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Monday
16 March, 2015
25 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 16 March, 2015/25th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2067/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

(1) S.O. 2045 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.100 to K.M. 122.250 or K.M. 122.900 to K.M. 163.400 (Tran-Taran Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Tran-Taran District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(2) S.O. 2486 (E), dated the 19th August, 2013, appointing competent authorities regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 150.200 (Barabanki-Bahraich-Rupaidiha Section) on National Highway No. 28C (New N.H. No. 927) in Barabanki and Bahraich Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(3) S.O. 2977 (E), dated the 1st October, 2013, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 191.422 to K.M. 317.401 (Chilpi – Simga Section) on National Highway No. 12A (New NH No. 30) in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

(4) S.O. 3081 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013, appointing competent authorities regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.700 to K.M. 221.500 on National Highway No. 111 (New N.H. No. 130) in Korba and Sarguja Districts in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

(5) S.O. 3082 (E), dated the 9th October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.800 to K.M. 25.645 and K.M. 30.470 to K.M. 75.771 (Raigarh – Sarangarh – Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 216 (New NH No. 153) in Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

(6) S.O. 3320 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.771 to K.M. 90.460 (Raigarh – Sarangarh – Saraipali Section) on National Highway No. 216 (New NH No. 153) in Mahasamund District in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

(7) S.O. 3509 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, appointing competent authorities regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 342.000 to K.M. 442.000 (Gadhi – Manwat Road Section) on National Highway No. 222 in Beed and Parbhani Districts in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

(8) S.O. 3647 (E), dated the 12th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 362.300 to K.M. 362.800 on National Highway No. 11 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(9) S.O. 3650 (E), dated the 12th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 419.920 to K.M. 420.520 and K.M. 439.000 to K.M. 442.392 on National Highway No. 11 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(10) S.O. 35 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 136.635 (Kathipudi – Digamarru Section) on National Highway No. 214 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(11) S.O. 37 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch (Bikaner-Suratgarh Section) on National Highway No. 15 from K.M. 553.869 of National Highway No. 11 to K.M. 173.000 of National Highway No. 15 *via* K.M. 10.630 of National Highway No. 15 in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(12) S.O. 39 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 161.000 to K.M. 450.170 on National Highway No. 17 (New NH No. 66) in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

(13) S.O. 40 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 84.000 to K.M. 161.000 (Indapur – Kashedi Section) on National Highway No. 17 (New NH No. 66) in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

(14) S.O. 42 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 254.672 (Digamarru – Ongole Section) on National Highway No. 214A (New NH No. 216) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(15) S.O. 43 (E), dated the 7th January, 2014, appointing competent authorities regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure from K.M. 384.900 to K.M. 460.300 on National Highway No. 78 (New N.H. No. 43) (Ambikapur-Pathalgaon Section) in Sarguja and Jashpur Districts in the State of Chhattisgarh, along with delay statement.

(16) S.O. 138 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.000 to K.M. 32.000 (Biaoraa – MP/Rajasthan Border Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Rajgarh District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(17) S.O. 139 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 89.020 to K.M. 103.410 and K.M. 105.750 to K.M. 147.750 (Beawar – Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Rajsamand District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(18) S.O. 140 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 58.245 to K.M. 89.020

and K.M. 103.410 to K.M. 105.750 (Beawar-Baghana Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(19) S.O. 200 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 194.210 to K.M. 228.976 (Rewa – Hanumana Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(20) S.O. 201 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 140.600 to K.M. 194.210 (Rewa – Hanumana Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(21) S.O. 243 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 222 in Thane, Pune, Ahmednagar and Beed Districts in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.

(22) S.O. 313 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.000 to K.M. 52.000 (Nimbahera to Pratapgarh including Badi and Chhoti Sadri Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Pratapgarh District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(23) S.O. 315 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 340.188 to K.M. 557.775 (Sikar – Bikaner Section) of National Highway No. 11 *via* Sikar Bypass and Bikaner Bypass from K.M. 553.869 of National Highway No. 11 to K.M. 267.325 of National Highway No. 89 on the Sikar – Bikaner Section (Design Length –237.578 K.M.) of National Highway No. 11 in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(24) S.O. 320 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 265.700 to K.M. 308.300 (Bathinda Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Bathinda District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(25) S.O. 323 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 215.900 to K.M. 265.700 (Jaito Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Faridkot District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(26) S.O. 324 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 215.900 to K.M. 265.700

(Faridkot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Faridkot District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(27) S.O. 325 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 215.900 to K.M. 265.700 (Kotakapura Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Faridkot District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

(28) S.O. 369 (E), dated the 10th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 85.600 to K.M. 155.200 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Tiruvannamalai District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(29) S.O. 443 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.823 to K.M. 51.200 (Palayamkottai – Thoothukudi Section) on National Highway No. 7A in Thoothukudi District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(30) S.O. 460 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 67.301 to K.M. 97.200 (Mangawan-Chakghat Section) on National Highway No. 27 in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement.

(31) S.O. 568 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur – Patran – Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Sangrur District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(32) S.O. 569 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.805 to K.M. 238.695 (Sangrur – Patran – Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana Border Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab, along with delay statement.

(33) S.O. 575 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 378.115 (Jodhpur – Pali Section) and K.M. 336.400 to K.M. 378.115 on National Highway No. 65 in Pali District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

(34) S.O. 595 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 125.000 to K.M. 173.000 on National Highway No. 15 in Sriganganagar District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

(35) S.O. 797 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 37.800 to K.M. 73.400 on National Highway No. 45 Extension and from K.M. 215.500 to K.M. 273.600 on National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul-Theni-Kumuli Section) in Theni District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(36) S.O. 802 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 37.800 to K.M. 73.400 on National Highway No. 45 Extension and from K.M. 215.500 to K.M. 273.600 on National Highway No. 220 (Dindigul – Theni – Kumuli Section) in Theni District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(37) S.O. 1024 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikaravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(38) S.O. 1169 (E), dated the 30th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 120.000 to K.M. 224.000 (Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Tirunelveli District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(39) S.O. 1171 (E), dated the 30th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Including Bypass) (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappali District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(40) S.O. 1338 (E), dated the 21st May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 116.500 to K.M. 136.500 (Thanjavur-Tiruchirappali Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappali District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(41) S.O. 1423 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.400 to K.M. 100.000 (Vikaravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Ariyalur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(42) S.O. 1656 (E), dated the 1st July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, at Chennai Bypass connecting National Highway No. 45 at K.M. 27.800 and National Highway No. 4 at K.M. 13.800 in Kancheepuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(43) S.O. 2000 (E), dated the 6th August, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikaravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(44) S.O. 2276 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 80.000 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruvarur District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(45) S.O. 2279 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.300 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) on National Highway No. 46 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(46) S.O. 2283 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 56.630 to K.M. 120.771 (Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 49 in Ramanathapuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.

(47) S.O. 2333 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 165.000 to K.M. 221.500 (Bilaspur-Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111 (New NH No. 130) in Sarguja District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(48) S.O. 2334 (E), dated the 12th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 155.000 to K.M. 165.000 (Bilaspur-Ambikapur Section) on National Highway No. 111 (New NH No. 130) in Surajpur District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(49) S.O. 2387 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikaravandi – Kumbakonam – Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(50) S.O. 2436 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.400 to K.M. 56.630 (Madhurai – Parmakudi – Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 49 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2149/16/15]

(51) S.O. 2463 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 155.626 (Thanjavur – Manamadurai Section) on National Highway No. 226 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(52) S.O. 2511 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 345 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(53) S.O. 2578 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 127.650 to K.M. 141.050 (Bilaspur – Urdawal Section) on National Highway No. 200 (New NH No. 49) in Bilaspur District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(54) S.O. 2579 (E), dated the 1st October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 71.200 (Vijayawada – Bhadrachalam Section) on National Highway No. 221 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(55) S.O. 2603 (E), dated the 10th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 378.115 (Jodhpur – Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

(56) S.O. 2604 (E), dated the 10th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 308.000 to K.M. 378.115 (Jodhpur – Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

(57) S.O. 2636 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 248.650 to K.M. 249.200 (Suratgarh – Sriganganagar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Fazilka District in the State of Punjab.

(58) S.O. 2637 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, appointing the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Cooch Behar Office of District Magistrate as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 770.000 to K.M. 816.000 (Suratgarh – Sriganganagar Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Cooch Behar District in the State of West Bengal.

(59) S.O. 2638 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 4.285 to K.M. 45.627 (Allahabad – Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Border Section) on National Highway No. 27 in Allahabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(60) S.O. 2639 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 80.000 (Gorakhpur – Sonauli Section) on National Highway No. 29E (New NH No. 24) in Maharajganj District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(61) S.O. 2640 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 170.050 to K.M. 173.160 (Nagaur Bypass) (Nagaur – Bikaner Section) on National Highway No. 89 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan.

(62) S.O. 2641 (E), dated the 15th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 99.000 to K.M. 150.200 (Bahraich – Rupaidiha Section) on National Highway No. 28C (New NH No. 927) in Bahraich District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(63) S.O. 2683 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 344 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(64) S.O. 2712 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.750 to K.M. 37.800 (Dindigul – Theni – Kumuli Section) on National Highway No. 45 Extention in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(65) S.O. 2743 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1038 (E), dated the 25th April, 2008.

(66) S.O. 2744 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land from K.M. 589.000 to K.M. 641.000 (Mydukur – Kadapa/Nellore Districts Border Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Y.S.R. District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(67) S.O. 2745 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 133.360 to K.M. 216.975 on National Highway No. 4 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(68) S.O. 2746 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 70.200 (Vijayawada – Bhadrachalam Section) on National Highway No. 221 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(69) S.O. 2747 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 81.750 to K.M. 105.000 (Dhamtari – Jagdalpur Section) on National Highway No. 43 (New NH No. 30) in Balod District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(70) S.O. 2790 (E), dated the 29th October, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(71) S.O. 2864 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri – Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New NH No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(72) S.O. 2870 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 54.000 to K.M. 76.800 (Yadgiri – Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New NH No. 163) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

(73) S.O. 2882 (E), dated the 12th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 615.000 to K.M. 668.600 (Maharashtra/Telangana Border – Nirmal Section) on National Highway No. 222 (New NH No. 61) in Adilabad District in the State of Telangana.

(74) S.O. 2883 (E), dated the 21st November, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 59.000 on National Highway No. 70 in Jalandhar District in the State of Punjab.

(75) S.O. 2925 (E), dated the 17th November, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the Varapuzha Bridge at K.M. 431.500 and Edapally ROB at K.M. 437.250 on National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(76) S.O. 2937 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 270.000 to K.M. 332.600 (Mannuthy – Aluva Section) on National Highway No. 544 in Thrissur District in the State of Kerala.

(77) S.O. 2966 (E), dated the 25th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 16.000 to K.M. 33.050 (Vijayawada Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(78) S.O. 3034 (E), dated the 1st December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 43.000 (Thiruvananthapuram – Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Thiruvananthapuram District in the State of Kerala.

(79) S.O. 3049 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 355.000 to K.M. 356.400 and K.M. 357.300 to K.M. 380.600 (Chilakaluripet – Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

(80) S.O. 3073 (E), dated the 5th December, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 90.100 to K.M. 91.300 on National Highway No. 17 (New NH No. 66) in the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(81) S.O. 3098 (E), dated the 9th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 380.600 to K.M. 432.650 (Chilakaluripet – Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Guntur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

(82) S.O. 3162 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 3 and 144A to Border Roads Organization.

(83) S.O. 3163 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(84) S.O. 3164 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 869 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014.

(85) S.O. 33 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(86) S.O. 34 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(87) S.O. 102 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 19.800 to K.M. 29.100 (Madanapalle – Krishnagiri Road Section) on National Highway No. 219 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(88) S.O. 103 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, regarding appointment of Sub Collector, Parvatipuram as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 486.500 to K.M. 492.500 on National Highway No. 43 (New NH No. 26) in Vizianagaram District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(89) S.O. 104 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, regarding appointment of Revenue Divisional Officers, Jammalamadugu as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 513.000 to K.M. 546.700 (Muddanuru – Jammalamadugu Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Kadappa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(90) S.O. 105 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, regarding appointment of Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagaram and Additional Joint Collector, Vishapkhapatnam as the competent authorities for acquisition of land, from K.M. 549.250 to K.M. 563.620 (Raipur – Visakhapatnam Section) on National Highway No. 43 (New NH No. 26) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(91) S.O. 106 (E), dated the 8th January, 2015, regarding appointment of Revenue Divisional Officer, Kadappa as the competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.700 (Rayachoty – Kurbalakota Section) on National Highway No. 340 in Kadappa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(92) S.O. 131 (E), dated the 12th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(93) S.O. 132 (E), dated the 12th January, 2015, regarding declaration of routes/road stretches as new National Highway No.137A and inserting its description in the schedule to the Act.

(94) S.O. 250 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(95) S.O. 251 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(96) S.O. 252 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 775(E), dated the 4th March, 2014.

(97) S.O. 254 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(98) S.O. 535 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, regarding exemption of user fee at Arapuzha Bridge at K.M. 23.800 in Calicut Bypass on National Highway 17 in the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1948/16/15]

(99) S.O. 536 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the Akkulam Bridge across Akkulam Kayal in Thiruvananthapuram Bypass on National Highway No. 47 (New NH No. 66) in the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2143/16/15]

Accounts and Reports (2011-12/ 2012-13/ 2013-14) and related papers of various Institutes, Universities, Commission, Council, Organisation and Vidyapeetha

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

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2085/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2198/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2082/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2087/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2095/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2080/16/15]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2083/16/15]

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Vishwavidyalaya. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2103/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2092/16/15]

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2078/16/15]

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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

(i) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Hazratbal, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Hazratbal, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2086/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, 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) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the papers mentioned at (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2097/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Aizawl, Mizoram, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2109/16/15

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2108/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka (Surathkal), Mangalore, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2105/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2107/16/15]

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2106/16/15]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2110/16/15]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2104/16/15]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, 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.

(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. 2084/16/15]

IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966:—

(a) Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2089/16/15]

V. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Delhi University Act, 1922:—

(a) Ninety-first Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(d) 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. 2088/16/15]

VI. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 and under sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2090/16/15]

VII. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

(a) Sixtieth Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2102/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Tezpur University Act, 1993.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2079/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2081/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2076/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2091/16/15]

(v) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2013-14 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Allahabad University Act, 2005.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2074/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2077/16/15]

(vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2094/16/15]

(viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, Chennai, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2098/16/15]

(ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2085/16/15]

(x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2087/16/15]

(xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2095/16/15]

(xii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2093/16/15]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2013-14.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2083/16/15]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 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 Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2096/16/15]

(xv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Organisation.

(c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2075/16/15]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2100/16/15]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2099/16/15]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2101/16/15]

APPEAL TO WITHDRAW COMMENT

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, बहुत विनम्रता से मुझे एक बात कहनी है। पिछले हफ्ते इंश्योरेंस बिल पर बहस चल रही थी। शरद यादव जी बहुत ही वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं। उन्होंने सांवले रंग को लेकर एक टिप्पणी की और उसके बाद दक्षिण भारतीय महिलाओं के बारे में एक टिप्पणी की। उस टिप्पणी में मुझे भी कई जगह दिखाया गया कि मैं चुप रहा। मैं उनके इन विचारों से अपने को बिल्कुल असहमत करता हूं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जब शरद यादव जी यहां मौजूद ही नहीं हैं तो इन्हें अपनी बात कहने के लिए इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। उनका भी प्वाइंट सुना जाए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, I want to listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Minister wants to say something, I have to listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of view. It is a very serious issue. I completely ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, I have allowed the Minister. He wanted to say something and I have allowed the Minister. He is a Cabinet Minister and I have allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I completely disassociate myself and I completely disapprove of the comment. We, all of us, must respect the women, their dignity, and I will appeal to Sharad Yadavji to kindly withdraw this comment. शरद यादव जी इसको विद्ड्रा करेंगे ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a personal explanation. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not the issue. I have allowed you, as a personal explanation. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is okay. That is only a personal explanation. Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): जब वे सदन में आ गए हैं तो उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई आरोप नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... It is only a personal explanation, as far as I understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): मेरी गैर-हाजिरी में जो बात कही गई है, मैं चाहता हूं वह सामने आ जाए। मैंने क्या बात कही, कौन सी बात कही ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : इनका कहना है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव : बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सांवली महिलाओं की संख्या ज्यादा है। दुनिया में सांवले जो लोग हैं उनकी संख्या ज्यादा है और उसके बारे में मैं दुनिया की किसी भी ताकत से बहस करने को तैयार हूं। ये बाहर जिस तरह का और भीतर, ये दो-दो मिनट पर ...(**व्यवधान**)... नारी के सम्मान और उसकी संस्कृति के हक में हम हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I don't think any comment should be made on anything about women which is disparaging in any way. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव : कौन हैं आप? मंत्री रहकर के बैठिए, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): क्या मंत्री इस तरह का आचरण करते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sharadji, I appeal to you, please don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I appeal the hon. gentlemen, through you, not to make comments about the colour of any woman's skin. ...(*Interruptions*)... I appeal to you, Sharadji, you are a very senior Member of the House. There is a very wrong message going to the rest of the country. I appeal to you, please, do not make comments about the colour of any woman's skin in this country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, शरद जी, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, बड़े हैं उम्र में। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव : आप बैठिए, मैंने आपका आग्रह सुना और पूरी ताकत से उसको खंडित करता हूं। महिलाओं का ठेका महिलाओं ने नहीं लिया है। हम राम संस्कृति के लोग हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no need for a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharadji, there is no need for a discussion now because the Chair has gone through the records and जो एक्सपंज करना है, कर देंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : मेरे पास लोहिया और गांधी से लेकर सारा रिकॉर्ड है, जहां महिला के बारे में बोला गया है, सांवली महिलाओं के बारे में बोला गया है, सांवली महिलाओं के बारे में कितना संघर्ष किया गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी : आप महिलाओं के बारे में ऐसी टिप्पणी न करें। लोहिया जी और गांधी जी का नाम लेकर महिलाओं पर टिप्पणी न करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)….

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी : शरद जी, मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप कृपया महिलाओं के बारे में टिप्पणी न करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी : लोहिया जी व गांधी जी का नाम लेकर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please sit down. I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए, स्मृति जी बैठिए, कानीमोझी जी बैठिए। I am not allowing a discussion on this. शरद जी, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he should withdraw those comments. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be justified. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... नो, डिस्कसन की जरूरत नहीं है। श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद। ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us not fight over this. No discussion on this, please. Fair complexion or dark complexion, they are all the same. No need of a fight over that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. शरद जी, अब इसे छोड़िए। शरद जी, प्लीज। Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, on this subject also, the more you discuss, the more complicated it will be. ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien, please sit down. Shri Derek O'Brien, don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am saying that it cannot be discussed. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not allowed a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing a discussion on this matter, which has been raised here.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, my submission is, in so far as this subject is concerned, this should be closed here. The more we discuss, the more complicated it will be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that. Shri Azad, you come to your subject, not this subject.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, ...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं पूरी तैयारी से आया हूं। मैं ट्रेजरी बेंच के लोगों को चुनौती देता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं इस पर होने वाली बहस के लिए तैयार हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, I am not allowing a discussion on this.

श्री शरद यादव : सर, दुनिया में रंगभेद के खिलाफ बहुत बड़ी लड़ाई हुई है। अब्राहम लिंकन और मार्टिन लूथर किंग ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, there are woman Members in this House. He cannot discuss physical attributes of women in this House. He cannot make insulting remarks on women. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, बैठिए। अब इस बारे में डिस्कशन नहीं होगा। I am not allowing it. ...(*Interruptions*)... इस बारे में डिस्कसन की अनुमति नहीं है। I have not allowed a discussion on this. No more discussion on that subject. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more discussion on this subject. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has given a notice under Rule 267 on some other subject. I am only allowing that.

RE. DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS FOR DISCUSSING PROFILING BY POLICE

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने और मेरे साथियों ने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत suspension of business के लिए नोटिस दिया है।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف(جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں نے اور میرے ساتھیوں نے رول 267- کے تحت سسپینشن آف بزنس کے لئے نوٹس دیا ہے۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम लोगों ने भी दिया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैंने हमारे साथियों ने कहा। मुझे इस सरकार से एक विशेष सवाल पूछना है। सर, 2 मार्च, 2015 को श्री राहुल गांधी के ऑफिसियल निवास ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** میں نے اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے کہا ہے۔ مجھے اس سرکار سے ایک وشیش سوال پوچھنا ہے، سر، 2 مارچ، 2015 کو شری راہل گاندھی کے آفیشل نواس ...(مداخلت)...

