iii. Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part-time members will be on a rotational basis,

iv. Ex Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister,

v. Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India,

vi. Secretariat as deemed necessary.

14. Swami Vivekananda said “Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life - think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body; be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success,” Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

15. This Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution No. I-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

SANJUKTA RAY,
Director

Position of India in poverty index

1698. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the acute poverty in some of the States as per UNDP;

(b) if so, the name of the States and the level of poverty; and the position of India in poverty index compared to other countries; and

(c) the measures Government has taken/proposes to take to improve the living conditions of poor and make the country to come up in the poverty index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to UNDP Human Development Report 2014, India Country-Note, in India 55.3 per cent of the population are multidimensionally poor while an additional 18.2 per cent are near multidimensional poverty. The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in India, which is the average of deprivation scores experienced by people in multi-dimensional poverty, is 51.1 per cent. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.282 for India. As per the Country-Note, MPIs for Bangladesh and Pakistan are 0.237 and 0.237 respectively. State-wise details are not available in the Country-Note. Also country-wise ranking is not available for MPI.

(c) The Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. This includes Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in poverty in the country.

Committee for reviewing of SC/ST development schemes

1699. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has formulated a committee to review the schemes pertaining to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has made any recommendations to the Central Government to purchase private land and distribute it among landless dalits and tribals; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government has accepted the said recommendation of the Committee and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (d) No Sir, NITI Aayog has not formulated any such Committee.

UIDAI working under NITI aayog

1700. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI now functioning under the newly created NITI Aayog has crossed the 70 crore mark on enrolment and issue of Aadhaar cards throughout India which has been made mandatory for claiming direct cash transfer for LPG subsidy and for Jan-Dhan bank account scheme;

(b) whether the work on enrolment and issue of Aadhaar cards to all eligible citizens in the North-Eastern States including Meghalaya is progressing; and

(c) the extent of enrolment/issue completed in regard to Aadhaar cards in Meghalaya and likely deadline set for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The Aadhaar generation crossed 70 crore mark in October 2014 and a total of 78.59 crore Aadhaar have been generated in the country as on 9 March 2015. Aadhaar enrolment is an on-going activity, and is voluntary in nature. Aadhaar

is not mandatory for claiming direct cash transfer for LPG subsidy, or for opening of accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojna.

(b) and (c) The enrolment for Aadhaar is in progress in the entire country including north-eastern States. In Meghalaya, where enrolments are undertaken by RGI under NPR process, the activity has currently been put on hold by the State Government due to some local administrative issues. As on 9 March, 2015, the number of Aadhaar generated in Meghalaya stands at 21,099.

Eradication of regional imbalances

1701. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the role being played by the Ministry in eradicating regional imbalances;

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard so far; and

(c) in what way, Government proposes to use its schemes as catalyst for the development of backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) In addition to various Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Government has been implementing area programmes to address the special needs of identified areas, namely, Backward Regions Grant Fund which has two components: (i) District Component covering 272 districts and (ii) State Component which includes the Special Plans for Bihar, West Bengal and KBK Districts of Odisha and Special Package for implementing Drought Mitigation Strategies in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE Affected Districts; Border Area Development Programme and Hill Areas Development Programme/Western Ghat Development Programme. Due to the combined efforts of the Government, traditionally low performing States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have registered a good progress in terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in recent years.

(c) With the new initiative of the Government to replace Planning Commission with NITI Aayog, Government intends to promote cooperative federalism with devolution of

more funds to the States so that they are in a better position to address local development issues more effectively. However, the focus of CSS will continue on the identified objectives.

Iris of biggest telescope ever

1702. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is set to make the IRIS of biggest telescope ever and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that India will make sensors and actuators that will keep the mirror of the US 1.4 billion Thirty Metre Telescope, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Thirty Metre Telescope (TMT) is the biggest telescope being made jointly through multi-national efforts by USA, Canada, China, Japan and India. India is a 10% partner in the project and this contribution will be both 'in cash' and 'in-kind'. TMT is the next generation optical and infrared telescope which will be established at Mauna Kea, Hawaii (USA) which is one of the best astronomical sites in the world. The construction of the TMT is expected to be completed by 2022-23.

For human eye, IRIS is the light collection area. For TMT, IRIS refers to the size of primary mirror. The size of IRIS, in case of TMT, is 30-metre in diameter which consists of 492 smaller primary mirror segments of 1.44-metre diameter each. For IRIS of TMT, India will contribute about 100 primary mirror segments as one of its 'in kind' contributions. These mirror segments require very high precision polishing with accuracy in the nanometer range.

(b) Yes, Sir. India will also contribute Primary Mirror Edge Sensors and Primary Mirror Actuators that will keep the mirror of TMT. In the last three years, Indian scientists and engineers from different institutions and industries have demonstrated technical capability for developing these sensors and actuators by successfully making their prototypes and many of these items have already been internationally qualified for production.

Establishment of Innovation Complex

1703. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2763 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th April, 2012 and state:

- (a) the updated status of the establishment of Innovation Complex by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Ahmedabad, Gujarat;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized thereon during the last three years, year-wise and in 2015-16; and by when the complex would start its operations; and
- (c) whether the Ministry plans setting up of more such complexes in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

- (a) to (c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has a plan in place for setting up innovation complexes at some strategic locations in the country. Ahmedabad in Gujarat is one of the proposed locations for setting up of CSIR Innovation Complex. The effort, being capital intensive, has been planned step-wise. The progress depends upon availability of requisite funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

The funds allocated for the CSIR Innovation Complexes Scheme and utilized thereon during the last three years, year-wise and in 2015-16 are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)		
Year	Allocation	Funds Utilized*
2012-13	2000.00	711.547
2013-14	3800.00	5228.855
2014-15	1000.00	330.982**
2015-16	6300.00 (BE)	-

*Takes into consideration carried over funds from previous year; and

**Expenditure up to Feb., 2015

Loans for research and development by CSIR in Maharashtra

1704. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) grants loan for research and development to various Private Sector Companies; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the companies which have been granted loan during the last three years, particularly in Maharashtra state; and

(c) the details of success/achievements made by such companies in various social sectors?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) provides soft loan for R&D activities to companies under the CSIR-New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (CSIR-NMITLI) Scheme. The financial support to industry is in the form of soft loan with 3% interest.

(b) The names of companies which have been granted loan during the last three years including those in Maharashtra are given below:

Maharashtra

- Kinetic Engg. Ltd., Pune
- Bilcare Ltd., Pune
- Persistent Systems Ltd., Pune
- Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune
- Milman Thin Film Systems Pvt. Ltd., Pune

Other states

- ReaMetrix India Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru
- Aron Universal Ltd., Bengaluru
- Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru
- Vinvish Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram
- Cadila Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad
- Biovet Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru

(c) Some of the successes/achievements made by companies under CSIR-NMITLI in various social sectors include: A battery operated hand held Micro PCR for diagnosis of Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Hepatitis B and H1N1; Diagnostic system for affordable, point of need testing to manage HIV and TB; Novel molecular diagnostics for eye diseases; non-Clonable ID Technology for Medical Product Authentication; A

sustainable and affordable electric three wheeler named “Soleckshaw Lite” for short to medium distance transport; Anti-diabetic formulation; Vaccine for Johnne’s Disease in cow, goat, sheep; etc.

Establishment of Indian Innovation Centres

1705. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Indian Innovation Centres to promote innovation and help those innovations get recognition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Post training placement of people through skill development programmes

1706. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reliable survey has been conducted regarding the post training placement of people trained through the Skill Development Programmes of the Government of India, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the problems of outdated curriculum and lack of linkage with industry in skill training initiatives; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to link the skill training curriculum to the present industry requirements, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has appointed KPMG Advisory Services Private Limited as a Third Party Monitor for monitoring the activities of NSDC’s approved funded partners. NSDC is also conducting an Impact Assessment Study which is expected to be ready by May 2015.

(b) and (c) NSDC has approved 33 Sector Skill Councils and these SSCs have developed over 1000 Qualification Packs. These Qualification Packs and NOSs have been developed in association with Industry and are in alignment with the skill requirement of the industry.

Annual target for skill development

1707. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual target for skill development for 2014-15 and the percentage of target achieved, Ministry-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the shortfall in achievement of skilling targets for 2014-15;
- (c) the number of people the Ministry proposes to train in the next five years and the funds required for the same; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to arrange the funds required for meeting the skilling targets for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) The Ministry-wise annual target and the achievements in skill development for the year 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The National Skill Development Policy, 2009 is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proposed to be finalized in consultation with States and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, in order to lay down the future roadmap of skilling in the Country including the targets and proposed initiatives.

Statement

*Ministry-wise annual target and the achievements in skill
development for the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2014-15 Target (Persons)	Cumulative Achievement for 2014-15 reported till Jan., 2015 (No. of persons skilled)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	16,25,000	13,80,000
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	6,73,837

1	2	3	4
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	17,03,463
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	3,08,285,
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	5,52,386
6.	Department of Higher Education	1,21,800	30,055
7.	Department of Electronics & Info Technology	6,10,000	-
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	47,922
9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	96,000	-
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	-
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	96,050	23,752
12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	68,329
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	-
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	8,000	626
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	-
17.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	42,900	24,864
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38,000	93,105
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	31,000	24,339
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	-
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	6,057
TOTAL		1,05,08,000	49,77,944

Skill development in West Bengal

1708. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for linking skill development and entrepreneurship in the country;

- (b) if so, details thereof along with amount of funds allotted in the current year;
- (c) the amount of funds that have been allotted to West Bengal for the skill development; and
- (d) the details of new ITI in the country during last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) and (b) There are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments to develop skilled manpower to meet the requirements of different industries. Currently, all skill development schemes of the Government of India also encompass self employment as an acceptable outcome. In addition, the Ministry of Rural Development implements the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) program, which imparts training and skill up gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. This scheme is implemented through banks so that credit linkage can be facilitated after the training.

(c) A total amount of ₹ 141.14 crore under two schemes (₹ 102.57 crore for 'Modular Employable Skills's scheme + ₹ 38.57 crore for 'Vocational Training Improvement Project' scheme) has been released by Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) for skill development of West Bengal.

(d) There is an increase of 1222 Industrial Training Institutes (Government and Private) in various States during last one year. Details, State-wise is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	ITIs (Govt. & Pvt.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Bihar	116
3.	Chhattisgarh	23
4.	Gujarat	08
5.	Haryana	29
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11
7.	Jharkhand	18
8.	Karnataka	08

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	ITIs (Govt. & Pvt.)
9.	Kerala	02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	138
11.	Maharashtra	22
12.	Orisha	01
13.	Punjab	15
14.	Rajasthan	664
15.	Tamil Nadu	05
16.	Tripura	01
17.	Uttar Pradesh	132
18.	Uttarakhand	10
19.	West Bengal	08
TOTAL		1222

Functioning of Sector Skill Councils

1709. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details on the functioning of Sector Skill Councils; and the role of Government in their management;
- (b) whether Government provide loans/funding/grants to these Councils; and
- (c) if so, the details of financial assistance provided by Government to the above Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) complement the existing vocational education system for the Industry Sector in meeting the requirements of appropriately trained manpower in quantity and quality across all levels on a sustained and evolving basis. The SSCs have the following functions:

- (i) Conducting research – Building up skill inventory database for the industry

sector, skill-wise, region-wise, reviewing international trends in skill development and identifying skill gaps and technology to be taken up for teaching.

- (ii) Improving the delivery mechanism –Partnering with educational institutions to train trainers and upgrade skill sets of existing industry employees, and those in the industry value chain, *e.g.*, dealer and service networks.
- (iii) Building quality assurance – Setting up a robust and stringent certification and accreditation process for industry sector facing skill development institutes to ensure consistency and acceptability of standards.

(b) and (c) The Sector Skill Councils are funded from the National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

MoU with other countries for skill development

1710. DR. KANWARDEEPSINGH : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any research to access the percentage of skilled workforce in different countries, globally; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study of the best international practices for skill development, globally, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for skill development with any other country; and if so, the details thereof, along with the salient features of the MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is actively engaging with the world in skill development. The Sector Skill Councils have studied the international best practices in their respective sectors and incorporated them in creating operational plans. Moreover, the National Skill Development Corporation and National Skill Development Agency have collaborations with foreign Governments and institutions. The list of the international arrangements made is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

MoU signed between

United Kingdom:

1. MoU between NSDC and Association of Colleges, UK in Jan., 2014 for building training capacity and international benchmarking in certifications.
2. MoU between NSDC and UKCES (UK Commission on Employment and Skills) in 2011 for Collaboration to support SSCs and other skill initiatives in India.

Germany:

1. Participation at Hannover Messe in April 2015 through Skill Pavillion
2. MoU between MoLE and Republic of Germany for collaboration in Vocational education and skill development.
3. MoU between IMOVE (International marketing of Vocational Education - under BiBB) and NSDC in May 2011 for fostering private sector participation

Australia:

1. MoU between NSDC and TAFE SA and Heraud in January 2015 for establishing a centre of excellence.
2. MoU between National Skill Development Corporation and TAFE Directors Australia in November 2014 for baseline curriculum support and teacher training programs.
3. MoU between NSDC and Australian Council for Private Education & Training (ACPET) in November 2014 for promoting strategic partnerships between ACPET members and NSDC Training partners.
4. MoU between NSDC and The Department of Industry, Australia in September 2014 for developing transnational occupational standards, qualifications and certifications in priority industry sectors.

USA:

1. MoU between US- India Business Council (USIBC) and NSDC in November 2014 to Facilitate US corporates to set up and/or support skill development centers in India

Canada:

1. MoU between Association of Canadian Community Colleges and NSDC in February 2014 for development of transnational standards, training of trainers, establishing centers of excellence and mutual recognition of qualifications.

Singapore:

1. Setting up of World Class Skill Centres in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education in Delhi and Rajasthan.

European Union:

1. MoU between Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance from June 2014 to June 2016 to contribute to implementation of the skill development policy of GOI.

France:

1. MoU between NSDA and CNCP (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle – CNCP), France in January 2015 for Understand the knowledge base and learnings of developing and implementing the Qualification Register in France and India.

Iran:

1. MoU between NSDC and Technical and Vocational Training Organisation (TVTO), Iran in July 2014 for supporting in Creation of National Occupational Standards; Skills Training in Schools and Colleges.

Bahrain:

MoU between National Skill Development Corporation and Tamkeen, Bahrain in Feb., 2014 for Sharing best practices and methodologies for training youth.

Employability linked skill development

1711. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the number of skilled workforce employed and unemployed in India if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has implemented schemes for skill development that are directly linked to employability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of people, skilled and placed under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) At the request of the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), the World Bank has conducted an evaluation study of five Central Government sponsored national level Skill Development Programmes (SDPs). The objective of the field study, done between April and October 2014, was to understand and learn from the performance of these five SDPs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan. As per the interim findings of the report, 27% of candidates enrolled in the above skill development programmes find employment. The final report is yet to be submitted.

The Government of India has formulated over 73 skill development schemes, which focus on various sectors and are being implemented through over 20 GoI Ministries/ Departments. The Government endeavours to make these schemes outcomes based by emphasizing on placement post training. The performance of these would be measured in terms of percentage of persons actually placed in wage or self-employment. The Ministry-wise skilling target and achievements are given in the Statement.

Statement*Targets and Achievements by different Ministries/Departments for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Ministry / Organization	2014-15 (*)		2013-14		2012-13		2011-12		(Persons trained)
						(Figures are in lakh)		(Figures are in lakh)		
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.		16,25,000	10,06,000	14,00,000	14,80,000	25.00	8.2	19.91	19.52	
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	6,73,837	12,00,000	21,91,380	10.00	13.28	8.75	7.77	
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	16,73,897	10,00,000	10,05,074	4.00	4.03	1.62	1.82	
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	3,08,285	8,00,000	5,35,512	8.00	5.42	2.50	3.18	
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	2,62,958	6,50,000	5,97,726	6.00	5.50	4.78	4.29	
6.	Department of Higher Education	1,21,800	30,055	5,44,000	93,465	3.07	2.82	1.20	2.20	
7.	Department of Electronics & Info Technology	6,10,000	-	5,10,000	5,54,397	4.40	3.68	2.23	2.35	
8.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	4,7922	4,00,000	5,92,950	5.00	5.25	2.20	2.79	

9.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	96,000	-	1,50,020	60,917	1.54	1.01	1.03	0.77
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	-	1,50,000	1,07,369	2.50	0.71	1.61	0.34
11.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	96,050	23,752	1,21,400	87,426	0.40	0.42	0.23	0.23
12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	60,429	67,300	95,754	0.54	0.58	0.33	0.27
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924	65,000	48,550	----	----	----	----
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	-	60,000	44,655	0.05	0.03	----	----
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	8000	626	58,000	3,608	----	----	----	----
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	-	56,000	-	1.00	0.09	----	----
17.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	42,900	24,864	39,000	35,790	0.35	0.36	----	----
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38,000	93,105	35,000	63,050	0.31	0.27	----	----
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	31,000	24,339	30,000	28,196	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.16
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	-	4,000	3,557	0.04	0.01	----	----
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	6,057	3,000	7,970	0.11	----	----	----
TOTAL		1,05,08,000	42,77,050	73,42,720	76,37,346	72.51	51.88	46.53	45.68

* Data available upto 31st December, 2014.

Skill India Programme

1712. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a national multi-skill programme called Skill India, if so, details thereof; and

(b) the manner in which Government proposes to implement Skill India, and the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Skill training for unemployed youth

1713. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target to impart Skill Development Training to the unemployed youth of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which such training would be given; and

(c) the number of youths to be covered under this training, State-wise and the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) There are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments. The coverage of the schemes is across all the states in the country focused on Skill Development Training to the unemployed youth. The total target set by Government for all these schemes together for 2014-15 is ₹ 105.07 lakhs. The target has been maintained Ministry-wise and the same is given below:-

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2014-15 Target (Persons)	Cumulative Achievement for 2014-15 reported till Jan., 2015 (No. of persons skilled)
1.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	16,25,000	13,80,000
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	6,73,837
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	17,03,463
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	3,08,285,
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	5,52,386
6.	Department of Higher Education	1,21,800	30,055
7.	Department of Electronics and Info Technology	6,10,000	-
8.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	47,922
9.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	96,000	-
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	-
11.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	96,050	23,752
12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	68,329
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	-
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	8,000	626
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	-
17.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	42,900	24,864
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38,000	93,105
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	31,000	24,339
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	-
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	6,057
	TOTAL	1,05,08,000	49,77,944

PPP model for ITIS in North-Eastern States

1714. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number and percentage of unemployed youth and the total number of ITIs, both Government and private in the North-Eastern region;
- (b) whether Government thinks that the number of ITIs is sufficient to meet the requirement of the people of the region;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to set up new industrial training units in the regions; and
- (d) whether it will explore the PPP route for setting up ITIs in the NE region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) There are a total of 21.03 lakh youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 years and 74 Industrial Training Institutes (Govt. 66 + Private 08) affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training in North- East Region. Details are given in the Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the scheme titled “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States & Sikkim” to establish 22 ITIs in 8 North-Eastern states. An amount of ₹ 8084.7 lakh has been released. Details of funds State-wise are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of number and percentage of unemployed youth and number of ITIs with seating capacities in North East region

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29 in Lakh	Total Job-seekers in Lakh	% of youth to total job-seekers	Number of Govt. ITIs	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.44	0.48	91.7	5	1	6	608

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	11.44	16.16	70.8	30	4	34	6064
3.	Manipur	4.02	6.62	60.8	1	0	1	540
4.	Meghalaya	0.27	0.34	81.0	5	2	7	942
5.	Mizoram	0.41	0.43	94.5	1	0	1	294
6.	Nagaland	0.53	0.69	76.9	8	0	8	944
7.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	4	0	4	580
8.	Tripura	3.91	5.32	73.6	12	1	13	1888
TOTAL		21.03	30.04	70.0	66	8	74	11860

* No employment exchange is functioning

Note: All the job-seekers registered with employment exchanges may not necessarily be unemployed

Statement-II

The State-wise details of ITIs to be established and fund released for the purpose are given below:

				(₹ in Lakh)
Sl. No.	State	No. of ITI(s) to be established		Fund released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4		1446.33
2.	Nagaland	2		1123.93
3.	Sikkim	1		338.00
4.	Manipur	2		1178.19
5.	Mizoram	3		1345.72
6.	Meghalaya	2		503.59
7.	Assam	5		1421.13
8.	Tripura	3		727.81
TOTAL		22		8084.70

Special scheme for skill development of SC/ST

1715. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of the Ministry for 2015 for making people skilled;

(b) whether Government does consider to propose any special schemes for skill development of SC/ST, minority and physically challenged children who are specially disadvantaged; and

(c) whether Government would provide any financial assistance and facilities like hostels, etc. to the SC/ST, minority and physically challenged children for undertaking skill development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill development/entrepreneurship programmes. The target of all these schemes taken together for 2014-15 is ₹ 105.07 lakhs.

These Schemes have provisions for equal access to skill development for all social groups including people with disabilities, SC/ST and minority. Under the scheme of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) opportunities for the differently abled persons in the field of education and employment are provided. The major components of the scheme are:- (i) Vocational Training Centres, (ii) Sheltered Workshop, (iii) Special Schools and (iv) Project for Pre-School and Early Intervention and Training. In addition, National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Disability Affairs, provides financial assistance for wide range of income generating activities for the persons with disabilities. These schemes have imparted skills and helped differently-abled persons to obtain employment/self employment.

Nodal authority for imparting skill

1716. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up an ambitious scheme to impart skills to 30 crore people, one out of every four Indians, by 2020 to help them secure jobs;

(b) whether Government has identified the likely source of mobilising funds to the extent of a whopping ₹ 4 lakh crores required for this project over the coming five years; and

(c) whether presently the efforts of Government in this direction is frittered over many Ministries, overlapping and duplicating similar functioning and if so, whether an omnibus nodal authority will be put in place soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (c) The Government

has implemented the National Policy on Skill Development in 2009 with the target to train 500 million persons by year 2022. The 2009 policy is currently being reviewed and a new National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proposed to be finalized in consultation with States and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, in order to lay down the future roadmap for skilling in the country including targets and proposed initiatives. Further, the Government has recently set up this Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to co-ordinate all efforts in the skilling and entrepreneurship landscape.

Guidelines for safety of Safai Karmacharis

†1717. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons working as Safai Karmacharis in Municipal Corporations of the country along with State-wise details;
- (b) whether these Safai Karmacharis are equipped with oxygen cylinders, shoes, hand gloves, etc., when they go for cleaning the sewer;
- (c) if not, whether Government is working on any plan to issue guidelines in this regard;
- (d) the provision for giving an assistance to an employee in the event of an accident during cleaning;
- (e) whether the State Governments neglect this aspect; and
- (f) if so, whether Government contemplate issuing guidelines in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) No such statistics are maintained by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) and (c) Section 7 of the “**Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013**”, (MS Act, 2013) lays down that no person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government may notify, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As the MS Act, 2013 had come into force on 6.12.2013, hazardous cleaning of a sewer or septic tank is a prohibited activity with effect from 6.12.2014 in all the States and UTs except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

“Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013”, which has come into force from 12.12.2013 stipulates the obligation of Employers towards employees who are engaged in cleaning of sewer or septic tanks to provide protective gear, safety devices and cleaning devices.

(d) to (f) Hon’ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 27.3.2014 in the Writ Petition No. 583 of 2003 directed the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to identify all the families of all persons who have died in sewerage work (mainholes, septic tanks) since 1993 and award compensation of ₹ 10 lakhs for each such death to the family members depending on them.

Under Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013. the obligations of employer towards employees engaged in the cleaning of sewer or septic tank include, *inter alia*, insuring that they have life insurance policy of at least 10 lakhs Rupees for which premium will be paid by the employer.

Practice of manual scavenging

1718. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of existing practices of manual scavenging within the country despite law implemented in this regard, details and States where the same is practiced;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken to determine number of people victim to the same, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) number of people punished, if any, under existing law for this malpractice, details thereof;

(d) the steps being undertaken to curb such inhumane and discriminatory practice, details thereof; and

(e) the steps undertaken for replacement of manual scavenging with alternative solutions, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) ‘Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011’ data released by the Registrar General of India in March, 2012, has, *inter*

alia, provided number of households by type of latrine facility, including latrines from which night soil is manually removed. According to this data, such latrines existed in all States/UTs except in the States of Goa, Sikkim, and the UTs of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

Existence of manually serviced latrines in the States/UTs points to the fact that the practice of manual scavenging is yet to be fully eliminated.

As per the latest information available on the basis of survey undertaken in the States/UTs so far 12753 manual scavengers have been identified in 13 States, State-wise details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment does not maintain the statistics of such cases. As per Section 21 of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013” (MS Act, 2013). Executive Magistrates who have been conferred judicial powers of first class are empowered to try any offences committed under the Act.

(d) and (e) The sole cause for manual scavenging is the existence of insanitary latrines. Section 5 of the MS Act, 2013 prohibits construction of insanitary latrines and engaging of manual scavengers from the date of commencement of the Act *i.e.* 6.12.2014. The Act provides for identification of insanitary latrines and their demolition/conversion into sanitary latrines on a time bound basis. The municipalities, Cantonment Boards and railway authorities have been mandated to construct adequate number of community sanitary latrines within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act to eliminate the practice of open defecation. The Act also provides for identification and rehabilitation of the existing manual scavengers.

Statement-I

State-wise Statement showing number of Manual Scavengers identified in Urban and Rural Areas under MS Act, 2013 - Upto 13.2.2015

SI. No.	State/UT	No. of Manual Scavengers identified in	
		Urban Areas	Rural Areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	NA
2 .	Andhra Pradesh	89	NA
3 .	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	NA	NA
5.	Bihar	137	NA
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	NA
10.	Goa	Nil	NA
11.	Gujarat	Nil	NA
12.	Haryana	Nil	NA
13.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	119	NA
15.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
16.	Karnataka	302	Nil
17.	Kerala	Nil	NA
18.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA
19.	Maharashtra*	139	NA
20.	Manipur	Nil	NA
21.	Meghalaya	Nil	NA
22.	Mizoram	Nil	NA
23.	Nagaland	NA	NA
24.	NCT of Delhi	Nil	Nil
25.	Odisha	386	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	NA
27.	Punjab	64	NA
28.	Rajasthan*	284	NA
29.	Sikkim	Nil	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	979	NA
31.	Telangana	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4
32.	Tripura	Nil	NA
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2404	7612
34.	Uttarakhand	137	NA
35.	West Bengal	98	NA
	TOTAL	5141	7612
	GRAND TOTAL	12753	

NA = Not Available.

*= Provisional data for urban areas.

Proposal for construction of hostel in Rajasthan

†1719. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for construction of total 22 hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes has been sent by Rajasthan Government to the Government; and

(b) if so, by when its approval would be accorded, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Schemes, namely, 'Babu Jagiivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)' and 'Construction of Hostels for OBC boys and Girls', proposals for construction of total 22 hostels, *i.e.* 16 hostels for Scheduled Castes and 06 hostels for Other Backward Classes students, respectively, have been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

Of these, all the complete proposals in all respects would be processed for approval within this financial year, subject to availability of funds.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe students.

Education of children with disability

1720. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to facilitate the education of children with disability;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the proportion of children enrolled in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools and those pursuing higher education;

(c) how much funds have been spent by Government on research on technology for disabled in the last three years and outcomes thereof; and

(d) how many audio-libraries exist in India for the benefit of the visually challenged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) The Department is implementing Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which the Central Government has been providing financial assistance only in the form of grant in aid to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects for the differently abled persons relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities to enable them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, or social functional levels in the country, including special schools for the differently abled persons for imparting education to visually handicapped, hearing handicapped, mentally retarded all over the country.

(b) No such data is maintained.

(c) A dedicated Central Sector Scheme as “Research on disability related technology, product and issues” has been recently launched by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) has supported a project entitled ‘Adaptable e-Learning Accessibility Model for the Disabled’ to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Knowledge Park, Bangalore, jointly with CDAC Hyderabad with total outlay of ₹ 402.87 lakhs and total duration of 35 months. The project was completed on March 31, 2014.

As a major outcome of the project an Adaptable and Accessible e-Learning framework has been developed for Children with mild mental retardation and autism. This framework is named as “e-Saadhya”. This framework is available in three Indian languages - Hindi, Kannada and Telugu. This framework is also integrated with Learning Management System “e-Sikshak” and mobile component is also brought into this framework.

(d) Under the National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH) there are 17 audio libraries in the country. The NIVH has also set up 64 Talking Book Libraries Extension Counters to provide audio library services for the benefit of visually challenged.

Hostel facilities to scheduled castes

1721. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite formulation of several policy and interventions by Government for providing adequate hostel facilities to SC students still severe gap exist in providing adequate hostel facilities to SC students pursuing education as well as higher education which assumed greater proportion in recent years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate hostel facilities to SC students who wishes to pursue education/higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, provides financial assistance under the Scheme, namely, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)' to the eligible implementing agencies for construction of hostel buildings/expansion of the existing hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste students. In addition, one-time grant of ₹ 2500/- per student is provided for making provision of a cot, a table and a chair for each student.

At the beginning of each financial year, the State Governments/UT Administrations are intimated their Notional Allocation under the Scheme for the respective financial year with a request to send fresh proposals as per scheme guidelines. Further, the cost norms under the Scheme have been revised during 2014-15, which would be applicable for the proposals received in the Ministry on or after 01.01.2015 to provide for escalation in cost of construction.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2014-15 (upto 09.03.2015), 110 hostels under the Scheme have been sanctioned to the implementing agencies in various States.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation

†1722. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation for the overall social and financial upliftment of safai karamcharis and their dependents;

(b) the date from which the said schemes are being implemented and the details of the funds spent annually thereon; and

(c) the extent to which the said schemes have been successful in the upliftment of safai karamcharis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) As informed by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), the details of various schemes, date of their implementation and funds released annually thereon for the rehabilitation of safai karamcharis, manual scavengers and their dependents are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) Since 24.01.1997 to 31.01.2015, the Corporation has provided the financial assistance of ₹ 1062.12 crore to 27 States covering 2,79,671 beneficiaries and also ₹ 20.82 crore for providing training to 31,492 beneficiaries of the target group.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I
Details of Schemes being implemented by National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKDFC) since 24.01.1997 to till date

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Maximum loan limit	Rate of Interest		Maximum Re-payment Period	Date of implementation
			NSKDFC to SCAs	SCA to Beneficiaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	General Term Loan Scheme	Upto Rs.15.00 lakh	3%	6%	10 years	October, 1997
2.	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Upto Rs.75000/-	2%	5%	5 Years	01.07.2008
3.	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto Rs.50000/-	2%	5%	3 years	October, 1997
4.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto Rs.50000/-	1%	4%	3 years	01.10.2003
5.	Education Loan (0.5% rebate in rate of interest for female candidates)	Upto Rs.10.00 lac for study within India & Rs.20.00 Lakh for study abroad	1%	4%	5 years	01.10.2003
6.	Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme (SWRS)	Upto Rs.15.00 lakh	3%	6%	10 years	01.01.2012
7.	Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode	Upto Rs.25.00 lakh	1%	4%	10 years	02.10.2014
			I. a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries			
			II. (0.5% rebate will be extended for the			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Procurement & Operation of Sanitation Related Vehicles	Upto Rs.15.00 lakh	1% I. (a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries) II. (0.5% rebate will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment)	4% beneficiaries for timely repayment)	10 years	02.10.2014
9.	Sanitary Mart Scheme	Upto Rs.15.00 lakh	1% I. (a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries) II. (0.5% rebate will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment)	4% beneficiaries for timely repayment)	10 years	20.12.2014
10.	Skill Development Training Programmes	100% Grant with stipend of Rs.1500/- per month per candidate	-	-	-	01.10.2012

Statement showing Year-wise and State-wise funds disbursed from 1997-98 to 2014-15 (including Education Loan) (as on 31.01.2015)

[illegible]

34. Baroda UP Gramin Bank (BUPGB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.50	292.50	292.50
35. Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
36. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank (MGB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	202.50	202.50
37. Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1001.25	1001.25	1001.25
38. Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
39. Gramin Bank of Aravart (GBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.35	100.35	100.35
TOTAL	384.21	1091.24	2015.77	2911.88	3004.61	4004.90	3398.26	4377.23	5778.97	5980.66	6100.95	7302.44	8425.34	8198.32	9515.44	10498.51	12772.08	10461.90	106212.05					

Residential school for schedule castes

1723. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools presently running for the students of SC/ST in all over the country; and

(b) whether Government has any plan for students to establish some more residential schools for SC/ST in the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has assisted 110 Residential Schools which are run by voluntary organisations under the Scheme of “Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes” during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is providing the financial assistance to 114 Residential Schools and 153 Educational Complexes (providing residential school facilities) which are run by voluntary organisations, under the scheme “Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes” and “Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts”.

(b) This Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment does not have any scheme to establish Residential Schools for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

However, 197 Eklavya Model Residential School have been sanctioned out of which 129 are functional and 892 Ashram Schools have also been sanctioned out of which 655 have been completed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. During the current financial year, 33 new Eklavya Model Residential School have been sanctioned.

Scrutiny of OBC in every ten years

†1724. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of scrutiny of other backward classes in every ten years in the act/rule of National Commission for Other Backward Classes constituted by the recommendation of the Mandal Commission and it has been mentioned to provide the reservation in accordance with their economic and social status after the scrutiny; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether other backward classes have been scrutinised after ten years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes. As per Section 11(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 the Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in lists new backward classes.

(b) No review has been conducted till date.

Doorstep service to elderly population

1725. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide doorstep services to elderly population in the country;

(b) the doorstep services which the Government is providing to elderly population at present, and the other social security measures Government plans to provide to elderly; and

(c) whether public utility services in the country will be mandated to create senior citizen cells to make available home services for the elderly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) to (c) As per available information, different services are being provided by the various Ministries of the Government of India for the welfare of senior citizens including doorstep services. These are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Different services being provided by Government of India to the senior citizens:

- (1) **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality

of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance (up to 95% in the case of States of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and North-eastern states and 90% for rest of the country) is provided to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for maintenance of Old Age Homes, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Multi-service centres, mobile medicare units, Day care centres for Alzheimer's disease/Dementia patients, physiotherapy clinics for older persons etc. The Programme is mainly implemented through Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations.

- (2) **Ministry of Rural Development:** National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social welfare/social security scheme. Under the scheme of NSAP, financial assistance is provided to old age widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary breadwinner belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. This programme is implemented in the rural as well as urban areas. *w.e.f.* 01.07.2014, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme had been started for the three pension schemes *ie.*, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) for transfer of benefit to the bank/post office account of beneficiaries. States/UTYs have been requested to avail the facilities of Banking Correspondents (BCs) for doorstep delivery of benefits under the schemes of NSAP.
- (3) **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** So far as Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, this Ministry had launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)" in 2010 to provide dedicated health care facilities to the elderly people through the State health delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary levels including outreach services. As on date, a total of 104 districts of 24 States/UTs and 8 Regional Geriatric Centres have been covered under the Programme. So far, 930 CHCs, 4439 PHCs and 28767 Sub-centres have been covered under the Programme.
- (4) **Ministry of Home Affairs:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27-3-2008 and 30-8-2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising

them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

(5) **Ministry of Railways :** The following facilities have been extended by Ministry of Railways from time-to-time to senior citizens:

- As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the basic fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- In all trains having reserved accommodation, a combined quota of two lower births per coach has been earmarked in sleeper, A/C 3 tier and A/C 2 tier classes for the Senior Citizens, Female passengers aged 45 years above and pregnant women when travelling alone.
- Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- Instructions exist for provisions of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies on payment as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations.

- After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically handicapped person booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
 - Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including handicapped persons or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.
- (6) **Ministry of Civil Aviation:** In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc. all the stakeholders have been instructed to ensure that the following requirements are complied:
- Airline /airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
 - Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
 - Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.
 - Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.

- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.
- (7) **Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue :** A number of incentives have been provided under the Income Tax Act, 1961, to a senior citizen (*ie.*, an individual, resident in India, who is of the age of 60 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year). Some such incentives are enumerated below:
- A Senior Citizen is liable to Income-Tax if his total income exceeds ₹ 3 lakh as against the exemption limit of ₹ 2.5 lakh applicable in the case of other individuals. An individual resident in India who is of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year is liable to income tax if his total income exceeds ₹ 5 lakh.
 - Any sum deposited in an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004 is eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income-Tax Act subject to a limit of ₹ 1.5 lakh.
 - A deduction of ₹ 20,000/- (₹ 15,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80D of the Income Tax Act in respect of premium paid to effect or keep in force an insurance on the health of an individual being a Senior Citizen.
 - A deduction of ₹ 60,000/- (₹ 40,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80DDB of the Income-Tax Act on amount of expenditure actually incurred for the treatment of specified diseases in case of a Senior Citizen.
 - No deduction of tax at source is required to be made under Section 193, 194, 194A, 194EE or 194K of the Income Tax Act in case of Senior Citizen if he furnishes to the deductor a declaration to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the relevant previous will be nil.
 - Under the Service Tax law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax.