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† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have allowed the Leader of the Opposition. Please don't comment. I have allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : अगर आपका दोष नहीं है, तो फिर क्यों बोल रहे हो। इसका मतलब है कि आप कहीं-न-कहीं इस में शामिल हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** श्री राहुल गांधी के ऑफियिल निवास 12 तुगलक लेन पर एक असिस्टेंट सब-इंस्पेक्टर, दिल्ली स्पेशल ब्रांच एक प्रोफॉर्मा लेकर गया, जोकि मेरे पास है। यह प्रोफॉर्मा 35 साल पहले जब मैं मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बना था, उन 35 सालों में कई मंत्रालयों में रहा। तकरीबन 1986 से, जब से मैं पंजाब का इन्चार्ज था, तब से लेकर मैं जेड और जेड प्लस कैटेगरी में रहा हूँ। मैंने तो कभी इस प्रोफार्मा की शक्ल नहीं देखी, जो आज बताया जाता है कि यह प्रोटेक्टीज के लिए है। यह जो प्रोफार्मा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो जेड प्लस कैटेगरी का हो और एसपीजी प्रोटेक्टी हो, उसको अचानक इतने साल के बाद, श्री राहुल गांधी कोई आज से एसपीजी प्रोटेक्टी नहीं हैं, जब उनके पिता जी प्रधान मंत्री थे तब से आज तक एसपीजी प्रोटेक्टी हैं, तब तक तो किसी पुलिस ने, दिल्ली की पुलिस ने, स्पेशल ब्रांच ने यह जरूरत महसूस नहीं की कि यह प्रोफार्मा लेकर जाएं कि उनका रंग कैसा है, उनके बाल कैसे हैं, वे कैसे कपड़े पहनते हैं, उनके जूते का साइज क्या है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि जूते के साइज से पोलिटिशियन और प्रोटेक्टी का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है, उनके फोन नंबर्स क्या हैं, उनकी हैबिट्स क्या हैं, वे खाते-पीते क्या हैं, किससे मिलते हैं, जो उनके दोस्त हैं, सहयोगी हैं, एसोसिएट्स हैं, उनके ऐड्स हैं, उनके टेलीफोन नंबर्स क्या हैं।

सर, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या इस तरह का प्रोफार्मा भारत की डेमोक्रेसी के लिए है? मैं देखता हूँ कि आज कई न्यूज-पेपर्स में आया है कि इस लिस्ट में तीन सौ, चार सौ, पांच सौ, छह सौ लोग हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 14 तारीख को दो और सीनियर ऑफीसर्स एडिशनल डीसीपी मिस्टर जतिन नरहवाल और एसीपी मिस्टर अनीस राय फिर उनके रेजिडेंस पर गए। इस दफा इन दो सीनियर ऑफीसर्स ने उनके जो सहयोगी हैं, उनके जो ऐड्स हैं, उनके बारे में जानकारी लेनी शुरू की। ऐसा क्यों, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। यहां लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस मौजूद हैं, कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं, फॉरेस्ट एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स मौजूद हैं, मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की इन्क्वायरी, चाहे राहुल गांधी हों या और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नेता हों, हमारी पार्टी के या यहां जो अन्य पार्टी के बैठे हुए हैं या उस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, एक तरह की जासूसी करना है? क्या इस तरह की जासूसी करके यह हुकूमत पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नेताओं को डराना, धमकाना और उन पर दबाव डालना चाहती है **...(व्यवधान)...** कि अगर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नेता अपनी आवाज उठाएंगे, चाहे सदन के अंदर या सदन के बाहर, तो केंद्रीय सरकार उन पोलिटिकल राइवल्स को डराने के लिए, धमकाने के लिए कोई भी हथकंडा इस्तेमाल करेगी?

सर, मैं तीन चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि यह पुलिस स्टेट नहीं है। भारत को अपनी डेमोक्रेसी पर गौरव है, न सिर्फ भारत को गौरव है, पूरे विश्व को गौरव है और पूरे विश्व में भारत की मिसाल दी जाती है। यह कोई दूसरे हमारे नेबर पाकिस्तान की तरह स्टेट नहीं है कि जहां कोई किसी को अंदर डालेगा, जनरल प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, मिनिस्टर को अंदर डालेगा **...(व्यवधान)...**

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** اگر آپ کا دوش نہیں ہے، تو پھر کیوں بول رہے ہو۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ آپ کہیں نہ کہیں اس میں شامل ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- شری راہل گاندھی کے آفیشئل نواس12 ، تغلق لین پر ایک اسسٹینٹ سب-انسپکٹر، دہلی اسپیشل برانچ ایک پروفورما لے کر گیا، جو کہ میرے پاس ہے۔ یہ پروفورما 35 سال پہلے جب میں ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ بنا تھا، ان 35 سالوں میں کئی منترالیوں میں رہا۔

1سی

تقریبا 1986 سے، جب سے میں پنجاب کا انچارج تھا، تب سے لے کر میں زیڈ اور زیڈ-پلس کٹیگری میں رہا ہوں۔ میں نے تو کبھی اس پروفورما کی شکل نہیں دیکھی، جو آج بتایا جا رہا ہے کہ یہ پرٹیکٹیز کے لئے ہے۔ یہ جو پروفورما ہے، میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جو زیڈ-پلس کٹیگری کا ہو اور ایس-پی-جی۔ پروٹیکٹی ہے، اس کو اچانک اتنے سال کے بعد، شری راہل گاندھی کوئی آج سے ایس-پی-جی۔ نہیں ہے، جب ان کے پتا جی پردھان منتری تھے تب سےآج تک ایس-پی-جی۔ پروٹیکٹی ہیں، تب تک تو کسی پولس نے، دہلی پولس نے، اسپیشل برانچ نے یہ ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی کہ کہ پروفورما لے کر جائیں کہ ان کا رنگ کیسا ہے، ان کے بال کیسے ہیں، کپڑے وہ کیسے پہنتے ہں، ان کے جوتے کا سائز کیا ہے، مجھے سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جوتے کے سائز سے پولیٹیشئن اور پروٹیکٹی کا سوال کہاں پیدا ہوتا ہے، ان کے فون نمبرس کیا ہیں، ان کی عادتیں کیا ہیں، وہ کھاتے پیتے کیا ہیں، کس سے ملتے ہیں، جو ان کے دوست ہیں، سہیوگی ہیں، ایسوسی-ایٹس ہیں، ان کے ایڈس ہیں، ان کے ٹیلی فون نمبرس کیا ہیں؟

سر، میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کیا اس طرح کا پروفورما بھارت کی ڈیموکریسی کے لئے ہے؟ میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ آج کئی نیوز پیپرس میں آیا ہے کہ اس لسٹ میں تین سو، چار سو، پانچ سو، چھہ سو لوگ ہیں۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ 14 تاریخ کو دو اور سینئر آفیسرز، ایڈیشنل ڈی-سی-پی، مسٹر جتن نرہوال اور اے-سی-پی۔ مسٹر انیس رائے پھر ان کے ریزیڈینٹ پر گئے، اس دفعہ ان دو سینئر آفیسرز نے ان کے جو سہیوگی ہے، ان کے جو ایڈس ہیں، ان کے بارے میں جانکاری شروع کی۔ ایسا کیوں، یہ ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا۔ یہاں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس موجود ہیں، کمیونیکیشن منسٹر موجود ہیں، پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر موجود ہیں، فاریسٹ اینوائرنمینٹ منسٹر موجود ہیں اور دوسرے منسٹرس موجود ہیں، میں سرکار سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اس طرح کی انکوائری، چاہے راہل گاندھی ہوں یا اور پولیٹکل پارٹیز کے نیتا ہوں، ہماری پارٹی کے یا یہاں جو دیگر پارٹی کے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں یا اس سدن میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ایک طرح کی جاسوسی کرنا ہے؟ کیا اس طرح کی جاسوسی کرکے یہ حکومت پولیٹکل پارٹیز کے نیتاؤں کو ڈرانا، دھمکانا اور ان پر دباؤ ڈالنا چاہتی ہے ---(مداخلت)--- پلیز، کہ اگر پولیٹکل پارٹیز کے نیتا اپنی آواز اٹھائیں گے، چاہے سدن کے اندر یا سدن کے باہر، تو کیندریہ سرکار ان پولیٹکل رائیولس کو ڈرانے کے لئے، دھمکانے کے لئے کوئی بھی ہتھکنڈا استعمال کرے گی؟

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† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

سر، میں تین چیزیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں، ایک تو یہ کہ یہ پولس اسٹیٹ نہیں ہے۔ بھارت کو اپنی ڈیموکریسی پر گورو ہے، نہ صرف بھارت کو گورو ہے، پوری دنیا کا گورو ہے اور پوری دنیا میں بھارت کی مثال دی جاتی ہے۔ یہ کوئی دوسرے ہمارے پڑوسی پاکستان کی طرح اسٹیٹ نہیں ہے کہ جہاں کوئی کسی کو اندر ڈالے گا، جنرل پرائم منسٹر کو، منسٹر کو اندر ڈالے گا ...(مداخلت)...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): इमरजेन्सी आपने लगाई, हम लोग ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...Why are you troubling your leader? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you obstructing your leader? ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please, sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you obstruct your leader? ...(*Interruptions*)...Mr. Javadekar, please, sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him complete ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Look at his conduct! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Is this the way Minister should behave? ...(*Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मै एक मिनट लूंगा। मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां आएं और हमें बता दें। यह कोई पहली दफा नहीं हो रहा, आज तो राहुल गांधी जी का इश्यू आया है, इसी हाउस में पिछले साल भी यह आया था कि इवन मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन टैप होते हैं। सर, इस तरह के माहौल में कैसे रहें। पिछले अगस्त-सितम्बर से देश का माहौल बदल गया है। रिलीजियस लैवल पर एक्टीविटीज कम हो गई हैं, उन पर दबाव आ रहा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि रोज दिल्ली से लेकर बाकी जगहों पर नित-नए काम हो रहे हैं। नन्स के साथ क्या हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... रिलीजियस फ्रीडम कम होती जा रही है और अब पोलिटिकल फ्रीडम भी कम होती जा रही है। इस तरह का माहौल देश में आज हो रहा है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सदन में आएं और स्टेटमेंट दे दें, क्योंकि यह किसी भी व्यक्ति की, चाहे फिर वे राहुल गांधी हों, चाहे हमारे दूसरे सीनियर लीडर्स हों या विपक्ष के नेता हों, उनकी जो प्राइवेसी का मामला है, उसके खिलाफ है और भारत की डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میں ایک منٹ لونگا۔ میں سرکار سے یہ آگرہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مانّئے گرہ منتری جی یہاں آئیں اور ہمیں بتا دیں۔ یہ کوئی پہلی دفعہ نہیں ہو رہا، آج تو راہل گاندھی جی کا ایشو آیا ہے، اسی ہاؤس میں پچھلے سال بھی یہ آیا تھا کہ ایون منتریوں کے ٹیلی فون ٹیپ ہوتے ہیں۔

سر، اس طرح کے ماحول میں کیسے رہیں۔ پچھلے اگست-ستمبر سے دیش کا ماحول بدل گیا ہے۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ریلیجئنس لیول پر ایکٹیوٹیز کم ہو گئی ہیں، ان پر دباؤ آ رہا ہے۔ ہم دیکھہ رہے ہیں کہ روز دہلی سے لے کر باقی جگہوں پر نئے نئے کام ہو رہے ہیں۔ ننس کے ساتھہ کیا ہو رہا ہے ---(مداخلت)--- ریلیجئنس فریڈم کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ اور اب پولیٹکل فریڈم بھی کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس طرح کا ماحول دیش میں آج ہو رہا ہے۔ مائنے گرہ منتری جی سدن میں آئیں اور اسٹیٹمینٹ دے دیں، کیوں یہ کسی بھی شخص کی، چاہے پھر وہ راہل گاندھی ہوں، چاہے ہمارے ملک کے دوسرے سینئر لیڈرس ہوں یا وپکش کے نیتا ہوں، ان کی جو پرائویسی کا معاملہ ہے، اس کے خلاف اور بھارت کی ڈیموکریسی کے خلاف ہے ---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। मेरा नोटिस है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen; Mr. Tyagi has given notice under Rule 267, for suspension of the business. Your notice also is there. I can allow two minutes each.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it can't be related only to those who have submitted the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, I have to give preference to those who have given notice. Others also have to be given a chance. The issue is important ...(*Interruptions*).,. So, I have called Mr. Tyagi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, पहले ये तो अपनी बात खत्म करें, तभी तो मैं बोलूगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, take only two minutes.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, नेता सदन, दुनिया की सबसे समृद्ध डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री से लौटे हैं। गांधी जी जब प्रि-इंडिपेंसडेस डेज में यहां गिरफ्तार होते थे, तो वहां के सदन में बहस होती थी कि गांधी जी को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया?

सर, यह मामला जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने उठाया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और पुरातन काल से यह खुफियागिरी चलती आ रही है। पहले महलों के अंदर, दरबारों के अंदर होती थी, लेकिन ब्रिटिश राज के अंदर जो हमारे नेता आजादी की लड़ाई में लगे हुए थे, उनके खिलाफ espionage और जासूसी होती थी। उसके बाद सर, 1971 में, हमारे और नेता सदन के जो संयुक्त नेता थे, उनके खिलाफ भी जासूसी के लम्बे-चौड़े किस्से सुनने को मिलते थे, खासतौर से आपातकाल के दौरान और उससे पहले भी, लेकिन सर, जब से ग्लोबलाइजेशन और कॉर्पोरेटाइजेशन हुआ है, तब से ये गतिविधियां पोलिटिकल लोगों और कोर्पोरेट के लोगों पर बढ़ी हैं।

सर, यह जो फॉरमेट देखने को मिला है, यह 1957 का है। पिछले सप्ताह ही हमने लगभग 100 ऐसे पुराने कानून, जो कौलोनियल रूल के थे, नेता सदन के कहने पर, कमेटी के जरिए खत्म किए हैं। सर, पुलिस अधिकारियों का जो वक्तव्य है, उस पर मुझे एतराज है। दो पुलिस

कमिश्नर हैं—श्री वी.के. गुप्ता जी और श्री वेद मरवाह जी। उनका मैं वक्तव्य पढ़कर सुनाता हूं कि how foolish is the statement of the police officers. One says, "It is the height of ideas, it is never done in our tenure." For the details of MPs, पार्लियामेंट सैक्रेटरिएट के पास जाइए और एम.पी. के बारे में जो भी सूचना प्राप्त करनी है, वहां से प्राप्त की जा सकती है कि उसका रंग कैसा है, उसके जूते कैसे हैं,* तो क्या-क्या करना है, ये सारी डिटेल्स एम.पी. के बारे में वहां से मिल जाएंगी। उसके बाद सर, श्री वेद मरवाह जी का स्टेटमेंट है कि He is never heard of this kind of proforma. अब कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रोफार्मा लम्बे समय से चला आ रहा है। श्री शरद यादव जी और श्री पवार जी सबसे सीनियर एम.पी. हैं, इन्होंने कितनी बार प्रोफार्मा भरा है? मैं भी 9वीं लोक सभा से हूं। मैंने कभी प्रोफार्मा नहीं भरा।

सर, इसके साथ-साथ दूसरी बात कॉर्पोरेट की है। मेरा प्रिविलेज का एक मामला आपके पास लम्बित है और नेता सदन के बारे में पिछले साढ़े तीन-चार साल से यह मामला चल रहा है। ऐसे प्रिविलेज के मामले जल्दी सुलझाए जाने चाहिए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि परसों आपने होम सैक्रेट्री और दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर को बुलाया। हमारे दोस्त, श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी हैं। उनका प्रिविलेज का एक मामला है और कॉर्पोरेट सैक्टर के लोग पी.एस.यू. के जरिए, उसे कैसे बरबाद कर रहे हैं, इस बारे में पी.एस.यू. के अधिकारी बताएंगे कि कैसे वे कॉर्पोरेट के लोगों से मिलकर उन्हें बताते हैं कि तेल वहां निकल रहा है, गैस वहां निकल रही है, सब उन्हें बता देते हैं। सर, मेरा एक प्रिविलेज KG Basin के बारे में आपके यहां लंबित पड़ा हुआ है। मेरा आपसे हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन है कि इस पर फुलफ्लेज्ड बहस कराई जाए, corporate espionage and political espionage, from this side to that side. जो भी है, जिन-जिन लोगों के इसमें नाम हैं, इस पर कोई कमेटी बनाई जाए। गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें, क्योंकि यह छोटा मामला नहीं है। इससे पूरे सदन के लोगों की ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : जो निजता है, यह उसका invasion है और यह पार्लियामेंट के प्रिविलेज का मामला भी बनता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि corporate espionage से लेकर political espionage तक... और जो ताज़ा मामला है, वह देश के मुख्य विपक्षी दल के मुख्य नेता का है। अगर उनको शिकायत है तो इस समृद्ध लोकतंत्र से आए हुए श्री अरुण जेटली साहब को इसका जवाब देना चाहिए कि वहां कैसी परंपराएं थीं और आप यहां कैसी परंपराएं डाल रहे हैं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arun Jaitley wants to speak, but after Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, my notice is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. But when Leader of the House wants to say something, I have to allow.

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, my notice is also there.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, पुलिस कमिश्नर, दिल्ली ने मेरा नाम भी लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि नरेश अग्रवाल के मकान में भी मैंने पुलिस भेजी थी। श्रीमन्, मैंने जब अपने पी.ए. से पूछा तो मालूम हुआ कि एक फॉर्म था। बहुत बार हम भी जेल गए। कई बार आंदोलनों में जेल जाने को मिला। वहां जैसा फॉर्म हम लोगों से भरवाया जाता था, शायद उसकी डुप्लिकेट कॉपी वह सीधी-सीधी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप भी जेल गए, हम भी जेल गए, आंदोलनों में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : हम उनके कारण जेल गए थे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम उनके कारण नहीं गए, हम संजय जी के साथ ज्यादातर जेल गए, इंदिरा जी की अरेस्ट में जेल गए, हम उस समय कांग्रेस में थे। हम उनके कारण जेल नहीं गए थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : नरेश जी, शरद जी और त्यागी जी भी उनके कारण जेल गए थे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : गए थे। श्रीमन्, मैं नेता सदन से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब वे नेता प्रतिपक्ष थे, तब उनके फोन की टैपिंग का मामला उठा था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सारा सदन साथ था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम भी पूरे सदन के साथ खड़े थे। सदन का हर व्यक्ति इस बात से चिंतित था। यहां केवल राहुल गांधी का मामला नहीं है और मैं राहुल गांधी का मामला उठाने के लिए खड़ा भी नहीं हुआ हूं। सवाल है पूरी व्यवस्था का, पूरे सदन का, सारे एमपीज़ का। श्रीमन्, मंत्रियों के फोन टैप किए जाएंगे? एक मंत्री जीन्स पहनकर निकले तो उनको कहा गया कि जीन्स उतारिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। एक मंत्री जीन्स पहनकर ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं किसी मंत्री का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरी बात को गंभीरता से लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't obstruct, don't disturb.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह स्नूपिंग नहीं है, तो क्या है? मंत्री जीन्स पहनकर जा रहा है। कैसे पता लग रहा है कि मंत्री जीन्स पहनकर जा रहा है? एक मंत्री जी मुम्बई में अपने एक मित्र के यहां खाना खाने जा रहे थे। रास्ते में उनको कहा गया कि आप उनके यहां खाना खाने मत जाइए। क्यों? कैसे पता लगा? श्रीमन्, मेरा तो यह भी आरोप है कि केवल स्नूपिंग नहीं हो रही है, फोन टैपिंग भी हो रही है। केवल हम लोगों की नहीं, जो-जो डेमोक्रेसी में बोल सकता है, उन सबकी फोन टैपिंग हो रही है। तो यह देश किस तरफ जा रहा है? यह कैसी डेमोक्रेसी हो गई है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... किसी स्टेट का पैटर्न नहीं होना चाहिए, यह देश का पैटर्न होना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है। नेता सदन जी, जब आपका मामला था, हम सब आपके साथ खड़े थे। इस वजह से खड़े थे कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न था, केवल अरुण जेटली की फोन टैपिंग की बात नहीं थी। बात थी कि अरुण जेटली और सबका फोन टैप होगा या नहीं होगा? श्रीमन्, वही प्रश्न फिर आज खड़ा हुआ है। एक लाख फोन रोज़ टैप किए जाते हैं। आप अपराधियों के फोन टैप कीजिए, लेकिन आप पोलिटिकल लोगों के फोन कैसे टैप करेंगे? यह मेरा सत्य है कि रोज़ इस देश में एक लाख फोन टैप किए जाते हैं और बिना किसी परमिशन के। श्रीमन्, नियम यह है कि जब तक गृह सचिव परमिशन नहीं देगा, आप फोन टैप नहीं कर

सकते, लेकिन यहां फोन टैपिंग हो रही है। जिसका चाहे, उसका फोन टैप हो जाए? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं तो चाहूंगा कि नेता सदन, आप आप दल से ऊपर उठकर इस बात को गंभीरता से लीजिए। यह नहीं कि मैं इस मारे आरोप लगा रहा हूं कि आपकी सरकार है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि व्यवस्था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now the Leader of the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चाहे इनकी सरकार हो, चाहे आपकी हो या हमारी हो, किसी की भी सरकार हो, हमारी निजता के अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे प्रिविलेज को चुनौती नहीं होनी चाहिए और हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को चुनौती नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा इनसे कहना है ...(**व्यवधान**)... और मुझे इसका जवाब चाहिए।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let him listen. No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a reply. But if the Leader of the House wants to say something, I have to allow. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a reply. I will allow you. But I have to allow the Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, for the Leader of the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that I will not allow you. But if the Leader of the House wants to say something, I have to allow. That is all what I am doing.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, proceedings in this House have a certain amount of sanctity, and, therefore, unless we are sure of our facts that an incident of somebody wearing jeans being asked not to wear jeans, I don't think we should raise it because gossip cannot be treated as facts and given sanctity so as to be repeated in this House. That is all I will request Nareshji. मैं आज़ाद साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको पॉलिटिकल मामला बनाया जाएगा तो मैं उसका पॉलिटिकल जवाब भी दे सकता हूं। इस देश में यह कभी नहीं हुआ कि इस देश के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर अपने कमरे की तलाशी करवाएं कि क्या मेरे कमरे में किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय द्वारा बगिंग तो नहीं हो रही। आपकी सरकार के दौरान यह भी हो चुका है। इसलिए इन विषयों पर बात उठाने से पहले सारे तथ्य आप लोग समझ लें। The issue you have raised today is making a mountain of what is not even a molehill, and I will make good this fact. 1957 से लेकर प्रोटेक्टेड पर्सन्स की दिल्ली पुलिस प्रोफाइलिंग करती रही है। 1987 में, कोई हमारी सरकार नहीं थी, आपकी सरकार थी, एक प्रोफार्मा बना। स्नूपिंग वह होती है कि चुपचाप किसी पर नज़र रखी जाए। किसी के घर जाकर उस व्यक्ति से या उसके सेक्रेटरी से अगर यह कहा जाए कि इस फॉर्म की डिटेल्स दो, वह स्नूपिंग नहीं होती, वे डिटेल्ड इन्फॉर्मेशन लेते हैं। This practice started during the Congress Government in 1987. आप और मैं सिक्योरिटी एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं और न ही हम बनने का प्रयास करेंगे। जूते के साइज़ का क्या रेलेवेंस है –

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

इस देश के एक पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का जब असेसिनेशन हुआ था, तो जूते की वजह से उनके शरीर का आइडेंटिफिकेशन किया गया था। हम सांसद हैं, राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, इसलिए हम अपने आपको उस तक कन्फाइन रखें। सिक्योरिटी प्रोफाइलिंग के लिए जो सिक्योरिटी एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनको जो जानकारी चाहिए होती है, यह उनके ऊपर छोड़ दें। इसलिए सिक्योरिटी में जूते के साइज़ का भी रेलेवेंस हो सकता है। 1999 में उस प्रोफार्मा को बदला गया और बदला हुआ प्रोफार्मा मेरे पास है। तब से लेकर आज तक, यह एनडीए और यूपीए का प्रश्न नहीं है, हर प्रमुख व्यक्ति की दिल्ली पुलिस उनके घर पर जाकर उनसे या उनके स्टाफ से प्रोफाइलिंग करती है। आज 526 लोगों का प्रोफार्मा दिल्ली पुलिस के पास है। यह लुटियन्स दिल्ली की सिक्योरिटी की दृष्टि से है। मैंने इसको वेरीफाई करने के लिए, चूंकि यह समाचार पत्रों में था कि आप रेज़ करेंगे— हमारे देश के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री एच.डी.देवेगौड़ा जी की, श्री आई.के.गुजराल जी अब दुनिया में नहीं हैं, उनकी, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की, अटल जी का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है, उनकी प्रोफाइलिंग का जो फॉर्म है, वह आखिरी फॉर्म 9 जून, 2011 को दिल्ली पुलिस ने उनके घर जाकर भरवाया, कांग्रेस पार्टी की अध्यक्षा का 1998 में प्रोफाइलिंग फॉर्म हुआ और क्योंकि इम्पोर्टेंट वीआईपीज़ हैं, सोनिया जी का अक्तूबर, 2004 में यूपीए की सरकार में हुआ, 2009 में हुआ, 2010 में हुआ, 2011 में हुआ, 2012 में हुआ। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का, क्योंकि वे सक्रीय राजनीति में थे, 2001, 2007, 2008, 2009 और 2012 में हुआ। आडवाणी जी, सुषमा जी, अहमद भाई, मेरा स्वयं का और हममें से यहां बैठे हुए जितने लोग, सीताराम येचुरी जी, शरद यादव जी, ये सब जो लुटियंस दिल्ली में ऑपरेट करते हैं और जो प्रमुख लोग हैं, उनका हर साल-दो साल के बाद रिव्यू किया जाता है। इस रिव्युइंग में उनकी नॉर्मल एक्टिविटीज़ क्या हैं, वे सैर करने कहां पर जाते हैं, उनकी कम्पनी क्या है, कपड़े क्या पहनते हैं, उनकी आंखों का रंग कैसा है, यह सब देखा जाता है क्योंकि किसी इमरजेंसी में इन विषयों की जरूरत हो सकती है। पुलिस की सिक्योरिटी प्रोफाइलिंग के लिए वे यह सब इकट्ठा करते हैं। यह कोई 14 मार्च को राहुल जी के संबंध में शुरू नहीं हुआ, यह 1987 से लिखित रूप में चल रहा है, 1999 से यह प्रेज़ेंट प्रोफार्मा चल रहा है। आज भी 526 लोगों का यह प्रजेंट प्रफोर्मा दिल्ली पुलिस के पास है। जब राहुल जी के यहां गए हैं, उससे पहले नरेश अग्रवाल जी के यहां भी जाकर उन्होंने डिटेल्स ली हैं। जिस दिन राहुल जी के यहां गए, उसी दिन बीजेपी के एक नये सांसद हैं दूसरे सदन से श्री रमेश विधूड़ी के घर से भी डिटेल्स लीं। इसलिए यह ट्रांसपेरेंट सिक्योरिटी प्रोफाइलिंग दिल्ली पुलिस की स्पेशल ब्रांच करती है, इसका snooping से, जासूसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। जासूसी के लिए जाना हो, तो क्या उनके घर जाकर, उनके स्टाफ से पूछेंगे? क्या यह जासूसी है? वह तो snooping होती है, इसलिए हम सांसद के रूप में, राजनैतिक नेता के रूप में जनसेवा करें, सिक्योरिटी एक्सपर्ट का रूप धारण न करें क्योंकि यह हमारी विशेषज्ञता नहीं है।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): There is no need of such information. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, what do you want to say?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदय, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने और अन्य दलों के हमारे साथी

नेताओं ने जो विषय उठाया, वह गंभीर है। नेता सदन ने सरकार की तरफ से जानकारी दी और यह कहा कि यह पहले से प्रोफाइलिंग होती है, सुरक्षा एजेंसीज़ ये जानकारी लेती हैं। प्रश्न पैदा होता है समय का, व्यक्ति का और उससे आगे बढ़कर जो बात नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने और अन्य साथियों ने इस सदन में कही। हैरानी की बात है कि यहां पहले जो दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर रह चुके हैं, उनकी स्मरण शक्ति पर हमें शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए जो उन्होंने कहा है। दूसरा, जो 11 वर्ष से संसद सदस्य हो, उसके माता-पिता का नाम जानना, जिसके बारे में सारे देश और दुनिया को पता है, वह भी कुछ अजीबो-गरीब बात लगती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Can I cut it short? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not in the last eight months that it has started. मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष को निमंत्रण देता हूं कि पुलिस का रिकार्ड मंगवाकर 526 फार्म्स इनको दिखला देता हूं, जो यूपीए सरकार के दौरान भरे गए थे। Will that put an end to that issue?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब)ः सर, अब तो इतनी क्लेरिटी हो गई है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we can conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... This issue we will conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is under Rule 267, I am going to conclude it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बोल रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is not there. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have not given it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः इससे बढ़कर बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं इस बात से थोड़ा हटकर बात कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एनसीपीपी क्या है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः आप रिपीट कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से बोल रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दूसरी बात यह है कि स्टेट के अंदर ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह एनसीपीपी कौन सी एजेंसी है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सरकार और नेता सदन उसको भी देख लें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This issue is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः मैंने उस पर अपनी बात खत्म नहीं की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप खत्म करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः नेता सदन और सरकार इस बात को गौर से सुनें कि यहां हमारे देश की जो एजेंसीज़, कई मशीन्स, जो नई टेक्नालॉजी है, देश में कुछ साल पहले ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am, therefore, having ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, agreed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उपसभापति महोदय, एक गंभीर बात है जो मैंने अभी कही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ बात कहने जा रहा हूं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** यह बहुत गंभीर बात है और इसको सदन सुन ले।

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

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that you have to give another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This notice is regarding that. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... What I am saying is that two years ago it was brought to the notice of the Government, and I was a Minister responsible, who noticed it in 2009 that certain private entities under OGL were importing listening devices which somebody can park it even outside the Prime Minister's Office and listen to conversation inside.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a general issue. You give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is connected and I will tell you how it is connected. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to conclude it now. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to go to the other subject. ...(*Interruptions)*... ...(*Time-bell rings*)... A decision was taken that this was to be banned and it was banned. Then the listening machines were banned. ...(*Interruptions*)...You are generalising the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was brought to our notice that some State Governments were importing it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was not retrieved ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, नेता सदन से इस पर काफी विस्तार से जवाब दे दिया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now it is our information that this Government is tapping the phones of senior political leaders, judges and business people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And, then, outsource the job to the private agencies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I am not allowing your discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am taking up the next subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am taking up the next subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. Not this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There has to be an inquiry, monitored by the Supreme Court. Nothing short of that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Inquiry about the snooping, surveillance...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard the arguments from both the sides. The notice under Rule 267 is ruled out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have ruled this notice under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, under Rule 267, Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, आप रूल 267 को देख लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर में आप 267 नियम देख लीजिए। आप या तो शुरू में ही reject देते, जब आपने चर्चा **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : सर, आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been ruled out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः जब आपने चर्चा शुरू करवा दी, तो फिर आपको **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard them. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have heard them. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have heard them. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः हाउस की सहमति लेनी पड़ेगी। जब आपने चर्चा शुरू करवा दी, तो चर्चा शुरू होने के बाद हाउस की सहमति **...(व्यवधान)...** चर्चा शुरू करवा दी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Charcha was ...(*Interruptions*)... The charcha was only to enable me to take a correct decision. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Now, it is up to the House, not you. ...(*Interruptions*)... अब तो यह हाउस के ऊपर है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। मेरी बात सुनिए, Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, is correct. I am not refuting what he is saying. But what I am saying is this. Notice on this subject, under Rule 267, was given by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. ...(*Interruptions*)... On the same subject, notice was also given by Shri Naresh Agrawal and Shri Ram Gopal Yadav. Shri K.C. Tyagi had also given a notice on the same subject. So, for helping me to take a decision, I wanted to hear those who had given notices. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes; yes. आप बैठिए। I have heard both the sides. I have taken a decision to rule out the notice.

Now, I am calling the next notice, under rule 267, by Shri D. Raja on the question of the rape of a nun in the State of West Bengal.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, when the discussion has once started in the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. No discussion has been started. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was only listening to those who gave notice. No discussion was started. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In that case, a response from ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To take a correct decision, I wanted to hear both the sides and did so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Jaitleyji, a response is required. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already taken a decision in that regard. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have ruled out. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't question my ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: As per your own argument ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I had to hear the Treasury Benches also, otherwise how would have I taken a decision? ...(*Interruptions*)... To take a correct decision, I ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, हमारा भी नोटिस है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति : खन्ना जी, आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** Why are you doing this? ...(*Interruptions*)... I will deal with this issue. आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*Interruptions*)... Tapanji, to take a correct decision, I had to hear both the sides. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing anybody other than those who have given notices. ...(*Interruptions*)... I had called only those who had given notices. ...(*Interruptions*)... I heard them and I also heard the Government's reaction from the Leader of the House. And, I have ruled out that notice. That ruling is final. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am not allowing you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing you. Mr. Anand Sharma, I have not allowed you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only Shri D. Raja has been allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tapanji, it is not a discussion on ...(*Interruptions*)... You can give a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri D. Raja. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They want to convert India into a police State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have ruled it out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have heard both the sides and have ruled it out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we are not satisfied with the answer. So, we are walking out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : उपसभापति जी, ये अपनी आदत से मजबूर हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I have called you.

RE. DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF LISTED BUSINESS FOR DISCUSSING RAPE OF A CHRISTIAN NUN IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Leader of the House is sitting here. With great pain and agony, I raise this issue. A few days back, a 70-year old Christian nun was gang raped in the State of West Bengal. Now, it is reported that a Church, which is under construction, has been demolished in the State of Haryana. There is an increase in the attack on Christian and other communities in the country. It is very shocking. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Right-wing extremist forces have become very aggressive and offensive. A few days back, one of your leaders, a senior Leader of their Party, went to Guwahati, made a statement, "God lives only in Hindu temples. He doesn't live in other places of worship." What is happening with your Party and with your Government? What is happening in the country? If this continues, can we safeguard the secular fabric of our nation or the secular fabric of our Constitution? If that is demolished, what will happen to India and India's future? (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, it is a serious matter. I want the House to suspend the Business and discuss this serious matter with all seriousness. Sir, it concerns you, it concerns me, it concerns him, it concerns all citizens of this country and it concerns the Nation and its future. With great agony, I am raising this issue. Generally, I don't want the Business to be suspended.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्ररदेश) : उपसभापति जी, हम सभी लोग इससे संबद्ध करते हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है **...(व्यवधान)...** यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है **...(व्यवधान)...** प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार कहते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा बयान **...(व्यवधान)...** दिल्ली में हुआ **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Such incidents have taken place and has been taking place. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government can ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Every time, this Government assures this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear what the Government have to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear what the Government have to say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the sanctity of the assurance given by the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the Government have to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear what the Government have to say? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us hear the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : उपसभापति जी, निश्चित तौर से माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the Government have to say.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: वह संवेदनशील भी है और महत्वपूर्ण भी है **...(व्यवधान)...** हमारी सरकार देश के सौहार्द्र के लिए committed है **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the Government have to say.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: हमारी सरकार देश में धार्मिक सहिष्णुता का माहौल **...(व्यवधान)...** और इस तरह की किसी भी हरकत को **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यदि किसी के भी धार्मिक अधिकारों या धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता पर हमला होता है, हम उसके खिलाफ़ हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः खारिज़ करते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** इसके खिलाफ़ **...(व्यवधान)...** यह जिन राज्यों में भी होता हो **...(व्यवधान)...** उन राज्यों की सरकारों को कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : यह अटैक हुआ **...(व्यवधान)...** हरियाणा में हुआ **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, why don't you listen to the Minister? You have raised the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It happened in West Bengal. You can say. ...(*Interruptions*)... After that, Minister will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why don't you sit down? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we are in agreement with Mr. D. Raja. Let there be a Short Duration Discussion after proper. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You give a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We will discuss. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you give notice. ...(*Interrruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with folded hands, I am saying, please don't give an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उपसभापति जी, यदि शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** उस पर सरकार सहमत है **...(व्यवधान)...** इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said, you give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, what do I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Give the notice. No problem. हम तैयार हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us listen to the Government ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down first. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to know and the House wants to know what action the Government would take. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, allow him to say that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आप मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए **...(व्यवधान)...** आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we would listen to the Minister, but ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Leader of the House was sitting here. He has left. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, don't defeat me like this. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह बार-बार हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** दिल्ली में हुआ **...(व्यवधान)...** हरियाणा में इस तरह की बात हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, leaders from the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and all these organizations are ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying ...(*Interruptions*)... You have raised a very important issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please hear me for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this House itself these kinds of happenings, like the burning of churches, use of abusive language by a Minister, their divisive approach, and so on have been discussed again and again. Ministers, including the Prime Minister, have assured that this won't be repeated, that it would be taken care of, and the very next day, sometimes even on the same day, such inflammatory speeches and statements were made, in order to divide the people on caste, religion and various other grounds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you listen to the Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, people from the Government, the same political combine, their other wings and associations, make such statements every day. What is the sanctity of the assurances being made, even by the Prime Minister, when such things have been happening every day?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. Now, the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ansari, it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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* Not recorded.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

SHRI D. RAJA: *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the Minister. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, आप बैठिए। Let us listen to the Minister.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है **...(व्यवधान)...** माननीय सदस्यों ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, देश में धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और सौहार्द कायम होना चाहिए। इसमें किसी को किसी तरह का शक नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** मन्दिर हो, मस्जिद हो, गिरजाघर हो, उन सभी की सुरक्षा **...(व्यवधान)...** की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह जो हमारा देश है, सभी धर्मों के मानने वाले लोगों का देश है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take strong action against the perpetrators of these kinds of atrocities. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : इसलिए जिन राज्यों में ये घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उन राज्यों की सरकारों को ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए। जहां तक माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि इस पर Short Duration Discussion होना चाहिए, अगर वे नोटिस देते हैं, तो हम इस पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Naqvi, the House wants only strong action to be taken by the Government. I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House wants strong action to be taken by the Government. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what happens to our notice? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notice is ruled out, under 267. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, the notice is ruled out. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Not recorded.

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श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट ...(**व्यवधान**)... के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्पेशल स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम आई थी, जो 2010 में ...(**व्यवधान**)... इम्प्लिमेंट हुई। उसके बाद हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट के जो बच्चे हैं, वे मुल्क के मुख्तलिफ कॉलेजों में तालीम हासिल करने के लिए गए थे, लेकिन आज तक उनको स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिल रही है। चूँकि वे गरीब लोग हैं, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने स्कॉलरशिप की बिनाह पर एक स्कीम बनाई थी, जिसमें उसने 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए मुख़तस रखे थे। 2013 में 3,747 लड़के आए, उसके बाद 2014 में 1,000 लड़के आ गए। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने इसके लिए पर ईयर फंड रखा था, जिससे 5,000 लड़कों को स्कॉलरशिप दी जाएगी, जिससे उन्हें employment opportunity throughout India मिलेगी, लेकिन आज हमारे वे लड़के दर-ब-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं, सारे दिल्ली में घूम रहे हैं, पंजाब में घूम रहे हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ में घूम रहे हैं। हमारे जो नौजवान लड़के पढ़ने गए थे, उनको कॉलेजों से निकाल दिया गया है और वे बेचारे सड़क पर भूखे मर रहे हैं। उनके पास घर जाने के लिए किराए भी नहीं हैं। मैंने 27 फरवरी को एचआरडी मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से एचआरडी मिनिस्टर को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बच्चों का जो मुस्तकबिल खत्म हो रहा है, उनकी तालीम मुतासिर हो रही है, उनके लिए कुछ किया जाए।

†**جناب نذیر احمد لاوے(جموں وکشمیر)** سر، ہمارے جموں وکشمیر اسٹیٹ ...(مداخلت)... کے لئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی پرائم منسٹر اسپیشل اسکالرشپ اسکیم آئی تھی، جو 2010 میں...(مداخلت)... امپلیمنٹ ہوئی۔ اس کے بعد ہمارے جموں وکشمیر اسٹیٹ کے جو بچے ہیں، وہ ملک کے مختلف کالجوں میں تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے گئے تھے، لیکن آج تک ان کو اسکالرشپ نہیں مل رہی ہے۔ چونکہ وہ غریب لوگ ہیں، اس لئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اسکالرشپ کی بنا پر ایک اسکیم بنائی تھی، جس میں بارہ ہزار کروڑ روپے مختص رکھے تھے۔ 2013میں 3747 لڑکے آئے، اس کے بعد 2014 میں 1000 لڑکے آگئے، لیکن گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اس کے لئے پَرائیر فنڈ رکھا تھا، جس میں سے 5000 لڑکوں کو اسکالرشپ دی جائے گی، جس سے انہیں employment opportunity throughout Indiaملے گی، لیکن آج ہمارے وہ لڑکے در بدر کی ٹھوکریں کھارہے ہیں، سارے دہلی میں گھوم رہے ہیں، پنجاب میں گھوم رہے ہیں، چھتیس گڑھ میں گھوم رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے جو نوجوان لڑکے پڑھتے ہیں، ان کو کالجوں سے نکال دیا گیا ہے اور وہ بیچارے سڑک پر بھوکے مررہے ہیں۔ ان کے پاس گھر جانے کے لئے کرائے بھی نہیں ہیں۔ میں نے 27 فروری کو ایچ آرڈی منسٹر کو چٹھّی لکھی تھی، لیکن آج تک کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے ایچ آر ڈی منسٹر کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بچوں کا جو مستقبل ختم ہورہا ہے، ان کی تعلیم متاثر ہورہی ہے، ان کے لئے کچھ کیا جائے۔

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, कश्मीर के एमपी साहब ने जो सवाल उठाया है, वे सही बात कह रहे हैं, वहां पर बहुत दिक्कत है। देश भर में कश्मीर के लोगों को बड़ी समस्या है, उसका integration करने के लिए वहां पर यह एक पहल की गई थी, लेकिन वहां उन बच्चों को कोई स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिलती है, उनके साथ हक़ारत का व्यवहार होता है, उनको मारा-पीटा जाता है। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है, सरकार को इसका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए। वहां पर लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं भी शरद जी की बात का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। कश्मीर को सेंसिटिव नहीं रहना चाहिए। अगर कश्मीर के बच्चों के मन में हीन भावना आ गई, तो यह राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं होगी और अगर यह नीयत पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए है, तब तो यह और भी खराब चीज़ है। मैं चाहता हूं, कम से कम इसको बहुत गंभीरता से लिया जाए और माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, उस पर कार्यवाही की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. The issue is important. It is for the Government to take note of it and take action.

Loss of livelihood to lakhs of para teachers engaged in school education

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of the House to a very serious issue. I wish HRD Minister had been here. She was here only but it is my misfortune that I could not speak before her. The issue is that a few lakhs of para-teachers were not being paid full wages of regular teachers. They are running the school education system throughout the country but their livelihood and employment has been put to serious threat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are they under the Central Government or the State Government?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They are under the State Government; they are employed under the school education system with less salary to supplement the regular teachers in the school and their number is a few lakhs. In my State alone, fifty three thousand para teachers are there. Now, their job is going to end by 31st of March because as per the stipulation of the Right to Education Act they ought to be covered by Diploma in Education Training but that is not taking place for no fault of theirs. Teachers cannot train themselves. The arrangement is to be made by

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

the respective Government and the Central Government has also got a role to play. After 31st March, if they are not covered by that training, they are going to lose their job. They are a few lakhs. Again I repeat, in my State their number is fifty three thousand. They are agitating; they are on hunger strike etc. The time gap is less between today and 31st March. Even God cannot ensure that within this short time the whole thing can be completed. So, I urge the intervention of the Central Government. That is why I am raising it here. It is a question of bread and butter of a few lakhs who, at the same time, have been holding the very foundation of the school education system in the States. If they are off, no Government can appoint teachers on a short spell to keep the wheel of education on in different schools. Unfortunately, hon. Minister has just gone; sorry, I couldn't make her sit here. But, I think, it is a very serious issue. They are going to lose their job. So, I urge upon the Government to do something so that that period is extended and their employment continues. School education also should not suffer. At the same time, the State Government and the Central Government together must make an arrangement that within a reasonably short time they are covered by that training process. Otherwise, they will lose their job.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they are a few lakhs and if they are terminated, how will the Government replace and how will the Government make new recruitment?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, they cannot because that has also got certain procedure. They are working for 20-25 years; they are going to lose their job.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, please convey his feelings to the Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You cannot throw them on the street...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will convey it to the Minister.