Scholarship for SC candidates for higher studies abroad

1726. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC candidates selected for scholarship abroad for higher studies in year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the details thereof, State-wise and gender-wise; and

(b) whether there is any complaints of any anomalies in the issuance of ads, giving information and selection process, if so, details and their resolutions provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of the number of Scheduled Caste candidates selected for scholarship abroad for higher studies is as under:

Year	Number of Candidates selected
2012-13	23
2013-14	39
2014-15	Selection under process

The details of state-wise and gender-wise selection is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No specific complaints about any anomalies in the issuance of ads, giving information and selection process for the award of National Overseas Scholarship for SC students were received in the Ministry.

Statement*State-wise details*

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Himachal Pradesh	02	01	Selection under process
Tamil Nadu	02	01	
Madhya Pradesh	04	02	
Manipur	01	01	
Kerala	01	00	
Delhi	02	02	
Rajasthan	02	01	

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Haryana	02	01	
Maharashtra	02	19	
West Bengal	01	02	
Uttar Pradesh	02	03	
Punjab	01	01	
Karnataka	00	02	
Andhra Pradesh	01	01	
Odisha	00	02	
TOTAL	23	39	

Gender-wise Details

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012-13	14	09	23
2013-14	33	06	39
2014-15	Selection under process		

Indian sign language research and training centre

1727. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to set up an Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) for deaf students, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for delay in setting up of ISLRTC; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for early setting up of ISLRTC for the benefit of deaf students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry had approved establishment of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), initially on project basis for a period of 5 years, as an autonomous centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi in July, 2011. However,

the Centre could not take off due to various reasons. Therefore, it was decided to dis-engage the project from IGNOU and to set up ISLRTC in Delhi as a standalone Institution under the Ministry.

(c) The proposal of the Ministry to set up ISLRTC was discussed by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on July 18, 2014. Subsequently, based on the comments received on the proposal, it has been decided by the Ministry to integrate ISLRTC with the Regional Centre of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH) at New Delhi.

Schools/hostels run by NGOs

1728. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schools/hostels in the country run by the NGOs and Government for the differently/disabled children, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the details of the assistance financial of otherwise rendered by Government to such schools/NGOs during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total number of differently/disabled children in each State/UT as on 31st December, 2014; and

(d) the manner in which Government provides help to such children and the details of the monitoring mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various special schools/hostels for the differently abled/disabled children. A Statement indicating State/Union Territories wise number of special schools/hostels and financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three financial years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The population of persons with disabilities (State-wise) in the age-group of 5-19 years as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Under the DDRS, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for their projects to run schools/hostels etc. for following major components:

- (i) honorarium against staff deployed for the project by the voluntary organization
- (ii) transportation for beneficiaries
- (iii) stipend for beneficiaries/hostel maintenance
- (iv) cost of raw materials
- (v) contingencies to meet office expenses, electricity and water charges, furniture, equipment, books etc.

This Department has developed centralized on-line application software with the assistance of National Informatics Centre (NIC) on the website of the Ministry www.ngograntsje.gov.in. All applications by NGOs seeking Grant-in-aid (GIA) under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) are being invited through on-line process in the website of the Ministry to monitor the application from the current financial year 2014-15.

The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities are mandated to monitor implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Statement-I

*Number of Special Schools/hostels and Amount Released under DDRS
during the last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No.of Spl. School assisted	Amount released	No.of. Spl. School assisted	Amount released	No. of Spl. School assisted	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95	2110.61	102	1070.36	84	1429.30
2.	Assam	6	94.15	9	44.05	5	83.98
3.	Bihar	7	127.42	6	27.79	6	67.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	54.68	2	11.08	6	83.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Delhi	8	122.83	7	88.23	10	91.31
6.	Goa	0	0.00	1	11.60	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4	29.56	2	21.66	7	45.77
8.	Haryana	13	97.67	6	60.24	11	83.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	23.33	4	19.72	3	17.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	8.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Karnataka	55	1018.34	49	319.09	44	437.75
12.	Kerala	38	787.09	34	406.47	41	402.18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12	140.93	11	80.39	7	47.49
14.	Maharashtra	6	72.73	9	71.83	13	100.29
15.	Manipur	10	127.73	11	83.00	11	185.19
16.	Meghalaya	4	55.45	3	35.81	1	15.45
17.	Mizoram	2	22.67	1	5.89	1	2.03
18.	Odisha	31	510.61	33	320.63	29	518.64
19.	Puducherry	1	12.65	1	9.35	1	6.28
20.	Punjab	8	91.75	4	42.16	2	10.18
21.	Rajasthan	8	87.40	11	72.53	17	120.49
22.	Tamil Nadu	23	248.11	22	111.44	16	230.58
23.	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Tripura	2	10.66	2	12.56	2	25.14
25.	Uttar Pradesh	38	556.71	37	430.28	50	537.63
26.	Uttarakhand	5	33.39	7	30.69	3	14.44
27.	West Bengal	28	391.40	26	250.56	22	233.61
TOTAL		415	6836.03	408	3637.41	392	4790.21

Statement-II*State-wise disabled population in the age-group 5 - 19*

Area Name	Total	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	Total	5 -19	6,572,999	3,692,554	2,880,445
State-Jammu & Kashmir	Total	5 -19	83,657	46,654	37,003
State-Himachal Pradesh	Total	5 -19	26,737	15,262	11,475
State-Punjab	Total	5 -19	145,063	84,779	60,284
State-Chandigarh	Total	5 -19	3,517	2,083	1,434
State-Uttarakhand	Total	5 -19	44,487	25,303	19,184
State-Haryana	Total	5 -19	122,451	72,571	49,880
State-NCT of Delhi	Total	5 -19	52,330	30,965	21,365
State-Rajasthan	Total	5 -19	306,750	181,780	124,970
State-Uttar Pradesh	Total	5 -19	1,288,308	721,695	566,613
State-Bihar	Total	5 -19	746,709	420,220	326,489
State-Sikkim	Total	5 -19	2,730	1,440	1,290
State-Arunachal Pradesh	Total	5 -19	7,108	3,732	3,376
State-Nagaland	Total	5 -19	6,568	3,582	2,986
State-Manipur	Total	5 -19	14,490	7,596	6,894
State-Mizoram	Total	5 -19	3,207	1,784	1,423
State-Tripura	Total	5 -19	13,878	7,723	6,155
State-Meghalaya	Total	5 -19	14,083	7,557	6,526
State-Assam	Total	5 -19	111,892	61,231	50,661
State-West Bengal	Total	5 -19	466,051	258,515	207,536
State-Jharkhand	Total	5 -19	212,197	116,405	95,792
State-Odisha	Total	5 -19	271,142	149,233	121,909
State-Chhattisgarh	Total	5 -19	131,122	72,400	58,722

1	2	3	4	5	6
State-Madhya Pradesh	Total	5 -19	389,139	221,012	168,127
State-Gujarat	Total	5 -19	263,954	151,804	112,150
UT-Daman and Diu	Total	5 -19	431	279	152
UT-Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	5 -19	939	550	389
State-Maharashtra	Total	5 -19	684,328	386,064	298,264
State-Andhra Pradesh	Total	5 -19	473,372	257,708	215,664
State-Karnataka	Total	5 -19	330,781	182,062	148,719
State-Goa	Total	5 -19	5,051	2,755	2,296
State-Lakshadweep	Total	5 -19	338	174	164
State-Kerala	Total	5 -19	104,418	59,546	44,872
State-Tamil Nadu	Total	5 -19	239,756	134,692	105,064
UT-Puducherry	Total	5 -19	4,711	2,700	2,011
UT-Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	5 -19	1,304	698	606

Experimental flight of GSLV Mark III

1729. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's hopes of manned space flights soar with the first experimental flight of the GSLV Mark III, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India now is much closer to realign the dream of manned space flights, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As part of pre-project Research and Development activities, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed a Crew Module which is similar to the Crew Module of manned flight in terms of its aerodynamic shape, mass, Thermal protection system, Parachute system and certain aspects of the structure. The Crew Module (unmanned) has been successfully tested for its re-entry performance during the first experimental flight of GSLV MK-III (with passive cryogenic upper stage),

which was successfully conducted on December 18, 2014 from Sriharikota. After the successful re-entry phase, the Crew module splashed down over Andaman Sea with the help of its parachutes. Later the Crew module was recovered from the sea with the help of Indian Coast Guard, thereby successfully concluding the mission.

(b) At present, ISRO is focusing only on the development of a few critical technologies required for manned space flights as part of pre-project R & D activities.

Setting up of new launch pads

1730. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a new launch pad besides the existing one; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to set up a new launch pad, referred as Third Launch Pad, at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(b) The Third Launch Pad is intended to support increased launch frequency, launching requirements of future advanced launch vehicles and also serve as a redundant launch pad for the GSLV MIII class of vehicles. Detailed studies on possible concepts / options and preliminary configuration have been carried out.

The possible site for the Third Launch Pad has been identified in Sriharikota taking into account the safety distances and maximal utilisation of existing launch pad facilities. However, further work on design of the launch pad will be taken up at an appropriate time after finalising the configuration of the advanced launch vehicle, operationalisation of GSLV MIII, programmatic requirements and resource availability.

Encroachment at DDA land

1731. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news reports where large tracts of DDA land have been encroached in various parts of Delhi;

(b) whether Government is aware that a major portion of Pratap Market, Munirka, Delhi is on DDA land but is under illegal encroachment;

(c) whether several residents of the area have built huge shops on DDA land and are having illegal rental incomes; and

(d) if so, whether DDA proposes to conduct a survey of the area and issue notices for eviction to the encroachers, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the Pratap Market, Munirka, Delhi does not lie on the DDA land.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

World bank assistance for roads and flyovers in Maharashtra

†1732. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether the World Bank is providing any assistance for the construction of roads and flyovers in different cities and towns of Maharashtra, if so, the details and the current status thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to carry out such work in other parts of the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Details and current status of the projects under implementation in Maharashtra are as under:

- (i) The Pimpri Chinchwad BRTS project consists of the following four BRT corridors being implemented in first phase: Corridor 1: Old NH-4 (Mumbai-Pune road), Corridor 2: Aundh-Rawet road, Corridor 3: Nashik Phata to Wakad road and Corridor 4: Kalewadi to Dehu-Alandi road. The progress of construction is about 39%.
- (ii) Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A is being implemented in Mumbai city. The date of Agreement and closing of the project are 23.07.2010 and 15.06.2015 respectively. 26.1% of the loan amount has been disbursed upto 28.2.2015.

(b) The extension of the World Bank assistance to the other parts of the State will be on need-based and upon agreement among the Department of Economic Affairs, World Bank and the Project Implementing Authorities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi

†1733. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the unauthorized colonies would be regularized in Delhi, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of colonies which have not yet been regularized; and
- (c) the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to regularize the colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Regularization of unauthorized colonies (UCs) in Delhi is done by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). GNCTD has informed that 1639 applications for regularization of UCs were received in the year 2007-08 and 244 in the year 2013-14. The regularization of these UCs are governed as per the Regulations for Regularization of Unauthorized colonies in Delhi notified *vide* Notification S.O. No.683(E) dated 24.03.2008 and its subsequent amendments.

GNCTD has further informed that amendments have been made in the above referred Regulations for Regularization of Unauthorized colonies in Delhi *vide* notification S.O. No. 21(E) dated 01.01.2015 by which the cut-off date of existence of the colony has been amended to 01.06.2014 and the 50% built up areas in these colonies even after 01.06.2014 shall also be considered for deciding the eligibility of the colony for regularization. Due to the recent notification dated 01.01.2015, the status of UCs is likely to be changed.

GNCTD has informed that the regularization of UCs involves various stakeholders and is time consuming.

Quality control mechanism for CPWD

1734.SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the quality control mechanism of CPWD for the work done by it in Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware that quality of work done by CPWD has much deteriorated over the year and if so, steps Government proposes to take to improve the work done by CPWD.

(c) Whether Government is aware that very low standard Grit Wash Plaster works have been done by CPWD in DIZ, Mandir Marg area of Delhi in particular; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to conduct an inquiry in these substandard Grit Wash Plaster work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (d) The quality control in all works executed by CPWD is ensured by a 3 tier system of Quality Assurance:-

- (i) 1st Tier consists of Quality Control and Assurance by field execution team consisting the Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Junior Engineer who supervise the work on day-to-day basis.
- (ii) 2nd Tier consists of Quality Assurance set up at circle level, AE (QA) of the circle office inspects the work periodically.
- (iii) The 3rd Tier consists of Quality Assurance unit under each ADG headed by Director (TLQA) and a core wing at CPWD Directorate.

To strengthen, 3rd party Quality Control Process has also been adopted by CPWD in all projects costing ₹ 5 Crores and above. This is not a fact. CPWD is always observing the laid down norms during execution of work to ensure the quality. The grit wash plaster done/being done in DIZ Area, Mandir Marg after observing all quality control norms and strictly as per provisions of the agreement.

Car parking space problem in Government colonies

1735. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER :

SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) Whether Government is aware that allottees of upper floor flats in Central Government employees residential colonies in Delhi including North West Moti Bagh, New Delhi are facing serious car parking problem because of encroachment of large areas by the allottees of Ground Floor Flats and also due to increase in number of car owners in these colonies;

(b) the steps Government proposes to take to solve car parking problem of allottees of upper floor flats in these colonies in view of such encroachments; and

(c) the details of authorities who can be approached in case of car parking space problems, colony-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) In Central Government Employees Residential Colonies like North West Moti Bagh there are car parking problems as these colonies have upto Type IV houses for which scooter garages are provided and car parking garages are allotted to the allottees of Type V(A) and above.

(b) To mitigate such type of problems, allotment of garages for parking of cars to the allottees of first floor accommodation or above and the allottees of ground floor accommodation is made in the ratio of 3:1 in the waiting list and allotment is made through Automated System of Allotment (ASA).

(c) Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer of the concerned CPWD Service Centre functioning in the respective Government colonies can be approached in case of any encroachment/unauthorized construction by the Ground Floor allottees around their flats.

Sports complex in Rohini

†1736. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been identified by the DDA for setting up a sports complex in Rohini Sector-23;

(b) if so, area of such identified land and by when construction work of such a complex would commence, and by when the construction of said complex is likely to be completed;

(c) amenities of both national and international standard proposed to be provided in the said sports complex; and

(d) the areas of Delhi or in its adjoining states which would be benefited by this sports complex and in which manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has informed that approximately 53 acres of land has been identified in Sector -33, opposite Sector 23, of Rohini. The proposal is in initial stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The residents of Rohini and its surrounding colonies alongwith residents of adjoining states of Delhi shall be benefited by utilizing the sports facilities at the sports complex.

Demolition of old colonies of DDA

†1737. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the life span of houses built by DDA ;

(b) whether it is a fact that DDA is considering demolition of its 30 to 40 years old 200 colonies that are in deteriorated condition and construction of new flats in their place, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amenities that would be provided to allottees in the flats that are to be constructed a new; and

(d) the target time for construction of new houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the life span of its houses constructed with load bearing structure of brick masonry is 55 years and that of RCC frame structures is 75 years with regular maintenance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Housing Schemes by DDA

1738. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the housing schemes proposed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in the next five years, with details ;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether DDA has specific housing schemes for senior citizens and green buildings, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the role of DDA in developing smart cities in the NCT of Delhi ; and
- (d) the number of sports complexes that are planned and their locations, with budget amount for each sports complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that presently no new housing scheme is proposed.

(b) DDA has informed that a housing scheme for senior citizens with green building norms at Dwarka is at proposal stage.

(c) Under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, DDA is mandated with the responsibilities of promoting and securing the development of Delhi according to plan. This includes the use of smart city concepts in development.

(d) DDA has informed that the details of sports complexes along with budgetary provision for the year 2015-16 are as under:

1. Sports Complex at Sector-17, Dwarka: ₹ 10 crore .
2. Sports Complex at Sector-8, Dwarka: ₹ 5 crore.
3. Football Stadium at Sector-19, Dwarka: ₹ 6.5 crore.
4. Golf Course at Sector-24, Dwarka: ₹ 6.5 crore.
5. Sports Complex Pkt. A-7, Narela, which does not have budgetary provision during 2015 16 because it is at design stage.

Lucknow Metro Rail Project

†1739. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether further clarification has been sought from Uttar Pradesh in the meeting of Public Investment Board (PIB) for Lucknow Metro Rail Project and correspondence has been made by the Government of the State in this regard which is pending before the Ministry;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when correspondence has been received by the Ministry along with the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the possibility of adverse effect on the functioning increases due to not receiving the approval on the correspondence for a long time and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Public Investment Board (PIB) had sought further clarifications on the issues of design specifications and alignment raised by Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and critical security concerns raised by Intelligence Bureau/Ministry of Home Affairs. These clarifications were sought from Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP). GoUP replied to these clarifications *vide* their letters dated 15.10.2014, 16.10.2014 and 16.12.2014. Appraisal/approval of any project is a continuous process involving various stakeholders. Approval of a project also depends upon viability of the project and availability of resources. As such no time-frame can be given for clearance of any project.

Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

1740.SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra is seeking approval for Notification of Alignment under section 32 of Metro Railway Construction of Works Act, 1978 for Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project, if so, Government's response thereto; and

(b) by when it will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government, on the request of Government of Maharashtra (GoM), has notified the alignment of Navi Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Belapur to Pendhar) under section 32 of Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. 124 (E) dated 9.1.2015.

Fare Fixation Committee for Delhi Metro

1741.DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fare Fixation Committee for Delhi Metro has not been constituted so far;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for early constitution of the Committee to facilitate rationalisation of long overdue Delhi Metro fares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has not agreed to the appointment of the proposed name for the Chairperson of the 4th Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) for Delhi Metro. The ACC has directed the Ministry of Urban Development recently to submit a fresh proposal for the 4th FFC suggesting a panel of names for the Chairperson and two Members. Ministry have initiated action accordingly.

New Secretariat in Ghitorni

1742. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to build a new Secretariat at Ghitorni in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to build a new office complex with modern amenities and technology, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Various alternative sites are under consideration of the Government to build a new office complex with modern amenities and technology.

Easing of norms for construction in urban area

1743. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering for easing the norms for construction in urban areas by substantially reducing the number of approvals and no objections require or taking up new projects, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to provide all approvals within 30 days from the date of application, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Construction permits is granted by Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities, which are governed by State Laws, Rules and Regulations. Ministry has issued advisories to the State Governments to reduce the number of approvals, through online internet based applications, automate the system of approval, reduce the time for approval etc. Ministry has further advised the State Governments to issue approvals regarding construction permits within 30 days of application.

Solar photovoltaic panels on Government buildings

1744. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install solar photovoltaic panels on roofs of Government buildings in Delhi in order to promote generation of clean energy and reduce electricity bills, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of the buildings where solar photovoltaic panels are proposed to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for taking the technical assistance of SECI in installation of solar photovoltaic projects.

(b) Names of buildings are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Names of Buildings

1. I.P. Bhawan, New Delhi
 2. General Pool Office Accommodation, INA, New Delhi
 3. East Block 1 to 10, R.K. Puram New Delhi
 4. Mausam Bhawan, New Delhi
 5. MG Hospital, New Delhi
 6. Trikoot 1 to 3, New Delhi
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7. Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi
 8. Aliganj Guest House, New Delhi.
 9. CGHS Dispensary, Vasant Vihar
 10. CGHS Dispensary, Vasant Kunj
 11. CGHS Dispensary, Dwarka Sector-9
 12. CGHS Dispensary, Dwarka Sector-23
 13. CGHS Dispensary, Vikas Puri
 14. CGHS Dispensary, Alaknanda (Kalkaji)
 15. CGHS Dispensary, Nauroji Nagar
 16. CGHS Dispensary, Patparganj
 17. Office building for National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, Dwarka
 18. Office Building MS&PI at CBD Shahdra
 19. Nirman Bhawan
 20. Udyog Bhawan
 21. NAI, Janpath
 22. Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhawan, Janpath
 23. Jaisalmer House
 24. Dharbanga Palace
 25. Dharbanga House
 26. Hindi Sansthan
 27. Shastri Bhawan
 28. Krishi Bhawan
 29. Sena Bhawan
 30. Shram Shakti Bhawan
 31. Transport Bhawan
 32. Nirvachan Sadan
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33. Sardar Patel Bhawan
- 34-35. 5 nos. P.V. Panels are to be installed at the roof of Residences of Members of House Committee of Rajya Sabha
36. 10KWP Solar Generation Plant is proposed to be installed in Kavery Block at B.D. Marg
37. 10KWP Solar Generation Plant is proposed to be installed at New Block at 2 Talkatora Road
38. Karni Singh Shooting Range Building(KSSR), Tughlakabad
39. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Trauma Centre
40. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Emergency
41. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital OPD I
42. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, OPD II
43. Vidyut Bhawan, New Delhi
44. Japan International Cooperation Agency Building
45. Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani Hospital(SSKH)
46. Safdar Jung Hospital OPD Building
47. CGO Complex and Pushpa Bhawan, New Delhi
48. Head Office building of PNB, at Plot No. 4, Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi
Photovoltaic panels on buildings under this zone are to be fixed by client department as per their policy.
49. Central Armed Police Forces' Institute of Medical Sciences at Maidan Garhi, New Delhi
50. Supreme Court Project, Gate No.9, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
51. Parliament House Annexe Building.
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Dereliction of duty in juvenile homes

1745.SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing reports of instances of juveniles escaping from correctional facilities and care and protection homes;

(b) whether any enquiry or probe has been initiated against officials of the juvenile homes for negligence and/or dereliction of duty in these cases; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken a review or audit of the conditions of living for inmates in juvenile homes across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government has taken note of some reports of instances of juveniles escaping from correctional facilities and care and protection homes. The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including homes of various types set up under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) are administered by the respective State Governments/ UTs, who are required to take action against officials of these CCIs for negligence and/or dereliction of duty.

(c) Section 34(3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes. The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of JJ Act lies with the States/ UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the States/UTs from time to time to take measures for effective implementation of the JJ Act such as registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as per provisions of the Act, setting up of statutory structures viz. Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, forming of inspection committees.

Malnutrition among children

†1746. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether children in the country have fallen victim to malnutrition during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) if so, the names of States where children have fallen victim to malnutrition and the number of malnourished children, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether help has been provided to the State where children have fallen victim to malnourishment?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The data of malnutrition is captured under National surveys and as per the last National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5 per cent of the children under 5 years of age are underweight. The State-wise detail of malnutrition among children as per NFHS-3 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, as per information received from States/ UTs for the years 2013-14 (ending 31.3.2014), 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) compared to 2012-13 (ending 31.3.2013), the nutritional status of children under ICDS Scheme is as under:

Year ending	Normal	Moderately under-nourished/ Grade-I & II	Severely under- nourished/ Grade-III & IV	Total weight/ measured	% Normal
31.03.2013	54971699	24345139	2720660	82037498	67.01%
31.03.2014	59019498	21184762	1313991	81518251	72.40%
31.12.2014	61384021	18888865	1261226	81534112	75.29%

It may be seen that during the above period, % normal children has increased from 67.01% as on 31.3.2013 to 75.29% as on 31.12.2014 *i.e.* there is a reduction in moderately/ severely underweight children (0-6 years) under ICDS Scheme by 8.28%.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the ICDS Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition.

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by all the State Governments/ UT Administrations through Anganwadi Centres across the country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, including rural women and children, by providing a package of services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centers at grassroots level.

Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and are provided to children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers for 300 days in a year. Under the scheme, nutritious food is provided in the form of (i) Morning Snack, (ii) Hot Cooked Meal and (iii) Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as Take Home Ration (THR) by States/UTs as per the nutrition norms as under:

Sl.No.	Category	(per beneficiary per day)		Rate per day / child (Rupees)
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15	6
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25	9
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20	7

The States / UTs having severely mal-nourished children are provided financial assistance at higher rate of supplementary nutrition (*i.e.* ₹ 9/-) per mal-nourished child per day at the existing applicable cost sharing ratio.

Statement

State-wise prevalence of undernutrition in children, NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Sl.No	State	Undernutrition Children (6-59 months) %
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
2.	Assam	36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.1
7.	Goa	25.0
8.	Gujarat	44.6
9.	Haryana	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5
13.	Karnataka	37.6
14.	Kerala	22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	37.0
17.	Manipur	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	48.8
19.	Mizoram	19.9
20.	Nagaland	25.2
21.	Odisha	40.7
22.	Punjab	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9
24.	Sikkim	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8
26.	Tripura	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7
	INDIA	42.5

Activity mapping for ICDS

1747. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the response given to the debate on the Demand for Grants, work has commenced on Activity Mapping for the Integrated Child Development Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline for the completion of the exercise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented through States/UTs.

Activity mapping for devolution of functions, funds and finances to the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been prepared for the ICDS Scheme. Views of the States/UTs have also been solicited on the model "Activity Maps" shared by the Expert Committee on leveraging of Panchayats. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab and UT of A&N Islands have already responded.

Help for placement of girls coming to Delhi

1748. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child trafficking is on the rise in Delhi and its NCR region;

(b) whether Government has put in place some strict regulatory measures to control this crime; and

(c) whether to address this heinous issue, it is proposed to set up some regulatory system to ensure that the girls reaching Delhi in search of jobs both domestic and others, are helped in their placement in the private sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is collecting data on human trafficking, *inter-alia*, child trafficking through monthly AHT Proforma. Majority of States / UTs have not furnished the requisite information and as such, the data cannot be compared. State/UT-wise and month-wise data (Provisional) as available with NCRB on trafficked and rescued children is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II. The data on cases of child trafficking is not maintained by them separately.

(b) The Government has put in place required legal instruments and taken a number of initiatives to control this crime such as:

- (i) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) which is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (ii) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been brought into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which define trafficking and provide for graded penalty for trafficking according to the level of involvement. It provides for enhanced punishment where the offence involves the trafficking of a minor. These provisions provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation, slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up an Anti-Trafficking Cell (ATC) in 2006 to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of Human Trafficking.
- (iv) Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) has been established in 225 districts in the country.
- (v) A web portal on anti human trafficking was also launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) which is a vital IT tool for sharing information across all stakeholders for effective implementation of anti human Trafficking measures. It provides an important link to National Portal on missing children 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.
- (vi) Facebook page has recently been set up on "Anti Human Trafficking" by Ministry of Home Affairs, another IT tool for interactive session and for live actionable tips for the Nodal Officers (Anti Human Trafficking Units) of all States/UTs, other stakeholders and civil society.
- (vii) With a view to improving the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to improve the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, exhaustive and consolidated advisories are issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to all States/UTs. These Advisories have a lasting impact on the law enforcement agencies across the country and have conveyed the seriousness and gravity of the crime.
- (viii) A Task Force of India and Bangladesh was constituted to deal with the cases of human trafficking and so far, four meetings have been held.
- (ix) India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and a Regional Task Force was constituted to implement the SAARC Convention. So far, five meetings have been held.
- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise No. of victims (upto 18 years) reported trafficked during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	5	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	3	3	8	5	5	14	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar			79			16	NR	NR	12	5	28	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	2	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	NR	0	14	3	NR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	3	NR	3	NR
8.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	1	2	2	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	4	NR	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	5	NR	NR	1	30	158	152	13	7	11	NR	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
17.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
20.	Odisha	53	56	83	54	73	52	77	93	NR	NR	NR	NR
21.	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22.	Rajasthan	33	26	16	33	156	32	31	49	0	0	0	NR
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	8	9	18	33	36	22	0	2	3	37	37
25.	Telangana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	4	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	4	0	2	6	12	0	1	NR	NR	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	9	9	13	12	12	21	22	26	23	11	6	20
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	NR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	5	5	NR	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	0

32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR
34.	Delhi	28	NR	41	9	66	117	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	NR	NR	0	NR	2	0	0	2	3	NR	4	NR
TOTAL		234	116	213	139	384	452	369	192	59	34	81	60

Note : NR = Data Not Received

Consolidated data received - Bihar- January to May.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise no. of victims (upto 18 years) rescued during 2014 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	7	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	3	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	79	16	NR	NR	12	5	28	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	1	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	NR	1	14	3	NR	0	1	90	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	NR	3	NR

Sl.No, State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
8. Haryana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	NR	2	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11. Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12. Karnataka	1	2	2	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13. Kerala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14. Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	4	NR	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
15. Maharashtra	5	NR	NR	1	30	158	152	20	18	18	NR	11
16. Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
17. Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18. Mizoram	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
20. Odisha	42	28	24	24	33	31	50	85	NR	NR	NR	NR
21. Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22. Rajasthan	136	89	44	22	62	55	115	78	0	0	0	NR
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24. Tamil Nadu	2	8	9	18	33	36	22	0	2	3	37	37

Note: NR = Data Not Received

Consolidated data received - Bihar- January to May.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

†1749. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to the States under the Kishori Shakti Yojana during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the number of adolescent girls benefited so far, under this scheme during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) State-wise details of funds provided under the Kishori Shakti Yojana and the number of adolescent girls benefited so far, under this scheme during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**State-wise funds released and beneficiaries covered under Kishori Shakti Yojana in 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14				2014-15 (as on 09.03.2015)			
		Released (Rs. in lakh)*	Beneficiaries covered (as reported by States/UTs)			Released (Rs. in lakh)*	Beneficiaries covered (as reported by States/UTs)		
1	2	3	Taken	Received	Received	7	Taken	Received	Received
			vocational/ training/ & Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)/ Non Formal Education	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)	Iron & Folic Acid IFA/ Deworming supplementation		vocational/ training/ & Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)/Non Formal Education	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)	Iron & Folic Acid IFA/ Deworming supplementation
			4	5	6		8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.2	NR	NR	NR	126.48	NR	NR	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.5	12593	23712	1506	0	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	154.85	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	0	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.3	NR	NR	NR	114.25	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	21.79	447986	440545	521598	0	NR	NR	NR
8.	Haryana	57.41	61908	61924	59452	53.63	31496	31683	30170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38.46	60541	36672	52416	18.18	40392	35325	8448
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.21	NR	NR	NR	0	120692	0	241402
11.	Jharkhand	130.87	149697	148901	198069	0	116260	0	329982
12.	Karnataka	83.32	218657	274926	121462	125.44	32516	88246	127609
13.	Kerala	179.94	343727	108254	83871	279.14	NR	NR	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	272.2	942840	104760	104760	107.47	NR	NR	NR
15.	Maharashtra	379.84	NR	NR	NR	172.44	NR	NR	NR
16.	Manipur	24.2	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	20.09	8338	8338	3901	31.37	8498	8498	540
18.	Mizoram	6.55	4411	5261	4197	32.35	4712	5459	4681
19.	Nagaland	44	8085	7525	1576	44.09	NR	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	218.83	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
21.	Punjab	0	18252		26034	0	NR	NR	NR
22.	Rajasthan	85.86	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
23.	Sikkim	5.06	2915	0	1530	0	2915	0	1530
24.	Tamil Nadu	324.5	NR	NR	NR	168.76	NR	NR	NR
25.	Telangana	0	NR	NR	NR	119.9	NR	NR	NR
26.	Tripura	30.3	8250	8250	8250	29.65	NR	NR	NR

27. Uttar Pradesh	0	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
28. Uttarakhand	72.92	138717	0	50013	45.12	64484	0	25348	NR
29. West Bengal	0	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.1	258	58	58	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Chandigarh	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
32. Delhi	15.56	4189	5078	21256	20.78	10521	5078	21160	NR
33. Daman and Diu	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NR
34. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NR
35. Lakshadweep	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NR
36. Puducherry	2.15	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL	2641.01	2431364	1234204	1259949	1489.05	432486	174289	790870	

NR - Not reported

NA - Not applicable, the scheme ceased to operate as all the districts are covered under the scheme Sabla.

* Due to savings /non reporting, funds not released to States which are showing nil releases in a particular year.

Easing of norms for adoption

1750. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has eased or planning to ease the adoption policy in order to facilitate more people to adopt children in our country; and

(b) if yes, the details thereof and the number of adoption reported in our country during the last two years, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) In order to facilitate more people to adopt children in the country, the current Adoption Guidelines are proposed to be revised to simplify the procedure and to minimize delay in the process of adoption. Some of the key changes contemplated in the existing guidelines are provisions for linking the orphan/abandoned/surrendered children of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) to the adoption system, making the entire adoption process online, treating NRI prospective adoptive parents at par with the domestic prospective adoptive parents, reducing the time-frame for completion of Home study report from two months to one month. The number of adoptions reported in 2012-13 and 2013-14 were 5002 and 4354 respectively.

Central Social Welfare Boards in Madhya Pradesh

1751. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented through the Central Social Welfare Boards (CSWB) in the country, State/ UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated to CSWB during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in implementation of these schemes through CSWBs during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) The Central Social Welfare Board is implementing

following schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development in the country, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh :

- (i) Short Stay Home
- (ii) Family Counselling Centre
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme
- (iv) Awareness Generation Project
- (v) Condensed Courses of Education for Women

Details of these schemes are available in the Annual Report of CSWB and CSWB's Website (www.cswb.gov.in).

(b) The details of funds allocated to CSWB during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are available in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the CSWB, which are available in the library of Parliament and also on the CSWB's Website (www.cswb.gov.in). The details of funds allocated to CSWB during the year 2013-14 and current year, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of complaints of regularities in implementation of schemes received from State Boards is given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

Statement-I

State/UT-wise allocation of grant under Scheme implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No	State /UT	Short Stay Home		Family Counselling Centre		Awareness Generation Programme		Rajive Gandhi National Creche Scheme		Creche (BAJSS)		Condensed Course of Education	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	332.17	274.32	94.36	99.84	6.00	45.00	526.41	549.72	148.34	148.34	3.00	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5.28	3.84	0.50	0.50	18.65	16.53	0	0	3.00	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.28	7.62	10.81	9.6	1.50	10.00	64.42	61.88	46.62	46.62	2.00	0
4.	Assam	116.29	91.44	54.46	57.6	2.00	15.00	118.25	116.57	141.99	141.99	4.00	0
5.	Bihar	217.99	99.06	63.36	97.92	7.00	50.00	306.01	278.04	25.43	25.43	3.00	0
6.	Chandigarh	5.01	7.62	12.96	11.52	1.00	10.00	11.44	11.44	0	0	1.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	35.44	22.86	24.66	26.88	2.50	15.00	248.37	268.29	116.56	116.56	2.00	0
8.	Delhi	18.63	15.24	50.16	51.84	3.00	20.00	101.72	101.72	21.19	21.19	2.00	0
9.	Goa	7.03	7.62	5.76	9.6	0.50	0.50	13.56	13.56	0	0	1.00	0

10.	Gujarat	21.41	22.86	89.40	88.32	5.00	30.00	293.30	292.45	125.88	125.88	3.00	0
11.	Haryana	9.98	7.62	36.00	40.32	2.50	20.00	90.70	89.85	19.07	19.07	3.00	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	14.88	15.36	1.50	15.00	175.47	174.20	25.43	25.43	1.00	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.98	15.24	50.58	57.6	2.50	20.00	233.11	224.63	69.93	69.93	5.00	0
14.	Jharkhand	8.16	7.62	58.76	74.88	3.50	25.00	148.34	143.68	175.89	175.89	6.00	0
15.	Karnataka	246.54	220.98	88.06	90.24	6.00	40.00	335.26	324.24	61.88	61.88	5.00	0
16.	Kerala	40.60	38.10	76.98	80.64	4.00	25.00	249.64	248.79	38.15	38.15	0	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	139.29	121.92	86.10	92.16	7.00	45.00	719.68	774.35	176.74	176.74	6.00	0
19.	Maharashtra	275.42	251.46	135.36	147.84	5.00	35.00	517.93	511.57	176.74	176.74	8.00	0
20.	Manipur	40.16	38.10	11.52	24.96	1.00	0.80	112.74	134.78	36.03	36.03	3.00	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	5.28	5.76	0.50	0.50	38.57	38.57	22.04	22.04	2.00	0
22.	Mizoram	4.68	7.62	18.01	15.36	1.00	0.80	71.20	71.20	0	0	3.00	0
23.	Nagaland	7.76	7.62	7.20	5.76	1.50	10.00	16.53	16.53	46.62	46.62	1.00	0
24.	Odisha	309.37	243.84	49.03	57.6	5.00	30.00	195.39	191.57	119.95	119.95	1.00	0
25.	Puducherry	10.07	7.62	19.38	17.28	0.50	0.50	49.16	43.23	27.55	27.55	1.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Punjab	14.82	15.24	17.28	17.28	3.00	30.00	55.95	52.98	0	0	2.00	0
27.	Rajasthan	23.44	22.86	59.52	69.12	6.00	40.00	197.08	191.15	222.52	222.52	6.00	0
28.	Sikkim	5.83	7.62	7.86	7.68	1.00	0.80	49.59	49.59	0	0	1.00	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	343.57	243.84	120.84	136.32	5.00	30.00	426.38	421.72	31.36	31.36	5.00	0
30.	Tripura	44.24	30.48	23.22	23.04	1.50	0.60	58.49	58.49	12.72	12.72	1.00	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	342.27	274.32	152.28	163.2	6.00	40.00	370.01	412.82	256.42	256.42	8.00	0
32.	Uttarakhand	63.99	45.72	28.11	26.88	1.50	15.00	91.12	144.95	131.81	131.81	3.00	0
33.	West Bengal	281.89	243.84	90.39	92.16	5.00	30.00	389.51	379.34	63.58	63.58	5.00	0
TOTAL		2987.31	2400.30	1567.85	1718.40	100.00	700.00	6294.02	6408.46	2340.44	2340.44	100.00	0

Statement-II*Details of complaints for the years 2012 to 2015*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints received	Complaints pending/ still under examination	Complaints Closed
1	2	3	4	5
2012				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1
2.	Delhi	1	0	1
3.	Gujarat	1	0	1
4.	Jharkhand	2	2	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1
7.	Maharashtra	2	2	0
8.	Manipur	1	0	1
9.	Odisha	4	3	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1
2013				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
3.	Jharkhand	3	1	2
4.	Karnataka	2	1	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
6.	Odisha	2	2	0
7.	Rajasthan	1	1	0
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
9.	West Bengal	2	2	0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1
2014				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1
2.	Bihar	1	0	1
3.	Chandigarh	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Delhi	1	1	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	1	0	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0
8.	Kerala	1	0	1
9.	Punjab	1	1	0
10.	Rajasthan	2	2	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	0
12.	West Bengal	1	0	1

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Anganwadis in Maharashtra

1752. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadis presently functional in the State of Maharashtra with district-wise details;

(b) the number of Anganwadis workers working in these Anganwadis;

(c) the remuneration and other facilities being given to these Anganwadi workers; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring these Anganwadi workers within minimum wages regime, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) There are 1,08,010 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs operational in Maharashtra as on 31.12.2014. The district-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) There are 1,05,262 honorary Anganwadi Workers working in these AWC/ mini-AWCs as on 31.12.2014.

(c) Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), being honorary workers, are paid monthly

honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. At present honorarium @ ₹ 3000/- per month is paid to AWWs *w.e.f.* 11.7.2011. AWWs of Mini-AWCs are paid honorarium @ ₹ 2250/- per month *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. In addition, the State Government is also providing additional honorarium of ₹ 1050 each to these AWWs, ₹ 450 each to AWW of Mini-AWC, ₹ 500 to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from their own resources.

In addition to the remuneration, following other facilities are given to these AWWs/AWHs:

- i. Anganwadi Karyakatri BimaYojana (AKBY) launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.2004 as a Social Security measure in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Scheme provides the following benefits:-

- Natural death ₹ 30000/-

- Accident benefits

Death/total permanent disability ₹ 75000

Partial permanent disability ₹ 37500

- Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits : An amount of ₹ 20000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) in specified parts of the body.

- ShikshaSahyogYojana

A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs @ ₹ 300/- per quarter for students of 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses) limited to two children per family.

- (ii) 20 days casual leave per year

- (iii) Paid absence on maternity of 180 days

- (iv) Provision of uniform and name badge

- (v) Reservation of 25% of vacant posts of Supervisors of AWWs

- (vi) Recruitment of 25% of AWWs from amongst AWHs.

(d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are

paid monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. In a ruling of 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1988 – State of Karnataka and Ors. Vs. Ameerbi and Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that AWWs and AWHs do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is not applicable to them.

Statement

The district-wise details of operational Anganwadis

Sl. No.	District	Number of Operational Anganwadis
1.	Ahmednagar	5657
2.	Akola	1612
3.	Amaravati	3175
4.	Aurangabad	3458
5.	Beed	3008
6.	Bhandara	1417
7.	Buldhana	2948
8.	Chandrapur	2928
9.	Dhule	2285
10.	Gadchiroli	2376
11.	Gondia	1776
12.	Hingoli	1188
13.	Jalgaon	3937
14.	Jalna	2109
15.	Kolhapur	4362
16.	Latur	2572
17.	Mumbai	5130
18.	Nagpur	3381
19.	Nanded	4079
20.	Nandurbar	2436
21.	Nashik	5660

Sl. No.	District	Number of Operational Anganwadis
22.	Osmanabad	1962
23.	Parbhani	1819
24.	Pune	5973
25.	Raigad	3178
26.	Ratnagiri	2938
27.	Sangli	3105
28.	Satara	4924
29.	Sindhudurg	1564
30.	Solapur	4712
31.	Thane	6700
32.	Wardha	1616
33.	Washim	1173
34.	Yavatmal	2852
GRAND TOTAL		108010

Victim compensation fund under POCSO Act

1753. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases booked and convicted under POCSO since 2012, State-wise;
- (b) the total amount of funds dispersed from the Victim Compensation Fund of these respective States as provided for under Sec. 33 of POCSO since 2012;
- (c) the reasons why victims and their families have been forced to wait for several years for compensation; and
- (d) the steps Government would take to ensure States disburse compensations expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) As per National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), for the period from 14.11.2012 to 30.06.2013 a total of 6816

FIRs were register and in 166 cases accused were convicted. Further, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) started collecting data of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 on monthly basis since January, 2014. As per data available with them, the details of cases registered and persons arrested is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Section 33 (8), of the Act provides for the Award of compensation by the Special Court for any physical or mental trauma causes to the child or for immediate rehabilitation of the child. Rule 7 of the POCSO Rules 2012, also requires that the compensation awarded by the Special Court is to be paid by the State Government from the Victim Compensation Fund or other scheme or fund established by it for the purpose of compensating and rehabilitating victims under Section 357A, of the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other laws for the time being in force, or where such fund or scheme does not exist, by the State Government. As per NCPCR report, up to March, 2014, in 27 cases interim compensation was awarded by the Special Courts whereas, in 86 cases final compensation was awarded by these courts. The NCPCR has not collected information regarding total amount of funds dispersed from the Victim Compensation Fund from the States/UTs.

(c) The POCSO Act came into the force with effect from 14.11.2012. Hence, no such incidence has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Under Section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights are already empowered to monitor implementation of the Act.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012 during 2014 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206	198	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	December
3.	Assam	244	106	December
4.	Bihar	0	0	December

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	October
6.	Goa	2	2	December
7.	Gujarat	1	1	December
8.	Haryana	4	3	December
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	December
11.	Jharkhand	16	10	September
12.	Karnataka	515	0	December
13.	Kerala	445	386	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63	57	December
15.	Maharashtra	201	225	December
16.	Manipur	5	1	September
17.	Meghalaya	44	43	December
18.	Mizoram	4	4	December
19.	Nagaland	0	0	November
20.	Odisha	64	47	November
21.	Punjab	15	13	December
22.	Rajasthan	236	252	December
23.	Sikkim	0	0	November
24.	Tamil Nadu	484	479	December
25.	Telangana	78	66	December
26.	Tripura	2	4	October
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1476	1169	November
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	December
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	N.R.
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	December

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	December
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	December
34.	Delhi UT	107	73	December
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	December
36.	Puducherry	6	5	December

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics

Note: N.R. stands for data not received.

Data is provisional

Orphanages in country

1754. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of orphans in the country;
- (b) the number of approved orphanages in the country; and
- (c) Government's data about the condition of orphans not placed in approved orphanages?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) No such data is maintained centrally.

(b) There are 1389 Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) in the country which are being funded under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) being run by this Ministry.

(c) No such data is maintained centrally.

Crisis Management Centres in Delhi

1755. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up “Crisis Management Centres” in all the districts of NCT of Delhi this year in all Government and Private Hospitals as promised in the Union Budget for 2014- 15, if so, progress made in this regard; and

(b) how long it may take to complete the task?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre (one Centre in every State/UT) preferably within a hospital/medical facility. The scheme aims at facilitating/providing medical aid, police assistance, legal counseling/court case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence for implementation during the remaining period of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Exploitation in unregistered children homes and orphanages

1756. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are numbers of unregistered children’s homes and orphanages in the country resulting increasing number of cases of child exploitation that have come to light in recent months;

(b) if so, whether the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act is weak and needs to be strengthened to ensure that the implementation is child friendly, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the JJ Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) Section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes. The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of JJ Act lies with the States/UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the States/UTs from time to time to take measures for effective implementation of the JJ Act such as registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as per provisions of the Act, setting up of statutory structures *viz.* Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, forming of inspection committees.

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

Shelter homes for widows

†1757. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the shelter homes operational to provide shelter to the widows across the country, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to set up the shelter homes to provide shelter to the widows throughout the country;

(c) whether Government is also considering to provide financial assistance to the institutions which will set up shelter homes; and

(d) if so, since when along with the details thereof, if not, the intention of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) to (d) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched Swadhar Scheme for women in difficult circumstances in the year 2001-2002. The scheme purports to address the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home based holistic and integrated approach. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given for construction and setting up of Swadhar Shelter Homes across the country for the benefit of women in distress including widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places. Grant is also provided to the implementing agencies for setting up of Swadhar Homes in rented accommodation. The Scheme is implemented through Government Agencies and voluntary organizations. The inmates of these Homes are provided shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. At present 311 Swadhar Homes are functional across the country providing rehabilitation services to more than 17,000 women who are in need. State/UT-wise list of Swadhar Homes is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise list of Swadhar Homes*

Sl. No	Name of States	Number of Swadhar Homes	Capacity of the Home
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	775
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4.	Assam	16	800
5.	Bihar	3	150
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
8.	Chhattisgarh	3	150
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
10	Daman and Diu	-	-
11.	Delhi	-	-
10.	Goa	-	-
11.	Gujarat	4	210
12.	Haryana	4	100
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	150
15.	Jharkhand	2	100
16.	Karnataka	33	1950
17.	Kerala	3	150
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	14	750
20.	Maharashtra	47	2350
21.	Manipur	18	800

1	2	3	4
22.	Meghalaya	-	-
23.	Mizoram	1	100
24.	Nagaland	2	350
25.	Odisha	45	2350
26.	Puducherry	-	-
27.	Punjab	-	-
28.	Rajasthan	11	550
29.	Sikkim	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	14	750
31.	Tripura	-	-
32.	Telangana	13	775
33.	Uttar Pradesh	40	3050
34.	Uttarakhand	4	500
35.	West Bengal	18	900
TOTAL		311	17760

Programmes for destitute women in country

1758. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women particularly, widows, divorcee and destitute women in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes being run for welfare, rehabilitation, employment, education and providing employment to such women;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) As per Census 2011, there are 4,32,61,478 widows and 9,09,573 divorced women in the country. State/UT wise number of widows and divorcee is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Data on destitute women is not collected in Census.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering following two major schemes for the welfare and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances including destitute and widows who are left uncared near religious places:-

- (i) **Swadhar Scheme:** Swadhar Scheme was launched in the year 2001-2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The schemes provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances. At present 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes are functioning across the country.
- (ii) **Short Stay Home Scheme:** Recognising the need to prevent women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the scheme of Short Stay Home for women and girls was introduced as a social defence mechanism, by the then Department of Women and Child Development in 1969. The scheme provides 24 hours residential temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism etc. 293 Short Stay Homes are functioning across the country. The scheme is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

Under these schemes skill upgradation for economic rehabilitation is provided to the beneficiaries. Both the schemes are Central Sector Schemes and funds are released to the implementing agencies which are mainly NGOs.

The funds released to the implementing agencies and number of beneficiaries State/UT-wise during the last three years and current year under Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III.

Statement I*State-wise number of widows/divorced women in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of widows as per Census 2011	Number of divorced women as per Census 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42,97,481	66,691
2.	Assam	11,56,042	45,722
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,525	279
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	31,787	1,189
5.	Bihar	22,38,793	14,760
6.	Chandigarh	24,496	863
7.	Chhattisgarh	9,73,787	30,871
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,378	348
9	Daman and Diu	6,816	249
10	Delhi	4,56,613	10,805
11.	Gujarat	20,15,742	88,753
12.	Goa	77,935	858
13.	Haryana	7,73,297	7,720
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,93,475	4,549
15.	Jharkhand	10,27,878	12,672
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,83,650	11,081
17.	Karnataka	1,91,400	27,959
18.	Kerala	20,10,984	46,856

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[12 March, 2015]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	409
1	2	3	4	
19.	Lakshadweep	2,448	296	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21,60,609	44,272	
21.	Maharashtra	45,20,764	1,54,274	
22.	Manipur	77,990	4,483	
23.	Mizoram	28,569	11,068	
24.	Meghalaya	84,825	7,017	
25.	Nagaland	39,496	4,150	
26.	Odisha	16,12,627	29,845	
27.	Punjab	9,28,158	18,471	
28.	Puducherry	73,579	1,060	
29.	Rajasthan	19,83,634	23,758	
30.	Sikkim	13,717	676	
31.	Tamil Nadu	38,56,398	45,185	
32.	Tripura	1,64,969	6,308	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48,56,188	56,819	
34.	Uttarakhand	3,87,215	3,922	
35.	West Bengal	37,92,184	1,25,744	
TOTAL		4,32,61,478	9,09,573	

Statement-II*Funds released under Swadhar Scheme and beneficiaries during last three years and current year 2014-2015*

Sl. No. Name of States/UTs		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in Lakhs)
		Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Grant Released	No. of Beneficiaries	
(As on 4.3.2015)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187.19	100	88.51	420	184.77	832	84.47	465	
2.	Assam	101.69	625	112.96	568	97.98	520	21.67	388	
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Bihar	33.88	100	-	-	33.01	150	-	-	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	7.11	50	7.17	44	7.00	50	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Gujarat	25.40	175	44.46	280	27.75	144	6.80	52	
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

12.	Haryana	63.73	300	21.98	150	9.07	22	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.79	50	-	-	20.23	35	5.99	50
15.	Jharkhand	16.19	100	21.40	50	7.79	55	19.09	231
16.	Karnataka	307.86	1346	293.17	1299	270.96	1031	129.54	1263
17.	Kerala	30.20	100	15.61	100	16.10	90	13.88	76
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	74.15	250	126.93	687	114.58	260	61.32	240
20.	Maharashtra	315.73	1638	321.02	1368	301.49	1084	192.24	1791
21.	Mizoram	3.10	250	3.10	300	8.64	50	-	-
22.	Manipur	172.55	750	165.14	750	148.52	549	29.17	465
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	21.02	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	358.82	1600	465.96	1930	16.20	1150	73.63	396
26.	Punjab	7.18	-	1.60	-	1.80	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Rajasthan	94.23	350	47.53	200	58.65	291	17.69	-
29.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	117.91	800	101.82	617	120.63	653	28.06	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.34	177
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	403.81	2194	402.73	1543	144.39	851	134.11	951
34.	Uttarakhand	33.55	150	48.39	250	-	-	60.89	280
35.	West Bengal	78.33	425	73.73	550	128.81	423	35.06	163
	TOTAL	2462.31	12353	2363.15	11112	2018.55	8234	955.95	7038

Statement-III

Funds released under Short Stay Home Scheme and beneficiaries during last three years and current year 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in Lakhs)
		Grant	No. of	Grant	No. of	Grant	No. of	Grant	No. of	
		Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries	
(As on 4.3.2015)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370.68	2664	340.07	2304	332.17	2520	70.58	2376	
2.	Assam	129.64	864	108.85	864	116.29	864	37.20	792	
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(₹ in Lakhs)

4. Arunachal Pradesh	14.48	72	14.96	72	9.28	72	3.81	66
5. Bihar	23.62	360	51.73	72	217.99	864	13.48	858
6. Chandigarh	4.29	72	2.28	72	5.01	72	0	66
7. Chhattisgarh	30.40	216	17.45	216	35.44	216	11.69	198
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Delhi	15.44	144	14.71	144	18.63	144	0.63	132
10. Gujarat	15.55	216	20.02	216	21.41	216	4.88	198
11. Goa	0.45	72	4.37	72	7.03	72	0	66
12. Haryana	48.70	360	34.50	144	9.98	72	3.81	66
13. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Jammu and Kashmir	10.35	144	12.49	144	11.98	144	6.03	132
15. Jharkhand	15.43	144	15.04	72	8.16	72	2.64	66
16. Karnataka	254.37	2016	311.63	2016	246.54	2016	76.61	1914
17. Kerala	34.65	288	31.68	360	40.60	360	3.81	330
18. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh	137.71	1080	148.45	1080	139.29	1080	57.01	1056
20. Maharashtra	328.17	2376	272.29	2376	275.42	2376	30.86	2178
21. Mizoram	13.35	72	7.92	72	4.68	72	0.92	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Manipur	74.04	432	60.26	432	40.16	288	17.02	330
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	10.39	72	14.63	72	7.76	72	2.38	66
25.	Odisha	380.22	2376	312.94	2304	309.37	2232	96.88	2112
26.	Punjab	34.41	216	23.01	144	14.82	144	7.97	132
27.	Puducherry	24.27	144	2.23	144	10.07	72	2.32	66
28.	Rajasthan	38.00	144	28.85	216	23.44	216	12.05	198
29.	Sikkim	5.26	72	4.84	72	5.83	72	0.05	66
30.	Tamil Nadu	392.01	2376	333.37	2520	343.57	2304	112.92	2112
31.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Tripura	39.79	360	37.45	360	44.24	288	11.22	66
33.	Uttar Pradesh	430.15	2664	344.38	2664	342.27	2592	120.89	2376
34.	Uttarakhand	60.39	432	49.21	432	63.99	432	25.21	396
35.	West Bengal	386.58	2592	240.44	2376	281.89	2160	81.11	2112
TOTAL		3330.00	23040	2860.05	22032	2987.31	22104	813.98	20592

National Commission for Women with powers of a criminal court

1759. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Women (NCW) is being given the powers of a criminal court, if so, details of the proposal ; and
- (b) whether it means that NCW will now be at par with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women made recommendations for strengthening the Commission. The recommendations, among other things, include vesting the Commission with additional investigating powers, bestowing powers relating to enquires, power to recommend compensation and increase in the number of Members of Commission.

Nutrient food through Aanganwadi Centres

†1760. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government provides nutritious food through the Aanganwadi centres in the country for the all round development of children, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the nutritious food remains limited to only distribution of chocolates among the children and the entire amount is siphoned-off by the functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering ICDS Scheme which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme, which is a self selecting, aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers by providing a package of 6 services. Supplementary nutrition is one of the services provided to the children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers at Aanganwadi Centres.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The provision of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

- (i) **Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years:** Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of Protein per child per day as Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy dense food marked as 'ICDS Food supplement'.
- (ii) **Children in the age group of 3-6 years:** Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms of Protein per child per day. Since a child of this age group is not capable of consuming meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribe provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.
- (iii) **Severely underweight children:** Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms of Protein per child per day in the form of Micronutrient fortified and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.
- (iv) **Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers:** Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms of Protein per day in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/ or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

(b) No, Sir. Nutritious food in the form of Supplementary Nutrition is given to the beneficiaries of ICDS Scheme for 300 days in a year as detailed above.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tulsi, I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Calling Attention to plight of rubber farmers due to fall in prices of rubber

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance, Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the plight of rubber farmers due to fall in prices of rubber.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I wish to make a statement on this calling attention. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Members have drawn attention of the House to the matter of urgent public importance relating to 'falling prices of natural rubber and the effect on the growers' for which I am very grateful and wish to make the following statement. The statement that is circulated has a few grammatical errors, however the facts are all right.

"The concerns amongst the rubber growers caused by the downward movement in the domestic prices of Rubber has been noted. The prices of domestic sheet rubber that averaged at ₹ 176 in 2012-13 have now fallen to ₹ 118 in November 2014.

The Government has assessed the situation. It is felt that the fall in rubber prices in domestic market is due to slump in international consumption and consequent decline in prices in the international market. This has been aggravated by relatively low growth in the domestic demand for specific forms of natural rubber. It is also notable that the domestic prices of dry rubber in form of block rubber have been consistently higher than the international prices. The international prices of rubber for RSS-3 have fallen from ₹ 175.76 per kg. in 2012-13 to ₹ 105.82 in January, 2015. The Government is conscious of the impact of these developments on the growers and certain steps have been taken to address the concerns.

In December 2013, the Government had increased the duty on import of dry rubber from "20 per cent or ₹ 20 per kg. whichever is lower" to "20 per cent or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower". The change in the price is from ₹ 20 to 30, whichever being the lower. This was made effective from 20th December, 2013.

Further, after the new Government came in, we have initiated two immediate measures to address the fall and stabilize the prices. The Government has reduced the period of utilisation under the advance licensing scheme for import of rubber from 18 months to 6 months. Another proposal for enhancement of existing import duty on dry forms of natural rubber from the existing '20 per cent or ₹ 30 per kg' to bound level duty of 25 per cent has been forwarded with my recommendation to the Ministry of Finance and is under consideration of the Government. With these two measures, the flow of imported rubber into domestic market will be regulated to some extent and may have a salutary effect on domestic prices.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

While motivating the consuming industry to exhaust stocks and push up demand, the Government is also working to evolve methods to monitor the usage of rubber imported under advance licence. This is being done to ensure that existing stocks are consumed and demand for rubber coming into the domestic market is enhanced.

In the long term, the Government is working at expanding the production of natural rubber. Accelerating rubber plantation development programmes in non-traditional regions, including the North-East, is a major activity which includes financial and technical assistance for planting and productivity enhancement. This includes support for market linkage, generation of quality planting material, farm mechanization, demonstration and training, skill upgradation, group empowerment and advisory and extension services support. Currently rubber is produced in 7.57 lac hectares in the country. During the Twelfth Plan, an area of 36,300 hectares is proposed to be covered under fresh rubber plantation for which an outlay of ₹ 726.99 crore has been provided. The total area includes 16,300 hectares in areas other than North East and 20,000 hectares in the North East. During the Twelfth plan period, the Rubber Board will be giving enhanced subsidy to growers to promote rubber cultivation and increase rubber production. The subsidy levels have been increased to ₹ 25,000/- and ₹ 35,000/- per hectare, in the traditional and non-traditional rubber growing areas respectively.

Following the advice received from Ministry of Finance in June, 2014, Department of Commerce had initiated the process of evolving a market linked insurance based scheme for stabilizing prices. Extensive consultations have been held with stakeholders including insurance companies (Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India and others), experts and the Ministries/Department involved in this regard to prepare the new scheme. The scheme will be administered by the Commodity Boards through insurance companies who will participate in this scheme as per the criteria and modalities laid down therein and receive support from the Government towards premium subsidy. A draft scheme has since been formulated which would require the approval of Ministry of Finance and CCEA.

An 'Expert Committee' constituted by the Government is examining all related issues. The Committee consists of representatives from rubber producers/growers, State Governments, rubber consumers and user industry, Central Government and other stakeholders and is engaged in examining issues related to rubber production, development, consumption and exports. Various suggestions have been made to the committee for stabilizing the prices of rubber. All issues related to the rubber sector are under examination by the Committee.

The august House may rest assured that the Government is committed to the welfare and sustainable development of the rubber sector and will take necessary action in the interest of growers as well as the rubber industry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The total time for this is one hour for seeking clarifications. The mover can take five minutes, others can take three minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ten minutes is a normal procedure. Sir, it is a very burning issue.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, Mr. Rajeeve and me...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only one mover. If Mr. Rajeeve is not there, you will be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, I can also allow you to ask clarification. But, mover is Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, normally, it is ten minutes for the first speaker, and seven minutes for the second.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time for that. Okay, you can take one or two minutes more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would like to speak something in Malayalam. *Sir, I would like to speak something in Malayalam. Sir, we belong to Kerala. Kerala is the land of coconut. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already requested and I think it is available. Even though Kerala is known as the land of “Kera”, or coconut, rubber is one the crops that make a major contribution to the present economy of Kerala. Out of the total rubber production in the country, Kerala’s contribution comes to around 80 to 85 per cent. Around 12 lakh farmers in Kerala depend on rubber cultivation. Another 6 lakh labourers also depend on the rubber sector. Therefore, the fall in the price of rubber directly affects the lives of 18 lakh families. But this is not only a problem that affects the lives of 18 lakh people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I hope the Minister can understand.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Minister can understand Malayalam also.

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): I can understand Malayalam a little bit.

*English translation of the original speech made in Malayalam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the translation there?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Even without translation, I can understand.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Getting translation. Okay? Translation is available. Apart from directly affecting the lives of 18 lakh people, the fall in the price of rubber has its impact on the general condition of the economy. For example, in Pathanamthitta district which, Sir you belong to, in the district of Honourable Deputy Chairman, the business in super markets has fallen by 40 per cent. Similarly, business has fallen by 50 per cent in Kottayam district. In this manner, the fall in the price of rubber has become something that has wide repercussions in different sectors of the economy. As far as Kerala is concerned, farmers find it difficult to survive and as a result the State is witnessing suicides by rubber farmers. Though I had given notice for a Calling Attention Motion in the last session on this very subject, it could not be taken up and discussed in the House due to many reasons. At that point of time the price of rubber was Rupees 140-150 per kg, but now when we discuss this calling Attention motion after one session, the price has come down to Rupees 106 per kg. Sir, you have a rubber cultivation of above one acre. You know very well ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have only one acre of rubber.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : You have that much in your name...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no I refute that kind of an insinuation. All what I am having is only one, and only one, nothing else.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, so you are well aware of the fall in the price of rubber.

Sir, I am not blaming the hon. Minister or this Government for this. But I am accusing the Minister and the Government for continuing the same policy. Actually, these policies are the product of the previous Government. Mr. P. Chidambaram, the former Finance Minister had reduced the Import Duty to 20 per cent. After our pressure, he was ready to make a slight change; 20 per cent or ₹ 30 per kilogram, whichever is lower. Sir, yesterday's price, Sir, Rupees 107 was yesterday's price. Daily Reference Price, DRP is entirely different from the actual price. DRP is the bank-on price plus 20 per cent, but the price which the farmer is getting is ₹ 20-25 less for a kilogram.

Sir, the farmers are forced to cut rubber trees. The farmers and their families are committing suicides in Kerala. Sir, 2008, a farmer used to get ₹ 1 lakh profit from one

hectare, but now they are losing ₹ 1 lakh for one hectare. The prices are down by 32.7 per cent from 2011-12. So, there is a decline of 32.7 per cent in the price. Sir, in the Ninth Plan, the farmers are getting 50 per cent subsidy of the production cost. The production cost for one kilogram of rubber is around ₹150. Now, they are getting only ₹107 or ₹108. In the Ninth Plan, the farmers are getting 50 per cent of the production cost as subsidy. But now they are not getting anything. They are getting a very negligible thing. Actually, they have to bear all the production cost of rubber.

Sir, this is the product of the policies of the UPA Government, and this Government is still continuing it. As per the reply, the Government stated that, in December 2013, there was an increase of 20 per cent or ₹ 30, and now the Commerce Ministry proposes to increase the bound duty to 25 per cent. The Minister has always been saying this, in the last session also, but they are not getting the Finance Ministry's clearance. Our demand is that the Import Duty should be increased to 30 per cent. There are some interpretations of the World Trade Organization's Agreement, but, at least, without cap, immediately you implement this proposal. We are not ready to wait any more. The Import Duty should be increased to 25 per cent immediately, without any cap. In fact, our demand is that it should be increased to 30 per cent. Why has this happened? I would like to invite your attention to some points, *i.e.*, the profit of tyre companies. Sir, last year, in 2013, quarter 2, Apollo Tyres' profit was ₹ 109 crores. Now, in 2014-15, quarter 2, it has increased by 48.17 per cent. JK Tyres' profit has been increased by 65.7 per cent. MRF Tyres' profit has been increased by 72.13 per cent. This is one year's increase. I am just comparing 2013-14, quarter 2, with 2014-15, quarter 2. One year's increase in profit is 72 per cent! The share price of the Apollo Tyres, in 2013, was Rs. 62/-; today, it is ₹ 222/-. The share price of the JK Tyres, in 2013, was ₹ 89/-; today, it is ₹ 643/-. The share price of the MRF Tyres, in 2013, was ₹ 13,345/-; today, it is 37,750/-. So, there has been a huge increase in the share prices of the tyre companies. On the other hand, the rubber producers are not getting appropriate price for their production. The prices are falling. They are forced to cut down the rubber trees. This is the scenario. This policy is to protect the interests of the tyre manufacturers. This is a discrimination against a major section of the society. *(Time-bell rings)* I am concluding, Sir.

The strategy of the Rubber Board is different. The strategy of the Ministry is different. In fact, they are having more than 1,52,767 tonnes. They have more rubber than their requirement. This is actually hoarding. They are importing more than their requirement. Then, they force to reduce the prices. And, this is a very serious situation.

[Shri P. Rajeev]

The Government is raising a slogan. In fact, this Government is a Government of slogans. That slogan is 'Make in India'. What is 'Make in India'. Is it only for the corporates? If we want 'make in India' in the rubber sector, then, we should give more incentives to the rubber industry.

We demand that this Government should increase the import duty on rubber, and give compensation to the farmers. There is a Price Stability Fund. It is not working properly. The Price Stability Fund should be there and work properly. The rubber cultivators are in distress due to the policies of the Government. The Government is bound to give compensation to the farmers. As per the statement of the Minister, they have given a proposal to the Ministry of Finance and are waiting for the approval. In June, 2014, they had initiated the process of evolving marketing. Now, eight months have already passed but nothing has happened. The Expert Committee, constituted by the Government, is examining all the related issues. *(Time-bell rings)* At the same time, they are trying to increase the rubber production in the North-East. Why? If the same situation continues, they will be forced to cut down their trees after 3-4 years. The Government should focus on sustaining the existing farming. That is the need of the day. We should increase our production. *(Time-bell rings)* The statement of the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. We want action. We do not want more committees. We do not want more discussions. We just want action.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the Members, who will be seeking clarifications, should confine themselves to three minutes because only an hour has been allotted to this subject. After the clarifications, the Minister has also to reply. Therefore, please stick to your time of three minutes. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it would not be proper on my part to blame the Chair. But...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the notice was given jointly by Shri P. Rajeeve and me. Even in the case of amendments, the Chair calls all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. You should understand, there is a rule for the Calling Attention. I am just following that rule. But if you want to seek some clarifications, you can give your name. I will call you too. But, the mover has

moved, and, now, I will have to go as per the list. I am just going by the rule. You can blame the Chair. I have no problem. Even then I will go by the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: For the last 3-4 years, I have been in this House and I have been listening to many Calling Attentions. * That is why, I am saying this.*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is if he wants to seek a clarification, I can allow him. I can call him as any other Member but not in the right of a Mover. That is over with you, Mr. Rajeeve. That is what I am saying.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, then give him a second chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Second chance is of....*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, let Mr. Tyagi speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is: What is the difference in being second? I think it is better to speak later. There is a rule. Why should I cut all this? See, we go by the rules. If you want, I will call you. If you are very particular, I can call you second also. But what is the advantage on that? The Mover has already moved. Now, you will get only three minutes. That is the point. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, ये घर वापसी के दिन हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपकी भी कोट्टायम वापसी हो जाए, जहाँ के रबड़ किसानों की तकलीफ को लेकर मेरे दोस्त राजीव ने सवाल उठाया है। रामायण में हम पढ़ते थे, जो दासी है वह कहती है, "कोऊ होए नृप, हमें का हानि"। सरकार यूपीए की हो या एनडीए की, गरीब किसानों का न कश्मीर में भला होता है, न कन्याकुमारी में भला होता है। ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिटी के जो पिछले चेयरमैन, डा. गुलाटी थे, वे उस सरकार में यह लिखकर दे गए थे कि एमएसपी के जीरो परसेंट भी दाम नहीं बढ़ने हैं और इस सरकार ने उनको पद्मश्री का सम्मान दे दिया। एक गवर्नर मिस्टर राजन साहब थे। वे आरबीआई के पूर्व गवर्नर सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब के लाडले थे। वे इस सरकार के लिए यह सिफारिश करके गए कि यह बड़ा बढ़िया आदमी है, इसको मत छोड़ना। तीसरे थे, सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब, जो भारत सरकार के अब गवर्नर बने हैं। ये पहले तारीफ कर चुके हैं। हमारे बाईं बाजू वाले मित्र यह नारा लगाते थे कि कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक है। इनका नारा भी सही है और हमारा नारा भी सही है कि कश्मीर के सेव उत्पादकों से लेकर कोट्टायम के जो रबड़ उत्पादक हैं, सबकी लुटाई एक जैसी है।

सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुनिया का पाँचवां मुल्क है, जो अकेले आपके जिले कोट्टायम में 92 परसेंट रबड़ पैदा करता है। जो रबड़ आप बाहर से मँगा रहे हैं, यानी विदेश के किसान को जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, वह ज्यादा है और हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जो पैसा दे

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

रहे हैं, वह कम है। ऐसे ही पिछली सरकार भी जब ऑस्ट्रेलिया से कई बार गेहूँ मँगाती थी तो ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसान को वह ज्यादा पैसे देती थी और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को कम पैसे देती थी। सर, यह जो सिस्टम है, इसका हमें पता नहीं था कि सरकारों की अदला-बदली से गरीब लोगों की किस्मत में कोई बदलाव नहीं होता। इस समय यहाँ यह 92 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम है, यानी यहाँ के किसानों का सस्ता और बाहर के किसानों का महँगा। इसलिए वहाँ के किसानों ने माँग की है कि रबड़ इम्पोर्ट पर तब तक बैन लग जाना चाहिए जब तक रबड़ का उत्पादन लागत मूल्य न मिले, जो उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है। दूसरा, कम से कम 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित हो और यह वह राशि है जो Price Stabilization Fund में है, जो आपने किसानों से ही इकट्ठी की है। थाइलैंड का जो छोटा मुल्क है, वहाँ के किसानों को इस तरह की 80 करोड़ की राशि दी गई है, क्योंकि उनके यहाँ भी रबड़ के उत्पादन में दिक्कत आ रही है। सर, किसानों का जो सिंथेटिक रबड़ है, अब नई-नई चीजें चल पड़ी हैं। (समय की घंटी)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question and conclude. क्वेश्चन पूछकर कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, डीज़ल और पेट्रोल के जो दाम घटे हैं, सिंथेटिक रबड़ बन रही है और जब वह यहाँ आएगी, तो यहाँ का सारी मार्केट मर जाएगी। सर, दक्षिण भारत के, खासकर आपके जिले के लगभग एक करोड़ किसान हैं, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए अपने साथ एक फोटो भी लेकर आया हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: अब क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, वह अंधविश्वास अब कोट्टायम तक फैल गया है। हमारे यहाँ बारिश हो, इसके लिए धर्म पूजा होती है। अब कोट्टायम में रबड़ के पेड़ को दूध चढ़ाया जा रहा है कि हे भगवान, हमारे दाम बढ़ें। सर, मैं अब अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, जब हम छोटे थे तब हम सुनते थे कि भाग्य, नसीब और भाव, the price, ये भगवान तय करते हैं, लेकिन अब हमें यहाँ आकर पता लगा कि किस्मत भगवान तय करते होंगे, लेकिन दाम सरकार तय करती है और सरकार कोई भी हो, यह खास तबकों की सरकार है, यह हमारी सरकार नहीं है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the rule, I am ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can speak.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Let all the Parties speak and then I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling you. You speak. Take three minutes.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I will speak after all the Members. You said, it is better to speak at the end.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. No, no, I am calling you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, Sir.

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, Sir, I am not interested to violate the rules of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to speak, if you want.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I want to stress specifically*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever he alludes to the Chair is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: But that is correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you speak on rubber.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever he has alluded to is expunged.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I don't want to create ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? It is not a proper behaviour on your part.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am saying about the past experiences.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What past experience? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : आप बोलना शुरू करें, क्यों झगड़ा करते हो।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the issue of rubber is a serious issue in the country. We have raised this issue several times in the past also. We gave this notice two weeks ago — last week. We got this opportunity and we were expecting to get some good reply from the Minister. Sir, I can see some examples of the interventions by the Government.

Sir, the major rubber producing countries like Thailand have already allocated 1.8 billion dollars, *i.e.*, around ₹.1,080 crores, for supporting the farmers in Thailand. It is some 'Stabilization Fund.' Sir, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam have already

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

decided to refrain from selling the natural rubber below the current prices to control the market. Sir, Cambodia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea are also having some special schemes to support their rubber producers. Here, in our country, there is some deficiency of rubber every year. Around 50,000 tonnes of inadequate production is there. So, they can import a maximum of 50,000 tonnes. But in the last three years, if we calculate, on an average, they imported 3 lakh or 2.50 lakh tonnes of rubber. By importing that, they are trying to reduce the domestic price. Sir, the States like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Assam and some other North Eastern States are producing rubber. Sir, NABARD is saying that -- as per the NABARD account -- the cost of one hectare of rubber tree plantation is ₹ 3,13,000. So, ₹ 3,13,000 is the cost of plantation of one hectare of rubber. This is the cost in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and in the North-East, it is ₹ 2,30,000. Such an investment is required to be put there but we are tapping the rubber after 7 years only. It grows after 7 years. It is a cash crop and after 7 years only we are getting the rubber production from that. Sir, if the price goes down like this, it affects the farmers very badly. It requires a long gestation period and the entire farmers are affected.