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

Irregularities and corruption in Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ में गुरु घासीदास केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में आपके समक्ष कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूं।

छत्तीसगढ़ में गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर को जिस उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित किया गया है, वह उद्देश्य पूरा होता नहीं दिख रहा है। उलटा अनियमितता और भ्रष्टाचार का गढ़ बन गया है। केंद्र से करोड़ों रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई है, परन्तु किसी प्रकार की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जा सकी है। छात्र-छात्राओं के अध्ययन हेतु कमरों/भवनों का निर्माण तक नहीं कराया जा सका है। यह कम से कम साल भर पहले की बात है और आज भी वही स्थिति है। उसको सुधारने की जरूरत है।

इस विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्रफल 800 एकड़ है, फिर भी प्राध्यापकों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था तथा छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए छात्रावास का निर्माण न करा पाना चिन्ता का विषय है। केंद्र ने विश्वविद्यालय को वर्ष 2009 से 2014 तक करोड़ों रुपये अनुदान राशि सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु स्वीकृत की थी, परन्तु अधूरी अधोसंरचना के बीच अधिकतम राशि लगभग 90 करोड़ से ज्यादा 'न्युक्लीयर एस्कलेटर' नामक परियोजना पर खर्च कर दी गयी, जो कि किसी भी नये विश्वविद्यालय के सर्वांगीण विकास को रोक कर व्यय करना न्यायोचित नहीं है।

यूजीसी के पत्र क्रमांक एफ-52, दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2010 का गम्भीर रूप से दुरुपयोग होने की जानकारी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेकों नियमित शिक्षकों को पदमुक्त किया गया एवं अन्य की नौकरी खतरे में है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के उन्नयन के उपरान्त 2009 से 2014 के मध्य लगभग 60 से अधिक नियमित शिक्षकगण एवं कर्मचारियों का निलम्बन अथवा बर्खास्तगी की कार्यवाही, 109 रेगुलर कर्मचारियों का पुनः दैनिक वेतनभोगीकरण की कार्यवाही एवं 36 कर्मचारियों के साथ नियमितीकरण में खिलवाड़ एवं अनेक तदर्थ शिक्षकों के साथ खिलवाड़ गैर-कानूनी रूप से पिछले समय किया गया।

केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनने से पूर्व इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत 150 से अधिक महाविद्यालय आते थे, परन्तु केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की मान्यता मिलने के बाद महाविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने के बजाय अधिकांश महाविद्यालयों को अलग कर दिया गया, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... जो इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ अन्याय है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया। अब आप बैठिए।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Hanumantha Rao - not present. Shri Derek O'Brien.

Re. Attack on 70-year old nun in West Bengal

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, after Nirbhaya, all of us in this House and in this nation thought it could not get any worse. We can't be any more brutal than what those men were two years ago. But, unfortunately, the day before yesterday, in Ranaghat in Bengal, we saw another shameless act of brutality. This is not an issue where anyone wants to do any politics with it. That is why I thought it would be proper to give a notice and bring this issue up here in the Rajya Sabha. Hanumantha Raoji was actually supposed to speak and he had prepared something he wanted to say. If he is here, I don't mind giving up my time to him to speak, but since his Party is not here and my name was second, my name was called. Has he come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak. You can carry on.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is very sad and frankly, all that the Government, the State Government can do at this stage is to get some swift action done. And, within a few hours of this happening, a CID probe was ordered and seven persons were detained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are culprits arrested?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, seven persons have been detained. I will not indulge in politics. Sir, I will not compare one incident with the other...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; don't do that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: ...and say that in one incident, there was speedy and swift action and the other one was slow. This is not the occasion to do it. I think the issue is bigger, and for all you know, it may have been a dacoity in the straight sense. So, I don't want to come to any conclusions, but I think the issue is bigger. The issue is one of women's rights, the issue is one of safety of people who run these minority institutions, the issue is one of respecting our mothers, our sisters and making this India a safer place to live. Sir, at some point, we have to understand that both, rapists and their victims, are us because sometimes, the way we act in these cases, that itself is shameless. Sir, sometimes, the way we speak, and, I don't think, Sir, this is a women's issue because whenever something like this happens, there are women movements. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is a men's issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, it is time for Question Hour.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Request for extension of time to present report on coal blocks

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 181. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Select Committee on Coal Blocks is having a problem. Because it is such a wide-ranging Ordinance, it is impossible to deal with the whole issue within five working days. We would urge upon you and this august House to consider the request that the time should be extended, at least, till the first day of the re-assembly of the House on 20th April.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Select Committee matters are not discussed here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is an important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once the House has taken a decision to set up a Select Committee, it awaits the Report of the Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I totally agree but... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Committee should function in a manner... ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The purpose is to go deep into the Bill. We have not yet called the crucial witnesses ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, a quality report has to be prepared. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is such a wide-ranging Bill of a wide-ranging Ordinance. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be completed in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singh ji, can I say something? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, it cannot be completed in five days' time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, it is not possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let me say something on this. Please sit down. Mr. Tiruchi Siva, please. The House took a decision to set up a Select Committee. The Select Committee is master of its own procedure. After the House has set up a Select Committee, it awaits the Report of the Select Committee. What is done inside the Select Committee cannot be a subject of discussion.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the question is about the time frame. Within seven days, it is extremely difficult to complete the work. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what we are saying.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Members of the Committee are saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, these are important issues. Within this short time.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let us hear the hon. Minister.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, जिस वक्त सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाई गई, उस समय सभी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्य उसमें सदस्य हुए और उस समय 18 तारीख तक सेलेक्ट कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, यह बात चेयर की तरफ से announce की गई, जिसे सबने स्वीकार किया। उसमें यह था कि इसी महीने की 18 तारीख को सेलेक्ट कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, उसमें ऐसा नहीं था कि 6 दिन या 7 दिन में कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we are not denying that but the point is that having gone into the issues, it is felt that more time is required.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, even on Sunday ...(*Interruptions*)... How can we complete it? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, we agreed to it earlier but our experience is that it would not be possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, सदन से निर्देश का उल्लंघन करना कैसा लोकतंत्र है? They are violating the... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Without hearing the stakeholders. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we agreed to it earlier but it would not be possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Select Committee is master of its own procedures. If the Committee has a view, then the Committee as a Committee can come to the Chair. But, individually, it cannot be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But the House can extend the tenure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I cannot take a position on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we accept your view. I would urge upon the hon. Chairman to call the Chairmen of the both the Select Committees, and, at least, take their views. The fact remains that it has a wide-ranging impact. The views of the State Governments were not taken, the views of the Ministry of Labour were not taken; the views of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs were not taken; the views of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs were not taken; the views of the Panchayat under PESA were not taken and the Ordinance was drafted absolutely in a hurry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we cannot go into the merits of this case.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Therefore, Sir, we need to talk to the stakeholders. Until the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I think, the stakeholders... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, we cannot go into the merits or demerits of this case.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पहले सेलेक्ट कमेटी की जो वर्किंग है, वहां पर मीटिंग्स में क्या हो रहा है, क्या नहीं हो रहा है, इस पर हम यहां डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Question No. 181 be answered. Mr. Bhupender Yadav. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we do not take point of order during Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Rule 90 says, "Provided further that the Council may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion". Please, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, the House can, if you kindly ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, if a Report is to be completed, we have to hear all the stakeholders, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; please Mr. Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the Question Hour. We do not take up any other matter during Question Hour. If you have anything to say on the subject, not during this Hour. Thank you very much. Q. No.181.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industrial discharge into river Ganga

*181. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are adequate to deal with industrial discharge into river Ganga; and

(b) if not, the remedial steps Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board, constituted under the Water Act,1974 has been empowered with the provisions of the section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act,1986, to discharge the duties for prevention and control of pollution and which reads as follows:

> "In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act,1986, the Central Government hereby delegates the powers vested in it under Section 5 of the said Act to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, the power to issue directions to any industry, municipal corporation, municipal council, cantonment board or any local or other authority for the violations of the notified general emission and effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Rules,1986, and other standards, subject to the condition that the Central Government may revoke such delegation of powers or may itself invoke the provisions of Section 5 of the said Act, if in the opinion of the Central Government such a course of action in necessary in the public interest."

CPCB, by exercising its power vested above, issues directions to the industrial units who were found discharging the effluent not conforming to the standards and seriously violating the discharge norms as notified under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Act does not empower CPCB and any other authority to impose any financial penalty as per the concept of "Polluters Pay Principle". Remedial steps in this regard are under consideration of the Government.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादवः सर, मेरा सप्लिमेंट्री क्वैश्चन यह था कि सरकार इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है? माननीया मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब के अंतिम पैरे में लिखा है, "इस अधिनियम के तहत केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड और अन्य किसी प्राधिकरण को 'प्रदूषक द्वारा भुगतान करने के सिद्धांत' की संकल्पना के अनुसार किसी प्रकार का वित्तीय जुर्माना लगाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार द्वारा इस संदर्भ में सुधारात्मक उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।" लेकिन, इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है कि सुधारात्मक उपाय क्या हैं? गंगा के संबंध में हम यह मानते हैं कि गंगा केवल निर्मल नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि गंगा अविरल भी रहनी चाहिए। उसका सतत् प्रवाह भी पर्यावरण की शुद्धता को बढ़ाता है। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों को और विचारों को अगर वह स्पष्टता से बताएँगी तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उस प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं, जिनमें से एक का हमने आगे उत्तर दिया है और वह प्रश्न यह है कि हम सुधारात्मक उपायों की दिशा में कुछ निर्णय कर रहे हैं, विचार कर रहे हैं, तो वे विचार क्या हैं? दूसरा यह है कि निर्मलता को बनाए रखने के साथ-साथ क्या हम अविरलता के बारे में भी विचार कर रहे हैं? इस संबंध में जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में जल संसाधन सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गई है, जिसमें अन्य संबंधित विभाग हैं। वह समिति एक ऐसे ऐक्ट पर विचार कर रही है जो समग्रता के साथ गंगा और उसकी सहयोगी नदियों का समाधान कर सके, जिनका प्रदूषण भी एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय में भी एक पूर्व कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित की गई है, जो इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि पर्यावरण और प्रदूषण से संबंधित अभी तक के जितने भी ऐक्ट्स हैं, उनको भविष्य में प्रभावी तरीके से किस प्रकार लागू किया जाए। इस प्रकार, इसके लिए ये दो समितियां बनी हैं और ये दोनों बहुत जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगी। यह मैं पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रही हूँ। दूसरा, उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया है...

श्री सभापतिः आपने एक सवाल का जवाब दे दिया, अब आप दूसरा सवाल सुन लीजिए।

सुश्री उमा भारतीः सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने दूसरा सवाल पहले ही पूछ लिया था।

श्री सभापतिः उन्होंने दोनों सवाल एक साथ ही पूछ लिए?

सुश्री उमा भारतीः जी हां, एक साथ ही पूछ लिए।

श्री सभापतिः तो फिर इसके बाद दूसरा सवाल नहीं होगा।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादवः सर, मेरा एक ही सवाल हुआ था, अब मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः न, न, प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देखिए, एक का जवाब आ गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादवः सर, मैंने दूसरा सवाल पूछा नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः अब आप उनका दूसरा सवाल सुन लीजिए।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादवः सर, मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था, उसमें मैंने कहा था कि सुधारात्मक उपायों पर जो विचार किया जा रहा है, उसमें सुधारात्मक उपायों की समय-सीमा के साथ-साथ अविरलता और निर्मलता का भी प्रश्न है, जो कि मूल गंगा का प्रश्न है कि गंगा अविरल बहनी चाहिए और गंगा निर्मल भी रहनी चाहिए। तो उस संबंध में क्या व्यापक रणनीति है, क्या योजना है, क्या समय-सीमा है? यह मेरा मूल प्रश्न था, सर।

सुश्री उमा भारतीः माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया, अब मैं उसी प्रश्न के दोबारा पूछे जाने पर इस संबंध में थोड़ी और जानकारी दे देती हूँ। निर्मलता के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमने सितम्बर, 2014 में प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड के साथ मिलकर गंगा के किनारे की सभी 764 औद्योगिक इकाइयों की — जिसमें काली और रामगंगा, जो कि गंगा को प्रदूषित करने वाली मुख्य दो नदियां हैं, उनके किनारे के उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया था और उनसे हमने चर्चा की थी। उसके बाद, हमने प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड को एक कार्य योजना बनाने के लिए कहा है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के अधीन है, वह उनका एक स्वतंत्र संगठन है। उनसे हमने कहा है कि वे 31 मार्च तक उन उद्योगों पर एक मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली को लागू करें ताकि यह पता चल सके कि कितनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां किस प्रकार से प्रदूषण कर रही हैं। फिर हमने यह तय किया है कि 2016 तक इन पर कार्रवाई होगी और जो इकाइयां हमारे निर्देशों का पालन करके चलेंगी, उनको — और जो इन निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करेंगी, उन इकाइयों को बन्द करने का फैसला लेने तक की स्थिति अभी तक के जो existing Acts हैं, उनके अंतर्गत लिया जा सकता है। यह निर्मलता के बारे में हमारा फैसला है। जब हमने प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड के साथ प्रदूषित करने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों की बैठक बुलाई थी, तो उसमें भी हमने स्पष्ट कहा था, क्योंकि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी हमको निर्देश दिया है कि गंगा और उसकी जो सहयोगी नदियां हैं, वे पूर्णतया प्रदूषणमुक्त होनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस बारे में हमने कठोर कदम उठाने का फैसला लिया। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने जो दूसरा प्रश्न अविरलता के बारे में पूछा है, उसके बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि अभी तक जल की शुद्धता के संबंध में पूरे संसार में जो विचार हुआ है, उसमें अविरलता का एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल रहा है। और इसके लिए पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिवों की एक समिति बनी है, जिसमें कि प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड के मेंबर सैक्रेट्री जिसके सदस्य हैं और किस नदी में कितना प्रदूषण है और उस प्रदूषण से संघर्ष करने के लिए उस नदी का वेग कितना होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में वे आई.आई.टी. कंसोर्टियम, चतुर्वेदी कमेटी और रवि चोपड़ा कमेटी जिन्होंने पूरी तरह से गंगा रिवर बेसिन अथॉरिटी का अध्ययन किया हुआ है, उसके निष्कर्षों के आधार पर हमें रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी और उसके बाद में अविरलता के बारे में जो फैसला होगा, वह हम तय करेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछूंगा। अलकनंदा पर लाटा-तपोवन में 171 मेगावाट, यह हिमालय के भीतर है। विष्णुगाड-पीपलकोटी 444 मेगावाट, अलकनंदा-बद्रीनाथ 300 मेगावाट, सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी 99 मेगावाट, फाटा-ब्युंग 77 मेगावाट और कोटलीभेल आदि पर 1000 मेगावाट, लखवाड-व्यासी पर 420 मेगावाट, पिंडर पर देवसारी 250 मेगावाट, ये इतनी योजनाएं हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि गंगा के

मुहाने पर ही यह कच्चा पहाड़ है हिमालय, और इन सारे मामलों में जो एन्वॉयरमेंट डिपार्टमेंट है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में किस तरह कलाबाजी कर रहा है। इससे यह पता चलता है कि गंगा के बारे में आप कितने गंभीर हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तराखंड से जो अधिकांश नदियां हैं, इनके अंदर जो बांध बंध रहे हैं, वे सब के सब गंगा की ट्रिब्यूटरी हैं। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लगातार एफिडेविट बदलने का काम किया है। यह ठेकेदार और पैसे वालों के दवाब में आप लोग इन सब चीजों में लगे हुए हैं और यह जो आपका एन्वॉयरमेंट का तरीका है, आपका वकील वहां खड़ा होता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि यह एक फीसदी बिजली है पूरे देश की। क्यों इस देश का नाश कर रहे हो, क्यों गंगा का सर्वनाश कर रहे हो, क्यों उसको पेट में ही जन्म से पहले ही मार देने का काम कर रहे हो? इस पर मैंने पहले भी आपसे पूछा था और यह आपके हाथ में नहीं है। इसमें इतनी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं और इसमें एन्वॉयरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री भी है, अभी यहां हैं नहीं एन्वॉयरमेंट मिनिस्टर। लेकिन आपको यह सवाल गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए, नहीं तो इस देश का बहुत सर्वनाश होगा।

सुश्री उमा भारती : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, वह पूरे देश की चिंता है जो उन्होंने अपने सवाल के द्वारा व्यक्त की है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आज्ञा से एक कमेटी बनी, जो इस पर विचार कर रही है तथा उन्होंने अपने विचार भेज दिए हैं। अब वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधीन है, जिसमें हमारे मंत्रालय के संबंधित विभागों के सी.डब्ल्यू.सी. के भी कुछ अधिकारीगण उसमें थे और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के द्वारा नामित भी थे। वे पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट जिनका नाम माननीय सांसद जी ने लिया है, उन सभी के बारे में एक ओपिनियन मांगी गई है। वह ओपिनियन हमने माननीय न्यायालय के सामने पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रस्तुत की है। उसमें हमने अपने मंत्रालय की राय भी व्यक्त की है। उस राय के बाद में यह पूरा का पूरा मामला माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विचाराधीन है। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की चिंता में सम्मिलित हूं और उसके लिए पूरा देश चिंतित है और समाधान के लिए हमारी तरफ से जो निष्कर्ष देने थे, वे हमने माननीय न्यायालय के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : इसमें डिस्कशन नहीं होगा शरद जी, दूसरे सवाल भी हैं, प्लीज।

श्री शरद यादव : आप प्रोटेक्ट करिए, आपको प्रोटेक्शन करना चाहिए। यह ऐसा सवाल नहीं है, यह गंगा का सवाल है जिसमें 50 करोड़ लोग जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो एफेडेविट दिए जा रहे हैं, वे बदले जा रहे हैं। कोर्ट ने ही इस पर स्टे लगाया था। उत्तराखंड में जो बड़ी भारी त्रासदी आई थी, उसके बारे में सोचा गया था। इस बारे में कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट भी दी हुई है। इसलिए यह अकेले आपका मामला नहीं है, गंगा का मामला एन्वॉयरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है। आपको यह कहना चाहिए कि एन्वॉयरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री को आप यह कन्वे करेंगी।

सुश्री उमा भारती : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और उनकी चिंता बहुत गंभीर है। मैंने कहा है कि उनकी भावना देश की भावना को व्यक्त करती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं कि हम गंगा को अविरल और

निर्मल कर के दिखाएंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स का जिक्र किया हैं, वहीं उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि यह मसला अधिकतर पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के पास है, लेकिन हम मिलकर तय करते हैं। हमारी सरकार में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश हैं कि हम मिलकर कोऑर्डिनेशन से काम करते हैं। इस बारे में गठित समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट माननीय न्यायालय के सामने प्रस्तुत की है और उनके सामने पूरा मसला विचाराधीन है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से यह कह सकती हूं कि हमारी सरकार, हमारा मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और मंत्री की हैसियत से मैं स्वयं इस बात के लिए संकल्पबद्ध हूं कि हम गंगा को निर्मल व अविरल कर के दिखाएंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, यह हम लोगों की स्टेट से भी जुड़ा मामला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : यह मामला बहुत सी स्टेट्स से जुड़ा हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... One minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nareshji, please. Let me rotate the questions. Be fair to other Members of the House. Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, it is a strange situation. The polluters pollute the river and the taxpayers pay for its cleaning. My question is: Will the Government consider amending the law to make the polluters bear the whole or at least substantial part of the cost?

सुश्री उमा भारती : माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1985 से गंगा एक्शन प्लान-I, गंगा एक्शन प्लान-II, फिर 2009 में गंगा एक्शन अथॉरिटी और अब नमामि गंगे— यह क्रम चला है। जो स्टेट्स के प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड्स हैं, सेंटर का प्रदूषण कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, उनके पास अपनी पॉवर्स हैं। उन पॉवर्स के अंतर्गत दंड के भी प्रावधान हैं और आर्थिक हरजाने के भी प्रावधान हैं। अभी कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज पर आर्थिक हरजाने लगे हैं, लेकिन दंड के प्रावधान पूरी तरह से किसी के ऊपर भी लागू नहीं हो पाए हैं। महोदय, इन 29 सालों में गंगा और उसकी दो मुख्य सहयोगी नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने पर लगभग 3 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं। अभी तक की जो स्थिति है, वह गंगा के प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के मामले में संतोषजनक नहीं है और माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, यह सच्चाई है कि हमें कठोर दंड के प्रावधान तय करने होंगे और अभी जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया 31 अप्रैल तक पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने कुछ दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस बारे में 4 मार्च को एक बैठक हुई थी और 31 अप्रैल तक दिशा-निर्देश तय कर जारी हो जाएंगे और 2016 तक वे सारी औद्योगिक इकाइयां जो गंगा और उसकी सहयोगी नदियों को प्रदूषित कर रही हैं, उन्हें या तो अपने को सुधारना पड़ेगा अन्यथा वे इकाइयां बंद कर दी जाएंगी ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मेरा मंत्री से सवाल है कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज से जुड़े हुए क्लिनिक्स और बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल अपना कचरा गंगा के अंदर बहाते हैं, लेकिन उनके मेडिकल वेस्ट्स कहीं भी डिकम्पोज नहीं होते। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा प्रश्न है कि इस सम्बंध में आपकी क्या योजना है?

सुश्री उमा भारती : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने एक विषय विशेष पर बात की है, जिस पर मैंने संपूर्णतः कहा है कि हमारा लक्ष्य, फेज-I में 2 साल, फेज़-II पर 4 साल और अधिकतम 10 साल है, जिसमें गंगा में जाने वाले सभी प्रकार के प्रदूषणों के या तो संशोधन होंगे

और उनका संशोधित जल ही जा सकेगा अन्यथा उन इकाइयों को, जो प्रदूषित करती हैं, बंद करने की दिशा में हम कदम उठाएंगे।

माननीय सदस्या ने एक पर्टिकुलर विषय मेडिकल कॉलेजेज द्वारा फेंके जाने वाले कचरे के बारे में बात कही है, अब मैं उस पर्टिकुलर विषय का तुरंत जवाब देने में अक्षम हूं, लेकिन मैं उनकी चिंता से अवगत हूं और अगर वे इस विषय में कुछ और जानकारी चाहेंगी और अगर किसी पर्टिकुलर मेडिकल कॉलेज के बारे में उनके मन में कोई सवाल है, तो मैं उन्हें बाद में जवाब दे सकती हूं। Thank you.

*182. [*The questioner* (DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU) *was absent*]

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Jharkhand

*182. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any programmes under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked therefor and the funds released so far; and

(d) whether the Jharkhand Government has recommended any programmes to be taken up under NBA, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was implemented with effect from 1.04.2012 to 1.10.2014. The programme was under implementation in Jharkhand as well. The achievement in construction of Individual household latrines, School and anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complex under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is as under :—

Year	IHHLs	School toilets	Anganwadi toilets	Community Sanitary Complex
2012-13	48500	613	684	43
2013-14	76818	682	163	42
2014-15 (Upto 1st Oct., 2014)	30212	350	130	15

(c) The Opening Balance, Central share released, Expenditure and Unspent balance under NBA during the last 2 years and current year in Jharkhand is as under :—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Release	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2012-13	102.46	41.93	18.86	132.15
2013-14	132.15	0	40.22	93.93
2014-15 (As on 1.10.2014)	93.93	0	14.43	79.50

(d) No new programme has been recommended by the State Government under NBA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is not present. Any supplementaries? Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ताः माननीय सभापति जी, यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, "निर्मल भारत अभियान" 1 अप्रैल, 2012 से शुरू हुआ और 1 अक्तूबर, 2014 को इसे बंद कर दिया गया, इसका नाम बदल दिया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खाली नाम बदलने से इसमें कुछ एचीवमेंट होगी? सर, यह सवाल झारखंड राज्य के विषय में है और अगर आप देखेंगे तो इन दो सालों के समय में डेढ़ लाख के आसपास इंडिविजुअल हाउस लैटरीन बनाए गए हैं, तकरीबन 1200 स्कूलों में टॉयलेट का प्रावधान किया गया और 1000 यूनिट के आसपास आंगनवाड़ियों में प्रावधान किया गया। इसको और तेजी से कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है? क्या इसमें एम.पी. फंड्स को भी इन्वॉल्व किया जा सकता है? मान्यवर, यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और माननीय मंत्री जी खुद गांव से आते हैं, गांव की समस्या को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि यह कितना कठिन और कितना इनह्युमन एक्ट है। तो इसके लिए आपकी क्या राय है और क्या सरकार के द्वारा इसमें एम.पी. फंड्स को इन्वॉल्व किया जा सकता है? दूसरा, नाम बदलने से क्या फायदा होगा?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने "निर्मल भारत अभियान" का नाम बदलने को लेकर यह जानना चाहा है कि उसका नाम क्यों बदला गया, नाम बदलने से क्या नई चीज होगी और वह कैसे ज्यादा लाभकारी होगा? मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह सही बात है कि "निर्मल भारत अभियान" 1 अप्रैल, 2012 में शुरू किया गया था और उस वक्त जो यह मिशन था, उसे कई संस्थाएं मिलकर चला रही थीं। जो हाउसहोल्ड लैटरीन बनाई जाती थीं, उसमें मनरेगा का भी कंपोनेंट शामिल था, निर्मल भारत अभियान का भी कंपोनेंट शामिल था और लगभग दस प्रतिशत लाभार्थी का भी योगदान शामिल था, लेकिन 2 अक्तूबर, 2014 को "निर्मल भारत अभियान" को "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)" के नाम से परिवर्तित किया गया। उसमें गांवों को अलग और जो शहरी क्षेत्र हैं उनको अलग कर दिया गया। पहले

इंडिविजुअल लैटरीन के लिए 10000/- रुपए दिए जाते थे, उसको बदल कर हमने 12,000/- रुपए का प्रावधान किया। इसमें भी बहुत से राज्यों से ये बातें सामने आई हैं कि इस 12,000/- रुपए से कोई ज्यादा लंबा-चौड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। फिर भी जो तीन तरह की एजेन्सियां मिलकर फंड जुटाती थीं, उनको हमने अलग करके सिर्फ "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" के तहत यह फैसला किया। दूसरा, "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" के तहत, जैसा आपने आंगनवाड़ी का कहा, इस के लिए जो चाइल्ड वेलफेयर एंड वीमेन एंपावरमेंट का डिपार्टमेंट है, वह करेगा। उसको हमने अपनी परिधि से बाहर कर दिया है। इसी तरह से जो स्कूल्स हैं, चाहे लड़कियों के स्कूल्स हैं या लड़कों के स्कूल्स हैं या को-एजुकेशन के हैं, उनमें शौचालयों को बनाने का प्रावधान शिक्षा विभाग करेगा। इस तरह से हमने इसको तीन भागों में बांट दिया है।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि आपने झारखंड के बारे में पूछा। ये जो आंकड़े हैं, इनसे प्रतीत होता है कि झारखंड में "निर्मल भारत अभियान " के तहत ज्यादा कामयाबी, ज्यादा सफलता हासिल नहीं हुई। जब हमने झारखंड के बारे में 2013 का बेस-लाइन सर्वे करवाया, ग्रामीण झारखंड की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, उसमें सिर्फ 28.02 प्रतिशत ही हाउस-होल्ड ऐसे थे, जहां टॉयलेट्स का प्रावधान था। सभापति महोदय, जबकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो हमने बेसलाइन सर्वे कराया था उसके अनुसार यह संख्या 40 से भी बड़ी थी। आपने कहा कि सांसदों का जो सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना का धन है, उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं या नहीं? यह तो आपकी मर्जी है कि आप पांच के पांच करोड़ इन पर लगा दो। आपको कोई रोकेगा नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir…

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Guptaji, no further discussion on this. Shri Sanjiv Kumar. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. I am sorry. It is only a supplementary question. We have taken more than five minutes on it. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. Please. आप पूछिए। नहीं-नहीं। ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not take the time of your colleagues. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. If you are not satisfied with the answer of the Minister, take it up with the Minister.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अगर आप इन्हें पूछने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे, तो मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन आ जाएगा, क्योंकि सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate question, Nareshji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि के दिशा-निर्देशों में संशोधन करा दीजिए कि इस निधि से इस पर व्यय कर सकते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is a separate matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

श्री संजीव कुमार : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं झारखंड के कोयला अंचल से आता हूं, जहां कोल और मिनरल की माइनिंग की जाती है। रात-दिन माइनिंग और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के प्रौसेस में इतना पॉल्यूशन हो गया है कि लोग मर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापतिः सवाल पूछिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार : सर, एक सैकिंड।

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, मुझे आलाप की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री संजीव कुमार : सर, उस क्षेत्र में जितने भी वाटर रिजर्वायर हैं, वे सब पॉल्यूट हो चुके हैं, जिसके कारण लोग मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से सीधे यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि 'निर्मल भारत अभियान' को 'ग्रामीण स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' में कन्वर्ट कर दिया गया है, तो इस मिशन के तहत क्या आप कोयलांचल में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था पाइप लाइन के जरिए कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please be brief with the answer.

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंहः माननीय सभापति महोदय, ब्रीफ में तो यह है कि माननीय सदस्य जो प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं, वह ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का सवाल पूछ रहे हैं और यह सवाल सैनीटेशन का है। इससे ब्रीफ तो और कोई हो नहीं सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani.

डॉ. अनिल कुमार साहनीः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं कि 'निर्मल भारत अभियान' के अन्तर्गत आपने दिनांक 1.4.2012 से 1-10-2014 तक चले कार्यक्रमों को बन्द किया, तो क्या इतने दिनों में झारखंड और झारखंड के सभी स्कूल और आंगनवाड़ियों में शौचालयों की व्यवस्था हो चुकी है और जो आप नया अभियान चलाने जा रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार वहां कब तक शौचालयों की स्थापना होगी और स्वच्छता आएगी और वह क्षेत्र कब तक निर्मल होगा?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंहः सर, झारखंड के स्कूलों में टॉयलेट्स यानी शौचालयों की बात पूछी गई है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2011-12 में 1228 स्कूलों को यह सुविधा दी गई, वर्ष 2012-13 में 613 स्कूलों में शौचालय बनाए गए और वर्ष 2013-14 में 682 एवं वर्ष 2014-15 में दिनांक 12 मार्च, 2015 तक 1361 स्कूलों में शौचालय बनाए गए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 183.

Coverage of Indira Awaas Yojana

*183. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of people benefited under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the number of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries thereunder in Odisha; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota for that State?

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

Statement

(a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a continuous and an ongoing allocation based Scheme and is implemented by all States and UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL families for construction of houses. 73.47 lakh people have been benefited under IAY during the last three years including current year so far.

(b) 3.87 lakh houses were sanctioned under IAY during the last three years including current year in Odisha

(c) At present there is no proposal to increase the quota for the State in the next financial year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries, please.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I beg your pardon, Sir. I am quite nervous. It is for the first time that I am putting a question in this House.

Through you, Sir, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. Out of a total sanction of ₹ 842 crores in the financial year 2014-15, my State, Odisha, has received only ₹ 565 crores. The proposal for the second installment has already been provided. Yet, we haven't received it. So, I would like to ask by when the rest of the amount will be received by Odisha so that this programme continues without any delay.

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सर, इंदिरा आवास योजना का ओडिशा स्टेट का इस साल का जो लक्ष्य था, यह तय हुआ था कि तीन साल के अंदर 3 लाख 87 हज़ार घरों को अनुदान दिया जाएगा और उसके लिए जैसे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमने जो अमाउंट सेंक्शन किया था, वे यह कह रहे हैं कि वह पूरा नहीं आया। बहुत सी ऐसी प्रोसीजरल चीज़ें हैं, जैसे कि यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफिकेट है.. और दूसरे, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इंदिरा आवास योजना का पैसा सिर्फ स्टेट को नहीं जाता। स्टेट से वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को जाता है और कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स तो बहुत अच्छा परफॉर्म करते हैं और कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स उसमें बहुत पीछे होते हैं, तो उनका जो unspent पैसा है, हमने अब ऐसी गाइडलाइन्स जारी की हैं कि उस unspent पैसे का इस्तेमाल दूसरे जिस जिले में, जिसने अच्छा काम किया है, वहां उसको ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, उसमें अगर टार्गेट पूरा होगा, क्योंकि इसमें सारे का सारा जो टार्गेट निर्धारित है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि एक स्टेज पर तो इनका जो टार्गेट था, वह 2014-15 में 1 लाख 61 हज़ार था और अभी तक सिर्फ 7 हज़ार हाउसेज़ की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास

आई है, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि अगर दूसरे ज़िलों से भी रिपोर्ट आएगी, तो पैसा रिलीज़ करने में हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second question.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will certainly see to it that the rest of the requirement will be provided to them very soon by the Central Government. But, I believe but anyway, Sir, I am from Odisha and we have 31 lakh Kutcha houses. We are really unfortunate that we have a huge volume of Kutcha houses in Odisha and for this reason the hon. Chief Minister had requested in the last meeting of the NITI Aayog that, at least, five lakh Kutcha houses to be sanctioned for this coming year 2015-16. But in the last three years, only 3.87 lakh houses were sanctioned. Sir, when there is a huge demand of 31 lakh Kutcha houses and in the last three years, only 3.87 lakh houses were sanctioned, how is it possible to provide good houses to the poor to stay. How these poor people are going to face the reality? So, I request the Minister to please answer this.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, this question is not relating to Odisha only. There are about two crore ninety five lakh families which are deprived of this; they are not having any shelter. So, we have moved the Finance Department regarding this. We have constructed 73 lakh houses during the last three years. For the remaining we have moved the Centre for extra funds and the Prime Minister is also very much concerned of this that by 2022, there should not be any family which is without shelter. So, it is a huge programme and it requires not in thousands but in lakhs of crores of rupees. But, as far as Odisha is concerned, we have placed at their disposal ₹ 2,623 crores in the last three years and utilization has been only ₹ 2,185 crores. So, that means for the target which they fixed, they have the amount with the respective districts. As I have already said in my first reply, there is no dearth of funds so far as Odisha is concerned.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to widespread corruption and irregularities, the Indira Awas Yojana in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha has been suspended for two years now. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of it. Has the probe begun? What measures has the hon. Minister taken to help the beneficiaries?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the funding pattern is such that we provide 75 per cent amount and the rest of the amount is provided by the State Government.

Implementation, by and large, is the responsibility of the State. Still, whenever

we get any such information where funds are not being utilized properly or there has been something wrong with utilization of funds or some corruption element is there, then....

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I have asked about the Indira Awas Yojana being suspended. Is the Minister aware of it?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, so far as this district is concerned, I do not have any information. I would still say that if there is any such information available with the hon. Member, we would certainly ask the State Government to go into it.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, राज्य सभा के सभी मेंबर्स इस बात पर एकमत होंगे कि इंदिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत पक्के घर बनाने के लिए जो धनराशि देने की बात की जा रही है, उसके अतंर्गत घर बनाने के लिए जो रेट्स फिक्स किए गए हैं, 75,000 for normal area and 90,000 for hilly area, वे बहुत कम हैं— इस बात को सारा हाउस महसूस कर रहा है। क्या सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी और 1,50,000 रुपए तक इसकी वृद्धि करेगी? इसके अतिरिक्त जो 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में फेलिन के चलते ओडिशा में 1 लाख 9 हजार घर उजड़ गए, उनके लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना में क्या आप कुछ स्पैशल सैंक्शन करेंगे?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी बताया कि यह अमाउंट पहले सिर्फ 40,000 रुपए होता था। अभी पिछले साल ही इसको 40,000 से बढ़ाकर 70,000 किया गया तथा जो डिफिकल्ट एरियाज़ हैं, उनमें इसको 75,000 रुपए तक किया गया। मैं खुद इस बात को मानता हूं कि न 70,000 से कोई अच्छा मकान बन सकता है और न ही 75,000 से। सही मायनों में हमने यह प्रपोज़ल दिया है कि कम से कम 1 लाख 15 हजार रुपया दिया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त जो उसका प्लॉट है, उसका साइज़ भी हमने 25 स्क्वेयर मीटर करने का फैसला लिया है क्योंकि 25 स्क्वेयर मीटर अगर प्लॉट होगा तो कम से कम, जिसको हम घर कह सकते हैं, सिर्फ कमरा या रूम नहीं, बल्कि घर कहने लायक वह बन सकता है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस स्कीम को हमने वित्त मंत्रालय को भेजा हुआ है। ज्यों ही इस पर कोई स्वीकृति आएगी, हम हाउस को इसकी सूचना जरूर देंगे।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : 1 लाख 25 हजार में बिल्कुल नहीं बनेगा।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इंदिरा आवास योजना, 2014-15 का जो प्रपोज़ल है, उसके लिए जो भी फंड है, क्या उसे आप बिना कटौती किए देने का प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : क्या आप ओडिशा के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं?

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की : जी, सर।

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सर, 2014-15 में ओडिशा के लिए 876.93 करोड़ रुपए का ऐलोकेशन किया गया था जिसमें से अभी तक हमने 684.03 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज़ कर दिए हैं। इसका

यूटिलाइजेशन 60.66 करोड़ राज्य सरकार ने कर लिया है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि बहुत से जिलों में जहां पर काम धीमा है या काम नहीं हो रहा है, उन जिलों का भी जो unspent पैसा वहां है, उसके बारे में हमने गाइडलाइन्स जारी की हैं, उनको निर्देश दिए हैं कि दूसरे जिलों में अगर काम अच्छा हो रहा है, तो उस पैसे को वे वहां खर्च कर सकते हैं।

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*184 SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in various States during the last three years;

(b) whether any financial assistance was received from the World Bank for construction of roads and the target date fixed for completion thereof in any part of the country;

(c) if so, whether the target for construction of roads has been achieved and if so, how many villages have been connected to the nearest big city; and

(d) whether there is any delay in achieving this target and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) As per the report furnished by the State Governments, during the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12,2012-13 and 2013-14, a total road length of 80,472.18 km has been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The State wise progress during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for PMGSY programme includes assistance under External Aided Projects by World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB). This Ministry has received assistance of US$ 399.5 million for years 2005-2012 under the World Bank supported Rural Roads Projects-I (RRP-I). Further, an assistance of US$ 1400 million has been approved under ongoing Rural Roads Projects-II (RRP-II) for a 5 year period (2011-2015), in 8 participating States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The scheduled completion of RRP-II is in November, 2015.

(c) and (d) Against the target of 22,520 km road length construction under RRP-II, a total of 11,092 km (49.25%) road length has been constructed upto 31st January, 2015. The unit of programme is a Habitation and not a revenue village under PMGSY. So far 8,212 habitations (107.61%) have been connected against a target of 7,631 habitations under RRP-II. As per PMGSY Programme Guidelines, the principle is to connect the eligible unconnected habitations to nearby habitations already connected by an all weather road or to another existing all weather road so that socio-economic services (educational, health, marketing facilities etc.), which are not available in the unconnected habitation, become available to the residents as a result of the PMGSY road. 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per PMGSY programme guidelines, execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government. Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) and Project Review Meetings are conducted with the nodal departments of the participating State Governments, at regular intervals as a measure to monitor the progress and to facilitate effective and timebound implementation of the projects sanctioned under RRP-II.

Statement

Road length constructed under PMGSY during last three years

Sl.No	State	Length completed during 2011-12	Length completed during 2012-13	Length completed during 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932.14	400.35	191.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	419.21	393.67	489.04
3.	Assam	2131.43	1456.16	957.96
4.	Bihar	7540	6342	3164.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1053.69	1024.08	1292.05
7.	Goa	0	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	431.44	180.47	896.29
9.	Haryana	188.31	69.26	3.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	761.09	0	134.49
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	999.62	1411.1	891.79

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	1123.03	1236.74	1030.73
13.	Karnataka	1858.64	386.02	211.43
14.	Kerala	214.14	108.71	192.46
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2926.66	2754.18	3006.27
16.	Maharashtra	2592.46	649.54	448.88
17.	Manipur	374.61	424.48	533.12
18.	Meghalaya	44.67	22.77	23.68
19.	Mizoram	130.9	93.2	77.28
20.	Nagaland	24.89	93.5	293.20
21.	Odisha	3167.06	2401.26	3063.22
22.	Punjab	71.76	325.54	730.38
23.	Rajasthan	450.78	2140	2290.31
24.	Sikkim	74.98	48.44	99.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	814.1	42.39	747.94
26.	Tripura	352.17	241.92	291.46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.53	269.78	1109.79
28.	Uttarakhand	639.58	474.43	405.16
29.	West Bengal	1154.79	1171.67	2741.38
	GRAND TOTAL	30994.5	24161.29	25316.39

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister mentions that as against the target of 22,520 km road length construction under RRP-II, a total of 11,092 km road length has been constructed up to 31st January, 2015. This means that around 49 per cent of the target has been achieved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this slow speed of construction. In the Table which has been submitted, in the case of Maharashtra, the length of the roads completed during 2011-12 was 2,592 kms. That has come down to only 448 kms in the year 2013-14. Could I have a reply from the Minister?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंहः सर, महाराष्ट्र में एक हजार से ऊपर की हेबिटेशन की संख्या 197 है, 500 से ऊपर की हेबिटेशन की संख्या 988 है और 250 से ऊपर की हेबिटेशन की संख्या 974 है, इस तरह से कुल 2,159 हेबिटेशन्स हैं। हमने कुल 2,159 हेबिटेशन्स में से 1,178 हेबिटेशन पर

वर्ष 2015 में काम पूरा कर लिया है। हमने इसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन लिया हुआ है, इसके लिए मई, 2016 डेडलाइन है और हमारा नवम्बर, 2015 तक का टारगेट है। बाकी छह महीने के समय में हमें शेष काम पूरे करने होते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि हम अपने टारगेट को पूरा कर सकेंगे। अभी तक हमने 1,178 हेबिटेशन पर काम पूरा कर लिया है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my second supplementary is: Are we using any kind of innovative construction materials like plastic wastes for the construction of village roads? This experiment has been done and it is successful in Madhya Pradesh. If we happen to use this in the construction of roads, then, the quality of roads will be better. And, secondly, have we consulted experts in the field for this locally available construction material which is very cheap?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: And this is also good in quality. Could the Minister shed some light on this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one of the two questions.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, his question is whether there is any technology which can be used for the construction of these roads. The first thing, which I would like to mention, is that the specification for the PMGSY Stage II is of very high order. And when I took over as the Rural Development Minister, I told the Ministry that this type of specification is not needed on those roads where the volume of traffic is not that high. And even in the next five to ten years the volume is not going to increase in such a way where the volume can be one of the factors. That is why I have asked them to reduce the specification and to see that in that process we will be able to have more length to be covered, more kilometres to be covered, and the second thing is, we are using not one technology, but three or more technology. As you mentioned about plastic, in some of the States where sandy land is there, this practice is being followed, this technology is being implemented and it is proving very good for the areas in Rajasthan and other States. Also, in some of the areas we have developed technology where the construction used to be completed without any break and after that, the premix was not possible either because of rains or because of winter season. Now the latest technology which is with us is, in all the 12 months we can have that premixing also on such roads.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने उत्तर के (ख) भाग में आठ राज्यों को अलग श्रेणी में दिया है। इन राज्यों में उत्तर प्रदेश भी है और उसके लिए इन्होंने कहा है कि 1400 मिलियन अमरीकन डॉलर अलग से 8 राज्यों को प्राप्त हुए हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस योजना में कितनी आबादी तक के सारे गांवों को जोड़ना चाहते हैं? आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो figure दी है, तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में रोड्ज़ की लम्बाई बहुत कम है। आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन वर्षों में कितना रुपया allot किया, अर्थात् राज्य ने कितना मांगा था, आपने कितना allot किया और कितना release हुआ?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक से दो लोन लिए थे। एक लोन की repayment हो गई और उसके अंतर्गत होने वाला काम भी खत्म हो गया है। हमने जो दूसरा लोन लिया है, जैसा मैंने महाराष्ट्र के माननीय सदस्य को जवाब दिया है कि उस लोन पर 49 per cent काम हो चुका है। आपने यह पूछा है कि इसमें कितनी habitation covered हैं। जो baseline survey था, उसमें 1,78,184 देश भर में ऐसी habitation थीं, जहां सड़क की जरूरत है और उसके लिए जो पैमाना था, वह यह है कि अगर मैदानी इलाका है, तो वहां 500 से ज्यादा की आबादी होनी चहिए। अगर हिली एरिया है, जिसमें उत्तराखंड भी है, हिमाचल भी है और जम्मू और कश्मीर भी है, उसमें 250 तक की आबादी होनी चाहिए। कुछ ऐसे ब्लॉक्स हैं, जो Left Wing extremism से प्रभावित हैं, हमने उनको 100 की संख्या पर पहुंचाया। यही नहीं उनके अंदर multi connectivity की भी बात सोची, क्योंकि यह शिकायत आ रही थी कि अगर आप उन एरियाज़ को, जहां नक्सलवादी activities हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा प्रश्न तो केवल उत्तर प्रदेश तक ही है।

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ 9 राज्य हैं, जो stage 2 में आए हैं। उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक राज्य है। इसका मतलब यह है कि उस राज्य की प्रगति औरों से ठीक रही है, तभी वह उस stage पर आया है।

श्री सभापति : Thank you.