Sir, when Mr. Rajeev spoke, he talked about the tyre manufacturers. Sir, if we take the figures of tyre produced in the country in the last two years, more than ₹ 25,000 crores of production is there. So, ₹ 25,000 crores of production is there. Now, if you take the tyre of Maruti car, it costs ₹ 3,000 for a tyre. Last year there was this price; two years ago, it had the same price; and even now, its price is ₹ 3,000. Though the rubber price has fallen by 50 per cent, the tyre companies are charging the same price. The farmers are losing ₹ 13,500 crores annually. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Put the questions.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We are producing 9 lakh tonnes of rubber. The price of rubber is reduced by ₹ 150 per kilo and if we calculate it, it is ₹ 13,500 crores that the farmers are losing and this ₹ 13,500 crores is going to the tyre manufactures. They are getting this profit. The Government has to do something. It needs to do some insurance; price stabilization is required and immediately ban the import of rubber. That is what we are requesting.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, I do not wish to repeat the points made by my colleagues here, but I would like to tell the Government that whatever you may say in the Statement, on the ground, nothing is happening. Rubber prices had once gone up to ₹ 220; now they have come down to ₹ 100 or ₹ 105. It varies from market to market.

In some areas, it varies from buyer to buyer. It has affected lakhs and lakhs of rubber farmers. Of these, 97 per cent are small farmers. Again, out of these, a majority are marginal farmers, holding less than one hectare of land. So, it has affected lakhs and lakhs of families all over India, especially in Kerala. It has shattered the economy of Kerala too. It has actually affected the revenue of the Kerala Government.

Therefore, what we need now is action that can be seen on the ground, by way of buying rubber at an affordable and reasonable price. For that the Government will have to take some serious, practical steps. My request is, first of all, you must substantially increase the import duty on rubber. In certain cases, we have, in our own way, come out of the international obligations. This being one of the vital issues affecting lakhs of rubber farmers — it may sometimes lead to starvation deaths — we must substantially increase the import duty on rubber, by whichever way; I leave that to the wisdom of the Government.

Secondly, Sir, the Government must prepare a scheme for stabilizing the price of rubber at a reasonable price. For that they need to set apart a substantial fund. They must, at the earliest, introduce a financial incentive scheme for the rubber farmers.

Sir, there is another point that I wish to make here. When the prices are very high, thousands of rubber farmers send their children to educational institutions, such as medical colleges and engineering colleges. Many of them have taken bank loans too. Now they are finding it difficult to repay the loans. So, the Government must find a solution to this. As a first step, they must direct the banks to stop the recovery of loans and some scheme should be introduced to help the students. Also, they must direct the bankers to stop the revenue recovery proceedings. So, in practical ways they must try to help farmers all over India, especially in Kerala. Otherwise, if the present trend continues, I doubt that farmers may abandon rubber cultivation altogether. Ultimately, India would be forced to import rubber for all its needs from foreign countries at much higher prices. That would affect our national economy too.

Hence, I would request the Government to take this seriously. Statements are not enough. There must be action that could satisfy the farmers, action that could help farmers carry on with their farming. Then, Sir, even workers are affected. Government must find a solution for the starving rubber-tapping workers. So, I hope, and I am sure, the Government would understand the seriousness of this burning human issue. The Government must act as quickly as possible. That is my request.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस विशेष ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा केरल, कर्णाटक, तमिलनाडु और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के रबड़-ग्रीन्स को जो तकलीफ हो रही है, जो उसकी परिस्थिति है, उसके ऊपर सरकार की तरफ से जवाब दिया गया है। इन दोनों के बीच में जो गैप है, 2013 से लेकर 2015 तक एक किलोग्राम के पीछे 50/- रुपए का अंतर आया है। इसको समझ कर सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर एक विशेष प्रकार का पैकेज दिया है और जो 18 महीने तक की छूट थी, उसको छह महीने तक कम किया है। यह सराहनीय है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जो थोड़ी बढ़ोतरी की है, वह भी ठीक है। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों की जो वेदना है, निश्चित रूप से उसे डिपार्टमेंट महसूस करता है। इसलिए इनको लाभ देने के लिए जो 25 परसेंट की छूट मिलनी चाहिए, वह तुरन्त ड्यूटी के ऊपर लगाएं। इससे हमारे देश के रबड़-ग्रीन्स बच सकते हैं। सरकार के द्वारा इस दिशा में तुरंत काम करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि इससे उनकी समस्या का निराकरण हो सकता है।

उपसभापति जी, देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर अपने देश में गुणवत्ता वाला रबड़ ग्रीन्स करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ, लेकिन जो एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी की ओर से सलाह आई है, उसे देखना होगा। यहां अलग-अलग कई लोग मिलते हैं, ग्रीन्स, इंडस्ट्रीज वाले, तो बात होती है। अभी जैसे यहां आंकड़े बताए गए कि जो माल फिनिशिंग करके अपना प्रोडक्ट बेचते हैं, उनकी इन्कम 65 परसेंट, 72 परसेंट, मनमानी हो जाती है। अगर सरकार चाहती है, तो वहां पर कुछ टैक्स बढ़ाए, लेकिन यहां पर रबड़-ग्रीन्स को कुछ और राहत दे। अभी सरकार जो राहत दे रही है, वह लगभग 25 से 35 हजार रुपए की है। इस 35 हजार की राशि को बढ़ा कर 50 हजार किया जाए, तो उससे उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी और उनको खुशी होगी।

उपसभापति जी, अपने देश में, विशेषकर केरल में रबड़ पुरुष की आत्मा टिकी हुई है। सबसे ज्यादा क्षति केरल के किसानों की है, थोड़ी-बहुत कर्णाटक के किसानों की है, थोड़ी-बहुत तमिलनाडु के किसानों की है, वैसी ही स्थिति नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के किसानों की भी है। रबर की प्राइस अगर घटती है, तो इसका बहुत बड़ा आघात रबर-ग्रीन्स को लगता है, किसानों को लगता है। जैसा कि माननीय पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसके कारण किसानों में आत्महत्या तक की स्थिति आ सकती है। इसे रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार तुरंत कम से कम यह जो 25 परसेंट की बात है, वैसे तो उन्होंने 30 परसेंट की मांग की है, अगर 30 परसेंट करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, लेकिन कम से कम यह 25 परसेंट की छूट तो देने की कोशिश करें। आप ऐसा करेंगे, मुझे आपसे यह अपेक्षा है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I had raised this matter in this House last week in the Zero Hour. I myself belong to a rubber-cultivating area and I may be given leniency from the Chair.

Sir, I have read the statement made by the Minister. Apart from politics, I would like to say that this statement gives a ray of hope to the cultivators of rubber. I welcome the initiative taken by the Government to reduce the period of utilisation under Advanced Licensing Scheme for import of rubber from eighteen months to six months. It is a good

thing; I welcome it. I congratulate the Minister personally because it is clearly stated, “Another proposal for enhancement of existing Import Duty on dry forms of natural rubber from the existing ‘20 per cent or ₹ 30 per kilogram’ to bound level duty of 25 per cent has been forwarded with my recommendation.” It is a bold step. The Government has to accept it. So, on these two accounts, I welcome the initiative taken by the Government. But, Sir, imports are coming unabated. For the last three years, there is a small shortage of natural rubber because of difference between supply and demand. During 2012-13, there was a shortage of only 60,000 metric tons, but the industry imported 2.17 lakh metric tons of rubber. During 2013-14, the shortage was well below 1,17,000 MT but the industry imported 3.25 lakh tonnes, and, the Government has given me an answer that in the current year, 2.63 lakh tonnes have been imported up to 31.10.2014. Till now, that is, the middle of March, it has crossed well over 4 lakh tonnes. So, the only remedy available is to stop the indiscriminate imports, at least, for one year, if not permanently. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is that the Government should take the initiative to stop all forms of imports, at least, for one year.

Coming to the import duty on latex, it is now 70 per cent or ₹ 49, whichever is less, which should be retained at any cost. I have heard that there were some discussions in the Expert Committee regarding new rubber policy and in the draft report, there is a reference that this import duty shall be reviewed. It is dangerous. This import duty should be retained at 70 per cent or ₹ 49, whichever is less.

Sir, there is some confusion regarding this Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). The Minister has promised to bring insurance cover. I welcome it. But there exists a Price Stabilization Fund with 918 crore of rupees as on 31.3.14 and, now, it has grown to thousand crore of rupees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Give me one more minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken four minutes.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Give me one minute, Sir. Let me quote something.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rubber is elastic but not the time. What do I do?

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: This is the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce, 2013-14. In the Report, and, let me quote...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not quote. You only mention where it is, the Government will find it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. No more names; I cannot take any additional names. Already, I have excess names here.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, this Price Stabilization Fund was established in 2003 with an amount of ₹ 500 crores, which was given by the Central Government. Now, as on 31.3.2014, the amount in the Price Stabilization Fund is ₹ 918 crore. This means that an amount of ₹ 418 crores has come into the fund by way of interest accrued. Not even one rupee has been spent for the rubber cultivators. *(Time-bell rings)* So, there is no need to bring in any new scheme. The Price Stabilization Fund is there and the Government should show courage to give aid from this fund to the poor cultivators of Kerala. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. M.P. Achuthan. You all should finish it in three minutes each; otherwise, we will not get answer because only one hour is allotted.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I am dismayed at the statement given by the Minister because it does not reflect the ground reality or the acute situation being faced by the rubber growers in the country, especially, in Kerala. As pointed out, there are eleven lakh rubber cultivators in Kerala. When we say that, there are one-acre or two-acres' small-scale and marginal farmers, who are in total distress. Let me give some statistics. The rubber price was ₹ 250 per kilo; it has come to ₹ 120 per kilo. Due to this fall in price, Kerala has lost ₹ 17,000 crore in one year, and, in the last two years, Kerala lost nearly ₹ 38,000 crore. So, you can imagine the distress, the situation, the plight of the farmers in Kerala, and the Government is still saying that we, the Commerce Ministry, have proposed to increase it from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. You are not at all concerned about the situation. The situation is so grave that people are cutting the rubber trees. They are abandoning the rubber cultivation. They are moving to some other cultivation. That is the situation. As a Government, you have to see the larger interest of the country. If the farmers abandon rubber plantation, what will happen to the economy of India in the coming years? On the one side, the price of rubber is decreasing and on the other side, the prices of all the end products are increasing. Mr. Rajeev has pointed out the profit of the tyre industry. During the last one year, share prices of the big tyre companies have increased four-fold. So, this Government is consciously supporting the corporate houses in India. I don't absolve the previous Government also. When ASEAN Agreement was signed, we in Kerala protested against it and said that you had to protect

the rubber farmers. Then, we got a solemn assurance from the UPA Government that they would protect them. We saw how they protected them during the last two years when the UPA Government was there. When stalwarts like Mr. A.K. Antony were there in the Ministry, they did not take any action to protect the poor farmers of Kerala. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, such a pro-farmer Minister was also there. But they were not able to protect the interests of the farmers. The same policy is being followed by the BJP Government. Now, the Congress people are saying, 'you protect them'. They did not protect and you are following the same policy. If you have any commitment towards the farmers, towards the rubber growers, towards the State of Kerala, you have to ban the import of rubber for at least one or two years. Let it be stabilize. *(Time-bell rings)* Evolve a rubber policy. You have to find out ways to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Three minutes are over.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: You can have the rubberized roads. So, increase the utilisation of rubber. Then only, you can have more demand. *(Time-bell rings)* The Minister is saying that we are going to make more plantations, 35,000 more. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: For what? ...*(Interruptions)*... To let the farmers commit suicide? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not at all a pro-farmer policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also support the rubberized roads. Now, you sit down. Thank you. Now, Ram Gopal Yadavji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, केरल के रबड़ पैदा करने वाले किसानों की जो समस्या है, उससे मैं भी चिंतित हूँ और जो बातें राजीव जी और अन्य साथियों ने कही हैं, उनसे मैं अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं केवल दो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके बयान से भी स्पष्ट है कि रबड़ की कीमतों में बहुत गिरावट आई है और उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हम बड़े पैमाने पर रबड़ इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। तो क्या इस तरह का डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. या अन्य किसी के माध्यम से कोई ऐसा समझौता है जो हम पर बाध्यकारी हो कि हमें इतना रबड़ या अन्य चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करना ही पड़ेगा? क्या यह आवश्यक है? अगर यह आवश्यक नहीं है, तो क्या केरल के रबड़ किसानों के हक में गवर्नमेंट यह पाबंदी लगाएगी कि बाहर से जो रबड़ इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है, लाया जा रहा है, उस पर रोक लगा दी जाए, ताकि यहां के किसानों को उसका उचित मूल्य मिल सके। दूसरा, किसानों को जो घाटा हो रहा है और कीमतें लगातार नीचे जा रही हैं, क्या गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए, किसान जो रबड़ पैदा कर रहा है, उस रबड़ को खरीदने के लिए सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी, जैसे अन्य कई फसलों में की जाती है? चूंकि लागत के मूल्य से काम नहीं चल सकता, जब तक किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा - आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह वायदा किया था कि हम किसान को उसकी लागत का डेढ़ गुणा मूल्य देंगे। So, I want to know through you, Sir, from the Minister whether the Government is going to fulfil this promise in the case of rubber farmers of Kerala.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): *Bahumanappetta* Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. You have to give me four minutes now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to make three specific points on the crisis facing the rubber industry. First, what is the crisis about? The crisis is not just about the decline in prices; the crisis is concerning four different dimensions. Firstly, domestic production has fallen from over 900 thousand tonnes to about 670 thousand tonnes. Secondly, yields have declined from 1.8 tonnes per hectare to about 1.6 tonnes per hectare. India was number one in productivity; India is now number four in productivity. Thirdly, imports, which were ten per cent of consumption five years ago, now constitute forty per cent of consumption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Fourthly, prices, as Mr. Antony has pointed out and as others also have pointed out, which were hovering around ₹ 200 a kg have now fallen to about ₹ 130 or ₹ 135 a kg. So, any action that the Government takes has to address all these four issues. The fall in production, the increase in imports, the decline in yields and the fall in prices.

My second point, Sir, is that the increase in the import duty from twenty per cent to twenty-five per cent, which is the bound rate, is a welcome move and sooner it happens, the better! The Statement made by the hon. Minister that the price stabilisation fund will be reviewed to make it more effective, again, is a very welcome step and should be supported. I want to make one specific suggestion. Fifty per cent of the rubber area is today old, sterile and unproductive plantations. That's why a replantation scheme was proposed in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. Sir, it is very clear that the incentive provided ₹ 25,000 per hectare in Kerala and ₹35,000 in non-traditional areas has proved to be

completely inadequate to promote replantation. The sad reality is that replantation has failed in the rubber industry and the reason why it has failed is the quantum of subsidy that is being provided has been totally inadequate. It amounts to about eight per cent of the cost of production. I would request the hon. Minister to have this reviewed and, if need be, increase the subsidy element. I would like to inform the hon. Minister, as she already knows, that almost forty five per cent of the cost of replantation is in the first year. So, the Finance Ministry should not be worried about the financial outgo because the bulk of the outgo takes place in the first year. So, ₹ 25,000 per hectare for replantation has proved to be a complete inadequate incentive and unless you increase the replantation momentum, this problem of the rubber industry will not get solved.

Finally, Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Rubber Board has been without a Chairman for six months. Please appoint a full-time Rubber Board Chairman. Please revamp the rubber extension efforts of the Rubber Board. The Rubber Research Institute in Kottayam has been a world-class Institute. It made India the top country in terms of rubber yields but because of climate change, because of monsoon uncertainties, it is having a great impact on rubber varieties. We do not have clones for rubber to be grown in Tripura and North-East. We need to develop region-specific clones and, therefore, we need to recapture the leadership that we had in rubber research. For that, a full-time regular Chairman of the Rubber Board is absolutely essential. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of rubber growers in some parts of Tamil Nadu, AIADMK raises its voice and expresses its concern.

During 2008, the cost of cultivation of rubber per hectare was ₹ 98,000. It has touched ₹ 3,25,000 now mainly due to hike in price of sapling, labour cost, fertilizers and transportation cost. The productivity remains more or less the same at around 1,800 kg.

The sorry state of affairs is that six years ago, a farmer made a profit of around ₹ 1,00,000 from one hectare which was in his possession. But now he is in loss of ₹ 1,00,000. Going forward, the very sustainability of rubber cultivation hangs in balance. Rubber price is down by 32.7 per cent from the peak price recorded in 2011-12 period. It is the livelihood of about 12 lakh farmers.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, rubber farmers used to get almost 50 per cent of the cost of production as subsidy. The amount has shrunk continuously in the Tenth and the Eleventh Five Year Plans. Now the subsidy amount is negligible and the farmer

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

has to bear the entire cost. Last year, an amount of ₹ 180 crore was collected from the farmers as cess but it has not been returned to them. The production of natural rubber in the country increased from 5.07 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 to 9.5 lakh tonnes in 2014.

The average cost of production of natural rubber is above ₹ 150 per kg whereas the average price realised by the grower hovers around below that level. Now it has become almost impossible to carry out cultivation in a profitable manner. I urge the Central Government to take enough steps to bear fruit. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let us just finish it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am serious, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are always serious.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, today, at 3 o'clock, there are two Select Committee meetings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will allow you when we will take that subject, not now in between...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One minute, Sir. There are 38 Members who have to attend the meetings at 3 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, FDI in insurance ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please hear me out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking on behalf of many Members. Sir, 38 Members have to go to attend Select Committee meetings. We can continue the discussion on rubber. But 38 Members are in the Select Committees which will be starting at 3 o'clock. We are not asking you to stop the functioning of the House. We are only asking you to defer the Select Committee meetings by one hour or two hours so that we can take part in the FDI discussion. That is all. Or find a solution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राइन ने जो मामला उठाया है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। सेलेक्ट कमेटी का कार्य हाउस के बिजनेस से कैसे conflict कर सकता है? इसी सदन के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, वे इस हाउस के बिजनेस को कैसे छोड़ें और सेलेक्ट कमेटी के बारे में यह बात हुई थी कि वह लेट ऑवर्स में, नाइट में बुलाई जाएगी। उसकी मीटिंग्स लेट ऑवर्स में हो जाएं, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो issue उठाया है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। उनकी बात में वज़न है, तर्क है, इसका कारण यह है कि यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है और वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्री उपसभापति: दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: जब सदन चल रहा है, तो पहली प्राथमिकता सदन की हो और हम भी चाहते हैं कि Insurance वाला बिल यहां पर लिया जाए। इसलिए मैं तुरंत वहां पर दोनों चेयरमैन को मैसेज भेजूंगा। मैं उनको 6.00 बजे के आसपास मीटिंग करने के लिए बता दूंगा अथवा हाउस एडजर्न होने के बाद मीटिंग करने के लिए मैं मैसेज भेज दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good. Thank you, hon. Minister.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, चूंकि यह मामला रबड़ उत्पादकों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री महोदया से केवल दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से 2013-2014 में रबड़ के दामों में 62 रुपए और RSS-3 में 70 रुपए की कमी आई है। दामों में यह गिरावट बहुत लार्ज स्केल पर है, इसको शायद हमारा रबड़ उत्पादक किसान सहन करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इस संबंध में मेरे दो सुझाव हैं- पहला सुझाव यह है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने रिपोर्ट में रबड़ उत्पादकों को सब्सिडी देने का एलान किया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, 25 हजार और 35 हजार पर-हेक्टेयर सब्सिडी दी जाएगी। सदन यह मानता है कि सब्सिडी की यह धनराशि पर-हेक्टेयर बहुत कम है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस सब्सिडी की राशि को बढ़ाकर 50 हजार और 75 हजार पर-हेक्टेयर करने पर विचार करें।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर देश में रबड़ उत्पादकों को उनके रबड़ उत्पादन का सही दाम मिलना शुरू हो जाए, तो उनमें खुशहाली आएगी और रबड़ का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा।

मेरा अगला सुझाव यह है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया कृपया इस बारे में भी विचार करें कि वे रबड़ का आयात करने के बजाय यदि उत्पादन पर ध्यान देंगी, तो रबड़ का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और किसान की आय भी बढ़ेगी। यदि आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार होगा, तो रबड़ उत्पादक कहीं न कहीं आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to just ask the Government whether they will fix the minimum support price after taking into account the production cost, and the subsidy scheme must be devised at the national level and extended to all the producers.

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) : सर, रबड़ उत्पादन के मामले में सदन में काफी सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। ऑनरेबल मेम्बर पी. राजीव और बालगोपाल जी सदन में इस विषय पर एक कॉलिंग

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

अटेंशन भी लाए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि not only Kerala बल्कि त्रिपुरा में रबड़ के ऊपर बहुत सारी फेमिलीज निर्भर करती हैं। आप सब जानते हैं कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न एरिया में, त्रिपुरा में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। वहां कोई फैक्ट्री भी नहीं और न ही कोई इंडस्ट्री है। वहां का जो unemployed youth है, वह रबड़ के ऊपर निर्भर करता है और वे लोग रबड़ फार्मर बन गए हैं। त्रिपुरा में जो आदिवासी महिलाएं हैं, वे भी रबड़ के ऊपर ही निर्भर करती हैं। केवल फार्मर्स ही नहीं अपितु करोड़ों, लाखों लोग जो बीपीएल हैं, वे भी रबड़ का काम करते हैं। वे tapping का काम करते हैं और कटिंग का काम भी करते हैं, तो उनको भी लॉस हो रहा है। उनको भी wage नहीं मिलता है। हमारी मंत्री महोदया पिछले महीने त्रिपुरा गई थीं, मुझे पता है। मंत्री जी ने भी देखा है कि त्रिपुरा में केवल रबड़ प्लांटेशन ही है। इसके ऊपर ही त्रिपुरा की इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ निर्भर है। मैं यह मांग करती हूँ, Rubber wood is very important and it is a quality wood for making any kind of furniture. वहां इससे Furniture बनाते हैं, तो अगर मंत्री जी त्रिपुरा के लिए एक इंडस्ट्री सेंक्शन करें, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि बहुत सारे wood makers furniture बनाते हैं। इससे उन वर्कर्स को और बहुत सी फेमिलीज को भी इस इंडस्ट्री में काम मिल जाएगा। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि वहां एक इंडस्ट्री बनाई जाए, तो इससे बहुत सी महिलाओं को भी फायदा होगा। वहां एक स्मॉल इंडस्ट्री है, उसके अलावा वहां और कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। उसमें जो furniture बनाते हैं, वह furniture पूरे इंडिया में जाता है और हमारे स्टेट में रबड़ wood से बना हुआ जो furniture है, उसमें भी यह इस्तेमाल होता है। जो बॉयलर वुड है, उस वुड की क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी है। चाहे सागौन हो, चाहे कोई और वुड हो, उनसे उस वुड की क्वालिटी इतनी अच्छी है कि किसी की क्वालिटी उससे नहीं मिलती है। **(समय की घंटी)** इसलिए मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि आप हमारी स्टेट, त्रिपुरा में एक इंडस्ट्री देने की कोशिश करें और सब्सिडी के बारे में जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, वह बढ़ा दी जाए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with all my colleagues when they expressed their anxiety regarding the falling prices of rubber, and suppression of the rubber cultivators. It is necessary for the Government of India all the time to take steps to protect the interest of the rubber farmers, as well as, the interest of the State; and also to protect the economy where the rubber is playing an important role to help the Indian economy to survive in whatever way we can because import is not necessary. So, I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by all my colleagues in the House. I wish that the Government comes forward with proper steps to protect the interest of the rubber farmers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rubber is an important subject.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I fully endorse the suggestions made by my colleagues on substantial increase in the import duty, substantially increasing the subsidy and strengthening other supporting network to take care of and protect the people working in the rubber plantation. The major consumption of rubber is by the tyre

industry. The Government should ensure that they are not closed down. In my State, two major tyre manufacturers, the Tyre Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, and another in the private sector, Dunlop, are being pushed to closure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that is closed.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Those two companies are major consumers of rubber. That aspect also needs to be looked into by the Government so that they are not closed down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this Calling Attention on a very, very sensitive issue.

In fact, soon after this Government took charge, this issue was brought to my notice by several delegations. Each of the delegations has been attended to. I would only like to draw the attention of the House, not so much to report back on every step of the meetings that has taken place, because they are very crucial and very important. I would like to say that we took charge in May. But one of the earliest things which happened on the 9th June was a meeting with Mr. Mani, the Finance Minister of Kerala, on the rubber issue. Since then, in July and again in October, meetings took place with the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Oomen Chandy. In September two or three major delegations from Kerala had come and met me. As was promised by me to the Chief Minister, I held a stakeholders' meeting at Kochi on 26th September. I am glad to say that all stakeholders participated and we heard all their inputs and actions initiated. It might be inadequate from the gravity of the problem. But steps were taken in response to the feedback that we have had in the stakeholders meeting. Post that, again, Mr. Joseph, Minister of Water Resources from Kerala, met me in November. I shared the information again with him about the kind of work that we were doing to address the issue. The Rubber Delegation again met me between November and December, and the Minister of Revenue and Coir, Government of Kerala, Shri Adoor Prakash, met me as early as 5th January, 2015. The point which I am trying to put on record of the House is that since June, literally on a monthly basis, we have been monitoring, addressing and engaging with people who are concerned about rubber. Yes, there are a lot more things to be done and I admit that. But we have continuously kept the information flowing as to what are the kind of things we are doing, and I have been engaging with Members of Parliament. I know one such thing is also pending in the Lok Sabha. Members of Parliament there too have raised

[Shrimati Nirmal Sitharaman]

issues about rubber. And my senior colleague, MoS for Parliamentary Affairs, has given an assurance to the Members that he will have a meeting arranged with the Commerce Ministry. And I am in the process of meeting with Members of Parliament from the Lok Sabha too. Just to drive home the point that on this matter, we are continuously engaging, sharing information and doing as much as we can do, and I admit that we are in the process of doing a bit more.

So, the first thing is that it is not an issue in which we have remained cut off from those who are affected, but we are dealing with them. And, as a result, two major decisions have been taken by the Ministry. Again some of the Members might feel that it is inadequate considering that the problem is so grave. But the first decision, which was taken was, essentially, to address this issue that, probably, the imports are far, far too much, that it shouldn't have been so. The data is available for all of us to see as to when and how the imports came in and what are the processes through which imports come in. Then the much talked about Advanced Licensing brings in only about 35 per cent of the total imports which come into this country. Of course, there is a suspicion and I underline the word 'suspicion', that the imports, which are coming through the Advanced Licensing measure get, probably, misused and get into the domestic market, that it doesn't remain exclusively only for export purposes. I am seized of that matter too. But that constitutes only about 35 per cent of the total imports. I am not underplaying the importance of that. But that is a nuance which, I think, all of us will have to take on board. Now, when the Government of India is dealing with the concerns, I wish to assure all Members and, particularly, Members who have spoken initially, that it is not that the Government is taking a policy to help the corporate sector, keep the tyre manufactures alive and not worry about rubber producers; not at all so. Our tyre manufacturers or rubber using industries cannot survive if we don't produce rubber in this country. So, it is a situation where the first assumption itself is, I am sorry to say, not appropriate. Unless we have rubber growers, and I would say, good, happy rubber growers who get adequate returns for their rubber produce, the industry, which depends on it, as a raw material itself cannot survive, and the Government of India's approach is not to protect one without understanding the importance of the need for a good supply, cost-effective and a remunerative rubber as a produce. And I am quite conscious of the fact that, in Kerala, the rubber growers are, largely, very small and marginal. Their issues are very, very serious and because they depend on it for their livelihood, unless they have remunerative prices, it is not going to help the situation at all. We are quite seized of it. And, in this matter, I would want to underline the arguments, which have come saying, "Why don't we stop imports in

total?”. It is a bit difficult to sustain. Let me first of all assure you that it has nothing to do with WTO but unless we import, in today’s situation, our industries will shut down. I am glad when Tapan Senji said, “We should ensure that industries don’t close down.” In my Constituency, you have industries and in your Constituency, you have industries. We don’t want industries to close down. But if we don’t want industries to close down, in today’s position, the rubber that is grown in this country is not adequate to meet our demand. And, therefore, unless imports are there, -- of course, not inundating the Indian market, but at least, enough for them to have a raw material supply for industries -- we are not going to be able to sustain industries too. So, arguments which are coming forward saying, ‘Why don’t we at least for a year completely prohibit imports?’ That is not sustainable an argument because you need it. Our production is not adequate to meet the entire demand. So, the suggestion that we have come up with and that which is also much explained is, earlier it was 20 per cent or ₹ 30. Now, under our Government we clearly suggested to raise the import duty to 25 per cent and let me here affirm that raising it even further is just not possible because 25 per cent is a bound rate. It cannot be raised much higher than that. So your 25 per cent import duty will be the bound rate and the earlier, format was 20 per cent or ₹ 30. That entire parameter is now being said as 25 per cent and ₹ 30, whichever is lower. If at all it is possible, I would like to see a day when this lower-higher business of speculation is not even engaged on and we are just there at 25 per cent, and that’s it. If we are able to regulate our imports, based on that, it would be simpler exercise, but I am only saying that as a speculative alternative. The Chief Minister of Kerala had also suggested that maybe, based on some kind of experience which existed earlier, why don’t we make it compulsory for our Indian manufacturers who use rubber as a raw material to, first of all buy their rubber requirement from Indian growers and then look at importing for any other purpose. We have got import on that. In that context, I would like to say, we considered that thought also because it comes from the Chief Minister of the majorly rubber growing State. I would like to just take back a particular decision which was taken earlier probably in 1999 or 2003 then the local prices were far lesser than the international price and simultaneously there was a glut in the market meaning there was excessive supply in the market. It was possible to come up with a decision to say, ‘procure locally first, meet your demand, and in case, over and above that, you need to, get it, import it.’ That’s possible. That was possible then. That was possible if the situation is either/or, *i.e.* your Indian prices are far lower than the international price or a situation where there is a glut in the market or both being prevalent, either this or that or both being prevalent. You can consider the Chief Minister of Kerala’s suggestion that we suggest to the manufacturers of India to first of all buy it in India. But today that is

Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman

not the situation. Not one, not two, meaning, the price in the market is not the situation now. The situation now is ironically, you won't believe it, the local price is higher than the international price. However, even then, it is not adequate for our farmers to meet their cost of production and, therefore, we are still at a stage where we say, 'Oh my God, this price is not enough.' But the local prices are greater than the external price. Who is going to be playing for the gap if at all the Chief Minister is insisting that the Government decides that all the manufacturers buy it locally first and then go for the import? Who is going to be paying for the gap? So that is a relevant question which as a suggestion, when it came, the Ministry considered and that is one of the reasons why the hon. Chief Minister's suggestion is something which we are not ready to take on.

I would like to go on some of the specific suggestions which have come. I think some of them have already been addressed. Import duty demand to be raised further than 25 per cent, I have explained why it is not possible. I fully grant and I take the valuable suggestions Shri Jairam Ramesh has given. Yes, our decision-making will have to be looking at all the aspects, rather than any one, and each one of them have relevance and that is why the Expert Committee which is going into the matter is looking at it from all aspects. It is looking at it from all the aspects -- domestic growth, which is not adequate because (1) your acreage is not increasing (2) the fertility of land is not increasing and, therefore, the output per hectare is also not adequate. And, therefore, with all these constraints, we are looking at various ways -- short-term, medium-term and long-term. That is the reason why I had gone to Tripura to see how best we can help farmers in Tripura. Smt. Jharna Dasji spoke about her concern. And, on that one point, I readily agree that in Tripura also -- for general needs of industry, it is alright -- for tapped rubber, which comes from Tripura, we should have locally established units which can process, purify and then ready them for industry. That is something which we will, certainly, consider. It is a very valuable point, because even the rubber-growing farmers and those who newly want to join asked that as a pertinent question by saying, 'Alright. We grow rubber. But, where do we send it? Is there a processing unit in Tripura?' So, that is a very valid point you have made, Madam. The Ministry will, certainly, consider its importance.

A point has been raised why re-plantation efforts in the last few years have not succeeded. It is something Shri Jairamji raised and I agree. But, on that, we are very keen to go through this process in a formal, methodical and scientific way and underline the fact of bringing in newer acreages and also convincing farmer. I understand the concerns expressed by many hon. Members and they have also suggested to increase the subsidy.

Hon. Members requested --Kashyapji also mentioned -- to increase the subsidy from ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 35,000. If subsidy is increased for farmer, it might be a greater incentive for them to come in, convert their land and go into rubber production. It is a valid point. But, we are also trying to see how, small growers, even within Kerala, whose output is not coming up or improving, can be addressed and if we can do something about that, we are willing to that.

Sir, I come to insurance. I would go one-by-one and take each one of the points made by the hon. Members. The main issue is about the Insurance-linked Income Support Scheme that we have spoken about in the press release. I must admit that the actual real time data is not adequately available. Suppose, if we were to go to see APL or BPL farmers for whom some kind of immediate assistance could be given, we don't have the data. It is because the rubber growers are not required mandatorily to register themselves with the Rubber Board. They register it; they tell us about them being one of the rubber growers. But, not everybody does it. So, even for Insurance-linked Income Support Scheme that we want to work out on, we are constrained because we do not have adequate information.

Hon. Member, Shri Rajeev's concern was, 'Oh! You moved from your Ministry to the Finance Ministry. The Ministry of Finance Ministry is sitting over it. Then, an Expert Committee has come in. And, all this is consuming time.' It is consuming time because the actual data is not available for which we have started our efforts. Even the Insurance-linked Income Support Scheme under which we want to give support immediately to the rubber growers, we will be doing it, probably, on a pilot basis to start with once our concerns are addressed by the Expert Committee and also by the Finance Ministry.

So, Sir, without taking much time of the House, I wish to assure each one of the hon. Member that I addressed most of the points. Sir, one particular point raised is about the Cess not being returned. It was raised by Smt. Vijila Sathyananth. I just want to assure her that Cess is, normally, not returned back because it goes through the Consolidated Fund of India as Plan grant and most of the Rubber Board's activities are funded through it. So, it has an indirect way of going back to the farmer and it is not as if Cess is collected to be paid back to the farmer directly.

Sir, hon. Kanimozhi has raised a point on the MSP. She says that agriculture crops and plantation crops are, generally, used for export and are, therefore, covered under the price stabilization. However, there are different rates due to cost of production and

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

returns apply differently in different regions. I just want to assure the hon. Member on that.

Without taking much time of the House, I hope that I have addressed each one of the concerns of the hon. Members. We shall continuously remain in touch with the hon. Members. If they have any specific issues, we will, certainly, be in the process of addressing them. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam Minister, the cess you are collecting is much more than you are spending for the Rubber Board activities. It is certainly more than what you are spending. Why don't you spend a part of it for some market intervention or for increasing the price of rubber in the market?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I take your point and that is one of the points on which the insurance-linked income loss meeting exercise is stated in the Statement. That is also one of them. The moment that scheme is finalized, I don't want to state anything here much before the final decision is taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Then, appoint a Chairman for the Rubber Board. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, since you raised that,...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are not satisfied. We don't want a speech or sharing of information. The prices are falling. We want a time-bound implementation of the... *(Interruptions)*.. Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, we are hearing this for several months. We want a time-bound implementation of the increase of import duty to 25 per cent. We want an assurance on this, when it will be implemented. We want a 50 per cent increase in subsidy. This is our demand. We want a time-bound implementation, an assurance from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We are walking out..*(Interruptions)*..

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu rubber farmers also should be taken care by our hon. Minister. She referred to only Kerala. 19,500 acres is the rubber farming in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu. She is referring to only Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; she is Minister for the Government of India. When she says 'farmers', it applies to all States—Tamil Nadu, including Tripura. Don't worry.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you.

**SUBMISSION REG. HOLDING DISCUSSION ON WOMEN
AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I raise a very important point. I am on a point of order. Some of us are very happy today to welcome; we had been waiting all along since August. Satish Misraji moved a Motion for discussion on women and child development. The discussion was held in August last year. A reply was to be given in August.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Three Sessions have passed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Three Sessions have passed. Sir, the hon. Minister is here. Can we have a reply on a day? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, it is the right of the House to get a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please sit down. You have made your point.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The child must also get a development share of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, it is the right of the House to get a reply after the discussion is over. I hope, the Government would come back with the reply as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the Minister is here, let her tell us the date. Something may be decided now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is here. Would you respond? They want a reply.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I had been ready during that Session itself. I am happy to do it anytime you want. In fact, last week I asked them to put it for today. I am happy to do whenever you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should see to it that it is included in the List of Business. That is over.