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : आप टोटल जानना चाहेंगे?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मुझे यह मालूम करना है कि राज्य सरकार ने जो अपना proposal भेजा, वह कितने गांवों का तथा कितने करोड़ का था और आपने कितना release किया तथा जो बचा उसको कब release कर देंगे?

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश में 2014-15 में 580 करोड़ रुपया release हुआ है। अभी तक 10,921 करोड़ रुपये, जब से, 2001 से यह पीएमजीएसवाई स्कीम चली है, तब से लेकर आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश को हमने 10,921 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज़ किए हैं। जैसा कि मैंने आपसे कहा है कि जो फ़ेज-2 में हैं, उसमें हमारे लिए कोई ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि फ़ेज-2 की मांग आए और बहुत से सांसद महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उत्तर प्रदेश ने मांग भेजी है ...(**व्यवधान**)... उत्तर प्रदेश ने मांग भेजी है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, it is not a discussion. Please, just take the answer.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : किंतु वहां सड़कें रुकी हुई हैं, आपने पैसा नहीं भेजा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : मैं आपको यही बता रहा हूं कि अभी भी पीएमजीएसवाई योजना में हमारी फंडिंग की जो व्यवस्था है, वह संतोषजनक है। बहुत-सी मदों में शायद कहीं-कहीं कमी आई है, लेकिन पीएमजीएसवाई के अंदर हम आपको यह भी बताना चाहेंगे कि हम इस कोशिश में भी हैं कि इस काम को करें, क्योंकि पीएमजीएसवाई में स्टेज-टू में 50,000 किलोमीटर सड़कों के अपग्रेडेशन की बात है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इससे तो यह कर लीजिए कि आप किसी भी दिन हमें बुला लीजिए, अधिकारियों को बुला लीजिए, इससे एक साथ बैठकर उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्या का निदान हो जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. Nareshji, please, let me get on with the next question.

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह : पहले आप हमारी सुन लें, फिर अधिकारियों को बुलाने की नौबत आएगी। अभी तीन दिन पहले आपके उत्तर प्रदेश के रूरल डेवलपमेंट के जो सेक्रेट्री हैं, वे मेरे पास आए थे। यहां सिर्फ अधिकारियों की बात नहीं है, मैंने यह योजना बनाई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने एम.पीज़ हैं और जितन उनकी नोडल एजेंसी से संबंधित अधिकारी हैं, उनकी एक मीटिंग लखनऊ में और दूसरी मीटिंग नोएडा में करेंगे। पीएमजीएसवाई की जितनी भी सड़कें हैं—क्योंकि बहुत से सांसद महोदय का यह कहना है कि हम वहां पर संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, क्योंकि हम किसी और सड़क के लिए बोलते हैं, लेकिन मंजूरी किसी और की होती है, सरकार किसी और को बनाती है। इसलिए इन सभी में एक सामंजस्य बिठाने के लिए हम जल्दी ही दो मीटिंग्स करेंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसमें पैसे की कोई बात नहीं रहेगी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बहुत अच्छी बात है, आप जल्दी ही मीटिंग बुलाइए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, besides water resources, today, is the day of rural development. Between 2004 and 2014, under the Prime Ministership of Dr. Manmohan Singhji, UPA Government has enabled to construct 3,90,000 kms. of rural roads under the project. And, the hon. Union Minister of Rural Development, is gracious enough to record that that between 2011 and 2014 above 80,000 kms. of rural roads have been constructed under the Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

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

Sir, Rural Roads Project I and II have been taken up. And, under Rural Road Project II, out of the targeted 7,631 habitations, the target has been exceeded and taken it to 107 per cent *i.e.*, 8,212 habitations have been connected. After these,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? Mr. Rapolu, why cannot you ask a question without a speech?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am coming to that. By November, 2015, the Rural Roads Project II is going to be completed. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has assessed whether there are still any unconnected rural habitations to take up in the Rural Roads Projects III. Thank you.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, if I understand the question of the hon. Member correctly, he is keen to know is there any proposal for third phase. My submission is that this can be analyzed only when we meet our target in Phase II.

Second thing is, hon. Member mentioned that only 3 lakh kms. of road has been constructed under the PMGSY. But, the latest information is that the work completed on 4,26,561 kms and the amount so far incurred is ₹ 1,26,355 crores. So, Sir, I can say that this is one of the schemes which have given very good dividends to the rural masses because of the connectivity. The total habitation, which is 1,78,184, is based on 2001 Census. There is a demand from States that instead of 2001 Census, we should go by 2011 Census. We are gathering the information from all the States concerned and we would see that if more work is to be completed even after gauging the 2011 Census, then, certainly, we may have to revisit the entire scheme.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं पहले मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन के सामने बहुत अच्छी इंफॉर्मेशन रखी है।

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी से सवाल पूछ लें।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, जो पीएमजीएसवाई योजना है, इसका बहुत से प्रदेशों को और बहुत से लोगों को लाभ हुआ है। एक ही प्रदेश में अलग-अलग तरह के एरियाज़ होते हैं। जैसे मैं पंजाब से हूँ, माना यह जाएगा कि पंजाब एक प्लेन एरिया है, लेकिन मैं जिस जिले से हूँ, वह एक हिली एरिया है। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जैसे समय-समय पर मांग को देखते हुए इन्होंने पॉपुलेशन को कैटेगरीवाइज़ कम किया है, 1000 से 500, क्या वे इसको और कम करके ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोगों को लाभ मिल सके, ऐसी कोई योजना बनाएँगे और जो सड़कें बन चुकी हैं, उनकी रिपेयर करने की कोई योजना है या नहीं?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, as far as repair is concerned, the States are allowed to spend 25 per cent of the amount if any major repairs are required in different States.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, समझ में नहीं आया कि ये क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं।

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I have already explained that there is a strong demand from all the States that 2011 Census should be the benchmark.

So, on that, we are getting information. I have still to get information from so many States. When I would be able to have the complete information, then, certainly, we will take note of this.

नई पथ-कर नीति

*185. **श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहराः** क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए नई पथ-कर नियमावली बनाने का निर्णय लिया है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नई पथ-कर नीति बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता किन कारणों से हुई;

(ग) क्या नई पथ-कर नीति से ऐसे ठेकेदार प्रभावित होंगे, जो इस समय पथ-कर की वसूली कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पथ-कर को समाप्त करने पर विचार करेगी?

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी)ः (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्रशुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण एवं संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008 में पथकर से संबंधित मुद्दों का निपटारा किया जाता है और ये सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और तदनंतर अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार किए गए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं ।

New Toll Policy

†*185. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to formulate new toll tax rules for vehicles running on National Highways and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons necessitating new toll policy;

(c) whether the new toll policy would affect those contractors who are presently collecting toll taxes; and

(d) whether Government would consider to put an end to toll taxes?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Extant National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time determine the toll related issues and these have been formulated keeping in mind the requirements of National Highways development and subsequent maintenance as well as to fulfil the aspirations of the road users.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को पिछले दो वर्षों में वर्तमान नीति के तहत कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है? क्या सरकार को इस वर्तमान नीति से नुकसान हुआ है, जिस कारण सरकार नई नीति बनाने जा रही है?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, टोल पॉलिसी पर हर समय विचार होता है। अभी हम लोग यह सोच रहे हैं कि टोल पॉलिसी में हम ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोगों को सहूलियत कैसे दे सकते हैं और इसलिए डिपार्टमेंट में हमने इस पर काफी विचार किया है। इसके बारे में एक प्रस्ताव भी डिपार्टमेंट के विचाराधीन है। इसके बाद हम लोग कैबिनेट और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अनुमति लेने के बाद इसके बारे में घोषणा कर सकेंगे।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अनेक प्रकार की परेशानियों को देखते हुए यह नीति बदली जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोल पॉलिसी के कारण यात्रियों को जो परेशानी होती है, कई बार लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम होती है और कभी-कभी तो किसानों की जमीन की बात भी पैदा होती है, क्या सरकार इन सभी शंकाओं को देखते हुए टोल पोस्ट्स खत्म करने के लिए विचार करेगी?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज ही मैंने संसद में यह घोषणा की है कि 62 टोल बूथ को हमने कैंसल कर दिया है और जो 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम की लागत के काम हैं, जो पीपीपी मॉडल में हैं, उनको भी कैंसल करने के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं।

दूसरा, जो टोल बूथ हैं, वहां पर अभी हमने ई-टोल चालू कर दिया है। हमारे 390 टोल बूथ हैं, जिनमें से करीब 180 टोल बूथ अब ई-टोल के अंतर्गत आ चुके हैं। आप उसके पैसे बैंक में भर सकते हैं, आपकी गाड़ी के ऊपर केवल एक स्टिकर रहेगा, जिससे आपको कम तकलीफ होगी एवं कोई अड़चन और समस्या भी नहीं रहेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Ultra mega power projects

*186. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to float tenders for five Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of 4,000 MW each during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to pump close to US $ 250 billion into all key sectors such as power generation, transmission, distribution, renewable energy and coal production to achieve 24x7 power supply and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed in the Budget 2015-16 to set up 5 new Ultra Mega Power Projects, each of 4000 MWs in the plug-and-play mode. The projects will be awarded by a transparent auction system.

(b) To meet the rising demand of electricity and providing 24x7 electricity to all, it has broadly been estimated that India's Power Sector may need an investment to the tune of about US $250 billion (about ₹ 15 lakhs crore). This investment would be required in the areas of strengthening electricity transmission and distribution networks, increasing generation capacity in thermal, hydro and renewable energy including renovation and modernization of old generation plants, increasing coal production and promotion of energy efficiency projects, etc.

Water filtration plants

*187. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up water filtration plants in those villages of Maharashtra where ground water has been found to be contaminated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. As reported by Government of Maharashtra, they have planned to set up community water purification plants using Reverse Osmosis (RO) technology as an intermediate intervention where groundwater is found contaminated.

(b) They are installing Reverse Osmosis water purification plants in 100 Multi-contaminated habitations having population above 1,000.

Utilization of funds for renewable energy projects

*188. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has utilized the funds set aside during 2014-15 for development of renewable energy projects;

(b) if so, the details of the implementation of the schemes announced along with the amount sanctioned and utilized, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned to the States, especially to West Bengal, for development of renewable energy projects and infrastructure;

(d) whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of the schemes relating to renewable energy promotion, utilization and development; and

(e) if not, the details of the hurdles faced in implementation of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has utilized 89.72% of the Plan Budget during the Financial Year 2014-15 (as on 28.02.2015) for the promotion of renewable energy projects/programmes in the country. The Scheme-wise details of budgeted plan outlay and its utilization are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released to various implementing agencies in States including in the State of West Bengal for promotion or various renewable energy programmes are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Generally implementation of various renewable energy programmes is satisfactory. However, some of the hurdles faced in the implementation of these programmes in States, *inter-alia,* include servicing and maintenance of renewable energy systems in remote areas; delay in submission of Utilization Certificates of grants released earlier; non-compliance of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO); and non-revision of tariffs regularly as per CERC guidelines, etc.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise Budgeted Plan Outlay during 2014-15 and its utilization as on 28.02.2015

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Allocated Budgeted Plan Outlay	Fund Utilized (as on 28.02.2015)	Utilization as % of Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
(A)	**Central Sector Schemes (CS)**			
1.	Grid-interactive and Distributed Renewable Power			
	Grid-interactive Renewable Power	1082.50	1078.63	99.64
	Off-Grid/Distributed Renewable Power Systems	762.50	748.30	98.14
	SUB TOTAL	1845.00	1826.93	99.02
2.	Renewable Energy for Rural Applications	153.50	125.03	81.45
3.	Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications	14.00	10.35	73.93
4.	Research, Design and Development in Renewable Energy			
	R&D in New and Renewable Energy Technologies	69.00	64.57	93.58
	Institutions/Centres (including MNRE institutions:			
	SEC/NISE	59.00	48.95	82.97
	C-WET, NIRE)			
	SUB TOTAL	128.00	113.52	88.69
5.	Supporting Programmes			
	Information, Publicity and Extension (IPE)	15.00	11.07	73.80
	International Relations	24.50	24.04	98.12

1	2	3	4	5
	Administration and Monitoring including HRD and Trg, IT, other Expenditure etc.	31.00	20.82	67.16
	Support to Public Enterprise and Industry	295.00	117.7	39.90
	SUB TOTAL	365.50	173.63	47.50
6.	Support to State Nodal Agencies	5.00	3.96	79.20
7.	Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	8.00	6.75	84.38
	TOTAL Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	2519.00	2260.17	89.72

Statement-II

Central Financial Assistance/subsidy provided to different States/UTs including the State of West Bengal during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Financial Year 2014-15 (Upto Feb., 2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.52
3.	Assam	8.46
4.	Bihar	6.74
5.	Chandigarh	14.57
6.	Chhattisgarh	35.87
7.	Delhi	30.90
8.	Goa	1.21
9.	Gujarat	104.00
10.	Haryana	57.58
11.	Himachal Pradesh	24.06
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.72
13.	Jharkhand	36.75
14.	Karnataka	116.61

1	2	3
15.	Kerala	31.77
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30.33
17.	Maharashtra	326.19
18.	Manipur	1.47
19.	Meghalaya	7.66
20.	Mizoram	7.71
21.	Nagaland	9.63
22.	Odisha	41.25
23.	Puducherry	0.01
24.	Punjab	35.38
25.	Rajasthan	213.54
26.	Sikkim	3.09
27.	Tamil Nadu	107.79
28.	Telangana	99.31
29.	Tripura	0.60
30.	Uttar Pradesh	67.89
31.	Uttarakhand	14.73
32.	West Bengal	17.19

Survey of drought prone areas

*189. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the last survey of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was carried out by the Central Government;

(b) whether any district/area of Jharkhand and Gujarat were identified as a drought prone area and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to create infrastructure for drinking water and supply of fodder for animals in these areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has formulated any policy to compensate losses incurred by the farmers in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government is considering?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) In 1994, a High-Level Technical Committee headed by Professor Ch. Hanumantha Rao identified the Blocks that were eligible for coverage under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

(b) Yes Sir. 14 districts in Gujarat and 15 districts in Jharkhand were identified by the High-Level Technical Committee headed by Professor Ch. Hanumantha Rao for coverage under DPAP. The area details of State-wise districts/blocks are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The funds given are meant for creation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure in the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP, to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. As per the report of the States, as on 11.03.2015, out of a total 1696664 rural habitations in the country, 1301827 are fully covered, 326118 are partially covered and 68719 are quality affected habitations.

As per the information of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the National Livestock Mission has been launched during 2014-15. This Mission is formulated with the objectives of sustainable development of the livestock sector, focusing on improving the availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective' extension, improved flow of credit and organization of livestock farmers/ rearers, etc. One of the Sub-Missions of this National Livestock Mission is Fodder and Feed Development. Under this Sub-Mission, an amount of ₹ 4762.57 Lakh was disbursed to various States during 2014-15.

In addition to the above, under watershed programmes, activities like the construction of rainwater harvesting structures, pasture development, afforestation are undertaken as part of the watershed works. Various impact assessment studies have reported that the implementation of watershed activities has improved the availability of water and fodder in the project areas.

(d) and (e) As per the information of the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, the Government of India has been implementing crop insurance schemes since 1985 with a view to provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of failure of any notified crop in the notified area, as a result of non-preventable natural calamities, pests and diseases and adverse weather conditions. To

make the crop insurance schemes more farmer friendly, a re-structured Central Sector Scheme namely the "National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP)" has been started throughout the country by merging the erstwhile pilot schemes of the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and the Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) with some improvements for full-fledged implementation as component schemes from Rabi 2013-14 season. Compensation/claims are being paid to the insured farmers as per the criterion/formula provided under the respective schemes. The selection of the scheme(s), area(s) and crops covered under the aforesaid crop insurance schemes along with implementing. Insurance companies are being decided by the State Governments.

Under the component scheme of NCIP, all food, oilseed, commercial and horticulture crops are covered subject to availability of past yield data/weather data for the requisite number of years.

As per the information of Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India has constituted the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in each State with an allocated amount for meeting the expenses for providing immediate relief to the people affected by the notified disasters. The contribution of the Central Government to the SDRF is 75% for general category States and 90% for special category States like Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and North Eastern Regional States. The concerned State Governments, as the first responders, are required to undertake immediate rescue and relief operations out of the fund allocated in SDRF as per the Government of India approved items and norms. In case of severe disaster, additional assistance is provided by the Government of India from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) provided the State does not have adequate balance in its SDRF. The assistance from SDRF and NDRF is for relief and not for compensation of loss suffered.

As per the information of the Drought Management Division of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, during the year 2014-15, due to deficient monsoon, Governments of Haryana declared drought in all 21 districts, Uttar Pradesh in 44 districts out of 75 districts, Karnataka in 9 districts out of 30 districts and Maharashtra in 26 districts out of 33 districts of the State. They have also submitted detailed memoranda seeking financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought relief. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited the affected States to assess the drought situation and have submitted reports. The Government of India approved ₹ 777.34 crore to Uttar Pradesh, ₹ 200.35 crores to Karnataka and ₹ 168.87 crore to Haryana from NDRF. For Maharashtra, the IMCT report has been received.

Statement

The area details of State-wise districts/blocks identified by the High-Level Technical Committee headed by Professor Ch. Hanumantha Rao for coverage under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of Blocks	Area of Blocks (Sq.K.m)
1	2	3	4
Gujarat			
1.	Ahmedabad	6	4429
2.	Amreli	11	7393
3.	Bharuch	4	3129
4.	Bhavnagar	6	4896
5.	Dahod	7	3811
6.	Junagarh	6	3162
7.	Narmada	4	2800
8.	Navsari	1	593
9.	Panchmahals	10	4639
10.	Porbandar	2	1729
11.	Sabarkantha	1	368
12.	The Dangs	1	1723
13.	Vadodara	5	3244
14.	Valsad	3	2022
	TOTAL	67	43938
Jharkhand			
1.	Bokaro	2	755
2.	Chatra	4	2493
3.	Deoghar	7	2436
4.	Dhanbad	8	2000
5.	Dumka	10	5470
6.	Garhwa	14	4032

1	2	3	4
7.	Godda	7	2019
8.	Hazaribagh	6	3346
9.	Ramgarh	4	
10.	Jamtara	4	1400
11.	Kodarma	4	996
12.	Latehar	7	3654
13.	Pakur	6	1790
14.	Palamau	11	2996
15.	Sahebzani	6	1456
	TOTAL	100	34843

Establishment of Centres of Excellence

†*190. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish Centres of Excellence to promote the education sector;

(b) if so, the locations identified to establish such centres, State-wise;

(c) whether guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to establish such centres and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of rules made to identify the areas to establish such centres?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centres of Excellence have been set up under two schemes of this Ministry. State-wise and scheme-wise detail of these centres are given in the Statement I and II (*See* below).

(c) No guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to establish such centres.