Now, I am taking up the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SUBMISSION REG. REFERRING THE BILL TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE FOR ALLOTMENT OF TIME**

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

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So far as my knowledge goes, this proposed Bill has not been referred to the Business Advisory Committee as yet by the Chairman although a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is fixed today at 4.00 o'clock. Therefore, if every time the Business Advisory Committee is to be bypassed, and in this fashion, if the Government intends to place Bills to amend, how do we take it? Sir, not only one Act but three major Acts are being amended—Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act. Therefore, three important Acts are going to be amended if this hon. House passes this Bill. Sir, my earnest request to you is that, although I have raised a point of order, since the Business Advisory Committee meeting is fixed for today at 4.00 p.m., let the matter go to the Business Advisory Committee for allotment of time. Without allotment of time, if informally some time has been allotted, that is unfortunate. Being a Member of the Rules Committee, I have serious objections to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also a Member of that Committee. I agree. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy has raised a relevant point. It is not an impertinent point. It is a pertinent point that any Bill or any item or Business should come to the House, after Business Advisory Committee has allotted time. That is the normal practice. That should be done. And I am sure, the Government will take care of that. But, however, the House is supreme, therefore, the House has always the right and the House can take up a discussion on the Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. There is precedence. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. ... *(Interruptions)*... I know that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Kindly see rule 37.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know rule 37.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Kindly have a look at rule 37. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House can allot time ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: May I quote rule 37? The heading is, 'Variation in the Allocation of Time Order.' If time is allotted ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'No variation in the allocation of time except by ...'. That is the point.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, rule 37.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what we are reading.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, no variation in the allocation of time order shall be made...*(Interruptions)*... But, no time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, no time has been allotted. How can there be any variation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Royji, I have heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, will you take the seat? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, even if you don't take that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you ascertained whether the House is ready to override the BAC? Have you ascertained?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): I want to add a point. Earlier, we have a tradition that the BAC decision came to the House as a resolution. That has been changed. Now, BAC decision has been announced in the House. Yesterday, I raised this issue in the House. Then, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister came ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said, decision not taken. Then how can it be announced?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete. Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Venkaiahji yesterday has given an assurance to this House. Yesterday, I raised the same issue on the Motor Vehicles *(Amendment)* Act. Then the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You are creating the atmosphere ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Venkaiahji has given an assurance to this House, yesterday -- you please go through the records -- that this will not happen again. The Government has noted the concerns of the Members. This is the assurance given to the House yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go through the records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, there is an increasing tendency in the ruling party to bring in the Business at the last minute, even without discussion in the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is wrong if half-an-hour goes? Sir, let it go at 4 o'clock.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I want a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving a ruling, but I am not being allowed. Everybody is speaking, then how can I give a ruling? I want to give a ruling but allow me for that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let the House decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. You made your point. Now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sukhendu Royji, please sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: A new history is going to be made. There is no existence of BAC then. No need for the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, please sit down.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it could be a wise decision to put it before the BAC meeting at 4 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You have to put a check on this. Sometimes there is the Supplementary Business, then there is another Business. They bring some other Business at the last minute without informing the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members,

I am not saying that the point raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy is irrelevant. I am not saying that. But what I am saying is this. Yes, I also asked the Government to ensure that items are listed in the List of Business, after time has been allotted by the BAC. I also asked that. But, nothing prevents the House which is supreme to take it up.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let the House decide it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: “Except the Chairman”. It is there in the rule quoted by you. Rule 37 itself says, ‘except by Chairman’. The Chairman can change it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no; it is different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a relevant point. It was raised even yesterday also. The Government always brings the Business before the Business Advisory Committee, and the Business Advisory Committee, in its collective wisdom, discuss and decide about the quantum of time to be allotted to each of the Bills or issues. That is the normal practice.

Sir, as I have submitted before the House yesterday, we had an informal meeting, as per the indication that was given the day before yesterday in this House, in the chamber of the Leader of the House, wherein the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders were present. In that, we had discussed certain aspects and came to the conclusion that the Mines and Minerals and Coal Bills will go to the Select Committee, with a particular mandate, and, then the other two Bills, *i.e.*, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill and the Insurance Bill will be taken up by the House, and then it will be completed. That was the consensus, the unanimous view.

Subsequently, today morning, Sir, the leaders met in the Chamber of the hon. Chairman, and it was also decided that we will have two hours’ discussion for this, and, then, go ahead.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is two hours.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Technically, what Sukhenduji is saying or what Rajeeveji has raised is relevant. I am not denying the fact. There is no question of undermining the importance of the Business Advisory Committee. But, at the same time,

Shri M. Venkaiah Maidu

Sir, you also know, even as per the rule quoted by Sukhenduji and also Rules 23, 27 and all these say that at the end of the day, the House, in its collective wisdom, if it comes to the conclusion, no harm can be done. But that should not become a practice. I do agree. As the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, I will see to it in future that these things are brought before the BAC. This is one.

Secondly, Sir, I may politely submit to the House that sometimes suddenly we raise issues. Those issues go for one hour, two hours also. There are occasions. It is done without the BAC or without even the consent of the House, generally, because the mood of the House is like that. So, please allow this discussion to go on. When the BAC meets, we will bring all other items before the BAC, and the BAC will allot time for other things.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, on what has been stated by the hon. Minister, I would like to add one point. Now, it is 3.40 p.m; twenty minutes left for the BAC meeting. Let the BAC decide as to how much time is allocated for it. Thereafter, the Bill may be taken up today itself. No problem. But the BAC should not be undermined. *...(Interruptions)...* The BAC should not be undermined.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the BAC can meet and decide on the quantum of time. But, meanwhile, nothing is going to happen, if you take up the discussion. Let us not just take excuse of technicalities. *...(Interruptions)...* Rule 37 gives power to us.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, heaven will not be falling if we wait for twenty minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to say one thing more. There was a morning meeting, in which most of the leaders were present, I was also present.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you always stick to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even though that is not the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, or, even though that decision have a legal or statutory binding, but there was a consensus and understanding that two hours will be allotted. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there was no consensus on allotment of two hours. We insisted on four hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is no *...(Interruptions)...*, you can decide it in

the BAC. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... You decide that in the BAC, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... But, why should we waste twenty minutes? I think, we can start. ...(Interruptions)... We can start. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I give a practical suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... We have some time till the BAC Meeting is convened. The Minister for Women and Child Welfare is sitting here. She is ready to respond to the discussion. She can be asked to give the reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman on the ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Deputy Chairman is also normally present there. Do we go by voting? We go by broad understanding. ...(Interruptions)... And, the broad understanding was...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was an understanding in the presence of the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If somebody has got any problem, we can think about it later on. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is watching us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not put me in an embarrassing situation. ...(Interruptions)... That was an understanding in the presence of the Chairman. I was also there. ...(Interruptions)... We can start the discussion. Sukhendu Royji, ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem if we start now? You can decide at 4.00 p.m. You may decide 2 hours or 4 hours, as much you like. Even if you decide 8 hours, I have no problem. But, let us start.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have no objection to what the hon. Minister has suggested. My only submission is that it will set a bad precedence. ...(Interruptions)... It will be recorded. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to give a ruling that it should not be treated as a precedence. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So, you give a ruling to this effect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have given a ruling that this cannot be quoted as a precedence. ...(Interruptions)... Now let us start. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I raised this issue in the morning. And, you had said that I could raise the same at the time of...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I will allow you that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, first, let me take up the subject. Unless I take up the subject, how can I allow you? And, I have already given a ruling that this will not be treated as a precedence. Hence, now, I am taking up the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

First is the Statutory Motion, to be moved by Shri D. Raja.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.: DISAPPROVING THE INSURANCE LAWS
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2014 (NO. 8 OF 2014) AND THE INSURANCE
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015***

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move the Statutory Resolution. If you allow me, I would like to say a few things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak for two-three minutes, you can speak. Otherwise, you can move now and speak later on.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

“That this House disapproves the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No.8 of 2014) promulgated by the President of India on 26th December, 2014.”

I am opposed to the Ordinance promulgated by the Government. In fact, the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, was promulgated on 26th December, 2014, just one day after the adjournment of the Winter Session.

In fact, the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was already there before this august House. And, this was referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee gave a report. The Government should have waited for the House to dispose of the entire thing. But the Government brought an Ordinance. This is not a democratic way of doing things. The Parliament is a vibrant one. It should not have been undermined. The Government should not have brought forward an Ordinance by bypassing the Parliament. There is an issue. And, we, the Left parties, have been consistent on this issue. The issue is not a new one. It is an old issue and coming up every now and then. Since the private insurance companies were inefficient, the Government of the day, at that point of time, had to nationalize all the life insurance companies in 1956. And, all the general

*Discussed together

insurance companies were nationalized in 1972. Today, we have a strong Life Insurance Corporation; we have strong four general insurance companies. We can say that they are doing extremely well. Their contribution to the national economy is commendable or unparalleled. The roles and contribution of the LIC and the GIC are in no way inferior to any other sector in this country. In 1999, during....(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, is he speaking on the Ordinance or on the Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on the Ordinance. He is opposing the Ordinance.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is speaking on the Ordinance, but he is going into the depth of the subject.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): No. Ordinance is as same as the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Dr. Maitreya. He is opposing the Ordinance. ...(*Interruptions*)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But, Sir, he is not giving the reasons for opposing the Ordinance. He is going into the LIC and other subject matters. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, be brief. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude in two, three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will be brief, but you should tell them. ...(*Interruptions*)... They should know what this Ordinance's...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him have his say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him have his say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: One should understand what the contents of the Ordinance are and what the contents of the Bill are. What is the big difference between an Ordinance and the contents of the Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you speak. You address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*).. Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am saying. When I speak, I think, I speak sense. ...(*Interruptions*)... After having read, I am speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, in 1999, during Mr. Vajpayee's rule, the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) Act was brought, opening up the insurance sector...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know how to run it...*(Interruptions)*.. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you were the Chairman of the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He was; not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes. He was; that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Chandan Mitra, why do you waste the time? ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why do you join in wasting the time? ...*(Interruptions)*.. He is doing as per rules; you understand that. Since he is the Mover of the Resolution, he has a right to speak. That is why I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you waste time, Dr. Chandan Mitra? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, he is wasting the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is no waste. What you are doing is the wastage of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you trouble me?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, shall I continue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it was during Mr. Vajpayee's regime that the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) Act was brought for opening up the insurance sector to private and foreign capital. Thus, we have some private life insurance, general insurance companies in which 26 per cent FDI was allowed. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. Please be brief. *(Time-bell rings)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, the demand is to increase that cap to 49 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am opposed to this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: In fact, the foreign companies which are looking for a market in India are all failed companies in their respective countries, whether it is the USA or the European Union countries. ..(*Interruptions*).. They are all bankrupt and they are failed companies. Sir, in fact, on an earlier occasion, I told this House, there was a debate in the American Senate about the failed... (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: ..promises of insurance companies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is enough.

SHRI D. RAJA: And these companies are looking for a market in India. (*Time-bell rings*) Why should India amend its legislation in order to allow 49 per cent FDI which will be detrimental to our economy? It will be detrimental to our insurance sector. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: In fact, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister, he openly admitted that because we have strong public sector banks, public sector insurance companies,.....(*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is enough.

SHRI D. RAJA:India could withstand the financial meltdown at that point of time. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, why...(*Interruptions*)... the NDA Government should go for such a disastrous move, (*Time-bell rings*) retrograde move? That is why, I am opposed and I move the Statutory Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Jayant Sinha to move the motion for consideration of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just move it....(*Interruptions*)...

RULING BY THE CHAIR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938 and the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and to amend the... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, what about my Motion?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.” *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second, one second. There are other Members. Shri M. P. Achuthan. Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am moving the Statutory Resolution because this is to disapprove the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. One Motion is enough.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am moving this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is already moved. Shri Derek O’ Brien, it is already moved. Your name is also there. That is all.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I know it is moved. I will not speak now. I will speak when the Bill comes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I will allow you. Now, Shri Subbarami Reddy. This Resolution is in the names of all these Members. Now, the Minister can move the Motion.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move....*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have an objection to moving the Motion. *...(Interruptions)...* My objection is, this is The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Actually, the hon. Chairman made a ruling two days back that we have no power to decide the functions of the other House. We totally agree with that. But I think we have the power to decide the functions of this House as per the rules and as per the precedents. Sir, we have a Bill, the Bill as proposed by the Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you opposing the introduction on this Motion?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No; I am making a point of order. This is not introduction, Sir. This is consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, Sir, the thing is, we have a Bill as proposed by the Select Committee. There is no power to the Government to withdraw a Bill which is proposed by the Select Committee. Then, we have the Bill, the same Bill, and now we are considering the other Bill, the same Bill. There is only one difference. '2014' is in that Bill which has been proposed by the Select Committee and this Bill is Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by the Lok Sabha. Our hon. Chairman always mentioned that whenever we read the Constitution, except the money matters, the Council of States came before the other House. Then, which Bill will prevail? Which Bill is supreme? Our Bill is here, that is, the Select Committee Bill. That is a property of the House. It is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has no power to withdraw a Bill which has been submitted by the Select Committee. The Government has the power to withdraw a Bill which is introduced by the Ministry. Sir, it is specifically stated in the rules regarding withdrawal. Then, my question is: Which Bill are we going to take up? If we are going to take up this Bill, then what is the fate of the Select Committee Report? That is the Select Committee Report. There is a difference between a Standing Committee and a Select Committee. Select Committee Report is submitted to the House along with the Bill itself. The Standing Committee is entirely different. It is specifically stated in the rules. Then, which Bill are we going to take up? If we are ready to dilute the powers of the Council of States, then it is okay. I have no objection to that. I think people will come and go, Governments will come and go. The fathers of the Constitution formulated our Constitution with due conscience. How these two Houses would function is clearly drafted. Now, I request the Chair to protect the dignity of the Council of States. I request this to the Chair. The people will come and go, Governments will come and go. You should consider the Bill which is the property of this House first and take up a discussion on that. We can pass that Bill, the Bill proposed by the Select Committee. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rajeeve is saying that there is a Bill here which has been recommended by the Select Committee. That is one point. Second, there is another Bill, according to you, which has been passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to this House. As per the Constitutional provision, we have to consider that Bill also. Now, your problem is, which is to be considered. You say that the Select

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Committee Bill is to be considered. This is your point. In that case, I see your point. It is a genuine doubt. But one of your points, which you raised while speaking, I have to answer first. A bill transmitted or presented to this House from the Select Committee, the House can consider that Bill in any of the ways allowed in the rules. It is because any Bill, once it has come to the House, is a bill for consideration. What can we do with the Bill for consideration? Either you can reject, or pass or the Government can withdraw it, if the House agrees, with the consent of the Members. So, that Bill sent by the Select Committee to this House is the property of this House and we can decide on that Bill, what we want. If we want to allow that Bill to be withdrawn, we can allow that. If we want to reject that Bill, we can reject that. If we want to pass that Bill, we can pass that. Nothing binds us because we are supreme. There is nothing that binds us because we are supreme.

Now, his other point is that the two Bills are substantially identical, that is, the Bill that has been sent to the Select Committee and the Bill that has been transmitted from the other House are substantially identical. After going through the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure relating to condition and procedure to be followed from stage of introduction to passing of a Bill in the Rajya Sabha, I have come to the conclusion that although it may be unusual and unprecedented that two substantially identical Bills are here – one is our property; the other is transmitted from the other House; that is certainly unusual and unprecedented – yet there is no constitutional provision or rule which prohibits the listing of a Bill passed by the Lok Sabha in the Rajya Sabha even if it is substantially identical to a Bill, which is already pending in the Rajya Sabha as long as it meets the requirement as set out in the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. The Insurance Laws Amendment Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, has accordingly been listed in the agenda of today. The House may exercise the procedural option open to it....*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, फाइनल रूलिंग से पहले मैं एक चीज़ जानना चाहता हूँ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt me while giving the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : फाइनल रूलिंग से पहले मैं एक चीज़ जानना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा कि यह हाउस, फाइनेंस बिल के अलावा सुप्रीम है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me complete. I have not completed, Nareshji. Therefore, the procedural option left to this House can be exercised. I have already said, the House, if you want, can allow that Bill to be withdrawn. If the House wants, it can reject and defeat the Bill. If the House wants, it can pass it. You are supreme. You can take the decision. That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसमें मुझे एक चीज़ क्लीयर करानी है। चूंकि कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन में बहुत क्लीयर नहीं दिया हुआ है, आपने खुद अपनी रूलिंग में कहा, अगर लोक सभा में पास हुआ बिल, जो राज्य सभा में आया, वह गवर्नमेंट ने विदड्रॉ नहीं किया और हम जो बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी से लाए, उस बिल को इस हाउस...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said, all options are available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ। अगर हमने सेलेक्ट कमेटी से पास किया हुआ बिल, जो अमेंडेड बिल है, उसको पास कर दिया तो फिर कंट्री में एक्ट कौन सा लागू होगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : क्या हमारे बिल को लोक सभा चेंज कर सकती है, मैं बस इतना जानना चाहता हूँ? क्या लोक सभा हमारे अमेंडेड बिल पर बहस कर सकती है और उसको पास कर सकती है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have already given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... The ruling is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The ruling is clear. Perhaps, you did not listen to it. The ruling is clear. There is nothing in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure that prevents listing of this Bill transmitted from the Lok Sabha in the List of Business. So, that is already included in the List of Business. There is nothing in the Rule that prevents it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैंने लिस्टिंग की बात नहीं की। मेरा कहना है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने अगर किसी लोक सभा के बिल को अमेंड किया और उस अमेंडमेंट के साथ बिल इस हाउस ने पास कर दिया तो क्या लोक सभा हमारे उस बिल पर कंसिडर कर सकती है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That I cannot say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : देश में लॉ कौन सा बनेगा? वह हाउस...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot comment on that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : काँस्टीट्यूशन में किसको राइट है?... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, one second. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot comment on the Lok Sabha proceedings or procedure. I am only saying that the Bill before us in the List of Business is 2015 Bill transmitted by Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह संवैधानिक crisis पैदा हो गया है। आपकी रूलिंग ने एक यह संवैधानिक crisis पैदा कर दिया है क्योंकि यह crisis इस वजह से हुआ है कि वह हाउस कहता है कि हम जनता के चुने हुए हैं, हम सुप्रीम हैं, यह हाउस कहता है कि ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on the Ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on the Ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, संविधान में पहले राज्य सभा का गठन किया गया है, फिर लोक सभा का किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on the Ruling.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप इसे संविधान में देख लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, besides this Ruling... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह तो संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, kindly look... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I am only saying that there will be no discussion on the Ruling. But I can call you. The point is, I have clearly said this. Neither in the Constitution nor in the Rule Book is there any provision which prevents the 2015 Bill, presented in the List of Business, from consideration. That is all what I am saying. You can consider that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, अभी आगे भी आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am not on the Ruling given by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't discuss the Ruling.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No, Sir. I am not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly consider another aspect also. I think another Ruling may be required for that. Kindly see Rule 93. Before that, it is mentioned "Procedure after presentation of Report of Select/Joint Committee." It says that after the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the Council, or a Joint Committee of the Houses, on a Bill, the member in charge may move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the Council, or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration. Now I want to know whether the Bill as reported by the Select Committee which is being asked that it may be taken into consideration would be taken up. Or the Ruling that you have given that the other Bill will be taken up... *(Interruptions)*... Or this will be omitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will be the effect of this Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... What will be the effect of the Select Committee Report and the Rule given here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. Before me, in the List of Business, there is only one Bill. That is the Bill of 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is not approved by the BAC. This is one point. Another point that I want to add is this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, दो बिल हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before me, there is only one Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, along with Rule 93 you please read Rule 118. Second paragraph of Rule 118 specifically states the importance of the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, let me complete this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on the Ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me hear the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is only one Bill before me and that is the Bill of 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, there are two Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both are the properties of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, that is not approved by the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, only one Bill is listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, that is not approved by the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the Government in its wisdom brought the Bill and it was referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee in its wisdom made some recommendations. It could not be pursued further. Subsequently, the Government thought it wise, in view of the exigency, to bring an Ordinance. Once an Ordinance is issued, it becomes a law till it is disapproved or expired. The Ordinance was taken to the Lok Sabha. The Government has that right. The Lok Sabha in its collective wisdom has approved conversion of the Ordinance into a law. As per the procedure and the Constitution, the Government has brought that Bill before the Rajya Sabha. It is listed in today's business in the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. It was approved by the Lok Sabha. The Chair has earlier given a clear Ruling that nothing bars the Government from bringing the Bill, which is approved by the other House, in this House. Accordingly, it is listed in the Business List. I do not know what we are discussing otherwise.

Sir, everybody knows what were the circumstances when we could not proceed further earlier. I don't want to criticise anybody because that is not going to serve any purpose. My point is very simple. The Government brings a Bill or a private Member brings a Bill. Nobody else does it. The Government brought a Bill. The Bill is listed. A Statutory Resolution was moved asking for disapproval of the Ordinance. Now the Minister has to move the Bill for consideration. The House has to discuss it on merits and then move forward. I am afraid that we are unnecessarily just going around. ...*(Interruptions)*... After your ruling, there is no scope for any debate at all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मुझे बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात कहनी है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more discussion on the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, सर, एक मिनट, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would clarify Nareshji's point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, for the sake of clarification on what Nareshji has said, I can assure the House that once this Bill is approved, the Government is willing to withdraw the other Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... My ruling is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I was a Member of the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leaders are here. Why do you interrupt? ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want, they will speak. Your leaders are here. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने खुद यह स्वीकार किया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर यहां सेलेक्ट कमेटी का बिल पास हो जाएगा, तो लोक सभा का जो बिल है, हम उसे वापस भेज देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी आपने खुद यह कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, इस हाउस में दो बिल हैं, एक बिल लोक सभा का है और एक यह है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस हाउस की दो प्रॉपर्टीज हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, in the List of Business, there is one Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप थोड़ा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अभी थोड़ा बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, आप झगड़ा मत कीजिए। Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked him to sit down, now you are getting up. You are Vice-Chairman. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to speak when I am standing here? You should know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I am standing here and asking everybody to sit down, then, you should not stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I want to again make it very clear. Before me in the List of Business, there is only one Bill, that is, 2015 Bill. That is a Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to this House as per Constitutional provision. And I am bound to start discussion on that. That is my ruling. Other things are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I am starting the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन उसको बीएसी ने एप्रूव नहीं किया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको बीएसी ने एप्रूव नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is for the first time in the history. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are creating a bad precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a bad precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the dignity of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My ruling stands. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I am adjourning the House for ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

The House re-assembled at eighteen minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for another thirty minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at forty-eight minutes past four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL(Kerala): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. Earlier, at 3.00 p.m., we wanted to clarify as to whether the Select Committee meeting would meet at the same time or later. Then the hon. Minister said that he would inform the Chairman and the meeting could be kept at 6 o' clock. But both the Committees have already met. I am a Member of the Select Committee. Believing the words of the Minister, I and many others did not attend.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): I too could not attend the meeting.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): By the time the message was sent, they had met. But I can assure the Member that the business would start from the next meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire thing can be discussed again if needed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen. The Minister had communicated it. But by the time the communication reached, they had started. But the Minister is giving an assurance in this House that the whole thing will be discussed again. That assurance is enough.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: When will be the next meeting?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chairman of the Committee will consult and inform you. The Government cannot decide that. I can only advise them. I have already advised them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Balagopalji, don't get agitated. Hon. Members, I believe the Supplementary List of Business has been circulated. Now we will take the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008. Shri Jayant Sinha.

GOVERNMENT BILL**THE INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.: DISAPPROVING THE INSURANCE LAWS
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2014 (NO. 8 OF 2014)**

AND

THE INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015-- Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, already the Statutory Resolution was moved and the mover has spoken also. Now hon. Minister will move the motion for the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938 and the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and to amend the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.”

The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on 4th March, 2015 seeks to replace the Insurance Law (Amendment) Ordinance of 2014. The Bill proposes amendment in the Insurance Act, 1938, the General Insurance Business Nationalisation Act 1972 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Act, 1999. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these Bills have been under consideration in this House and the other august House for a very long time. They represent the hard work and the commitment of many distinguished Members of both Houses, many

distinguished public servants and it is, in fact, a matter of great significance that we are here now assembled today to consider this Bill for passing. As one generation changes and another generation appears, the wheels of democracy move on and it is because of the wheels of democracy moving that we are poised here today to consider this Bill. The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015 is passed by the Lok Sabha. It is aimed at removing archaic and redundant provisions in the legislations incorporating certain provisions to provide the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India with the flexibility to discharge its functions more effectively and efficiently, and enabling greater foreign investment in the sector through an enhanced explicit composite cap of 49 per cent with suitable safeguards by way of mandating Indian ownership and control. The Bill provides for the following: To enhance the cap for foreign equity investment in an Indian insurance company from 26 per cent to 49 per cent with a safeguard of Indian ownership and control, to insert a definition of 'health insurance business' inclusive of travel and personal accident cover, to empower IRDAI to regulate amalgamation and transfer of insurance business, to make provisions for absolute and conditional assignment of life insurance policies, to insert a provision so as to provide that the insurer shall be responsible for all acts and omissions of his agents, including violation of code of conduct and be liable for a penalty which may extend to ₹ one crore, to make a provision for prohibition of insurance business through multi-level marketing, to make a provision relating to appointment of surveyors or loss assessors and make them subject to a code of conduct, to enable mandatory underwriting of third party motor vehicle insurance by insurance companies, to incorporate provisions to enable insurance companies to raise capital through new and innovative instruments, to enhance the provision relating to penalty and punishment for contravention of certain provisions of the Act and to make provisions for an appeal to the Securities Appellate Tribunal against orders issued by IRDA. I will say that the original Bill which was initiated in the Rajya Sabha in 2008 was considered by the Standing Committee. Eighty-eight amendments were brought forward. Additional amendments were then brought forward by the Government of-the-day at that time. Then it was introduced by us in this august House in August, 2014. It was then referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee brought forward several other recommendations, all of which have been included in this Bill which is now pending before this august House. This Bill envisions incorporation of enhancements in the insurance laws in keeping with the evolving insurance sector scenario and regulatory practices. The proposed amendments will enable the regulator to create an operational framework for greater innovation, competition and transparency to meet the insurance needs of citizens in a more complete and subscriber-friendly manner. The amendments

are expected to enable the sector to achieve its full growth potential to increase insurance penetration from its level of about 3.8 per cent in this country to six per cent and higher and to contribute towards the overall growth of the economy and job creation.

I would urge all the distinguished hon. Members to support the Bill. Thank you.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Motion and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are before the House and are open for discussion.

Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. But, remember, the time allotted is two hours. Every party should adhere to its allotted time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have moved the Statutory Resolution. So, we need an extra time...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have to discuss both the Motion and the Bill. So, we need more time...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we have decided for two hours...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Gowda, you speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): जो लोग सलेक्ट कमेटी में थे, उनको भी एक्स्ट्रा टाइम दिया जाए। जब Statutory Resolution वालों को दिया जाएगा तो सलेक्ट कमेटी वालों को भी दिया जाए।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, any discussion on insurance in the Indian context must begin by paying attention to the issue of why Indians like gold. Every Indian likes to have gold earrings, gold nose stud, gold Mangalsutra, etc. This is not just because people like jewellery. It is because gold serves as a form of insurance. It serves as a store of value that can be encashed in times of difficulty. And that really is the purpose of insurance. But the problem with using gold as a mechanism of insurance is that we get emotionally attached to it; nobody wants to sell any of these items that they have inherited or has been bequeathed by their parents. It is imperative that we come up with financial instruments that allow people to have risk-spreading mechanisms that are just like any other financial instrument in the larger market place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair.*

Sir, one of the greatest achievements of the UPA Government in the last ten years was bringing 14 crore people out of poverty. That is the crowning achievement of the

UPA *Sarkars* from 2004 to 2014. Sir, it has been achieved through multiple ways. But, at the same time, as we are bringing people out of poverty, because of India's healthcare expenditure patterns, we are also seeing that people can fall back into poverty and that is a matter of tremendous concern to each and every one of us.

Sir, in India, 70-80 per cent of any healthcare expenditure is borne by people themselves, because the public systems that we have established over the years have not been able to address the larger challenges of people falling ill. When this happens or if some family faces an illness which is severe, they lose their land, they lose their house, they lose their property and their children are sent to work as maids resulting in dropping out from school. The kind of devastation that one illness can have on people needs to be seen to be believed. We have to address that. And, I am proud to say that the UPA Government, through our own efforts, started the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, Kisan Bima Yojna and, through numerous such initiatives, tried to address this problem of insurance. We tried to provide insurance to those who fall ill so that they will have some resource to fall back upon. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has been praised by the World Bank and the UNDP for its extraordinary success. It has significantly reduced the out of pocket expenditure on health of the Below the Poverty Line families.

Sir, I am happy to see that the NDA Government is continuing with the spirit of these insurance programmes that the UPA had initiated. From the latest Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley, we understood that he is going forward and is trying to establish a social security net and, as a part of the social security framework, we have the Jan Suraksha Yojna which is, really, a continuation of the kinds of programmes that we set up to ensure that the poorest of the poor have access to health insurance.

Sir, if this Jan Suraksha Yojna has to be something concrete—not one more of NDA's U turns that we have seen so many of and have made us dizzy — it has to be followed and matched with a competitive insurance market and a vibrant insurance market that can also step in and provide the kind of coverage that deductions in tax proposals are meant to compensate for. Sir, if you look at the health insurance in the country, we had some element of health insurance amongst those who were employed in the organized sector. But this is only a small fraction of the entire population. As a result, more than 90 per cent of the population is without significant health insurance. Sir, this is something that we have to go beyond and this Bill is a move in that direction. It is trying to ensure that a large number of people have access to health insurance cover. That is what will be triggered by the competition, by the inflow of capital that this Bill enables.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, when we think about India in purchase-power parity terms, it is the third largest economy in the world. We are very proud of that achievement, which is an achievement that has been built on the contributions of the UPA Government and our previous Congress and other Governments since Independence. That is the kind of financial status that we have achieved on the global map. But even in this third largest economy, we have large numbers of people who are not included in the domain of various kinds of financial instruments. Towards financial inclusion, we have reached out and given bank accounts, we have given employment guarantee and numerous other initiatives which are being planned and executed under the current Government as well. But financial inclusion is not just credit. It is also knowledge to plan one's finances, knowledge to invest, and, most importantly, for the poorest of the poor and for everybody, it is the ability to have access to insurance instruments that will enable people to diversify risks and smoothen out and mitigate the fortunes and misfortunes of life. For this kind of a global economy, we find that India is ranked 40th in terms of insurance penetration and 79th in terms of insurance density. We have to improve. And that is what this Bill is aiming to do, to ensure that enough capital flows into the economy which will ensure that numerous life insurance and general insurance companies have the capital that will enable them to be profitable, that will enable them to reach out to underserved populations and to ensure that the insurance net extends to every single Indian, rich or poor, man or woman, anywhere in the country.

Sir, there are some concerns though. One is that this money, that is coming in through the extension from 26 per cent to 49 per cent for foreign capital, actually goes towards the insurance company's growth, rather than becomes just a windfall profit for whoever the promoter was until now. I am sure that the Minister will ensure that the latter will not occur.

Sir, I would also hope that the Minister can assure us that when framing the rules under this law, ownership and control aspects of this insurance sector will be made congruent with the Companies Act and associated laws which are relevant to insurance company ownership as well.

Sir, I want to move on to the issue of reinsurance. The UPA Government had appointed me a Director of the General Insurance Corporation of India, India's reinsurance company. Sir, I have some knowledge of how well that Corporation has done over the time. But, reinsurance is not just really in a national scope. It is international in scope. We have to ensure that our reinsurance companies can play in global markets, foreign reinsurance

companies can similarly enter and insure our own insurers. So, for this to happen, it is important that the General Insurance Corporation also gets fresh equity and that it can use its equity not just to reach out internationally but also to reinsure companies that are working in underserved India, in rural markets, etc. It is possible that if we bring in these kinds of changes, if reinsurance companies, including GIC, get fresh capital infusion, that India can become a significant reinsurance hub as well. India already has an opportunity to be an international insurance hub given the vast market that is underserved in our own country. But as we increase our insurance coverage, it is extraordinarily important that Indian ownership is maintained, essentially, that 49 per cent capital, thereto. The fact that numerous types of investments come in under the guise of portfolio or institutional or FDI, all of these are to be paid detailed attention and that we do not cross that 49 per cent limit. I think that is going to be addressed. It has to be addressed and should be enshrined in this law, as well.

Sir, insurance depends on diversification of risks and by making India open to more resources, more companies, by opening our markets to other companies to diversify our risk, their risk here and our companies to play in their markets, we will actually be strengthening the global financial system in the context of insurance. There is much more that we want from these whole moves. If you look at farmer suicides, why do they take place? They take place because farmers have gone to moneylenders and borrowed at exorbitant, usurious rates. They are under pressure to pay back, and under social pressure. Why do they go to the moneylenders? Because the formal banking system is not addressing their needs in a timely and appropriate manner. They have fallen to the clutches of moneylenders. Unable to bear the shame and pressure of having to repay what may be a small paltry amount to all of us, they go out there and take the extreme step. It is extraordinarily important for us to ensure that agricultural insurance markets emerge and are developed, which is possible if this kind of financial infusion comes in, if the expertise that these companies have, in terms of financial insurance markets, for agricultural and rural produce. If those are introduced, then we will be able to make a huge difference to the lives of our rural brethren.

Sir, there is another reason why this is an extraordinarily important move. As one world, we are worried about climate change. We are worried whether climate change will result in all kinds of severe storms, natural calamities, and numerous risks that have not been factored in, in our own calculations going forward. India, with all its diversity, in terms of topography, geology, local climate zones, we are still the most vulnerable among the countries to global climate change and its impacts. It is, therefore, vital for us

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

to have insurance mechanisms that will cover the kinds of potential changes that would occur from global climate change. The NDA Government has talked about setting up of an adaptability fund. This is partly as a result of the unseasonal rainfall and the damaged crops; that we have discussed in this House and even in Lok Sabha. Sir, for this, insurance can play a huge role and that is why it is important to ensure that this Insurance Bill goes through and more funds come in to strengthen the sector.

Similarly, we all know that insurance is sold by agents and it can be a generator of employment. There are a large number of people who can be trained, who can be educated to go out and penetrate rural markets, underserved markets and ensure that insurance is bought as part of a package of various financial instruments. That is where the Minister can pay some attention, can work with the Minister for Skill Development and ensure that numerous other people, especially, those from Dalit and Adivasi communities, women, other backward classes, people who have the capacity to connect with rural India and underserved population, are given special training, so that they can be absorbed into this sector and can play a vital role in the spread of insurance.

Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Finance spoke very nicely at the beginning of his speech about generational change. He was possibly trying to refer to previous generations, who were not supportive to this particular Bill. Think about the tragedy. In 2008, this Bill could have been passed. Millions of Indians could have been brought under the insurance net. But we did not succeed in doing that. We were delayed and delayed. Those on the other side, when, they were on this side, found all kinds of reasons to come in the way of financial inclusion of insurance, protection and risk diversification of the poorest of the Indians. Is this something that we should be proud of? I am glad that they have come to their senses. Unlike them, we are not going to take U-turns. We are going to ensure that we are going to support this Bill. It was our idea, and we are very happy that they are also taking this idea forward, and they are extending financial inclusion, insurance to the poorest of the poor, creating social security. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Sir, exactly. So, I don't want to go back into all that. Let me move forward.

Sir, through you, I do want to mention one more thing. The Minister of State for Finance and I are old friends. We entered graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania at the same time, 30 years ago. So, Sir, through you, I want to mention that he should convey to his leaders that passing this Ordinance, when we had finished the Select Committee process, and were going to discuss it and pass the Bill in this Session, was not an appropriate thing to do. It may have been used as a signal to global markets and

to capitalists and everywhere else, but what was the signal that it sent to us, the Members of this House? It was not a signal that respected us, or gave us the due that we should have been given. I hope he will convey to his party and his leaders that this is not the way to go about building a consensus behind moves behind which there is a significant consensus already in Parliament and in the larger economy.

Sir, with these words, I want to commend the Minister for withdrawing the Bill, and ensuring that due constitutional process is followed, and that this Bill, once it goes through, will ensure that insurance will be available to every single Indian, the poorest of the poor, in a manner that will be part of a portfolio of financial inclusion instruments, that will make sure that no Indian will ever have to go below the poverty line once again in our lifetimes. Thank you.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, needless to point out that I rise to support the new Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015. The preceding speaker, Mr. Rajeev Gowda has rightly pointed out that the Bill has gone through a lot. It was first moved in 2008 by the previous Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. It went to the Standing Committee, which had reservations on some of the major provisions, and did not accept what was proposed in the Bill. And, now, we have come a full circle. The 2008 Bill has been polished and streamlined, and is here, through a Select Committee of this House...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You were the Chairman of that Select Committee.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes, Sir. Thank you for reminding me. You were also our esteemed Member of that Select Committee.