(d) The detail of procedures to identify the aforesaid centres of Excellence are given in the Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Centres of excellence under Frontier Areas of Science and Technology (FAST)

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Name of the State	Name of the Centre of Excellence
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Assam	Advanced Molecules and Materials
2.	Tezpur University, Napam, Tezpur, Sonitpur		Machine Learning Research and Big Data Analysis (MLRBDA)
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Delhi	Nanoscale Devices and Systems
4.	TERI University, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi		Energy Storage
5.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	Jharkhand	Green and Efficient Energy Technologies (GEET)
6.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad		Renewable Energy
7.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Karnataka	Biomolecular Interaction Studies
8.	National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore		Development of 3 dimensional composite concurred structures using Tufting technology
9.	National Institute of Technology, Surathkal		Renewable Energy Integrated Smart Grid Technologies: Energy
10.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	Kerala	Transportation Research
11.	Department of Computational Biology & Bioinformatics, University of Kerala, Karyavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram		Computer Aided Drug Discovery

1	2	3	4
12.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvanathapuram		Computation, Modelling and Stimulations
13.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Centre for Research on Environment and Sustainable Technologies (CREST): Clean Environment (air, water, soil) and sustainable technologies
14.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	Maharashtra	Urban Science and Engineering
15.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune		Research in Energy and Sustainable Materials
16.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	Odisha	Tissue Engineering
17.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneshwar		Novel Energy Materials (NEM)
18.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali	Punjab	Protein Science, Design and Engineering
19.	Banasthali University, Banasthali Vidyapith	Rajasthan	Water and Energy
20.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Tamil Nadu	Non-intrusive Diagnostics
21.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli		Transportation
22.	Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham University, Coimbatore		Advanced Material Green Technologies
23.	Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore		Manufacturing Science
24.	Anna University, Chennai		Bio-medical Applications

1	2	3	4
25.	Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram		Energy and Environment
26.	Thiagararjar College, Madurai		Bio-resource Management
27.	Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Chennai		Energy Research
28.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Microbes to Feed the World: Plant – Microbe Interactions to boost Agricultural Production
29.	International Institute of information Technology, Hyderabad	Telangana	Signals Processing
30.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad		Sustainable Urban Development
31.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Bio-medical Science & Modern Biology
32.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur		Advanced Computer Research
33.	Indian Institute of Technology. (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi		Energy and Resources Development
34.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata	West Bengal	Computational Space Science
35.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur		E-Business
36.	West Bengal University of Technology, Salt Lake, Kolkata		Environment Technology and Management: Water treatment for clean and green environment

Statement-II

Centres of excellence under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Name of the State	Name of the Centre of Excellence
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra University College of Engineering, Visloakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Challenges of Nano-Technology for 21st century generation-Indian perspectives in global scenario
2.	SVU College of Engineering, Tirupati		Atmospheric Remote Sensing and Advanced Signal Processing
3.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat	Gujarat	Water Resources and Flood Management
4.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi	Jharkhand	Bio-resources and Bio-prospecting
5.	BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore	Karnataka	Advanced Materials Research
6.	RV College of Engineering, Bangalore		Macro-electronics
7.	PES Institute of Technology, Bangalore		Knowledge Analytics and Ontological Engineering (KAnOE)
8.	Siddhaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur		Applied Research and Nano-Technology
9.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Geo-informatics (Remote Sensing, GPS & GIS)
10.			Signal and Image Processing
11.	College of Engineering, Pune	Maharashtra	Smart Renewable Energy Systems

1	2	3	4
12.	Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nanded		Signal and Image Processing
13.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai		Process intensification for process industries
14.	Veermata Jijabai Technology Institute, Mumbai	Maharashtra	Complex and Non-linear Dynamical Systems
15.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur		Combedded Systems: hybridization of communications and Embedded Systems
16.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	Odisha	Practical Renewable Energy System
17.			Orthopaedic Tissue Engg. and Rehabilitation
18.	Thapar University, Patiala	Punjab	Environment and Energy Management
19.	Govt. College of Technology, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Alternate Energy Research
20.			Environmental Studies
21.	JNTU College of Engineering, Hyderabad		Disaster Management
22.	Osmania University College of Technology, Hyderabad	Telangana	Intensification of Chemical and Bio-processes
23.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal		Sustainable Energy Studies
24.	College of Technology - GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar,	Uttarakhand	Energy Studies in Industries and Agro Systems of Uttarakhand (Energy Management)
25.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Applied Research, Training and Education in Lipid Science

1	2	3	4
26.	Faculty of Engineering and Technology - Jadavpur University, Jadavpur		Phase Transformation and Product Characterization
27.	University College of Technology-University of Calcutta	West Bengal	Systems Biology and Bio Medical Engg.
28.	Indian Institute of Engineering and Technology, Shibpur, Howrah		Micro-structurally Designed Advanced Materials Development
29.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur		Advanced Materials
30.	PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh	UT Chandigarh	Industrial and Product Design SPC

Statement-III

Procedure for Identification of Centres of Excellence

Centres of Excellence have been set up under the schemes of Training and Research in Frontier Areas of Science and Technology (FAST) and Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP):

Frontier Areas of Science and Technology:

1. All State Universities, Central Universities, Centrally Funded Technical Institutions, State Government/Government aided and private institutions are eligible for being considered under this Scheme.
2. Applications under the scheme are invited through advertisements in local newspapers and announcements on MHRD website.
3. The Selection is based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the institutions/universities. The DPRs are evaluated by the experts in the respective field to check their feasibilities of the Project. The proposals are evaluated on the basis of following criteria:
   - Overall proposal implementation feasibility in terms of choice of area and its relevance to the national development goals;
   - Institutional preparedness and collaboration;
   - Reasonability of proposed budget;

- Multi-disciplinary
- Technological development and translation into proto types/patents/ publications.

Further, a presentation is made by the institutions/universities, shortlisted on the basis of marks awarded by the experts, before the Selection Committee.

4. A grant of upto ₹ 4 crore may be allocated to each Centre of Excellence for the entire project life period.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme:

1. All the Centrally funded, Government aided and private unaided institutions already participating under the sub-component 1.2 of the Scheme are eligible for being considered for establishment of Centres of Excellence. Institutions under sub-component 1.2 are those which are participating in the Project for scaling up Post Graduate education and demand driven research and development. The institutions are required to meet the following bench marks:

Sl. No.	Eligibility Parameters	Benchmark values
1.	Autonomous institution status by UGC	Yes
2.	Percentage of eligible UG programmes in the institutions accredited or applied for	75%
3.	Percentage of eligible PG programmes in the institution accredited or applied for	60%
4.	Percentage of regular faculty with Ph.D in Engineering as percentage of total faculty available in Engineering in the institution	20
5.	Number of sponsored research projects completed in the institution in the last three academic years.	07
6.	Cumulative number of Ph.Ds produced in the last three academic years in the Departments participating for establishing CoEs.	12
7.	Faculty position filled on regular full time basis as percentage of total faculty positions sanctioned in accordance with the AICTE prescribed student-to-faculty ratio in the Departments participating for establishing CoEs.	70%

The specific thematic areas considered are Manufacturing, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Renewable Energy, Hydrology and Water Resource Management, Intelligent Transport System, Advanced Materials, Nano-technology, Waste Management, Bio-Technology, Image Processing etc.

2. Proposals are invited from the Project institutions. A Committee of subject experts from the pool of members of National Evaluation Committee (NEC) of TEQIP evaluates the proposals through a rigorous technical appraisal and may ask the institutions to make a presentation. On the basis of evaluation, NEC recommends meritorious proposals for selection. National Steering Committee (NSC) for TEQIP selects the institutions for establishing CoEs on the basis of comments and recommendations of NEC.

3. ₹ 5.00 crore is allocated to each Centre of Excellence for the entire project life period.

Subsidy for solar rooftop system

*191. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that the Holy Family Hospital at Okhla is likely to be the first private or non-Government building in Delhi to have a large solar rooftop system, generating 300 KW to meet its total energy needs;

(b) whether the hospital has signed a 20 year agreement with a German company to avoid the steep initial cost of installing such a huge solar rooftop system;

(c) whether the hospital is entitled to get some Government subsidy on the system; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider granting subsidy to such non-Government buildings which opt for the solar power system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The requisite information in reply to the Question, part-wise, is as under:

(a) Yes, Sir. Holy Family Hospital at Okhla has installed a 300 kWp capacity grid connected rooftop solar system which meets about 30% of its energy needs. This is the largest rooftop solar system on a private building in Delhi so far.

(b) The hospital has signed a 20 year agreement with Steag Energy Services, to buy power and Steag Energy Services is an Indian subsidiary of a German company.

(c) No, Sir. The hospital in this case did not approach the Ministry for subsidy.

(d) Yes, Sir. If the proposal from non-Governmental building owners is in accordance with the guidelines in force.

Collection of toll

*192. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still collecting tolls in many toll collection centres even after seven years of completion of that portion of National Highway;

(b) if so, the details of such toll gates on various National Highways and the toll collected from each such toll gate during that period, year-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to stop toll collection from the toll gates which are in operation for the last seven or more years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the extant Policy, User fee (Toll) is levied and collected as per applicable National Highways Fee (Determination and Collection) Rules as amended from time to time and as per the provisions of the concession agreement. The fee is levied and collected at a reduced rate of 40% on completion of concession period in case of private investment BOT (Toll) project and on recovery of capital cost in case of public funded projects.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development (Plantation) of Rani Park area by MCL

*193. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has agreed for development (Plantation) of entire Rani Park area for which permission has been granted by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the project;

(c) if not, the time-frame within which it would be done;

(d) the total outlay that would be involved in this process; and

(e) whether this amount would be borne by MCL itself and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the meeting held by the then Principal Secretary (Revenue) Government of Odisha with the then Chairman-Cum-Managing Director (CMD), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) on 28.02.1997, MCL had agreed for taking up plantation of suitable species in the Rani Park, Talcher under periphery development programme. Accordingly, plantation was done as per schedule given below:

1997-98	3000
1998-99	7000
1999-00	20000
2000-01	4800
2001-02	50000
TOTAL	84800

(d) The approved outlay for the purpose was ₹ 4.19 crore which included ₹ 2.00 crore for Plantation and Other Peripheral Development Work and ₹ 2.19 crore for Construction of Boundary Wall. The amount of ₹ 2.00 crore for Plantation and Other Peripheral Development Works has already been spent. However, the amount of ₹ 2.19 crore provided for Construction of Boundary Wall could not be utilized due to court case.

(e) The total provision was borne by MCL from its internal resources.

Drinking water facilities in hilly States

*194. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of villages in many hilly States do not have drinking water facilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that water resources have dried up due to excessive digging for laying of roads;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the women have to walk down about half a kilometre to fetch a can of water; and

(d) the details of the remedial steps that would be taken to supply safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation monitors the coverage of rural population in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. The details of such habitations in the hilly States is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry does not have any information regarding the water sources having dried up due to excessive digging for laying of roads.

(c) As per Census 2011, percentage of rural households in the hilly States where women may have to travel more than half a kilometre for fetching drinking water is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the scheme priority has been given to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. The Government of India is taking all steps to cover rural habitations and households with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

Statement-I

Status of rural habitations with respect to drinking water supply (10.03.2015)

Sl. No.	State	Total	Fully Covered (getting equal or more than 40 litres per capita per day)	Partially Covered (getting less than 40 litres per capita per day)	Quality Affected
		No. of Habitations	No. of Habitations	No. of Habitations	No. of Habitations
1.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40917	12687	0
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8377	7412	9
3.	Uttarakhand	39142	24621	14494	27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2510	4815	87
5.	Manipur	2870	2185	685	0
6.	Meghalaya	9326	2012	7279	35
7.	Mizoram	777	349	428	0
8.	Nagaland	1530	589	917	24
9.	Sikkim	2084	713	1371	0

Statement-II

Distance of availability of drinking water from rural households (in percentages)

Sl. No.	State	Within the premises	Near the premises (< 500m)	Away (> 500 m)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.50	35.10	29.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	51.90	37.90	10.20
3.	Uttarakhand	45.40	34.50	20.10
4.	Sikkim	42.10	35.10	22.80
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.40	42.20	26.40
6.	Nagaland	20.10	48.50	31.40
7.	Manipur	8.00	51.30	40.70
8.	Mizoram	6.40	61.60	32.10
9.	Meghalaya	14.80	47.30	37.90

Performance of PMGSY

†*195. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has resolved to cover all villages of the country having a population upto five hundred under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the villages covered under PMGSY in Bihar; and

(d) whether the scheme has met its targets on time?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive LAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

As per PMGSY guidelines, execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and not a revenue village or panchayat. Under PMGSY total eligible unconnected habitations are:

Habitation Size (Population)	Number of eligible habitations	Habitations Connected (Upto January, 2015)
1000+	54,063	47,840
999-500	73,645	42,302
499-250	50,476	16,064

(c) Bihar has a total of 24,804 eligible habitations to be connected according to the core network of PMGSY. Out of this, as per the information furnished by the State Government, 13,141 habitations have been connected (up to 31st January, 2015).

(d) As per core network of PMGSY, the total number of eligible unconnected habitations at the national level, is 1,78,184 out of which all the States have reported to have connected 1,06,206 habitations (upto January, 2015).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Price of coal

1921. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of coal in the international market has fallen from US $120 to US $60;

(b) whether it is also a fact that demand in the domestic market for coal has also come down; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per data published in the World Bank's Pink Sheets, the price of Australian thermal coal (6300 K Cal/Kg) which was 92.77 USD/mt. in January, 2013, declined to 84.34 USD/mt. in December, 2013 and further decreased to 62.44 USD/mt. in December, 2014. This indicates that international coal prices have in general, been on a decline during 2013 and 2014.

(b) and (c) The demand of coal in the domestic market has remained higher than the production level/supply in the country. Therefore, the focus of the Government is to increase the domestic production of coal which include efforts to expedite environment and forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. In order to bridge the demand supply gap, the import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

Demand of coal

†1922. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to fulfil the domestic demand of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to invite private investment at large scale especially from those mining companies having expertise in exploration works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The demand for coal is higher than the current production/ supply of coal in the country. During 2013-14, as against a total consumption of coal 739 Mte., the domestic production of coal was 565.8 Mte.

(c) and (d) In order to bring in better technology through private investment, the development of some of coal blocks assigned to CIL is envisaged to be done by engaging a Mine Development and Operator (MDO). For management and reallocation of cancelled coal blocks, Government promulgated 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21.10.2014 followed by 'The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014' on 26.12.2014 to ensure smooth transfer

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of rights, title and interest in the mines along with its land and other associated mining infrastructure to the new allottees to be selected through an auction including the applications from private sector.

Denationalization of coal sector

1923. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to denationalise coal sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to disinvest the Coal India Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no move of the Government to denationalise the coal sector.

(b) and (c) The Government has disinvested 10% paid up equity capital in CIL out of Government of India's shareholding of 89.65% through offer for sale (OFS) method on 30.01.2015 to comply with SEBI guidelines of minimum public shareholding of 25% for listed companies. At present the Government of India's shareholding in CIL is 79.65%.

Coal production

†1924. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 per cent of coal is produced from open mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rules are being flouted for coal production thereby the environment and the lives of tribal people living there are being adversely affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific efforts being made by Government to protect the environment and to minimize the adverse impact due to displacement of human population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Raw coal production of Coal India Ltd. from underground and opencast mines during last five years is given below:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Total Prod. (M.T.)	UG Prod. (M.T.)	% of UG Production	OC Prod. (M.T.)	% of OC Production
2013-14	462.422	36.113	7.81	426.309	92.19
2012-13	452.211	37.776	8.35	414.435	91.65
2011-12	435.838	38.393	8.81	397.445	91.19
2010-11	431.320	40.020	9.28	391.300	90.72
2009-10	431.260	43.250	10.03	388.010	89.97

(c) to (e) For opening up of a coal project, statutory clearances like forestry (in case of involvement of forest land) and Environment Clearances are required. Gramsabha is mandated for processing forestry clearance and NOC under ST&OTFD Act/FRA is mandatory for obtaining forestry clearance. Similarly, in case of environmental clearance, public consultation is held and necessary recommendations are incorporated in Environmental Management Plan for obtaining Environmental Clearance. Further, the people need to be resettled/rehabilitated for opening of coal mines of CIL/subsidiaries, are provided with benefits as per R&R Policy of CIL. The above provisions ensure the interest of the local communities including the tribal people required to be rehabilitated/re-settled for coal mining.

Accidents in SCCL

1925. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum accidents are taking place in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) when compared to other companies of CIL;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the neglect being shown towards workers; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to pay more attention to the security of workers in SCCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), the number of fatal and serious accidents that took place at Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and at different collieries under Coal India Limited (CIL) during last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Number of fatal accidents		Number of serious accidents	
	SCCL	CIL	SCCL	CIL
2012	13	57	300	201
2013	12	56	314	134
2014	14	49	211	131
2015*	1	3	1	0

*As on 28.02.2015

Above figures are self explanatory. To create and maintain a safe, secured work place and healthy working environment for mining workers, the following mechanisms have been taken by the Government:

(i) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines go a long way in enhancing safety of mine workers.

(ii) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.

(iii) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.

(iv) Risk Assessment Techniques are being introduced aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.

(v) Standard operating procedures are established to avoid unsafe practices in mines.

(vi) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers. *i.e.*, 'Safety is My Responsibility' and steps have been taken to propagate the same.

(vii) Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal periodically reviews the status of safety in coal mines in the country and issues are addressed for ensuring safety of persons deployed in Coal Mines.

Allocation of coal to Rajasthan

†1926. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal in tonnes allocated to Rajasthan during the last five years;

(b) whether the coal has been allocated as per State Government's demand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the remaining coal would be allocated to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The quantum of coal despatched from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to Rajasthan during the last five years is as under:

Year	Despatch (million tonnes)
2009-2010	16.82
2010-2011	17.64
2011-2012	19.99
2012-2013	20.20
2013-2014	18.08

Despatches were less in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13 due to regulation of despatches by power plants of Rajasthan during 2013-14 in view of their comfortable coal stock position.

Coal is supplied as per terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for various consumers located in various States of the Country, including Rajasthan. Coal supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during 2013-14 to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Rajasthan has been 90% of FSA commitment. To meet shortfall in domestic availability of coal, power utilities including Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd (RVUNL) are importing coal.

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal to power utilities, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country and power utilities have also been advised to enhance import of coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal.

In addition to above, with a view to monitoring coal supplies to Power Utility Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways has been constituted. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to power sector including critical coal stock position.

Coal production

1927. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted comprehensive measures for enhancing domestic coal production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken to improve quality of coal; and

(d) how far these measures would reduce dependency on coal import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Following comprehensive measures have been taken/contemplated by Coal India Limited (CIL) for enhancing domestic coal production:–

- An exercise has been carried out to prepare a roadmap for achieving the production level of One Billion Tonne coal by the year 2019-20. So far, mine/projects have been identified to produce about 908 Mt.
- Upgradation and modernization of existing technology in phases. Mega opencast projects have been planned with higher size of equipment for excavation, transportation, drilling and other auxiliary operations of international standard.
- Deployment a Continuous Miners (CMs) for mass production technology and Long Wall Mining whereever geo-mining conditions permits.
- Periodical review at the Ministry level and by an inter ministerial committee set up under the Chairman, Railway Board with Secretaries of Coal, Power, and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) as members to expedite the railway projects aimed at enhancing the evacuation capacities.

(c) Steps taken to improve quality of coal:

(i) Selective mining for elimination of bands wherever necessary/feasible.

(ii) Appropriate positioning of overburden (OB) and coal benches to avoid contamination.

(iii) Scrapping/cleaning of coal benches before blasting.

(iv) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading.

(v) Crushing arrangement for supply of sized coal.

(vi) All the major projects having high capacity coal handling plants to dispatch sized and uniform quality of coal to suit the requirement of the consumers.

(vii) Shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from the wagons.

(viii) Beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned on "Build Operate and Maintain" (BOM) basis in addition to the existing capacity of non-coking coal washeries,

(d) Enhancement in coal production in next five years as envisaged is expected to reduce the gap between demand and domestic supply to a large extent.

Reclamation of damaged land

†1928. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) who is entrusted with the responsibility of reclaiming the land damaged or destroyed before creation of Coal India Ltd. and how the funds would be managed for it; and

(b) the amount of money required therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The concerned coal company is responsible to reclaim the land after mining operations are over, as per Mine Closure Plan (MCP) for each mine in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal.

As per the above guidelines for preparation of Mine Closure Plan (MCP), mine closure cost @ ₹ 6.00 lakh per hectare of project area for opencast mine and ₹ 1.00 lakh per hectare of project area for underground mine is being deposited annually in the Escrow Account maintained by the Coal Controller.

Subsidiary-wise balance in Escrow Account as on 31.03.2014 is as under:–

Company	Amount (₹ in crores)
ECL	73.52
BCCL	55.32
CCL	401.40
NCL	253.92
WCL	684.94
SECL	529.18
MCL	248.86
CIL	18.63
TOTAL	2265.77

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Manipulation of price of imported coal

†1929. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the facts put up by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) whereby the price of imported coal is expected to be manipulated by power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government companies are also hand in glove in this manipulation with the private sector; and

(d) the details of the imported price of coal during the last five years?

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

Auction of coal mines

1930. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched auction process for 24 coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a thumping response to the auction process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The process of e-auction of coal blocks has commenced with the publication of first Notice Inviting Tenders (NIT) on 25.12.2014 in respect of 24 coal mines of Schedule II of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014. Subsequently 1 coal mine *viz.* Namchik Namphuk was withdrawn from the auction process on technical consideration. Further, 23 coal mines/blocks from Schedule III of the Ordinance have also been put on offer in the second tranche.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A total number of 306 online technical bids were received for 44 coal mines/blocks put for auction. e-Auction of 33 numbers of coal mines/blocks in 31 packages has already been carried out.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Methodology for coal pricing

1931. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the current methodology used for pricing of coal being supplied to thermal power plants;

(b) the reasons for the switch over from pricing method based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) of coal;

(c) whether the switch over has led to increase in prices of coal bought from CIL, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the change in pricing methodology has had any cost related impact on the citizens and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the net profits earned by CIL and corresponding levels of coal production during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) After complete decontrol of coal prices w.e.f. 01.01.2000, Coal India Limited (CIL) is fixing the prices of raw coking and non-coking coal produced by CIL and its subsidiary companies from time to time keeping in view the input costs, inflation index, market trends, etc.

(b) The decision for switching over from the Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classifications of non-coking coal was taken w.e.f. 01.01.2012, keeping in view the international coal trading practices and also on the recommendations of the Integrated Energy Policy document and the committee headed by T.L. Sankar on Coal Sector Reforms.