Actually, the next point I wanted to make was to thank the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and all Members here for the trust and faith they reposed in the Select Committee of 15 Members, of which, many of you are present here. But, in many sittings, which spanned Delhi and Mumbai, we met almost every stakeholder concerned, and we worked – Mr. Vice-Chairman would agree – fairly hard. We may not have been able to meet each and everyone, but we did gather from a cross section of the people...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Silence, please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: ...A cross section of opinion of insurance companies, foreign insurance companies doing business in India, foreign insurance companies waiting

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

to come to India, trade unions of various insurance companies, banks, and other financial institutions, individual experts. So, in another words, Sir, I would like the Members to know that this Report of the Select Committee painstakingly prepared by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, under our guidance, is a very composite and comprehensive document. It incorporates the whole plethora of views. Some of them are conflicting views. In the Select Committee too we had differences of opinion from ideological or procedural view. And, that also enriched the Report of the Select Committee because even those Members, who submitted the notes of dissent, had enriched the discussion by making very, very important and valuable points which have brought out the diversities. At the same time, we have tried to narrow down all those diverse opinions into a composite whole and present a Report, which I am very happy to note that the Government has accepted in full. And, the Bill, which is before you, represents all the work that we have done in the Select Committee. I am grateful and thankful to the Government for appreciating our Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Silence, please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: There is not much to be said on this. I am very happy that Mr. Gowda has already outlined all the major things and all the benefits that this Bill proposes to bring.

You see, this is a big debate as to why we need to raise the FDI cap at all. It is true that the penetration of the insurance sector, as a result of the 26 per cent FDI that was allowed, has increased. The people have really been benefited. These were issues that were, obviously, raised. We have tried our best, in the Select Committee Report, to address it. And, these things stand as a document of Parliament, before us. Let me tell you why it is felt that this Bill, if it becomes law, will have a significant...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, I mean when, not if, it becomes law. Both these Members were the Members of our Select Committee. So, you can understand the enthusiasm to see that the Bill is quickly passed.

Sir, as I was saying, what are the benefits? I am not going to go into each and every point. But, on this issue of health care, this country has a serious problem. India, as it is, is an under-insured country. But, more seriously, nothing scares us than the under-insurance in the health sector. The facts are startling. The IRDA has done a lot of research on this. I quote their findings, "About 4 per cent of India's GDP, or, about rupees three lakh crores, in a year, is spent on healthcare. Out of this, the health insurance is just about ₹ 20,000 crores". This means that the remaining amount of rupees

two lakh eighty thousand crores accounts for personal expenses of this country. You see the discrepancy. In a country, as poor as India, you have an amount of rupees two lakh eighty thousand crores being spent by individual citizens to look after themselves and their families because there is no healthcare cover. The NDA Government, under the stewardship of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is trying to rectify the situation with accident insurance schemes and other low-cost insurance schemes, which have just been introduced. But it will take a long time. And, there is a limit how much the Government alone can cover, or, should cover. But unless the healthcare sector is adequately funded, I don't think that it will be possible to fill this crucial gap. So, what is the advantage of increasing the FDI from 26 per cent to 49 per cent? You know, when the FDI was first allowed, the premium, in terms of the size of the industry, was very low at ₹ 19,513 crores, in 1999-2000, when the sector was opened up. It was ₹ 19,513 crores in 1999-2000 when the sector was opened up. However, the industry has grown from that time. In the last 14 years, with the infusion of capital, the foreign capital now stands at ₹ 3,64,420 crores of premium, which is being collected now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: From where?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: From the people. The sector has grown.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It didn't come from abroad.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: No, no. It has come from both, because new companies are there and new products are also there. Let me outline before you all that. I am outlining all that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बाहर से कहां से आएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Yes. Please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I would request the Members not to disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please do not disturb.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Everything is there in the Report.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay, okay. Please proceed.

डा. चंदन मित्रा : बाहर से नहीं आता तो देश के अंदर से भी नहीं आ रहा है। यह भी देख लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please be silent.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL(Punjab): Sir, this is not fair. He needs your protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): No running commentaries, please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: No; I am sure, Sir, that they will get their chance to object.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You proceed please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: So, I think it is not fair to disturb.

Sir, according to the IRDA projections, now, there is a serious need to increase insurance penetration in this country. The IRDA hopes that with a GDP growth rate of a modest seven per cent — not exaggerating, it is very achievable— the insurance penetration can increase to 6 per cent from the present 3.17 per cent. It is very low, as I told you. The general insurance penetration can increase from 0.78 per cent today to 1.21 per cent in the next five years. Now, Sir, what is the capital required to enable this expansion? To enable this expansion, the life insurance industry over the next five years needs ₹ 44,500 crores. And, the FDI inflows during that period would translate to ₹ 21,805 crores, at 49 per cent. Without this, ₹ 21,805 crores coming in as FDI, we cannot achieve the target of Rs.44,500 crores, which is required by the insurance sector over the next five years. That is why, Sir, the need for increasing the FDI limit arises, because without increasing the FDI limit, this would not flow into the country. Sir, there are many other points, because the issue all along was: Has this 26 per cent given to us enough? Has enough FDI come? If it has not come, why increase the limit? Sir, the fact is that 26 per cent was the beginning. Without that, nothing would have happened. The UPA Government must be complimented for opening the gates so that this FDI started coming in. Now, having come in, I think it is devolved upon all of us, Sir, all parties concerned, to now make a clear assessment of what has been the quantum, what the requirement is and take a composite policy, and this Bill reflects that composite policy requirement.

Sir, I mentioned to you about healthcare, which is a very serious issue. Another point that has often been made is that the Indian insurance industry is perfectly healthy and stable. An Organisation like the Life Insurance Corporation has given full

support and we all have faith and trust in the LIC. So, what is the need? Why do we need more and more insurance companies to come in? Sir, let me tell you, I think I was quite struck that during the Select Committee deliberations, the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation not only stated that he welcomed the increase in the FDI cap but he also pointed out in a written note that when FDI first came in, that compelled the LIC to think of newer and newer policies and methods to garner more premiums to retain their market dominance. Sir, competition often helps older companies and established organisations to remodel themselves. Without the challenge, without infusion of new blood, companies tend to stagnate. We have seen this, particularly in the public sector to a great extent, happening again and again. So, not everybody—I cannot speak on behalf of all other Members of the Select Committee—but certainly, I must tell you, I was very happy when the LIC authorities said that “we have no problem about FDI; in fact, we welcome the increased FDI which will actually help all of us provide better services to the people of this country.”

Sir, the problem of penetration ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Silence please.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: There is a genuine problem of penetration because the rural parts of this country are hardly covered. What is required to cover ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): एलआईसी का चेयरमैन किसका आदमी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Let him complete please.

डा. चंदन मित्रा : इस तरह के आक्षेप नहीं लगाने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Chandan Mitraji, try to conclude.

डा. चंदन मित्रा: सर, अभी तो टाइम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): There are fifteen minutes for you. There is one more speaker from your party. Actually, we have to complete it within two hours.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I was talking about rural cover. Now, what is required in rural cover? Sir, in a large part of India, there is no insurance company office. Opening up offices, employing agents and others to propagate insurance is a costly affair. That is

why, despite all the resources at its command, even LIC has not been able to cover the whole of this country. And we are all agreed that rural India and the farmers of India need far more protection than farmers in many other countries of the world. Mr. Rajeev Gowda just mentioned the point that the vagaries of the climate on which our farmers depend (*Time-bell rings*) have been all the more reason why they require this cover.

Sir, the general insurance sector in India was totally under developed. General insurance means other than life and health. In this area particularly, there is a need to open up the re-insurance sector. Sir, the re-insurance sector in India is almost at its infancy. This Bill actually provides for the opening-up of the re-insurance sector and allows Lloyds, the re-insurance platform of the world, to open its offices in India and to develop the re-insurance market so that bigger companies can share the risk of general insurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, there are many more points. I am sure, Members would have followed this very closely because it has been before us for nearly seven years and this whole debate has been going on. I will conclude, since the Vice-Chairman is insisting that I should conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Because the Government is insisting to conclude the discussion within two hours. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: As I told you, we have gone through this a lot, and I would urge the Members really to go through the Select Committee Report. Many of your doubts and questions — if you still have any; I don't think there should be any — will be clear. I will conclude with just one point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Very often, it has been said why India is opening up in the insurance sector so much. I want to tell you why we need to. I will just read out a few figures related to the percentage of FDI allowed in insurance sector in other countries. Japan, 100 per cent; South Korea, 100 per cent; Hong Kong, 100 per cent; Vietnam, 100 per cent; the United Kingdom, 100 per cent; the USA, 100 per cent; Australia, 100 per cent ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mitraji, there is one more speaker from your Party.

डा. चंदन मित्रा : Sir, I am just concluding. One minute. सर, मैं अपने देश के लिए बोल रहा हूँ, अभी तो हम सिर्फ 49% पर ही पहुंचे हैं। उसको लेकर लोगों ने इतने सालों तक इतना बवाल

किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mitraji, please try to conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. He is making some points. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. चंदन मित्रा : भाई, जब आपको बोलना होगा, तब आप बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आपको पसन्द नहीं है, तो अपनी बारी में आप जितना मर्जी बोल लीजिएगा, वोट करिएगा, लेकिन अभी तो मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या तरीका हो गया है कि हम दूसरे की बात को सुनेंगे ही नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बोल रहा था, मॉरिशस तक 100% पर है, Indonesia, 80 per cent; Malaysia, 51 per cent. Members will be pleased to know that even China is 50 per cent. So, it is across the board that foreign direct investment in the insurance sector has been welcomed because it is only through that resources are coming, not only in the insurance market but in the other sectors as well. It is because insurance is a long-term gestation investment. In fact, insurance companies are able to invest in long-term infrastructure, infrastructure bonds and other development and funds required for the development of this country. So, Sir, with this I can say that I am very proud now that the report has been produced by the Committee, which I had the honour of chairing and other Members were there and in broad agreement we have done that. I request the House to unanimously pass this Bill that has been brought by the Minister of State for Finance. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. Yesterday, the hon. Minister, Arun Jaitleyji, had categorically quoted and stated that people who belong to the Select Committee, particularly, the Chairperson of the Select Committee, cannot talk on the Bill. Is it not that what was said yesterday? ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): That is the motion on Select Committee. That part is over. Renukaji, that is on motion on Select Committee. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is discussion on the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Every Member has a right.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : वह कमेटी इस सब्जेक्ट को लेकर नहीं है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. But it was categorically stated that Members on the Select Committee and the Chairperson cannot speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Madam, actually Members to be proposed to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chandan Mitraji, please.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Chairman is competent authority, he will tell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: She is very unhappy that ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Actually, that is Members to be proposed to the Select Committee. But the Chair correctly stated that there is no specific rule. That is why the motion is not infructuous. The Chair gave a ruling at that time. Now, this Bill is open to the House. Every Member has a right to speak on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH(Odisha): Not every Member is allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): There is a system. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is open. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Ram Gopal Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The tradition and decorum of this House has been that the Chairperson of any particular Committee, will not speak on that particular subject in the House. That has been the practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Ram Gopal Yadavji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं अभी माननीय चंदन मित्रा जी को सुन रहा था। उनकी बात सुनकर ऐसा लग रहा था, जैसे एफडीआई की कैप 26% से बढ़कर 49% हो जाने से बहुत ज्यादा पेनिट्रेशन हो जाएगा और बड़े पैमाने पर रूरल और अर्बन इलाकों में लोग इंश्योरेंस से कवर हो जाएंगे। सही स्थिति क्या है? जो Standing Committee on Finance थी, उसने स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा था कि इसको बढ़ाया न जाए। उस कमेटी ने जो कहा, उस सबको रिजेक्ट करते हुए, यह बिल उसको बढ़ाने के लिए ही लाया गया है। स्थिति यह है, 2007 में जो एफडीआई था, वह इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर में 3,314 करोड़ रुपये था और पेनिट्रेशन 4.6% था।

2012 में एफडीआई 7,648 करोड़ हो गया और पेनेट्रेशन घट कर 4 परसेंट हो गया। उसके बाद 2013 में यह घट कर 3.9 परसेंट हो गया। आपके सामने सारे लोगों ने विटनेस दी। I was a Member of that Committee.

डा. चंदन मित्रा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You had made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had made your point.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसलिए, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह परसेप्शन गलत है कि एफडीआई अगर बढ़ जायेगा, तो बड़े पैमाने पर इस तरह की बात हो जायेगी। ये जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ हैं या बाहर की कम्पनीज़ हैं, ये कैपिटल को गेन करने के लिए ही तो यह सब कर रही हैं, लेकिन आम लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए, उनको कवर करने के लिए ज्यादा काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हमारी एलआईसी की स्थिति है। The real fact is that LIC continues to dominate the market both in terms of premium income and number of policies. It has a market share of over 75 per cent in premium income and 84 per cent in the number of policies during this period. The total premium income of LIC stood at ₹ 2,36,798 crore registering a growth of nearly 14 per cent. It settled 99.68 per cent of maturity claims and 99.3 per cent of death claims. This claim settlement record remains unmatched in the world. सारी दुनिया को पता है और मैं इन बातों को कह रहा हूँ। मैं आपके विधेयक के पारित होने में कोई बाधा नहीं बनूँगा, लेकिन जो कम्पनीज़ यहाँ आयेंगी, वे बिल्कुल बैंकरप्ट कम्पनीज़ हैं। वे यहाँ से आपके प्रीमियम को ले जायेंगी, चली जायेंगी और आप उनका कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकते। यह स्थिति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मैं ज्यादा आंकड़ों पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सेक्टर में जो भी आप करें, उसमें रूरल सेक्टर के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था कीजिए। फसल बीमा के लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी कैसे उसका इंतजाम करेंगे, यह जरूर बतायें। अगर पैसा आयेगा, आप समझ रहे हैं कि आ रहा है, तो अभी कम प्रीमियम पर किसान अपनी फसल का बीमा करा सके, इसका इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जब फसल का बीमा कराते हैं, तो प्रीमियम ज्यादा है। वे कहते हैं कि रिस्क बहुत है, तो प्रीमियम ज्यादा होगा। इसको कम कर रूरल सेक्टर की जनता को कैसे लाभ हो, क्योंकि अभी तो केवल शहर में ही बीमा करते रहते हैं, गाँव की तरफ बढ़ते ही नहीं। फसल बीमा का कोई इंतजाम नहीं करते। दूसरी बात यह है कि रूरल इलाके में जो गरीब आदमी है, जो प्रीमियम दे नहीं सकता है, उसको नॉमिनल प्रीमियम पर बीमा में कवर प्रदान करें। इसका इंतजाम करने की भी कोशिश कीजिए। यह आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है।

एलआईसी और जीआईसी की जो चार कम्पनीज़ हैं, इनकी जो भी कंडीशंस बीमा करने की हैं, वे कंडीशंस अभी बाहर की जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ हैं और जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ आयेंगी, उन पर भी लागू होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारी जो कम्पनीज़ हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनीज़ हैं, उनके लिए अलग शर्तें हों और दूसरी जो कम्पनीज़ आ रही हैं, उनकी शर्तें अलग हों। एलआईसी हमारे बहुत काम आ रही है। कल ही प्रभु साहब ने यहाँ कहा था कि हमने रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स के निर्माण के लिए डेढ़

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

लाख करोड़ रुपये लेने के लिए एलआईसी से एक समझौता किया है। ये जो बाहर की कंपनियां हैं, क्या ये देश के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए कोई इस तरह की मदद कर सकती हैं? ये नहीं कर सकती हैं। संकट में एलआईसी एक जगह नहीं, बल्कि जाने कितने पब्लिक पर्पज के लिए, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए मदद करती है और आप इन कंपनियों को लाकर एलआईसी को मारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह कंपनी लाखों लोगों को रोजी देने वाली कंपनी है। इसमें जो लाखों एजेंट्स काम करते हैं, वे प्रमोट होकर अगले पदों पर चले जाते हैं और फिर ब्रांच मैनेजर हो जाते हैं। इससे उनका लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड भी बहुत अच्छा हो जाता है। ये सब भी धीरे-धीरे कम हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में इसका विरोध किया गया था कि ऐसा मत कीजिए, आप एलआईसी को मजबूत कीजिए। अगर आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं — सब पश्चिम की तरफ देख रहे हैं, तो देखिए, फिर हम लोग कर भी क्या सकते हैं, आप सत्ता में हैं।

महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि किसी कंपनी को जिस स्टेट से जितना पैसा आए, उसी के अनुपात में उस स्टेट के डेवलपमेंटल वर्क्स में, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में उसका प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। पता चला कि पैसा गांवों से आया और उसको दिल्ली की चकाचौंध में लगा दिया, यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

आपकी जो संस्था, Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) है, इसका चेयरमैन वित्त मंत्री को बना दिया गया था। उसकी एक भी मीटिंग कभी नहीं हुई। इसको या तो effective बनाइए या इसको reconstitute कीजिए और इसमें कुछ इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे इस तरह की मॉनिटरिंग होती रहे कि ये जो कंपनियां हैं, वे जनसाधारण के हित के लिए ज्यादा काम करें, न कि खुद के लाभ के लिए।

महोदय, लोगों के मन में आशंकाएं हैं, उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। लोगों के मन में यह आशंका है कि कई कंपनियां ऐसी हैं, जो दुनिया भर के दूसरे देशों में ही नहीं, बल्कि अपने देश में ही अपने लोगों के प्रीमियम का पैसा मार गईं। अगर वे यहां आकर कुछ करेंगे, तो क्या इसके लिए इसमें कुछ इस तरह की नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था की गई है, ऐसा कोई mechanism बनाया गया है, जिससे यहां के लोगों के प्रीमियम का पैसा और जो maturity of policy आए, वह उनको मिल जाए, उसमें कोई घपला न हो? अभी एलआईसी का इतना अच्छा सिस्टम है कि अगर आपका कोई बीमा है, जब आपको उस बीमा का आखिरी प्रीमियम देना है, उससे पहले आपको सूचना आएगी कि फलां तारीख को आप आखिरी प्रीमियम दीजिए और जैसे ही आप आखिरी प्रीमियम देंगे, उसके कुछ दिनों के अंदर आपके अकाउंट में चेक चला जाएगा। इतना बढ़िया सिस्टम है कि आपको कहीं किसी के पास नहीं जाना है। लास्ट प्रीमियम का जैसे ही पेमेंट होता है, आपका पूरा पैसा बोनस के साथ आपके अकाउंट में पहुंच जाता है। अगर यह सिस्टम होगा, तो लोगों को इससे लाभ होगा। लेकिन, चंदन मित्रा साहब कमेटी में हमारे चेयरमैन थे, उनको ऐसा लग रहा है कि इन कंपनियों के आने से — बिल तो पास हो ही रहा है और मैं चाहता हूँ, मेरी इच्छा है कि आप जो चाहते हैं, वैसा हो। वैसा हो, तो ठीक है, देश के हित में होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। लेकिन, मुझे इसमें संदेह है, इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह फसल बीमा के लिए, गरीब लोगों का nominal premium पर बीमा करने के लिए इसमें व्यवस्था जरूर करे और रूरल सेक्टर में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इसका लाभ पहुंच

सके, वे बीमा से कवर हो सकें, यह इंतजाम होना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, ...(व्यवधान)... रवि शंकर जी, आप किसको सलाम कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आज आप बड़े प्रसन्न हैं, इतने प्रसन्न हैं कि बहुत दिनों के बाद मैंने देखा कि आप कांग्रेस की तरफ भाग रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): वायालार रवि जी हमारे मित्र हैं, मैं उनसे हमेशा मिलने जाता हूँ। जब मैं वहाँ था और वे यहाँ थे, तो वे हमसे मिलने जाया करते थे। ये मेरे संबंध हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: प्रसाद जी का संकट मुझे समझ में आता है, वे आदत से मजबूर यहाँ आ जाते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): ठीक है। शरद जी, अब आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: हमारी तो आज की नहीं, बहुत पुरानी यारी है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, अभी राम गोपाल जी जो कह रहे थे, उसमें मैं एक ही बात जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में बाजार से बचा नहीं जा सकता। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ। अभी मित्रा साहब कह रहे थे कि चीन में 50 परसेंट इश्योरेंस है, मगर उन्होंने चीन की और चीजों को भी देखा होता तो अच्छा होता। यानी, चीन में इश्योरेंस इसलिए है कि बाजार के सामने उनकी स्थिति मुकम्मल ताकत के साथ है। बाजार से उन्होंने हाथ मिलाया है तो बाजार खुद त्राहि-त्राहि में है। दुनिया के बाजार में हमारा भी बहुत विस्तार था। पाँचवीं और छठी शताब्दी में चीन और हमारे बीच ही बहुत विस्तार था, लेकिन उनकी हालत और जिन देशों की हालत के बारे में आपने कहा है, उनकी हर तरह की इकोनॉमी, चाहे आपकी, चीन की अथवा जिन मुल्कों के आपने नाम गिनाए, उनकी per capita income में तुलना नहीं हो सकती। यह तुलना गैर-वाजिब है।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): शरद जी, 1942 में हमारी हालत बेहतर थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: अब यह देखो। डा. त्रिपाठी, हम तो इनको डीपीटी कहते थे, लेकिन ये आजकल डॉक्टर हो गए हैं। पता नहीं इन्होंने कहाँ से डिग्री ली है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: लेकिन शरद जी, त्रिपाठी जी विद्वान आदमी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: क्या बात है, इसलिए तो हमने कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): प्लीज़।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं एक बात कहूँ कि एलआईसी या हमारे यहाँ की जो संस्थाएँ हैं, आप जितनी संस्थाओं को बाहर से बुला रहे हैं, तो दुनिया में इन्होंने ऐसा क्या किया है, जहाँ से आपको लगता है कि ये आपके यहाँ आएँगे? 26 परसेंट पर तो कुछ नहीं आए, अगर आए हों तो बताइए, अब आप इसको 49 फीसदी कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... जब वे 26 पर नहीं आए तो क्या 49 पर आ जाएँगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यह कहना है कि आप जो कर रहे हैं और जिन मुल्कों की दुनिया, उनकी दिशा और उनकी सारी चीज़ों के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं, तो वर्ल्ड बैंक के जो चेयरमैन थे, उनकी किताब में आपके पास भेज दूँगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी जो पॉलिसीज़ हैं, उनके चलते यह दुनिया तबाह और बरबाद होगी, इसके सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं है, इस रास्ते से दुनिया नहीं बनती है।

जो एलआईसी है, आपने उसके चेयरमैन की बात की, अब वह आपके सामने गड़बड़ बात कैसे बोलेंगे? हमने तो पाँच मिनिस्ट्रीज़ चलाई हैं। हमें मालूम है कि इस देश में क्या हाल है। इसमें तो यह ताकत ही नहीं है कि ऊपर की तरफ कुछ बोल दे। इसमें तो एक ही चीज़ है कि नीचे काटो और ऊपर चाटो। यानी, अगर कोई जबड़ा मिल जाए तो उसके लिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। केवल आपके पास ही नहीं, मेरे पास भी एलआईसी के सारे लोग आते हैं। अभी राम गोपाल जी ने ठीक बात कही कि अगर आप दोनों की तुलना करेंगे—अभी आपने एक बात रेलवे के बारे में बताई कि रेलवे को 1 लाख 6000 करोड़ की मदद एलआईसी कर रही है। और कहीं से तो आप खोज नहीं पाए। यह आपका पब्लिक सेक्टर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, डेढ़ लाख करोड़ सही। लेकिन आपको कौन देगा? यह जो बाहर वालों के लिए आप इश्योरेंस के दरवाजे खोल रहे हैं, इस देश को आपने हवा महल बना दिया। हवा महल का मतलब है कि कोई मिनिस्ट्री नहीं जिसमें कोई चीज़ छिपती नहीं है, न डिफेंस में। अभी हैं नहीं आपके पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री वाले, सबसे ज्यादा मालदार तो लोग पेट्रोल से ही बने हैं और इनकी भी उनसे बड़ी भारी यारी थी। वह यारी सरकार बदलने से टूटती नहीं है। तो मेरा आपसे कहना है कि अपनी जमीन को जो देखता है वह चीन बनता है और जो अपने पैर मजबूत करता है वह बाजार से ठीक से हाथ मिला सकता है। लेकिन आप तो खेत, मिनरल्स, अब ये मिनरल्स की नीलामी कर रहे हैं जिससे ये अपनी बड़ी भारी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं। लाखों में नहीं करोड़ों साल में ये मिनरल्स बने हैं। यह देश की खेती के बाद सबसे बड़ी पूंजी है। यह जिसके हाथ में 50 साल के लिए चला जाएगा, वह उसको खंगाल लेगा और अगर बच भी गया तो चाहे कोई सरकार आ जाए, मुझे तो विश्वास है कि हम लोगों का भी हो जाएगा तो हम अकेले खड़े हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है, मैं पक्के तौर पर कहता हूँ कि कोई आएगा नहीं, आएगा तो भोपाल का एंडरसन, उसे कैसे निकाला गया? अभी एक फिल्म बनी, उसके अच्छे-बुरे पर मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। यहां तो सफेद चमड़ी वालों को देखकर आदमी दंग रह जाता है। मेट्रिमॉनियल देखो तो उसमें लिखा होता है कि गोरी लड़की चाहिए। आपका भगवान तो सांवला है, वह रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी जैसा है। आपका राम भी सांवला है, कृष्ण भी श्याम वर्ण का है और आप गोरा देखकर कैसे बेहोश होते हो। अभी एडविन आई थी तिहाड़ जेल में फिल्म बनाने, वह तो जहां घुसी होगी ऐसा बाग-बाग हुआ, वैसे उसके सामने पूरा देश भी सरेंडर है। वैसे हरेक आदमी यहां, अगर उसका मेट्रिमॉनियल देखो तो गोरी-गोरी ढूंढ़ रहा है। भाई, तुम्हारा भगवान भी सांवला था, तो क्या सांवला आदमी बुरा होता है?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : लेकिन एक सांवले संत ने गोरों को हराया, उसका नाम महात्मा गांधी था।

श्री शरद यादव : आपने बात सही कही और यह भी जान लीजिए कि महात्मा गांधी...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : शरद जी, आपकी पार्टी के एक और मेंबर बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : अरे छोड़ो, हम क्या पार्टी वाले आदमी हैं? इस हाउस और उस हाउस में 30 फीसदी लोगों को हमारे हाथ से टिकट दिए हुए हैं। तो हमको पार्टी में क्यों बांध रहे हो, हम तो आपकी पार्टी की भी बड़ी मदद कर देते हैं।

मैं कह रहा था कि जो बात अभी रवि शंकर जी ने कही, उस पर मुझे एक बात याद आ गई। डा० लोहिया ने लिखा है कि एक आदमी जमुना के किनारे पैदा हुआ, खेला और सारे अन्याय को समाप्त करके अंत में द्वारका में चला गया। उनका वहीं इंतकाल हुआ, वहीं उनको जलाया गया तथा अंतिम संस्कार भी वहीं हुआ। द्वारका का जो भूगोल है वह इसकी कैसे वापसी करता है कि द्वारका में महात्मा गांधी पैदा हुए और जमुना के किनारे उनको जलाया गया। तो मैं मानता हूं कि यह दोनों बड़े आदमी सांवले थे। इसलिए सांवले आदमी होने चाहिए, वैसे पूरे देश में सांवले आदमी ज्यादा हैं। *
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : शरद जी, बिल पर बोलो।

श्री शरद यादव : आप क्या सोच रहे हैं, मैं तो खूबसूरती की तारीफ कर रहा हूं इसलिए केस थोड़ी चला दोगे।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): We don't want women to be discussed here. You rather discuss..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Sharadji, please confine to the Bill.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We don't understand.

श्री शरद यादव: क्या विषय गंभीर ही होना चाहिए? हम यहां दिन भर से बैठे हैं। माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी बोल लिए और राजीव गौड़ा जी तो इस के काफी हक में बोले। इस में एक तो आपने एफडीआई को 49 परसेंट कर दिया और वे यदि आ भी गए तो एंडरसन होंगे। आप यह जान लीजिए कि वे यहां कमाने आ रहे हैं, वे यहां आपकी सेवा करने नहीं आ रहे हैं। आप यह भी जान लीजिए कि आपके पास यहां सिर्फ आईटी और ऑटोमोबाइल के सिवाय क्या है? आप नोएडा से लेकर गुड़गांव तक चले जाएं, आपको कोई दूसरा मिलता है? पहले आपके यहां से गिरमिटिया गए थे तो विदेश में उन्होंने देश बना दिया। यहां तो आईटी गिरमितियों के लिए बिल्डिंग्स सब जगह खड़ी हैं। आपके जो लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, वे दिन भर और रात भर बैठे रहते हैं।

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

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

महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि सरकार इस बिल को लायी है, लेकिन हमें बाहर की दुनिया से किसी तरह की मजबूती होती नहीं दिखती है। आप ऐसी कोशिश कीजिए कि यहां जो लोअर मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास है, वे सिर्फ उसी को पकड़कर न चलें। आप रूल्स में कुछ ऐसी बात बनाइए कि वे रूरल इलाके में भी जाएं। वे गांव की तरफ भी इनवैस्ट करें। आप ये सब रूल्स में शामिल कीजिए, तो बात ठीक होगी।

महोदय, यशवन्त सिन्हा जी हमारे दोस्त थे और हम से चर्चा कर के वे जो बिल लाए थे, इस बारे में हमने काफी चर्चा की थी।

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव : अब देखिए कि दुनिया कैसी बदली है कि उनका बेटा आज इस बिल को लाया है, जिस बिल का वह विरोध कर रहे थे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि दुनिया इतनी तेजी से बदलेगी कि समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि यह सत्य है या असत्य है?

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Sir, Sharadji, just said one thing. I just want to say one thing, not much. I am not participating in the debate. इन्होंने सांवला, सांवला इतना कह दिया, संस्कृत के सब से बड़े कवि कालिदास ने मेघदूत में स्त्री की सुंदरता का वर्णन करते हुए कहा है कि,

"तन्वी श्यामा शिखर ...प्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभी।"

Slim and a little less than wheatish complexion. I am translating Kalidas. So this is what is described in our great literature. That is what I wanted to say.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the increase of FDI from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. It is not a coincidence that the Prime Minister is on an Island somewhere in the Indian Ocean or the Finance Minister is on a plane, as we speak, to London or the Home Minister is about to try some vegetarian Sushi in Japan. So, who are we left with? We are left with the Foreign Minister on the Indian soil. This gives us a very good sense of the priorities of this new Government and where this Government is headed. So, it doesn't surprise me one bit that they believe that FDI is the magical *jhadi bhuti* which will cure India of all its problems and cure India of all its ills. I have already heard what the Samajwadi Party said and what the JD (U) said. Sir, I urge upon the Bahujan Samaj Party and the DMK, as the Trinamool, not to be part of this new alliance between this side and that side. I want to give them five solid reasons as to where both sides went wrong. But, before I give you the five solid reasons, let me respond to

2-3 things which the speaker from the BJP said. He said that 100 per cent FDI is allowed in the US. It is correct. But, what he did not tell you how many States have taken 100 per cent FDI. Sir, 37 States in the USA have never taken FDI in insurance. It is the State law. And, only 13 States have taken. Secondly, he told you quite correctly that when the LIC Chairman came and had coffee with us at the Select Committee, he endorsed the FDI. What he did not tell you what happened on 9th March all across the country is that the LIC employees were protesting, doing dharna and are going on strike.

Now, let me come to my five points — one-by-one. There is no emotion; it is only rationale.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is emotionally rationale.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: No, no; not politically. Trinamool always makes a constructive criticism. That is why Mines and Minerals Bill is going through the Select Committee.

Sir, Ram Gopalji made a point on the insurance penetration. I don't want to dwell on it. From 2000 to 2015, there has been an increase of 3.9 per cent penetration. What has happened in the last five years? The penetration has, in fact, dropped by 1 per cent! Now, their target is 3 per cent in the next five years. Don't say we did not warn you. This will never happen.

The next one is: In the last ten years, how much has the LIC given you in terms of dividend. Sir, ₹ 7,800 crores is what you have got from the FDI. It is in ten years! What has the LIC given you? It has given you about ₹ 1,200 crores to ₹ 1,400 crores every year. If you add it up, FDI in insurance gave you ₹ 7,800 crores, but the LIC given you in the form of dividend ₹ 14,000 crores in the last ten years. This is over a ten-year period.

Now, let me come to the dangerous part of investment in infrastructure. This is my second point. Sir, 65 per cent of funds is invested in ULIPS. This is the private insurers who have come to India and 65 per cent of their funds are in ULIPS. Sir, LIC has only 8 per cent. Now, what does it mean? It means, these funds are at high risk. That is why we are telling you not to touch this, because it is dangerous.

And, Sir, the last point of investment in infrastructure is this. The average annual premium for private insurers — it is an interesting figure— is ₹ 60,000. And, what is the average annual premium for the LIC? Sir, it is ₹ 9,000. You can draw your own

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

inferences as to who is going to the top-end of the market and who is, actually, doing the dirty work at the bottom-end of the market.

My third of the five points is this. Let us come to claims and settlement performance. These are not my figures; these are the IRDA's figures. The best you can have is a six sigma — 99.999 per cent. Look at the LIC. Sir, LIC's settlement is 99.86 per cent and the private sector's settlement rate is 79 per cent. These are the IRDA figures; not my figures. This is the same Chairman of the LIC who came, had coffee and said, 'sell.'

Now, I come to lapse ratio. Sir, it is 5 per cent in LIC and, in private sector, it is 47 per cent! I am not getting technical. Ram Gopalji already mentioned about claims and, if you do this, you will be sending LIC to the ICU.

Sir, portfolio investment has been included. This is hot money. Both the Congress and the BJP have included themselves in this. This is dangerous. You all know what happened with portfolio investments. You all know what happened during the global recession. What would have happened to this money if it was caught up in the global recession? If it was caught up in the global recession, I don't need to remind you that AIG was bailed out for almost for US \$ 200 billion. So, this is a very, very dangerous trend.

Sir, the Congress speaker who got up and said, 'I went to UPenn.' This gentleman also went to UPenn. It is good. We are happy and proud of such Indians. Then we have Harvard and McKenzie. These are all very good institutions. I only went to St. Xavier's in Kolkata. So, I wanted to quote a great American Nobel Laureate, *Joseph Stiglitz*, because even *Joseph Stiglitz* cautioned against FDI in insurance. He avoided foreign capital and advised to leverage domestic savings. Now *chhodo*. If *Joseph Stiglitz* said this, he said this. But I will conclude; I am not taking extra time. I want to make my last point. I will conclude with an Indian quote: "The public sector general insurers had expressed confidence in raising the capital as required by IRDA." Please listen to this. "The double digit growth of the Indian insurance sector could be maintained during the global financial crisis of 2008." The Indian sector was absolutely safe because 74 per cent of the paid-up equity capital was held in Indian promoters and only 26 per cent in foreign promoters. It was a disaster in 2008. Thankfully because we are 26 per cent, we got saved. I have not finished my quote. "The Committee would, therefore, consider it prudent to seriously pursue the alternate route of tapping the Indian market for raising the capital required for sustenance and growth of the sector." Now, who said this? This was said by Yashwant Sinha. At least, he should try and convince you, because this was said by Yashwant Sinha! When will the Trinamool warn you? We warned the previous

Government. What did we warn them on? We warned them on land acquisition. We were the only party who called for a division and said, 'Don't do that.' But our friends from the Congress and the BJP said, "No, you guys are 11-12 in Rajya Sabha." Then, we called for a division because we wanted to warn you. Now what do I say? This is Yashwant Sinha. All I have to say at the end is:

"पापा कहते हैं कि बड़ा नाम करेगा,
बेटा हमारा ऐसा काम करेगा।"

Thank you.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 12th of March, 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

BUSINESS	Time Allowed
1. General discussion on the Budget (General) for 2015-16.	
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(i) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2015-16;	Ten hours
(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15; and	(To be discussed together)
(iii) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2012-13.	
3. Consideration and passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, after it is reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.	One hour
4. Consideration and passing of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, after it is reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.	Two hours

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

2. The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 7.00 p.m. and beyond for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I had requested for giving time to raise a Short Duration Discussion, on Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Unfortunately, that is not finding time in the List of Business. Sir, it is a very important aspect. We are suffering. The State of Andhra Pradesh as also the State of Telangana have some issues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can approach hon. Chairman.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Hon. Chairman and you had agreed that you would give time. If you don't protect us, if you don't go by your own assurance, where can I go?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that you can approach Mr. Chairman. Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONRE RE: DISAPPROVING THE INSURANCE
LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2014 (NO. 8 OF 2014)**

and

THE INSURANCE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015—Contd.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): It is a golden opportunity to stand before this Council. The discussion is on The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which is amending insurance, general insurance business, and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act. This is a very important piece of legislation as it is dealing with insurance. Because of the paucity of time, I may be permitted to refer to one or two provisions, which are important, according to me. The health insurance business means the effecting of contracts which provide for sickness benefits or medical, surgical or hospital expense benefits, whether in-patient or out-patient, travel cover and personal accident cover. As per Section 6, no company can be registered with IRDA, without a sum of ₹ 100 crore paid-up equity capital. As per provision 27E, 'no insurer shall directly or indirectly invest outside India the funds of the policyholders'. Again at the risk of repetition, 27E, 'no insurer shall directly or indirectly invest outside India the funds of the policyholders'. These all are important provisions. According to me, India being a poor nation, our people are acquiring health insurance, for which good provisions

have been incorporated. The FDI has been raised from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. I think, in this sector it is good. Because enough safeguards have been contemplated in this Act. So, without the knowledge and directions of IRDA, no company can do anything. And for the public sector insurance company, the equity capital is retained at 51 per cent. That is good. Public holding is 51 per cent in public sector insurance companies. So, we need not worry about it. Some Members have expressed some apprehensions regarding the raising of the FDI. I think in this insurance sector, our interest will not be prejudiced. Regarding health insurance, I would like to draw the kind attention of this Council to the two schemes, which are in force in Tamil Nadu; Hon. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme and the Government Employees Health Insurance Scheme. These two schemes are covering 1.4 crore families of Tamil Nadu. As per these schemes, those who are covered under these schemes can get the treatment either in Government hospitals or private hospitals. As per the terms and conditions of these schemes, money need not be paid by the patients. So, these are very good schemes. Our Tamil Nadu Government is implementing these two schemes only through public sector insurance companies. That is very important because even the Central Government is not implementing such schemes through public sector insurance companies. These are very innovative schemes. These two schemes have been innovated by our hon. Amma. They are successfully implemented and many poor people are benefited by these schemes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): DMK initiated these schemes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, No. It is more comprehensive, more beneficial, more hassle-free and the private hospitals are also allowed to perform operations and give treatment. Such innovative schemes have been implemented by Hon. Amma. AIADMK headed by hon. Amma is opposing FDI in retail business because wherever the poor people are affected, hon. Amma is opposing the FDI. Wherever it is beneficial, hon. Amma is not having any objection.

Sir, I would like to thank our senior leader, Shri Sharad Yadavji for raising one issue. As per the specific instructions of hon. Amma, she had instructed me to submit before the House that the FDI companies should also be mandated to fund developmental schemes and infrastructural project like the LIC and other nationalized insurance companies are doing. This instruction had been given to me long back by hon. Amma. Now the LIC is providing funds to the Railways to the extent of ₹1,50,000 crores. Like that, hon. Amma is of the view that the FDI insurance companies should also be mandated to provide funds

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

for developmental schemes and infrastructural projects. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, once again, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, before coming to the main issue of FDI, an increase from 26 per cent to 49 per cent, I would bring two aspects for consideration of the House and the hon. Minister of State for Finance, *i.e.*, Clause 6 and Clause 27A.

Sir, the earlier Act was providing that the minimum equity capital requirement is ₹ 100 crores for life insurance or general insurance and ₹ 200 crores for a person exclusively in the business of the insurance, the minimum equity capital requirement is now ₹ 50 crores for a person exclusively in the business of health insurance. But, this has now been amended. It has been stated that a minimum paid up capital requirement for a person exclusively in the health insurance business is ₹ 100 crores, which is maintained, an insurer, in order to be registered – this is what I want to bring for the consideration of the House – has to have net-owned funds of at least Rs.5,000 crores. यह जो 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए की बात आपने इसमें डाली है, जो पहले नहीं थी — आप कह रहे हैं कि 5 हजार करोड़ जिसकी नेट वर्थ होगी, वही रजिस्ट्रेशन करा सकता है, अगर उसको as an insurer company रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना है, जो कि पहले नहीं था। इस तरीके से आप किन कम्पनियों को लाना चाहते हैं? भारतीय जनता पार्टी का इस समय चल रहा है कि हमें कुछ चुने हुए उद्योगपतियों या कुछ लोगों को सारे देश का बिज़नेस और हर चीज़ दे देनी है, क्या इस उद्देश्य के तहत बाकी सबको एक्सक्लूड करने के लिए यह पांच हजार करोड़ की बात लायी गयी है या इसके पीछे आपकी क्या मंशा है, इसको अगर आप एक्सप्लेन करेंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा क्योंकि it permits very limited companies now to come into this sphere of this business. सेक्शन 27(ए) में जो दूसरा aspect है — अभी मुझसे पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस बात से बहुत खुश हैं कि आपने यह प्रोवाइड कर रखा है कि investment in immovable property outside India shall be excluded. लेकिन इसके आगे आपने further amend कर दिया, शायद वह portion पढ़ने से रह गया होगा। मैं उसको आपके सामने ला रहा हूँ, जिसे सेक्शन 27(ए) में आपने डाल दिया है। आपने कहा है कि "No insurer carrying on life insurance business shall invest or keep invested any part of his controlled funds and no insurer carrying on general business shall invest..." Now, this is important. लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के बारे में आपने उसे मैंटेन किया, वह उन्होंने सही कहा कि लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के बारे में you cannot invest this money, which you are taking from the persons who are giving their hard-earned money इंश्योरेंस कराने के लिए, आप उसको किसी और चीज़ में इन्वेस्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, कहीं और ले जाकर नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन जनरल इंश्योरेंस के लिए, you have made an amendment, and this amendment says, "No insurer carrying on general business shall invest or keep invested any part of his assets otherwise than in any of the approved

investments as may be specified by the regulations subject to such limitations, conditions and restrictions therein”.

Now, in the Bill, you have taken away the cap. The restriction which was imposed under the statutory legislation and statutory provision of the Act, ‘that you cannot invest for which a plot was given’, that continues for life insurance, but for others you have removed. You say that now you will allow it on the basis of the regulations, which you may bring in and prescribe subsequently. We all know that regulations and prescribed rules are all executive actions. You have to simply frame them at the executive level and place them over here. So, you can frame any type of rule and put conditions for taking away this cap and allowing to invest anywhere else, including outside the country. If this restriction is not there, it would be a very dangerous thing, so far as the people who are investing in insurance or who are getting themselves insured are concerned. What will happen is companies will put their money outside the country, declare themselves bankrupt and, then, would say ‘tata bye bye’. That is a very dangerous thing which is being brought under section 27(a). You should take this into consideration.

The time is very limited; I am seeing that indication is already coming.

अब मैं एफडीआई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने इसे 26 परसेंट से 49 परसेंट कर दिया। पहले यूपीए सरकार 49 परसेंट एफडीआई लाना चाहती थी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी कहती है कि इस देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो असहाय लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, जो बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं, हम उनके बारे में बहुत कुछ सोच रहे हैं। यह बात माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस वक्त कही थी जब वे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का जवाब दे रहे थे। हमारी पार्टी की नेता, हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी ने उस समय उनसे एक सवाल किया था और वह सवाल यह था कि आप कह रहे हैं कि हम इनको नौकरी देंगे, उनका वेल्फेयर बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन आप ऐसी योजनाएं बनाते जा रहे हैं जिससे इनकी नौकरियों का रास्ता बंद होता जा रहा है। आप इनका वेल्फेयर कैसे करने जा रहे हैं? आज आप सब चीजों में एफडीआई ला रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम एफडीआई को डिफेंस में हंड्रेड परसेंट ला रहे हैं, हम रेलवे में हंड्रेड परसेंट ला रहे हैं। लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन एक पब्लिक सेक्टर कारपोरेशन है। वह लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ही नहीं है, बल्कि एलआईसी इस देश की लाइफलाइन है। इस देश की वास्तविक लाइफलाइन लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन है। चाहे केन्द्र की सरकार हो, चाहे प्रदेशों की सरकारें हों, कोई इतना ख्याल नहीं रख पाती हैं, जितनी कि लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन रखती है। आज आप इसको खत्म करना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम विदेश से यहां पर लाएंगे और हम 49 परसेंट एफडीआई लाकर के इसको प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ ले जाएंगे।

इसी तरह से आप रेलवे में एफडीआई को 100 परसेंट तक ले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि आपको बुलेट ट्रेन चलानी है, आपको 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया मुम्बई से अहमदाबाद जाने के लिए चाहिए। मुम्बई से

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

अहमदाबाद के बीच में करीब सौ फ्लाइटें हैं, जब ट्रेन बन जाएगी, तो उसका किराया फ्लाइट के किराये से ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन हम पब्लिक के पैसे से 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करेंगे क्योंकि बुलेट ट्रेन को मुम्बई से अहमदाबाद ले जाना है। आप अहमदाबाद ले जाएं, आप गुजरात सब चीजें ले जाएं, लेकिन आप गरीब लोगों का तो ध्यान रखिए। जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और ओबीसी हैं, आप उनके हक को तो मत मारिए। आज जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर कारपोरेशन हैं, चाहे ओएनजीसी हो, चाहे ऑयल इंडिया हो, आज ये फैक्ट है, यह किसी से नहीं छिपा है कि ये जो वर्ग है, इनके पास कहीं कोई job नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार में इनके लिए रिजर्वेशन है और रिजर्वेशन के तहत सरकार में job मिल रही है, लेकिन एक स्टेज पर सरकार में सभी jobs absorb हो चुकी हैं। अब तो जब कोई रिटायर होता है तब नई job मिलती है, पुरानी सभी jobs खत्म की जा रही हैं, अब कोई नई job नहीं आ रही है। आखिर कहां पर इनको job मिलेगी? पहले इनको इन्हीं जगहों पर job मिलती थी। आप लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का प्राइवेटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं, आप रेलवे का प्राइवेटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं, आप डिफेंस का प्राइवेटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं, आप सारी पब्लिक सेक्टर कारपोरेशन्स का प्राइवेटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं। जितनी म्युनिसिपलिटीज़ हैं, जहां पर ये लोग काम करते थे, आपने उनका भी प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर दिया है दूसरे तरीके से, आपने कहा है कि हम आउटसोर्स करेंगे और आपने ठेकेदारों को काम दे दिया है। ठेकेदार कोई रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी फॉलो नहीं करते, इसलिए यहां से भी आपने उनकी नौकरी ले ली और वहां से भी आपने उनको बेरोजगार कर दिया। इस तरीके से पूरे देश में काम हो रहा है। डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जो संविधान के निर्माता हैं, उन्होंने इतनी मेहनत और अथक प्रयासों से इन वर्गों के लिए प्रॉविजन्स किए थे जिससे कि कम से कम इनकी मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं पूरी होती रहें, उनकी रोजी-रोटी चलती रहे। उन्होंने इस तरीके की रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी को वहां लाकर रखा था, लेकिन आपने, जो बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर है, सीधे-सीधे उसी पर अटैक कर दिया। इसे लाकर तो आप बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर को ही खत्म कर रहे हैं। मेरा और हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि आप यह जो इस तरह की प्रक्रिया अपना रहे हैं, वह इस वर्ग के बिल्कुल अगेंस्ट में है। आपको इसे देखना चाहिए और कंसिडर करना चाहिए, साथ ही हमारी नेता, बहन मायावती जी के जिस सवाल का जवाब आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया था, वह आप आज ही दें कि आप इसे 49% करके, प्राइवेटाइजेशन करके जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, क्या इसमें आप उन पर कोई कंडीशन इम्पोज करेंगे, ताकि वे रिजर्वेशन को फॉलो करें? अगर ऐसा है, तो आप बताएं, हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg your indulgence in the matter of time to present my views on this Bill. I stand to oppose this Bill in totality. I demand that the House must scrap this. This is a Bill, which, at every stage, will hit the basic interests of the nation. Hon. Finance Minister, while presenting the Bill, said that this Bill aims at bigger insurance penetration, bigger coverage of health insurance, etcetra, etcetra to cover all the people. I have a different definition of the aims and objectives of the Bill. This Bill, basically, aims at: hiking the FDI cap and paving the way for gradual privatization of the public sector insurance companies. These are

the basic twin objectives with which the Bill was formulated. There are many other provisions also, which are not in the interest of the nation. Let us first take up the issue of the FDI cap. By raising the FDI cap, you are trying to have a bigger foreign partner in the Indian insurance companies. Who are the players and who are going to come here? Most of the insurance giants in the USA and Europe are already in partnership with private insurance companies, around 14-odd private insurance companies are there, operating in the Indian soil. What is their contribution in expanding the insurance coverage since the time they were allowed to enter into the Indian insurance market? Very effectively, Ram Gopalji has pointed out, the more the FDI is increasing, the more the dominance of even the private insurance companies is growing, the insurance penetration is going down.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE,) *in the Chair.*]

Because all these private companies with foreign partnership are, basically, operating in the cities and the peripheral areas on the creamy layer, they don't go to the cities and the villages to cover poor people out of their insurance cover. This is a real fact. Wherever they go—two and three cases are there—they have gone for the crop insurance, weather insurance and all other cases—these are all matters of record with the Finance Ministry also—they have made a scam. In some cases the scam could not be suppressed because we raised those issues, sent letters after letters, and, ultimately, the Government had to take action in getting back the money that was given to them from the Government kitty as a part of the premium for the BPL households. In Rajasthan Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme, they have to pay back the money. Wherever they have touched, in the public domain of poor people's insurance, they made a scam. That is why that explains the more your FDI is increasing, the more your FDI penetration is going down. Earlier, it was 5 per cent and at this moment, it is 3.1 per cent. With 49 per cent, definitely, it will come below one per cent if the public sector insurance company takes a countervailing expansionary step to cover it up. This is the story of insurance penetration. Because of their role, of the public sector insurance companies, today the Indian insurance penetration is 3.1 per cent. It favourably compares, when we compare it, with the insurance penetration of the USA, which is also 3.1 per cent. With 100 per cent FDI coverage, as my friend, Dr. Chandan Mitra, said, the US's insurance penetration is 3.1 per cent and India's insurance penetration is 3.17 per cent. Then why is it, Sir? Why is this exercise? Insurance is a business for which capital does not come from abroad. Insurance is a business whose main capital is the premium or savings, premium-related savings contributed by the consumers, by the clients. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Two minutes more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. Sorry. We, from the very beginning, have protested against this unilateral exercise. This Bill cannot have two hours. You must allow me to place all my points. Sorry. And this was agreed to also. This was agreed to in the morning also. You can't do it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): But you can't go on and on.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, no. You must allow me to place my points. Otherwise, I will sit down here itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I must complete my points. You must allow me.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let the Government hear the opponents' views also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. You have four minutes. I will give you double that time; nothing more than that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. I must complete my points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please carry on. Carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Two minutes have already gone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I cannot do what, as per procedure, is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, Sir, my second point is, who are these Foreign investors? They are all bankrupts in their countries. All are bankrupts in their countries, surviving out of the Government's exchequer, bail-out given by the Government, and this 49 per cent FDI hike is an additional bail-out being given by the poor Government of India's exchequer. It is an additional bail-out to those bankrupt companies. So, they will come here, collect the Indian people's savings out of insurance and have their own business. You are giving them an additional bail-out at the cost of poor Indian consumers.

This is not in national interest, and, to facilitate that purpose, what have you done? For security coverage, earlier there is a provision that any assets outside India will not be taken into account to consider their net worth. There was a provision in the existing law. Even that provision was also deleted. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, subservience to outside interest can go to such an extent that an anti-national provision is made in the Bill that a foreign company's net worth will be calculated on the basis of a property outside! But if the company fails, you can't attach that property outside. This time you have deliberately deleted that provision, that restriction, and allowed the outside property also to be computed as a part of those. Sir, what benefit will we get out of it? What benefit the country will get out of it?

The second aspect of this Bill is, you are opening the door of privatization to General Insurance Corporation. You are allowing disinvestment there to collect resources. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please. With all respect to Chair, please allow me.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, there was an understanding in the morning. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You had four minutes. I am giving you double the time. I can't do more than that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: There is an understanding. The Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I am giving you double the time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Number three, you are allowing disinvestment of the shares of GIC. क्या करूँ सर? अगर आप बैठने को कहें, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, इसमें क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... No problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it can't be open-ended. It can't be open-ended.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are going to do disinvestment in GIC. Do they need money and what is the logic? In order to raise resources from the market, they have to go for selling their equity. There are 'n' number of ways of raising resources from the market. Why is this equity dilution? It is because you have to allow private sector

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

participation in their Board of Directors to infringe on their right of smoothly running the company. You kindly check, hon. Finance Minister, the huge reserves the GIC is having and the credibility of the GIC in the market, of the financial institution or, for that matter, the credibility of the entire public sector companies in the country. Their debt equity ratio is less than 0.5 or 0.7. Their credibility in the credit market, bank market, is very big. They don't have any dearth of resources if they wish to collect from the market. They don't have to dilute their equity or their ownership quality. You are doing it to open the doors of privatization. That is the basic philosophy. Thirdly, for efficiency...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. You are speaking very well, but I can't help it. You have to conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I was ready to sit, but you said I can speak and that is why I continued speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Take half a minute more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, coming to the question of efficiency, does it anywhere compare our private insurance companies with foreign partners? The AIG, Fortis, etc., are already operating in our country. You compare the efficiency. One per cent is the rejection rate of LIC — just one per cent —whereas in all private insurance companies the rejection rate is 20 to 33 per cent. The percentage of policies getting lapsed is 47. What does it mean when policies lapse? Poor people! With an aggressive marketing strategy, through multi-layer marketing, called ponzi, they collect money. In most of the private insurance companies, more than 60 per cent of their businesses are collected through ponzi. Because of their aggressive marketing, people purchase policies, but thereafter, they are unable to continue. These policies then lapse and the whole money goes into the kitty of the private company.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Shri Dilip Tirkey.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, this is the kind of 'efficiency' we are projecting and for making it more 'efficient', they are inviting foreign investors and they are privatizing the whole insurance sector.

Sir, this is not in the interest of the country. This is not in the interest of the financial economy. I urge upon the Government to kindly re-consider this Bill and

request them not to get confused with the LIC Chairman's statement. On 9th March, the employees of LIC and GIC, represented by all Unions, right, left and centre — even your Union was there — had gone on a 100 per cent strike to protest against this. You may pass the Bill, but thereafter, during the implementation stage, there would be resistance at the workplaces. As a trade unionist, I would like to issue this warning to the Government — please don't go in that direction.

I urge upon the Government to scrap this Bill, to withdraw this Bill. With this request, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Shri Dilip Tirkey.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, insurance is a very important matter in today's life. Ideally, everybody should have life insurance to protect the family in case of any eventuality. In India, we have only 3.5 per cent insurance coverage. It is in this connection that this Amendment Bill presses to increase the capping of FDI from the present 26 per cent to 49 per cent. The Government hopes that this would ensure a better life insurance coverage. Also, the money which would come through FDI would be used for infrastructure development. But, Sir, this is not such a simple issue. Several things are involved here. Insurance is basically a social welfare measure. LIC in India has been doing a commendable job. It has also provided jobs to millions of unemployed youth. So, while allowing foreign private investment, Government must ensure that the interests of the customer and the common people remain protected, because there have been reports that the private insurance companies dupe people and harass them.

Secondly, Sir, the Government has to ensure that lakhs of insurance agents, whose families depend on their income, are not adversely affected. Apart from this, there is very little awareness among tribals about insurance. The Government should come up with a special plan for tribal insurance. Crop insurance also needs a boost for protecting our farmers. I hope, the Government will look into these suggestions.

With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You were in time. Thank you. You spoke very well. Now, Mr. Praful Patel.

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि आपने बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि इश्योरेंस का जो यह पूरा विधेयक है, यह कितने वर्षों से

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

केवल राजनीतिक फुटबाल के तौर पर इस साइड से उस साइड भेजा जा रहा है। आपके वक्ता के भाषण और आपके मंत्री के वक्तव्य के बाद मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि जब आपको इस बिल के बारे में इतनी स्तुति करनी है और आपको इसमें इतनी अच्छाई दिख रही थी, तो आपने 8 वर्षों तक इसकी अच्छाइयों को क्यों नहीं परखा? आठ साल तक आपने केवल इसको एक राजनीतिक फुटबाल के तौर पर इधर से उधर भेजा। मैं अपने साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हम भी उनके साथ ही सरकार में थे जब हमने इस विधेयक को कैबिनेट और बाद में यहाँ पर पेश करने का काम किया था, अगर आपको इसमें इतनी अच्छाई अब नजर आ रही है, तो 10 महीने तक आप इस बात को क्यों भूल गए? इसीलिए हमारी पार्टी ने शुरुआत से ही, जब से नई सरकार बनी और इस विधेयक के बारे में चर्चा हुई, तो हमने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है, हमें यह विश्वास है और हमारा यह conviction है कि यह बिल, चूंकि हमारी सरकार ने पेश किया था, जिसमें हम भी सहभागी थे, हम शामिल थे, इसलिए हम इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकते। इसका विरोध हम तात्त्विक तौर पर भी नहीं कर सकते और ईमानदारी के तौर पर भी नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि जब हम सरकार थे, तब हमने इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा की थी और इसको यहाँ पर पेश किया था। खैर, "देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद"। अब इसके बारे में ज्यादा बहस या चर्चा करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

सर, यहाँ पर कई वक्ताओं ने इंश्योरेंस के गुण और दोष, दोनों के बारे में बात की। सबने यह बात तो स्वीकार की कि आज सामान्य व्यक्ति को इंश्योरेंस का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है और इस वजह से आज कई गरीब — खासकर, जहाँ तक हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस की बात है, उसके बारे में लोगों को लगता है कि इस क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ काम करना जरूरी है। यह बात सही है, क्योंकि अगर आप एक उदाहरण के तौर पर दिल्ली में "एम्स" को देखें, तो सभी सांसद यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं, इनको मालूम है कि "एम्स" में भीड़कीभीड़आती है, लोग वहाँ कॉरिडोर में सोते हैं, वहाँ लोगों का ऐडमिशन नहीं हो पाता है, आज ये सारी परिस्थितियाँ हमें अपने सामने दिल्ली में महसूस होती हैं। इसीलिए यह बात संसद के हर सत्र में हर सांसद के माध्यम से रखी जाती है कि पूरे देश में "एम्स" बनाओ, "एम्स" बनाओ। सही मायने में इसको हमें दुरुस्त करना है।

अभी हमने हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस की बात की। अगर हमको सबके पास हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस को पहुँचाना है, तो इस इंश्योरेंस विधेयक का कहीं न कहीं मूल उद्देश्य यह भी है कि हम इसका हेल्थ कवरेज इंश्योरेंस के माध्यम से और बढ़ाएँ और इसे गाँव-गाँव तक पहुँचाएँ। मैं जनरल इंश्योरेंस की बात भी कहूँगा। आज जनरल इंश्योरेंस में हम लोग सामान्य तौर पर केवल बड़े लोगों की बात करते हैं। हम क्यों नहीं सोचते कि हर गाँव में एक छोटा दुकानदार होता है, किसी का छोटा घर होता है, झोंपड़ी होती है, अगर उसमें कभी आग लगे या उसे क्षति पहुँचे, तो उस व्यक्ति के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या recourse है? हम सभी सांसद हैं। गाँव में यदि किसी का घर जल जाता है, तो हम चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड से या किसी और फंड से उसे केवल 10-20 हजार रुपये दिलाने का काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा तो हम उसकी कोई और मदद कर नहीं पाते हैं। लेकिन, अगर इंश्योरेंस को सही तौर पर उपयोग में लाया जाए और इसका सही उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिए इसे उस दिशा में ले जाया जाए तो हम उस छोटे व्यक्ति की, उस छोटे दुकानदार की भी इंश्योरेंस के माध्यम से जरूर मदद कर सकते हैं।

इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की भी बात होती है। अभी सभी वक्ताओं ने कहा कि डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपया सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए या रेलवे को और बढ़ाने के लिए एलआईसी के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। All over the world, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, insurance and pension funds are the most sustainable ways of financing infrastructure projects and providing long-term debt at a very cheaper rate of interest. That is the basic background of infrastructure building. When you talk of America or you talk of Europe or anywhere in the world...*(Time bell rings)*... One minute, Sir. I am concluding. That is why I am cutting short my points. But I am sure I am not talking anything irrelevant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): It is very, very relevant.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: But I can assure you, Sir, these are very important instruments and these kinds of moneys are available. I am sure my esteemed friend here who would be more aware of the advantages. Though his father may have disagreed, I am happy that he is now agreeing and pushing for this kind of a change in the legislation.

Sir, at the end of the day, I only want to say that we talk of crop insurance and we talk of so many other kinds of insurance. How much is the effectiveness? LIC is a sterling example of good governance and good practices. But, is one LIC enough? I am sure that LIC is doing a great job but LIC or one General Insurance Corporation is not going to be enough to serve the needs of such a large country. And, therefore, in a larger context, when we look at the different kinds of insurance products and instruments available, I think, this is a notable and laudable step, which we, in our collective wisdom, in this Parliament, should definitely support and take this to the next level.

Ultimately, as we have all realized, at every level of service — after all, this is also a service — competition is the key to better results, better service and better delivery. Sir, you recall the days of single telephone service provider, single airline or any other single provider for any of the major issues of the country. I think, competition has brought in the best, not only from outside but also from inside. The same public sector companies have also started doing better, matching and living up to the competition.

So, Sir, all I would say is that this is a step in the right direction. Though it has become a political football being played on both sides but I think, at the end of the day, the country will benefit with the passing of this legislation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, can I just say one sentence. It is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will give you time a little later. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Rajeev.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I just want to say two words, if Mr. Rajeev agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I just want to make one suggestion. We ask for compulsory crop insurance from the farmer when he goes for a loan to a commercial bank. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. It does not give him anything to save his life, and, we all are concerned about farmers' suicides. If you can provide insurance at subsidized premium for the farmers who have below 25-acres land — you don't have to look after the big farmers — and, if you can provide compulsory life insurance at subsidized premiums for those farmers, it will go a long way to save their lives.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The hon. Minister will take it up at the time of reply; not now.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of this Bill. I believe that this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the time allotted for 'others' is 14 minutes. He is the first speaker. When Mr. D. Raja moved the resolution, his time was deducted from this time. Kindly get the clock set. The time taken by Mr. D. Raja while moving the Resolution does not come under this allotted time. So, the time left for 'others' should be 14 minutes and not 8 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): There is no problem, Sir. Only thing is that Members should be there. That is the only worry of mine. Otherwise, 14 or even 16 minutes is not a problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are giving you four minutes.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, this Bill will positively impact insurance consumers in our country in particular, and, the economy, in general. Sir, we are all aware that India remains an under-insured country. Insurance penetration is about 3.9 per cent.

It is below the world average of 6.3 per cent. We rank 17th out of 62 nations. After almost 70 years of Independence, over 800 million Indians remain uninsured. Many more than that remain uninsured in health and assets. This low insurance density needs to be urgently addressed and this can only be done by rapidly introducing more insurance companies and more investment.

Sir, more players means more investment and more competition. And, as my colleague, Praful Patel ji, just now said, the availability of many companies, is the only sustainable way for Indian consumers to get easy access and affordable insurance.

Sir, there are discussions about why FDI and not domestic sources. It was one of the questions that were raised by my friend, Derek, as also by some other opponents to the Bill. Sir, that question can be asked with respect to almost all sectors that attract FDI today. Why FDI in telecom, why FDI in infrastructure, why FDI in services, why FDI in airlines, and why FDI at all? Sir, the question is quite simple to answer. While our economy is a growth economy, we have finite resources. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence, please.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Those finite resources, Sir, have to be used in priority areas where private capital cannot play a role. We need those resources in areas like social sector programmes, poverty-alleviation programmes of the Government, and, rural infrastructure programmes etc., etc. If we can raise additional resources from external sources, it is good economics and good politics to do so. Even a country like China, Sir, which is a favourite of many of our colleagues here, has in its economic playbook FDI at its core. Now, the only country that does not use FDI in its economy, and I don't think my friend, Derek, has any vision of wanting India to be like that, is North Korea. We don't clearly want to become North Korea. That is the reason we want FDI in large amounts in our economy.

Let me also touch a bit upon the opposition to FDI from my friends in the Left. I respect their views. Many of them are my close friends. I appreciate their ideological opposition to private capital. But what I do not understand is their opposition to private foreign capital given that most private capital in India today is already seeing foreign sources like ECBs and FIIs. We all know, Sir, FDI is much more sustainable form of capital that creates real assets than FIIs and ECBs. So, while I respect their view, Sir, I must humbly submit to them that it is flawed, contrary and inconsistent with demands of today's consumers for choice and more competition.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

Sir, there have been also some concerns raised about foreigners running away with the premiums. I am sure the Finance Minister will explain this, but IRDA and law prohibit the utilisation of premiums by any of these companies, including the joint ventures, expressly except for laid down by the IRDA. So, there is no question of any foreign company or a joint venture running away with premiums from the country. So, that is again a red herring that I just want to dispel.

Sir, the dynamics of a well-insured society are transformational. We must understand and embrace this. High insurance densities have huge impacts on societal well-being, health, family standards of living on one end of the spectrum and on the other end of the spectrum, Sir, it creates an economy of high savings rates, improved long-term capital which, in turn, makes long-term infrastructure financing easier. So, Sir, in a nutshell, catalyzing the insurance sector by regulating it well, attracting more investment is good for the consumer and good for the economy.

Sir, before I end, let me just raise three specific issues that I believe should be brought to the attention of the Government and the Finance Minister. Sir, there is some talk about issue of Indian control. I just want to bring to his attention that it could be misunderstood as creating two classes of investors, that you are creating a situation where rent-seeking by some private companies will continue to be in force. So, I would like to seek from him a clarification that the Indian Company Law is what will really prevail on the issue of management and control, that there is no contradiction in this Bill, Sir. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will quickly end.

Sir, the Bill also misses, I believe, a big opportunity to create a reinsurance hub and thousands of jobs associated with reinsurance industry. With Dubai and Singapore, fast emerging reinsurance hubs, that are moving insurance markets away from Europe and North America, we could have created a reinsurance hub in India, but this would have required more capital and more FDI limits.

Sir, in ending, I would like the Government and the Finance Minister to commit that they will work to make insurance PSUs even more competitive and strong by re-architecting how they are managed and run. PSUs, Sir, must be investment assets of the Government, not by preserving their monopolies but by transforming them into market share leaders and world beaters, as the insurance market grows. Countries like Singapore have shown how Government-linked companies can perform well, and that vision must be unveiled here as well, Sir.

Sir, let me end by saying that the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill is pro-competition and pro-consumer; it is pro-independent regulation; it is pro-investment; it is pro-economy. I fully reiterate my support to the Bill and I hope the House will pass it unanimously. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Mr. Rapolu. Are ten minutes okay for you?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): We have time, Sir, and we can also sacrifice time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I hope you will finish in time.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Indian approach towards life, self, safety of self and family begins with providence, resembles with assurance and lastly ends with insurance.

Our age-old tradition and the Indian system of livelihood taught us insurance as the charity activity. The individuals in the society, from ages, normally, were not dependent on insurance. That is why, for times to come, our country may be under-insured country. Our nation is not only under-insured nation but under-employed and food security-stricken nation also. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who built the public sector institutions, paved way for secured insurance system with the nationalization in 1956. Across the nation, in several villages, the rural populace are much familiar with second person from governance. First is postman; the second is insurance agent. Even then the penetration of insurance across our nation, in particular rural India, is very, very less because of our attitude and approach towards the life. Now, our Praful Patelji has mentioned that since 2008 there was football game. But, Indian National Congress is always thoroughly consistent towards the issue of insurance law wherein the change was to the greater dynamism. The dynamics of Treasury Benches could be understood as the sophisticated Mr. Sinha, the foreign-returned junior Finance Minister, who is having the family legacy just of 2012 to the Standing Committee of Finance, opposed it. This is the beauty and dichotomy of the polity. Let us appreciate it. Now, Life Insurance Corporation of India was not only the insurer of the citizens of India but also the critical supplicant to the needs on several occasions to several sectors and also known for its appreciable charity in reconstruction during the calamities. After understanding the niceties and necessities, our UPA governance had evolved and tried to enact it in 2008. Now, this has come and

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

we need to welcome it though it has come a little lately. But in the last twelve years, if we understand the way of insurance approaches, the life insurance sector is on the decrease; that is recorded in 2012. The awareness is growing and the semi-urbanization of the rural life is enlarging, so the health policy has gained to thirteen per cent. The non-life insurance is at twenty-three per cent.

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

But when we compare with several advanced nations, yes, we are certainly lesser insured, we are under-insured. The latest Union Budget has dreamt of 'pensioned' India. For that, we need to have insured India. If you take the example of the United States of America, insurance per capita per annum is ₹ 24,000. In 2001, in India it was ₹ 600 whereas now it has gradually grown to ₹ 3,600 per capita. Awareness and necessity have generated this growth. As the hon. Members, Acharya Ram Gopal Yadav in particular, mentioned, the critical, vital and widespread role of Life Insurance Corporation of India can never be underestimated. Even after the entry of private players in the insurance sector, the role and space of Life Insurance Corporation of India is intact. It is not just intact, but it is expanding. What does it teach us? We shall be very, very attentive to save the safe Life Insurance Corporation of India. We just look at insurance as a sector. But the multinational corporates look at insurance as an industry. Our mindset is not yet prepared to see this as insurance industry. The multinational corporates look at it as an industry wherein very little investment is sufficient for any promoter. A third-party administrator can play a safe role in the insurance sector with very little investment. Through individuals and through a variety of units and policies, companies can get extraordinary flow of income. That is why the Life Insurance Corporation of India is in a position not only to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to pass the Bill today. So, please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, can I take four to five minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take two to three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I made an elaborate study on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. Take two to three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: As you direct, Sir. You said, three minutes. Let me take four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two more minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: What we need to understand is this. Why are the multinational corporates looking towards India? In the last ten years, the purchasing power of the individual and the country has grown like anything. Now we are the third largest comfortably placed country with purchasing power across the globe. Household savings have grown manifold. Middle-class has stabilised its position in the Indian economy. Working population is attentive to their needs. Besides life insurance, as rightly mentioned by many, there are other important categories of insurance like crop insurance, industry insurance, transit insurance and educational insurance which are yet to get attention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We want to pass it today. Please cooperate.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Let me have a little more time. I am sacrificing too much of time. You will get it passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. You have taken ten minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: What do we need? We need to have product simplification by the insurance companies. We have to build the confidence of consumers and customers of various policy schemes. Transparency in costing and pricing alone can save the insurance companies. Claim settlement is the bedrock of survival of insurance companies. That is why the Life Insurance Corporation is in sustenance. Re-insurance is the vital factor which has to be kept in mind while framing the rules and regulations. *(Time-bell rings)* Besides that, I need to mention two important points about the insurance agents. About 20 lakh agents of Life Insurance Corporation of India with one crore population are looking towards this insurance enactment. *(Time-bell rings)* Besides that, additional population of one crore is going to depend on the private insurance sector. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is enough.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Besides that, I would like to mention and draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to small important points in life insurance. *(Time-bell rings)* Sir, let me have one more minute. Mr. Minister, in the Life Insurance Corporation of India, there are temporary employees at the very lower level of employment. They are not employees. They are daily wage earners in Machilipatnam, Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Karimnagar and other such places all across the

nation. They work on daily basis. They have petitioned CBI; they have petitioned Rajya Sabha; they have petitioned CVC. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: But, their issues were not addressed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You should know how to be brief.

SHRIANANDABHASKAR RAPOLU: So, on this occasion, with this magnanimity, I appeal to the Union Minister to look into the issues of temporary workmen of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

With this, I shall conclude with a small submission:

"परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्।

धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे॥"

This is by the UPA for the benefit of the Indian nation and the Indian people. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You are Vice-Chairman. In the 'Others' category, there are five speakers and total time is 14 minutes. So, how much time you need?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, give me five minutes. I will confine to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you restrain yourself because you are Vice-Chairman. Try to complete in four minutes. For speakers in the 'Others' category, I am telling everybody that please do not take more than four minutes. There are four more speakers. Then, the Minister can reply. So, you take four minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose some of the provisions in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is later. I rise to oppose some of the provisions in the Bill, not on the whole, which have wide ramifications not only on the insurance industry but also on the Indian economy as a whole.

Sir, this legislation is mostly as a result of the recommendations made by the Law Commission and the K.P. Narasimhan Committee. I welcome some of the provisions

in this Bill which ensure the transparent functioning of the insurance sector and the protection of the policyholders' interests. But, the increase in the FDI and the divesting of the public sector have not been recommended either by the Law Commission or by the K.P. Narasimhan Committee.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

Sir, the increase from 26 per cent to 49 per cent was discussed in detail in the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The person who chaired that Standing Committee is the father of the present State Finance Minister, but I see them both as belonging to BJP. Mr. Yashwant Sinha who chaired that Standing Committee has given unanimous report to the Parliament suggesting that this FDI increase is not necessary. If at all the insurance companies require to enhance their capital, they have to resort to domestic market. Then, why is there this adamancy? It is yet to be explained. Sir, the private insurance companies must be looked at. Unlike the manufacturing sector, the insurance sector is not capital-intensive. In other countries, start-up capital for insurance is much lower than India. So to say, already the 26 per cent FDI limit in India is not a barrier. I will just give you some statistics. In India, there are 50 joint venture companies. The total capital employed by 23 private companies is ₹ 25,418.75 crore. Out of which the foreign component is ₹ 6,046 crores, around 25 per cent. So also the Annual Report 2012-13 says this, "These 23 private companies is pan India and have a reach across, and they have 6,758 offices as against 3,526 of LIC. So, also the general insurance. Out of ₹ 5,974 crores the FDI component is again ₹ 1,275 crores which is a component of 25 per cent. So, this 26 per cent is not a barrier. It doesn't mean that only 49 per cent will bring in all the capital from outside and enrich India and will solve all the issues which are before us. Sir, it is being argued that the insurance sector would need around \$10 billion in the next few years. But in these 14 years, the income that we have got from the FDI is only \$1.4 billion. How can you expect \$10 billion in the coming few years?

So, also the Parliamentary Standing Committee has again said very clearly quoting the deposition of the Chairman, IRDA, and I quote: "As per the Chairman, IRDA's deposition these projects of the required capital are just arithmetic.." (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I want to rush. Kindly excuse me. I have some valid points. These companies which come here are butterfly companies. In what sense they come here and suck honey from the flower, then, hop to the other flower, whereas LIC is a Lotus which grows in the muddy ponds. You have Lotus as a your party's symbol, but you are spoiling the Lotus, and you are welcoming the butterflies.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Sir, there are examples. The New York Life, the AIG of the US company, and so also many other companies. Otherwise, these domestic insurance companies have to depend on the FDI is a false argument because the Tata has invested ₹ 10,700 crores in China in its Jaguar and Land Rover project. It is a very important point.

Another one, the increase in the FDI will help in deepening the insurance sector is an argument by the Government. Sir, kindly permit me to tell this thing only. Sir, what is the relationship between the capital employed and the premium earned. I will give you a small example.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your commitment was five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is a very important point we are discussing. Kindly permit. Lakhs of employees are on the roads.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): : You are always serious. Carry on.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I agree with you, Sir. Bajaj Allianz capital is ₹ 4,844 crores, the premium income earned is ₹ 6893 crores. SBI Life's capital is ₹ 2,710 crores, and the premium income earned is ₹ 10,450 crores. Bharti AXA capital is ₹ 1,999 crores, and the premium income earned is ₹ 745 crores. HDFC Standard capital is ₹ 2204 crores and the premium income earned is ₹ 11,323 crores, whereas LIC -- kindly Mr. Minister note -- the capital is only ₹ 100 crores, and the premium income earned is ₹ 20,8000 crores. Kindly compare. A capital doesn't decide the premium income earned. It is only by way of efficiency and trained agency force which is being done by the LIC.

Sir, the LIC has served the nation across. Sir, it has done a very good service. It has done a creditable job. It has achieved the social objectives of the country. It has implemented so many schemes for the rural and the social sector. If it is privatised the social objectives of the Government will be defeated. ...*(Interruptions)*... In order to crown Bharata, Rama had to go in exile. Again you are celebrating Rama. You are exiling the LIC Rama and you are crowning Bharata which is somewhere. The advent of the FDI here will spoil the entire Indian economy. This is a very big issue. Kindly take it seriously. My party, DMK, under our leader has always advocated for PSUs, especially the LIC and the General Insurance Company which were nationalised, and have done a lot. Your assumption that FDI will bring a boon to India will be fatal to our future

economy. Kindly don't forget that during the recession period it was the public sector undertakings' resilience which saved India ...(Interruptions)... from other countries. If you save the public sector undertakings, the future of the Indian economy will be saved, or, else it will be ...(Interruptions)... a very big loss. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Ramdas Athawale, not present. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, in late 90s, when the insurance sector was opened up for private players, the Insurance Development Regulatory Authority (IRDA) was created to regulate the insurance sector. In the year 1972, insurance business in India was nationalised by the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Since then, State-owned insurance companies enjoyed monopoly until the private insurance companies emerged on the insurance sector scene.

Under the IRDA Act, 26 per cent FDI shareholding was permitted in private insurance companies. Now the Government has moved the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2015, to increase the Foreign Direct Investment cap from 26 per cent to 49 per cent. The expectation from the enhancement of the limit to 49 per cent is that it will increase the inflow of the FDI that will boost the economic growth.

Sir, insurance in India, especially in life insurance sub-sector, involves small savings. It is mainly life insurance that permits long term investment of the premiums collected, because reimbursements would be made generally after long periods except in cases of accidental deaths. Life Insurance Corporation was formed by an Act of Parliament with the objective to create higher level of confidence in the minds of the people so that life insurance seeps deep and wide, particularly amongst small income segments of society in rural India and thereby, large amounts of investible funds were expected to be collected and, fortunately, expectations got fully realized.

By the end of the financial year 2013-14, LIC enlisted more than 30 crore policy holders and generated more than ₹16,00,000 crores of investible funds. Even the Central Exchequer was paid handsome dividends and taxes without any operational support from the Government. Due to its noteworthy performance and efficiency, the LIC today commands over 75 per cent share in the premium collected. This is indicative of LIC serving small income policy holders more than that served by all the private insurance companies. It has been observed that private insurance companies confine themselves

[Shri Anil Desai]

to higher income segments of the society. LIC's success story can be gauged from the fact that it has extended ₹1.5 lakh crores by way of loan to the Indian Railways. This is only because of their robust financial strength which they have built over the years. The service efficiency of the LIC is indicated in more than 99.7 per cent settlements of maturity claims, and more than 99 per cent of death claims. Further, private companies often mislead customers. The proof is that more than one-fifth of the policies get lapsed after the first premium is paid because the insured persons soon realize that the insurance product sold to them does not meet their requirements. Private insurance companies have a high rate of policy lapses ranging from 36 per cent to 51 per cent. It amounts to callous playing with the money of the hapless investors in the private insurance sector. In the case of the LIC, hardly five per cent of the policies lapse. When it comes to settlement of claims, the rejection rate of private companies is over 11 per cent as compared to one per cent in the LIC. It is because of the very low level of public confidence in the private insurance companies that in the year 2012, more than 800 branches of the private companies were closed due to non-performance.

Enhancement in the FDI limit to 49 per cent assumes that there is lack of funds in this sector. This assumption is baseless. Private insurance business is in the hands of high-end business houses and also insurance business has no link-up between investment and the volume of the business. As rightly said, if you compare the examples of private insurance companies and Government-owned companies, that is, capital and reserves, which have been brought by private companies as compared to what penetration they have done by procuring premium, business penetration is much more in the public sector than in private companies. Further, insurance penetration and density depends on the growth of the economy which can very well be gauged. Today if we are having the penetration to 3.78 per cent or 3.9 per cent, as compared to the U.S. or developed countries, we are far near. And this ever-growing economy of India, if we happen to see with the demography of Indian insurance, we can, definitely, prove far better in the times to come.

Sir, similar is the case with the general insurance sector as well where all Government-owned companies are doing exceedingly well. Even general insurance corporations which are looking after the re-insurance business are also doing well because in whatever way they are doing the urban business, they are looking after the rural business also. In rural India, the services given by State-owned companies are exemplary, and, if you see the private insurance companies, they desist to go to rural India because rural non-traditional business is something for which Government schemes are to be propagated, are to be given to the people of rural India and rural economy today is built by the State-owned companies, not by private insurance sector. *(Time-bell rings)*

Another important point that I would make is, lakhs of employees involved in the State-owned insurance companies have toiled hard to build this insurance edifice. Before I conclude, Sir, however, in support of the Bill I would appeal to the Government to consider the employees' plight in the insurance sector as lakhs of insurance employees foresee an onslaught of the private companies on their hard earned business in the absence of a level-playing field which is to be ensured by IRDA and I think, IRDA will ensure that level-playing field so that healthy competition can pave way for the growth of the economy. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I believe that I am one of the last speakers, so I won't hold the House to ransom for too long. But I would just like to dwell on one or two points only.

One point which was raised is, 'why FDI?' Sir, I just like to point out that our savings rate in the country is falling day-by-day. We are below 30 per cent today and it is savings that convert into investments and this business needs very deep pockets; hence, the need for FDI. We all understand that coverage is required for our people. It is rising by the day and I am sure my learned colleagues— Sharadji is here — would appreciate the point that till such time our savings rate goes up — and hopefully, if our savings rate goes back to 35 per cent, we will stay at 49— we won't have to take it any further.

My second point, Sir, is some friends from the Left felt that this is going to threaten LIC and other PSUs. Sir, I just want to point out LIC has flourished since competition is coming. It still holds 80 per cent of market share. Its profits have more than tripled. The Chairman admitted himself that their efficiency has gone up. They are providing better customer care. So there is no question of PSUs suffering as a result of FDI coming in. Sir, it is a well-known fact that the premium that the insurance companies collect and their reserves eventually translate into investments in infrastructure, which this country so badly needs. So this would help the country because we are all keen that our villages should prosper, our irrigation should have more money, roads, bridges, railways, and, I am sure this would help our infrastructure in a big way.

I want to mention only two points. One is raised by my friend Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar earlier. Mr. Minister, you must make sure in the rules that the tyranny of the minority is not inflicted on the majority. Companies Act must be respected. This must be in the rules. Secondly, I personally felt and I said that many times in the Select Committee meetings, I would have liked to see that the money that the FDI brings should have gone to the companies and not to a select few individuals who will make windfall gains, but I am sure it will percolate down to the insurance sector.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

In the end, I would just like to end with what Shri Derek had said about Shri Yashwant Sinha: 'He is a good son.' But Derek, I would like you to also dwell on what Bernard Shaw had said. He said, 'The wisest man is my tailor. He measures me every time afresh.' Today, the needs are different and he is doing a very good job taking the country forward.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Actually, there is no time left for the JD (U). But, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahni wants to speak. So, you can take two minutes.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं दो मिनट ही बोलूँगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसके लिए दो घंटे का समय तय हुआ था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बोलते और अगर आपका नम्बर लास्ट में होता, तब फिर तो आप अभी लड़ने के लिए आ जाते।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं बिल्कुल नहीं आता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं इनको दो मिनट का समय दे रहा हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर सारी बातें आ गयी हैं, मगर मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कुछ ऐसी बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में आम जनता से लेकर उद्योगपति, कृषि, किसान, मजदूर सभी जुड़े हुए हैं। आज एलआईसी के बारे में बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपनी बात कही है। हर क्षेत्र में एफडीआई का जो नाम आ जाता है - एफडीआई, एफडीआई। इसको फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट का नाम

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

दिया जाता है, मगर आम जनता इसके बारे में यही कह रही है कि एफडीआई के मायने हैं- फॉरेन डेमेज इंडिया। तो आज जो आप फॉरेन डेमेज इंडिया करने जा रहे हैं, देश को आज जिस प्रकार से बरबाद करने जा रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार एक ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी इस देश में आई थी, उसने इसे 200 वर्षों तक गुलाम करके रखा और हर क्षेत्र में आप इसे ला रहे हैं। तो यहाँ के लिए अम्बेडकर साहब ने जो सपना देखा था, जो सपना लोहिया जी ने देखा था, जो सपना कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने देखा था, आज उस सपने पर कुठाराघात होने जा रहा है। यह भी मैं आपको सचेत करना चाहता हूँ, जो आप फॉरेन डेमेज इंडिया लागू करने जा रहे हैं।

मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और बोलना चाहता हूँ। एलआईसी का जो एजेंट है, उसको इस बीमा के बिल में आपने कहाँ पर रख दिया है? 2015 के विधेयक के खंड 9 (XXV) में बीमा अधिनियम, 1971 के अंतर्गत धारा 4 को अलग करने के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि यह इसके अभिकर्ता को खत्म

करने की साजिश है, क्योंकि धारा 44 में इसके ईआरसी, एचआरसी, ...(समय की घंटी)... एक मिनट, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: दो मिनट हो गये।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, अभी एक मिनट भी नहीं हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक बात रिन्युअल से सम्बन्धित है, जिसे यह सरकार समाप्त करना चाहती है। फलस्वरूप यह देश के 11 लाख अभिकर्ताओं की रोजी-रोटी का सवाल है और इससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी को खत्म किया जा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: महोदय, मैं धारा 48 के सम्बन्ध में आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एलआईसी के एजेंट्स के लिए आप यह जो कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, 500 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 10 लाख रुपये फाइन करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आप बतलाइये कि आज तक कितने एजेंट्स से 500 रुपये लिये गये हैं और जो विदेशी कम्पनी प्रीमियम का पैसा लेकर भागेगी, उस पर आप कितना फाइन कीजिएगा? उसको देने वाला कौन होगा? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपसे यह सदन पूछना चाहता है, देश पूछना चाहता है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alright, alright.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, अब मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

आपने इसमें पॉलिसी सरेंडर करने के लिए 3 वर्ष का प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं, मगर जो पॉलिसी धारक तीन वर्षों में जो कुछ जमा करेगा, कोई भी गरीब व्यक्ति जमा करता है, तो एक ही साल में उसकी पॉलिसी फेल हो जाती है।...(समय की घंटी)... तो आप इसे कम से कम दो साल कीजिए और उसको पूरा मूलधन भी मिले, इस पर आप विचार कीजिए। देश में 11 लाख एलआईसी एजेंट्स हैं और 30 करोड़ पॉलिसी धारक हैं। वे एलआईसी के माध्यम से काम कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: साहनी जी, आप मेरे मित्र हैं। कृपया अब आप बैठिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हमारे एजेंट्स का जो पैसा है और हमारे पॉलिसी धारकों का जो पैसा है, जो कि अभी तक रुका हुआ है, उस सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं बना है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसीलिए आप इस फॉरेन डैमेज इंडिया पर पुनः विचार करने की कोशिश करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the mover of the Statutory Resolution, Shri Raja, if you want to reply, you can reply. But, you take only five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Minister, while introducing the Bill, did not explain what was the urgency to issue an Ordinance? He did not mention what was the public interest involved when the Government decided to issue an Ordinance. That is why, I think, my opposition to Ordinance is completely and totally justified.

[Shri D. Raja]

Coming back to the Bill, Sir, there were several references to the stand taken by the Communists and the Left. Sir, to put the record straight, we, the Communists, we, the Left, do not oppose the FDI *per se*. If the FDI comes in sector where it helps to create jobs, where it helps to build assets for the nation and where it helps us to get high and new technology, we don't oppose. But why FDI in insurance sector? I don't want to repeat what others have said about the commendable contribution being given by the LIC and the GIC. Prof. Ram Gopal has brilliantly presented the role played by the LIC. Why 49 per cent? Let us be honest. This Government is committed to carry forward the neo-liberal economic reforms introduced and pursued by the Congress-led UPA-II Government and UPA-I Government. What is the big difference between the BJP and the Congress now? When BJP was in the Opposition, I remind them that Mr. Yashwant Sinha, the hon. former Finance Minister, who headed the Standing Committee on Finance, opposed 49 per cent FDI in insurance. The Standing Committee gave a unanimous report rejecting 49 per cent FDI in insurance sector. But history has many ironies and one of the ironies is that his son moves the Bill which invites 49 per cent FDI in insurance sector against the recommendation given by his own father.

Sir, many people talked about the earnings and savings of our people. These are all odd earnings of our people. Why do you want to place the odd earnings of our people, particularly the ordinary middle-class and poor people at the hands of foreign investors? They don't come to help India. They don't come here to make India progress and prosper and help it emerge as a self-reliant economic power. They want to make money here, quick money. They look at India as a big market, let us try to understand. They look at India as a big market. The insurance business is so dull in the U.S.A. and in the European nations. It is a fact. My learned friend, Mr. Chandan Mitra, was referring to the U.S.A., China and all countries in the world as to how they are allowing FDI in insurance sector. Let us look at our nation. Let us think as India. How is it going to help India? How is it going to help the Indian economy? Here, I think, the 49 per cent FDI in insurance sector is detrimental to the Indian economy; it is detrimental to the Indian national interest. That is why we oppose this Bill and we strongly rebuke this Bill. I hope, my friends in SP, BSP, JD(U), and TMC, all will stand together and understand the justification in what the Left Parties are saying. I don't know what the Congress will do. It is for the people of India to understand what the Congress is and what the BJP is. We oppose this Bill.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE(Kerala): Sir, I want to put just one question. My Statutory Resolution is there. How much FDI came into India after the promulgation of the Ordinance, to justify the emergency?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On hearing the Minister you will decide on voting, is not it? Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as I said when I spoke while moving the Bill, these matters have been discussed in this country for a very long time. The whole question of introducing FDI in insurance was brought to Parliament in 1999 and passed then. Even then, there was a discussion of going from 26 per cent to 40 per cent. Even then, these discussions had begun. The idea of going to 49 per cent was then introduced in 2004, ten years ago and, since then, many eminent and distinguished people, many hon. Members of this House and the other House have thought and discussed these matters. Today as well, eighteen distinguished hon. Members have spoken and I want to thank them and as I want to thank everybody else who has worked on this legislation for all these many years. I would like to thank my very good and old friend, Mr. Rajeev. We know each other for thirty years, since we were graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania. I would like to thank my good friend, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Derek OBrien, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri Tapan Kumar, Shri Dilip Tirkey, Shri Praful Patel, Shri Naresh Gujral, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, Shri Ananda Rapolu, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Anil Desai and then Shri A.K. Sahnii. So, this was a very long and reasoned debate and many important points were brought up, both in terms of the opposition, as well as, those of us here, who are supporting this Bill. I am not going into all the detail. Obviously the hour is late and the time has come to actually support and pass this Bill. I will just address three-four major points, which I found, came up repeatedly in the discussion that we have. I think by going into these power points, even in a very summarized fashion, I will address a number of concerns that were expressed and I think these are legitimate concerns and the citizens of this country need to understand why these concerns come up and what is the simple and straightforward way of addressing these concerns.

The first concern that has come up is that we are doing fine, as far as, insurance is concerned. Our insurance penetration of 3.1 per cent for life is acceptable. I would like to say that, as far as life insurance is concerned, our numbers, while below the world average, are not unsatisfactory and we all know that LIC is doing a wonderful job. But, it is not just a question of life insurance. If you look at the insurance market place, there are many different products. My colleague, Prof. Rajeeve Gowda, talked about health insurance. He also talked about crop insurance. Those are very important. There are many different types of insurance products in the general category. There are insurance

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

products that are meant for very specific risks. For example, if you are having a big event and it rains, there is an insurance for that as well. Now, insurance is a very diversified, very specialized industry with many different types of providers around the world. Sadly in India, that is not the case. We don't have a very well developed industry. And so, I would urge the hon. members to think not just about life insurance where certainly we can do better, but Life Insurance Corporation of India is doing a wonderful job, and all these other insurance products. So, it is not just about life insurance, it is about all these other products, as well. That is one very important aspect which I would like all hon. Members and the citizens of this country to think about. There is a second factor, I would like all of you to think about, which is the basic economics of how insurance actually works. A number of people brought about their concerns associated with it. Why is capital required for insurance? Sir, the way insurance works is -- as you build a book of insurance that you have underwritten, claims that you have to pay out, as you build the book on the one side of the accounting ledger, on the other side of the accounting ledger, you make provision for it. You have to make sure, because of your solvency margin that you always have sufficient capital to pay out. Again, if you look at various different types of insurance products, for example, crop insurance, earthquake insurance or fire, very often, these come in clusters. You have to ensure that you have enough capital on hand to ensure that these claims are paid out. That is why this is such a capital intensive industry. If we do not have capital, we cannot grow the insurance industry and we cannot provide the products which the citizens of this country need. We know outside the life insurance, we are solely lacking in these insurance products. So, we need the capital. It is self-evident and hon. and distinguished Members of this House are very knowledgeable. They understand how these markets work and they should appreciate that unless we have the capital, we cannot grow the industry. That is very, very obvious.

The second question that people brought up was, how the capital is going to come in. Hon. Members brought up the data where they said, even though FDI has increased, penetration has not gone up. So, how can we be sure that if we go from 26 to 49 per cent, the capital will actually come in? It is a very legitimate question and I would caution them in a few ways. First of all, you really in some ways cannot infer just from a small time-series of data. Just because insurance penetration is not nicely matched up with FDI, this is in fact what is going to happen in future. You cannot infer causality from correlation. So, let us not jump to that conclusion. It is a small time-series and causality and correlation are two very different concepts. So, we should not go there. We should instead think about what we are hearing from the world at large, from the investors, from the people in the industry. When the Select Committee and my colleague Dr. Chandan

Mitra went out and consulted everyone, everybody said, “Give us certainty; give us predictability”. “This legislation has been pending for ten years, nothing has happened. If you can make it a law, then, we can assure you that the investments will come in”. So, while you were looking at a time series, and you were coming to some conclusions about capital coming or not coming into this industry, I can assure you, and I am sure, the Members of the Select Committee who have consulted widely in the industry, can tell you, that, in fact, if we provided this kind of legislative assurance, we provided stability and predictability, the capital will come in. And, as I just said earlier, with the capital, we can expand insurance coverage for the citizens of India. So, I can assure Members that that will, in fact, happen.

Now, there were other concerns raised about what would happen to the premiums. Will the premiums, in fact, be invested in infrastructure and other long tenure investments? We have already seen as the hon. Railway Minister showed through the MoU that has been signed between the Railways and the LIC that when you have successful large insurance companies, they can be vital for the growth of our infrastructure. Now, if we did not have one LIC, if we had five or ten LICs, how much more money could we put into infrastructure? And that is what we are trying to enable with this legislation. That is the benefit we would get.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the regulations are there so that we can assure you that the investments that are coming from the insurance companies, 15 per cent of them have to go into infrastructure. So, as this industry grows, this money is going to go into the infrastructure, and the citizens of this country will benefit twice, once because they will be protected and twice because they will get infrastructure. That is why this legislation is going to benefit India.

Sir, now I come to the final point. A number of Members raised this issue about safeguards. Their worry was that the money will come in and it will leave the country. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what the hon. Members are going to vote in favour of the law of this country, it has a Clause, 27E, which says that no premiums can leave this country. So, all hon. Members who are concerned about it, the citizens who are concerned about their premiums leaving the country, by law, it is insured, it is protected, those premiums are not leaving the country. So, there should be no concern in this matter.

Also, we have significantly strengthened the Insurance and Regulatory Development Authority, and that Insurance and Regulatory Development Authority will ensure that some of the issues of customer service, some of the concerns that people have about

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

the operations of this industry will be addressed. There will be Ombudsmen; there will be ways in which any concerns that people have about claims, payments, will be fully addressed.

And, then, I will make a final point about how FII money can come in. I would like hon. Members to realize that when FII money comes in, we are saying that 49 per cent includes both FII as well as FDI, and insurance company does a rights offering of its issues, let us say, 500 million dollars worth of shares, that money goes to the company. The company then uses that as capital on its books to expand insurance coverage. Now, the share price of that company may fluctuate; money may go in and out. But the 500 million dollars that have come through a rights offering to the insurance company, stays with the insurance company, and benefits the people of India. So, while FII money may go in and out, it is not hot money, as far as insurance is concerned because the money stays in the company's hands, it is not traded up and down in the share market, that is, in the secondary market, not in the primary market. So, please do not worry about hot money in this regard.

Sir, I will end with the final point around LIC. We are all very proud of LIC. The LIC has done wonderful things in this country; it has protected many, many Indians. And, in fact, what we have introduced in our Budget this time with the Atal Pension Yojana, the Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and the Suraksha Yojana is to build on the great strengths of the LIC, and what they can do to insure the common man. But, I would submit to the hon. Members, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that, as I said earlier, we don't need just one LIC, we need five or ten LICs. And if we close our markets, if we don't allow foreign investment in insurance, how can the LICs of India, which are national champions, hon. Members, how can these national champions become global champions? I will end by saying, in my generation, we are proud to compete against the best in the world. The Virat Kohlis and the Schin Tendulkars can compete anywhere; our LICs can compete anywhere in the world. Why should they not compete in Indonesia, why should they not compete in Turkey, and why should they not become global champions in the world? With that, I would ask you all to support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, since he talked about cricket.
...(Interruptions)...

प्र० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मंत्री जी का उत्तर निराशाजनक है, इसलिए हम सदन से वॉक आउट करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमारे द्वारा उठाए गए बिंदुओं पर मंत्री जी ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है और हम इनके जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम सदन से वॉक आउट करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I did not get the answer as to how much FDI came after the Ordinance.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anandji, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can bet that they have already done a **(Interruptions)*... You have already done a *. You want to back the Bill now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When you joined...*(Interruptions)*... Was it a * ? ...*(Interruptions)*... When you subscribed to the Communists, was it a * ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Cooperation in Delhi, operation in Canada!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We had also voted against the Land Acquisition Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): I think, I have been called. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, I have been called by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have heard the reply of the Minister with great attention. And, it is true what the hon. Minister has said.

Unfortunately, it has taken a long time. It has taken ten years because it got partisan politics for long. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we have reached a stage where the Bill has been discussed...*(Interruptions)*...

डा० अनिल कुमार साहनी: महोदय, यह बिल गरीबों व मजदूरों का विरोधी है, इसलिए मैं भी अपनी पार्टी की ओर से सदन से वॉक आउट करता हूँ।

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have just two small things to mention, through you, to the Minister. One, in sections 7A and 7B, where the 'ownership and control' is defined, it is the same definition which we had discussed in the Select Committee. And, we were very clear that it has to be aligned with the definition in the Companies Act. Many

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

members felt that and that has been done. But, if in the rules, just one specific mentions could be there that this definition is as per the Companies Act, 2013.

The second is the issue of the GIC. The GIC, besides the LIC, has also done a very good work. And, some of us had concerns that the GIC needs to be strengthened. We have discussed it and there should be more equity infusion in the GIC for extended rural coverage and they should also be allowed to raise capital. If that assurance is given by the Government and if that could be put in the rules, my request would be not only an assurance, if the Government could consider this quest for the demand of us to put it in the rules, I think, it will be a great service, besides the LIC, to the GIC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY(Gujrat): Sir, the word *’ should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have only one request to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have great personal regard for my friend, Mr. Derek OBrien. I am not going into the debate whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. But the remark ‘* between the parties’, perhaps, is not in accordance with the parliamentary propriety. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Therefore, I appeal to you that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the same context. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is that it is good that my dear friend, Mr. Derek, has said this. But if we were in the business of *, we would have fixed it in 2008, and would not have waited till 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give a ruling on this.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Just one second, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only want to say something. We do not go flip-flop. Even on the Land Acquisition Bill, we were the only party, which asked for voting at that time...*(Interruptions)*... They did not listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already said all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not repeat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Please allow me to say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... For five years, the BJP did not support this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You cannot make another speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot make another speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: We are the most ...*(Interruptions)*... The most consistent are the so-called regional parties....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; take your seat.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: What we say, Sir, is what we do. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make another speech.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, what we say is what we do.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A second speech is not permitted. Listen, you sit down.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: I am sitting down, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * *per se*...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, I withdraw *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, I withdraw *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. But it is on record; I have to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: One second, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, you sit down.

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, 'handshaking'.

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

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Let them hand shake; no* ...*(Interruptions)*... TMC is the most consistent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, please sit down. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, we are walking out in protest.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said you are walking out. Now, you cannot speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said you are walking out. Now, you cannot speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Now, I am not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, everybody is walking out in protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you also walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: We are walking in support because we have been the most consistent in supporting this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. See, * word *per se* is not unparliamentary. But when it is referred to two Parties, it is in bad taste. I expunge that.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Anand Sharmaji, has made two very excellent suggestions, and they will be reflected in the rules as we begin to frame them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, first I shall put the Resolution moved by Shri D. Raja, Shri M.P. Achuthan, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri Derek OBrien and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to vote. The question is:

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

“That this House disapproves the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 (No.8 of 2014) promulgated by the President of India on 26th December, 2014.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri Jayant Sinha to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938 and the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and to amend the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2 stands part of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clause 3 stands part of the Bill. There are two amendments (No.1) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve and amendment (No.3) by Shri D. Raja. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 3 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

(No.1) That at page 2, line 22, for the words “forty-nine per cent”, the words “twenty-six point zero one per cent” be substituted.”

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

(No.3) “That at page 2, line 22, for the words “forty-nine per cent”, the words “twenty-six point zero one per cent” be substituted.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the amendment moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve to vote.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, both are identical amendments. You can move them together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the other amendment is also identical. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have to register our protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the other amendment is also identical.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want it to be put together. Okay.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Shri D. Raja and Shri P. Rajeeve have effectively put forth their point of view. It has gone into record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I only request to them that in view of having made their point, it is better that they withdraw. That will be nice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: By voice vote, they can agree.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They agree, yes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have to register our protest.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, with all respect and regard to hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, yes, our views are put on record. Our opposition should also be put on record. It should go to history. So, we insist a division and we stick to it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, actually, we want to register our protest. This Bill should not be passed without any protest or any opposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said 'noes'. That is a protest.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, we want to register it; we want division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, both the amendments are identical amendments.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in protest, we stage a walk-out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, both the amendments are identical. You put them together to vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri D. Raja also to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you still. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have a very consistent stand on this issue. Whether it was the UPA on that side earlier or it is the BJP on that side now, we have a very consistent stand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, why?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I have already said, Sir. This is a political policy, ideological position. We have a very consistent stand. We want to press our difference, protest and opposition to this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Are you insisting?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: I want to tell Venkaiahji that we want vote because we want to register our strong protest. Let it be registered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I think, Mr. Raja, in election, vote, of course, is the only way. But people have already given their verdict and you have made your point also. Then, why do you insist and then take. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Parliament is Parliament.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): There must be some consistency between the words and deeds, between the sound bites and their translation. There must be some example of that. By different arrangement ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. All right. There is no need of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am now putting amendments (Nos. 1 and 3) together to vote.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The House Divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes 10

Noes 84

AYES-10

Achuthan, Shri. M.P.

Baidya, Smt. Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Raja, Shri D.

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

NOES-84

Anand Sharma, Shri

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Desai, Shri Anil
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Goel, Shri Vijay
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Smt. Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.

Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Muthukaruppan, Shri S.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Nirmala Sitharaman, Smt.

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Salam, Haji Abdul
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Smt.
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Singh Badnore, Shri V.P.
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Sood, Smt. Bimla Kashyap

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vijila Sathyananth, Smt.

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Amendments (No. 1 and 3) were negatived.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 102 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 103, there is one amendment (No. 2) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve. Are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 103 - INSERTION OF A NEW SECTION 10 B

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

That at page 40, *for* lines 15 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“10B. The General Insurance Corporation and the Enhancement of insurance companies specified in section resources, other than 10A may, raise resources, other than equity equity capital of General capital, for increasing their business in rural Insurance Corporation and social sectors, to meet solvency margin and other insurance and for such other purposes, as the Central companies. Government may empower in this behalf, under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 6A of the Insurance Act, 1938.”

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 103, there is one more amendment (No.4) by Shri D. Raja. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I move:

That at page 40, *for* lines 15 to 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:

“10B The General Insurance Corporation and the Enhancement of
insurance companies specified in section resources other
10A may, raise resources, other than equity than equity capital
capital, for increasing their business in rural of General Insurance
and social sectors, to meet solvency margin Corporation and other
and for such other purposes, as the Central insurance companies.
Government may empower in this behalf,
under the Insurance Act, 1938.”.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 103 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 104 to 108 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

- I. Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of Dividend.**
- II. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015.**
- III. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote On Account Bill, 2015.**

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

[Secretary General]

(I)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 12th March, 2015, adopted the following resolution:

“That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members of the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee, to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance vis-à-vis General Finance and to make Recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House.”

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said resolution, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.

(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 Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(III)

“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 Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 2015.”

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present; Shri D. Bandyopadhyay; not present; Shri Derek O'Brien; not present.

**Need for including majestic forts of Maharashtra in
the UNESCO World Heritage List**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, forts are historical evidence of our glorious past and it is a matter of pride that my State Maharashtra is undoubtedly home to several majestic forts, impressive with their dimensions, cling on to near-vertical rock faces and many are unrivalled in their lost naval splendour. Shivaji Maharaj harboured more than military affinity towards these commanding structures of stone, brick and mortar. Raigad, Rajgad, Sindhudurg, Jinji, Pratapgarh, Panhala, Vijaydurg and Devgiri are some of the historical forts in need of special care and attention.

Most of these majestic historical structures are in dilapidated condition and barring a few, they are at the verge of extinction due to absence of proper care and interest taken by the Government and Archaeology Department. I am sorry to mention here that some of these forts which have a historical value are just going to private persons/parties who have no interest in history but they are using these structures for their petty commercial interests. One such fort is Gopal Garh which is located in Ratnagiri region. I am told that this fort is in possession of some private party as it was sold by State revenue officials who were perhaps not aware of its historical value, its glorious past.

The meeting of UNESCO World Heritage Committee is scheduled to be held in Bonn in June. I urge Government that keeping in view the historical, cultural and architectural value of these sentinels of our glorious past – take immediate steps to preserve these forts and for its better upkeepment – kindly request the world body to include these forts of Maharashtra in the world heritage list.

Demand to streamline the licensing of agricultural trade in the country

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी बहुतायत जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है। कृषि उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता एवं बिक्री पर पूरी खेती टिकी है और इस कार्य को पंजीकृत करने का प्रावधान है, परन्तु कृषि का सबसे बड़ा संकट यह है कि देश इक्कीसवीं सदी में अन्य क्षेत्रों में तो तरक्की कर रहा है, जैसे रेलवे/बस/होटल की बुकिंग ऑन लाइन हो गई है, किन्तु कृषि विपणन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य आज भी ऑफलाइन ही हो रहे हैं। सीमेंट, सरिया, मोरंग बेचने वाले उर्वरक और कृषि रसायन भी बेच रहे हैं। कृषि आदानों का व्यापार केवल लाभ-हानि का खेल नहीं, बल्कि लाखों गरीब कृषकों के जीवन-यापन से जुड़ा प्रश्न है। बाजार में बिक रहे नकली, मिलावटी, एक्सपायर्ड और बेवहज रसायनों ने आज सारे आकलनों को ध्वस्त कर दिया है।

पंजीकरण/रजिस्ट्रेशन की जाँच व्यवस्था को प्रभावी बनाना चाहिए तथा इस कारोबार को औषधि व्यापार जैसी प्रणाली की तरह विकसित किया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें कृषि रसायन की सलाह देने वाला कम से कम कृषि स्नातक स्तर का व्यक्ति हो तथा सलाहकर्ताओं को जिला/तालुका स्तर पर

[डा. संजय सिंह]

रजिस्टर्ड किया जाए। उद्यान पौध, मछली, इमारती पौधे, बकरी, कुक्कुट, बत्तख, मौनपालन, मशरूम उत्पादन आदि को भी रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रणाली में लाकर कृषि में व्याप्त रासायनिक प्रदूषण तथा कृषक शोषण को नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः मेरी सदन के माध्यम से यह माँग है कि स्थिर पड़ी विपणन लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली को चुस्त-दुरुस्त किया जाए एवं कम से कम कृषि स्नातकों को ही कृषि संबंधित लाइसेंस प्रदान किए जाएँ, जिससे कृषि शिक्षा प्राप्त किए हुए लाखों बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार मिल सके एवं किसानों को अपनी खेती से संबंधित समस्याओं व कृषि उत्पादों के बेहतर उपायों की सही जानकारी मिल सके।

Demand for double lining track in North-East Frontier Railway in Assam

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, the development of the railway system in the North-Eastern Region has not been taken up with a momentum. The Assam people must be provided with the railway facility of double track system. It is a common aspect that trains are running late, sometimes, from five to twenty hours because trains are running with a single track.

Sir, double-link track in Assam will increase the supply of tea across the country. Assam is the highest producer of tea in India and the tea producers will get immensely benefited if they are using the freight services of the Indian Railways. If the region is covered with a double-line track, the freight/goods will reach the destination without any delay.

Sir, it will have exclusive and inclusive economic growth of the region. I hope that the Government will react positively to such demands.

Sir, the North-Eastern Region is endowed with diverse tourist attractions and each State has its own distinct features. The attractions are scattered over the entire region and are largely located in remote areas within highly fragile environments. If the North-East Frontier Railways having double-line track everywhere, the tourist development in North-Eastern Region can be increased and the tourists can reach the destination within the time-frame.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh; not present; Shri Devender Goud; not present; Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 13th March, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 13th March, 2015.*