(c) and (d) Under the UHV system of grading, there were seven grades (from A to G) whereas under GCV system, there are seventeen bands each having a bandwidth of 300 Kcal/kg. Further, under the UHV system of grading and pricing, the prices for a particular grade were different for different subsidiary coal companies of CIL and under the GCV regime a uniform price has been kept for a particular GCV band across all the subsidiary coal companies of CIL. There is some impact of such price revision (upward or downward) on the coal consuming industries depending upon the actual GCV bands of coal being supplied to such industries.

(e) The net profits earned by CIL and corresponding levels of coal production during the last five years is as under:

Financial Year	Net Profit (before tax) (₹ in crore)	Net Profit (after tax) (₹ in crore)	Production (in Mt.)
2009-10	13964.93	9622.45	431.26
2010-11	16463.24	10867.35	431.32
2011-12	21272.66	14788.20	435.84
2012-13	24979.04	17356.36	452.21
2013-14	22879.54	15111.67	462.42

Panel for vetting coal block biddings

1932. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a panel to vet technical eligibility of coal block bidders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as many as 200 companies have been registered for coal block bidding process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Technical Evaluation Committee has been constituted for determining the technical eligibility of bidders in respect of e-auction of Schedule-I coal mines of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 comprising of State Vigilance Commissioner, West Bengal (Chairman), Shri K.S. Ramasubban, IAS (Retd.), Shri Mohan Chuttani, Economic Advisor, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Shri P.K. Kanchan, Additional DG, Directorate General of Supply and Disposal, Shri R.M. Malla, CMD, PTC India Financial Services Ltd., Shri Major Singh, Member (Planning), Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Representative of Ministry of Finance, Shri R.K. Bagchi, Director, National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST), Ministry of Steel and Shri R.K. Chopra, Director (T/P&D), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.

(c) and (d) A total of 245 companies registered for e-auction/allotment for Schedule-II and Schedule-III coal mines of the Ordinance.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Appointments on compassionate grounds

†1933. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of compassionate appointment and payment of compensation to the dependents of deceased workers pending for the last three years and till date, coal company-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when these cases are proposed to be disposed of company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per information received the number of cases of compassionate appointment and monetary compensation (in lieu of employment) pending for the last three years and till date, coal company-wise, is as follows:

Company	No. of pending cases	Status
1	2	3
ECL	897	As soon as the requirements are completed by claimants.
BCCL	189	Sixty eight cases are under process and remaining one hundred and twenty one cases would be disposed off immediately after receipt of required documents from the claimants.
CCL	126	The cases will be disposed off immediately after receipt of the required documents.
WCL	131	The cases will be disposed off immediately after receipt of the required documents.
SECL	0	Not applicable.
MCL	39	The cases will be disposed off immediately after receipt of the required documents.
NCL	9	Two cases are under process and remaining seven cases would be disposed off immediately after receipt of required documents from the claimants.
CMPDIL	0	Not applicable.
NEC	21	The cases are under process.
CIL	1	The case is under process.

1	2	3
NLC	0	Not applicable.
SCCL	3	Application from the dependant is awaited. Application for compassionate appointment can be submitted within one year as per the rules.

The reasons for delay are non-submission of requisite documents by the claimants, verification of genuineness of the claimant, delay in obtaining verification report of certain vital documents and dispute between family members etc.

Scrapping of coal production in Mozambique

1934. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited is likely to scrap Mozambique production project on poor deposits and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the coal in both the blocks acquired in Mozambique is unfit for consumption by Indian power plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) had obtained exploration license in Mozambique. However, geological exploration of this block has not been completed. Without exploration and preparation of the Geological Report, any decision about commercial mining and suitability for consumption by Indian power plants cannot be taken.

Auction of coal

1935. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is exploring ways to auction coal produced by the Coal India Limited (CIL) to avoid aspersions of supplying the scarce fuel at low prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that now CIL sells about 7 per cent of its output on spot market, a mechanism it calls e-auction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal is distributed to different consumers/sectors at the notified price as per provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) dated 18.10.2007 promulgated by Ministry of Coal. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models on auctioning of coal linkages/LoAs through competitive bidding as the selection process and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders.

(c) and (d) As per NCDP, around 10% of estimated annual production of Coal India Limited (CIL) was initially to be offered under e-auction and the quantity to be offered, was to be reviewed from time to time by Ministry of Coal. During 2014-15, the quantity of coal to be sold under e-auction is expected to be approximately 45 million tonnes which is around 9% of estimated production of coal during the year.

Import of coal

1936. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite having a plentiful coal reserves, India has to import a large quantity of coal;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the factors responsible for widening the gap between coal demand and supply; and

(d) the steps taken to remove these bottlenecks in accelerating coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) India has adequate coal reserves for meeting its coal requirements. The total coal reserves as on 1st April, 2014 was 301.56 Billion Tonnes (BT) of which 125.91 BT is in the proved category and balance is indicated and inferred categories. At the present juncture, the actual production of coal, however, falls short of the overall demand for coal. Accordingly, the gap between total consumption and domestic supply is being met through import of coal. The domestic production of coal has been constrained due to problems in expanding the capacity arising from difficulties in land acquisition, R&R, geo-mining conditions, difficulties in obtaining environment clearance, restrictions arising out of imposition of Central Environmental Pollution Index guidelines and non-availability of forest clearances in time. Law and order condition in some areas and lack of adequate infrastructure for evacuation of coal including delay in construction of rail Infrastructure have also been constraining factor in some major coalfields.

(d) The focus of the Government is to increase coal production to the extent possible by facilitating Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

Physical verification of CIL's lands

†1937. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any physical verification of land belonging to Coal India Ltd. has been carried out through a survey;

(b) if so, by when and by whom; and

(c) if not, the programme for its physical verification and by when it would be completed?

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

Coal production

1938. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that environment and forest clearances and land acquisitions are two major concern which hamper the coal production in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle these issues; and

(c) the details of outcome thereof, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC) and Land acquisition for Coal Mining projects is a continuous process and involves prescribed procedures. Sometimes they get delayed due to various reasons.

(b) These issues are addressed, discussed and deliberated at length at appropriate level, that are, District and State level as well as at the level of Central Government, particularly at the level of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) to expedite the process of requisite clearances. Ministry of Coal (MoC) along with Subsidiary Companies and CIL has taken these issues on top most

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

priority both at State level and MoEF and CC level and meeting are held and status of clearance is reviewed regularly. Apart from this, the projects with pending issues are monitored by MoC and Project Monitoring Group to expedite various processes for obtaining clearances.

(c) In accordance with this process, during the year 2014-15, MOEF & CC granted EC for 32 projects and Stage-II FC for 4 proposals.

Fluoride affected habitations in Telangana

1939. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:
SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:
SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Integrated Management Information System 167, 89 and 90 rural habitations have been identified as fluoride affected in Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts of Telangana during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As reported by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State (including Telangana area) into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013, there were 175, 89 and 142 rural habitations respectively in Mehboobnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts, affected with excess fluoride in one or more drinking water sources. The Mandal-wise details of fluoride affected habitations in Mehboobnagar, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts during 2012-13 is given in Statement-I, II and III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assist all the States Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State in providing safe drinking water, technically and financially, through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds released to the States can be utilized for coverage and/or technically water quality problems with high priority to target

fluoride affected habitations. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are also earmarked and provided to only those States which have excess chemical contaminations and for providing safe drinking water in Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected so high priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As a short term measure, all State Governments have been suggested to set up community water purification plants in remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals and pesticides affected habitations in the country. The time frame suggested for completion of these community water purification plants in all these habitations including fluoride affected habitations is March, 2017. These plants are expected to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes only.

Statement-I

Mandal-wise number of habitations as fluoride affected in Mehboobnagar district of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (now bifurcated and falls in Telangana State) as on 1.4.2013

Sl. No.	Block	No. of fluoride affected habitations reported and population at risk	
		Habitations	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Achampet	3	8133
2.	Addakal	1	3615
3.	Alampur	1	650
4.	Amangal	0	0
5.	Amrabad	6	12986
6.	Atmakur	5	25761
7.	Balangar	2	2832
8.	Balmoor	5	7885
9.	Bijinepally	3	9133
10.	Bomraspet	11	7243
11.	Boothpur	1	58
12.	Chinachintakunta	7	18699
13.	Damargidda	2	3307
14.	Devarkadra	1	1506

1	2	3	4
15.	Dhanwada	0	0
16.	Dharur	5	8816
17.	Doultabad	0	0
18.	Farooqnagar	0	0
19.	Gadwal	3	6470
20.	Ghanpur	1	2231
21.	Ghattu	0	0
22.	Gopalpet	3	3351
23.	Hunwada	0	0
24.	Ieez	4	8367
25.	Itikyal	6	9725
26.	Jadcherla	2	3954
27.	Kalwakurthy	2	25515
28.	Keshampet	0	0
29.	Kodair	1	2808
30.	Kodangal	1	4051
31.	Koilkonda	1	5030
32.	Kollapur	9	12405
33.	Kondurg	0	0
34.	Kosgi	3	8747
35.	Kothakota	3	3782
36.	Kothur	6	3061
37.	Lingal	4	9099
38.	Maddur	1	41
39.	Madgul	0	0
40.	Maganoor	5	8701
41.	Mahabubnagar	1	1976
42.	Makthal	2	17556
43.	Maldakal	7	14691
44.	Manopad	3	5589

1	2	3	4
45.	Midjil	3	3681
46.	Nagarkurnool	1	1796
47.	Narayanpet	0	0
48.	Narva	2	2408
49.	Nawabpet	3	2820
50.	Pangal	6	4245
51.	Pebbair	3	4445
52.	Peddakothapally	0	0
53.	Peddamandadi	2	2450
54.	Talakondapally	2	1703
55.	Telkapally	8	14065
56.	Thadoor	0	0
57.	Thimmajipet	4	8338
58.	Uppununthala	5	9158
59.	Utkoor	1	4266
60.	Vangoor	5	8926
61.	Veldanda	8	11276
62.	Waddepally	0	0
63.	Wanaparthy	1	2486
64.	Weepanagandla	0	0
	TOTAL	175	349837

Statement-II

Mandal-wise number of habitations as fluoride affected in Nizamabad district of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (now bifurcated and falls in Telangana State) as on 1.4.2013

Sl.No.	Block	No. of fluoride affected habitations reported and population at risk	
		Habitations	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Armoor	0	0
2.	Balkonda	0	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Banswada	2	995
4.	Bheemgal	1	3804
5.	Bhiknoor	2	7688
6.	Bichkunda	1	1519
7.	Birkur	0	0
8.	Bodhan	4	5547
9.	Dharpally	3	7948
10.	Dichpally	2	8816
11.	Domakonda	3	6130
12.	Gandhari	3	1469
13.	Jakranpally	2	2979
14.	Jukkal	0	0
15.	Kamareddy	5	11748
16.	Kammarpally	4	12601
17.	Kotagiri	0	0
18.	Lingampet	3	1197
19.	Machareddy	0	0
20.	Madnoor	1	387
21.	Makloor	9	13607
22.	Morthad	3	5401
23.	Nagareddipet	0	0
24.	Nandipet	0	0
25.	Navipet	1	1013
26.	Nizamabad	17	33225
27.	Nizamsagar	3	5874
28.	Pitlam	3	11269
29.	Renjal	4	16839
30.	S.S.Nagar	0	0
31.	Sirikonda	0	0

1	2	3	4
32.	Tadwai	3	3715
33.	Vailpoor	0	0
34.	Varni	3	3105
35.	Yedpally	3	5436
36.	Yellareddy	4	1341
	TOTAL	89	173653

Statement-III

Mandal-wise number of habitations as fluoride affected in Nalgonda district of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (now bifurcated and falls in Telangana State) as on 1.4.2013

Sl. No.	Block	No. of fluoride affected habitations reported and population at risk	
		Habitations	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Alair	6	1645
2.	Anumula	0	0
3.	Athmakur – M	0	0
4.	Atmakur-S	9	5878
5.	Bhongir	0	0
6.	Bibinagar	0	0
7.	Bommalaramaram	1	100
8.	Chandempet	17	7694
9.	Chandur	0	0
10.	Chilkur	0	0
11.	Chinthapally	12	17695
12.	Chityal	0	0
13.	Chivemla	9	10193
14.	Choutuppal	2	880
15.	Damercherla	0	0

1	2	3	4
16.	Deverkonda	9	32924
17.	Garidepally	3	3553
18.	Gundala	0	0
19.	Gundlapally	8	4691
20.	Gurrempode	0	0
21.	Huzurnagar	0	0
22.	Jajireddygudem	0	0
23.	Kanagal	0	0
24.	Kattangur	0	0
25.	Kethepally	0	0
26.	Kodad	0	0
27.	Marriguda	0	0
28.	Mattampally	0	0
29.	Mellacheruvu	0	0
30.	Miryalguda	0	0
31.	Mothey	1	95
32.	Mothkur	0	0
33.	Munagala	0	0
34.	Munugode	1	43
35.	Nadigudem	0	0
36.	Nakrekal	0	0
37.	Nalgonda	2	45
38.	Nampally	3	2531
39.	Narayanapur	5	744
40.	Narketpally	0	0
41.	Neredcharla	2	2063
42.	Nidmanoor	0	0
43.	Nuthan Kal	1	62
44.	Papally	8	7155

1	2	3	4
45.	Peddavoora	0	0
46.	Penpahad	2	402
47.	Pochampally	0	0
48.	Rajapet	6	1892
49.	Ramannapet	1	122
50.	Shaligowraram	1	4230
51.	Suryapet	4	1311
52.	Thiparthy	0	0
53.	Thripuraram	2	817
54.	Thungathurthy	0	0
55.	Thurkapally	6	3721
56.	Tirmalagiri	3	363
57.	Vemulapally	1	2060
58.	Voligonda	0	0
59.	Yadagirigutta	17	17735
	TOTAL	142	130644

Mineral deficiency in water purified by R.O. plants

†1940. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the minerals essential for human body are also extracted from the water purified by R.O. system;

(b) if so, whether any concrete remedial steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address the problem;

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that deficiency of vitamin B-12 is caused by drinking water of R.O. Plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Water and Sanitation, Government of India is aware that Reverse Osmosis technology can remove almost any mineral or ion present in drinking water to a great extent. Low Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) value of treated water imply that most of the chemical elements have been removed. However, TDS value in treated water from Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants can be increased by mixing water before the Pressure Vessel or the RO membrane unit but after necessary pre-treatment with treated water from RO membrane unit and then pass through further for disinfection. This may slightly increase the minerals essential for human body like calcium and magnesium. However, as understood from the internet, some of the Global water communities are of the opinion that essential minerals required for human body comes from food and dietary supplementary sources and not from drinking water.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, water is not a source of vitamin B-12. This Ministry is not in receipt of any complaint/ notice regarding deficiency of vitamin B-12 caused by drinking water of RO Plants.

Scheme for drinking water and sanitation in Himachal Pradesh

†1941. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented for improving drinking water and sanitation status in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if no scheme is being implemented there, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has set any target in this regard, and if so, the details thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) **Drinking Water:** Rural drinking water supply is State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. The Ministry has an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in which States have reported details schemes and for rural habitations and coverage of adequate and potable drinking water supply as fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations. The details of the scheme as per information provided by State under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) **Drinking Water:** As per information provided by State Government of Himachal Pradesh, State has set a target of 2509 habitations for coverage of rural water supply out of which State has covered 2117 nos. of habitations as on 11.03.2015.

Sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims at accelerating sanitation coverage to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilets to all rural households in the entire country including Himachal Pradesh and initiating Solid Liquid Waste Management activities in the Gram Panchayats.

Statement

The details of the scheme as per information provided by State under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Sl.No.	District	Total no. of schemes taken up			
		On-going	New	Ach	Habs Taken Up
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bilaspur	30	6	15	725
2.	Chamba	29	17	12	324
3.	Hamirpur	32	6	14	494
4.	Kangra	35	11	13	476
5.	Kinnaur	2	8	2	16
6.	Kullu	22	4	10	348

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Lahul and Spiti	3	6	9	10
8.	Mandi	82	10	51	1889
9.	Shimla	64	66	72	679
10.	Sirmaur	46	33	48	693
11.	Solan	24	5	8	974
12.	Una	9	2	5	152
	TOTAL	378	174	259	6780

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Himachal Pradesh

†1942. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to achieve the goal of complete cleanliness under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Himachal Pradesh by 2019;

(b) the details of amount allocated to the State by the Central Government from 2012 to 2015 and the percentage of amount utilized;

(c) the details of schools in the State where the facility of toilets was available till January, 2015 and those which are still deprived of this facility, district-wise; and

(d) the details of steps being taken and the new plans being worked out in order to expedite NBA in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been revamped to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), which has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats in the entire country including Himachal Pradesh to promote cleanliness.

(b) Since NBA/SBM(G) is demand driven, hence no State-wise allocation is made. However Opening Balance, Central share released, fund Utilised and % Expenditure under NBA/SBM(G) during last 2 years and current year in Himachal Pradesh is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Released	Utilised	% Utilization
2012-13	9.30	16.66	16.59	63.86
2013-14	10.63	30.49	22.61	54.98
2014-15 (Upto Feb2015)	19.52	65.20	17.88	21.11

(c) District-wise details of the schools having toilets and lacking toilet facilities including dysfunctional toilets as per Unified District Information System for Education 2013-14 data is as under:

Himachal Pradesh

Districts	Total Govt. School	Schools without toilets
Bilaspur	845	6
Chamba	1581	67
Hamirpur	769	2
Kangra	2523	47
Kinnaur	273	14
Kullu	998	37
Lahul and Spiti	278	104
Mandi	2446	73
Shimla	2289	524
Sirmaur	1380	108
Solan	1081	11
Una	756	0
TOTAL	15219	993

(d) The following steps have been/are being taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to expedite the progress of sanitation in the country, including Himachal Pradesh:-

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) raised to ₹12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now being provided under one programme.
- Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- Both Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage) to be monitored.

Funds for drinking water in rural areas

1943. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of target for supply of safe and potable drinking water in rural areas of the country, State-wise and district-wise in case of U.P. during the current financial year;

(b) the details of targets achieved during 2014 and 2015 so far, State-wise and district-wise in case of U.P.;

(c) the details of fund allocated for setting up of plants for safe and potable drinking water in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, district-wise during the current financial year; and

(d) the details of funds utilized, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The details of target and achievements for supply of safe and potable drinking water in rural areas of the country as provided by States on Integrated Management Information Systeme (IMIS) State-wise and district-wise in case of U.P. during the current financial year 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Ministry is assisting the States technically and fmancially in providing safe drinking water facility to the rural population in the country. The execution of different types of schemes to provide safe drinking water to the rural populations is done by the States. Under NRDWP, funds allocated to States can be utilized for coverage and tackling water

quality problems which *inter-alia* may include setting up of water purification plants for providing safe drinking water in water-quality affected rural habitations including small villages/habitations.

(d) State-wise details of funds utilized so far during the current financial year 2014-15 are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

The targets and achievements for supply of safe and potable drinking water

Sl.No.	State	Targeted	Covered (As on 11.03.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2763	2187
2.	Bihar	13354	8696
3.	Chhattisgarh	10900	9007
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	2292	1524
6.	Haryana	534	490
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2509	2117
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	804	379
9.	Jharkhand	16532	6200
10.	Karnataka	10381	10382
11.	Kerala	985	184
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12446	9102
13.	Maharashtra	4200	1884
14.	Odisha	19538	14020
15.	Punjab	726	431
16.	Rajasthan	5848	2048
17.	Tamil Nadu	5017	7623
18.	Telangana	2085	1854
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6429	6623
20.	Uttarakhand	1056	606
21.	West Bengal	6297	4994
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	138

Sl.No.	State	Targeted	Covered (As on 11.03.2015)
23.	Assam	9908	2919
24.	Manipur	200	199
25.	Meghalaya	411	99
26.	Mizoram	81	22
27.	Nagaland	120	124
28.	Sikkim	200	84
29.	Tripura	1382	1142
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman And Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
	TOTAL	137256	95078

Statement-II

The targets and achievements for supply of safe and potable drinking water

1.	Agra	0	1
2.	Aligarh	147	147
3.	Allahabad	7	0
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	0	0
5.	Amethi	0	0
6.	Auraiya	0	0
7.	Azamgarh	0	0
8.	Baghpat	45	46
9.	Bahraich	0	0
10.	Ballia	170	165
11.	Balrampur	0	0
12.	Banda	0	0
13.	Barabanki	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Targeted	Covered (As on 11.03.2015)
14.	Bareilly	0	0
15.	Basti	329	333
16.	Bijnor	0	0
17.	Budaun	68	70
18.	Bulandshahr	127	128
19.	Chandauli	8	128
20.	Chitrakoot	0	0
21.	Deoria	253	255
22.	Etah	187	292
23.	Etawah	0	0
24.	Faizabad	0	0
25.	Farrukhabad	3	0
26.	Fatehpur	0	0
27.	Firozabad	158	159
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	65	66
29.	Ghaziabad	44	44
30.	Ghazipur	0	124
31.	Gonda	0	0
32.	Gorakhpur	392	388
33.	Hamirpur	0	0
34.	Hapur	30	30
35.	Hardoi	0	0
36.	Jalaun	1	0
37.	Jaunpur	0	0
38.	Jhansi	11	0
39.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	108	108
40.	Kannauj	0	1
41.	Kanpur Dehat	5	0
42.	Kanpur Nagar	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Targeted	Covered (As on 11.03.2015)
43.	Kasganj	83	83
44.	Kaushambi	0	0
45.	Kheri	219	189
46.	Kushi Nagar	826	826
47.	Lalitpur	0	0
48.	Lucknow	0	0
49.	Mahamaya Nagar	12	12
50.	Maharajganj	555	562
51.	Mahoba	0	0
52.	Mainpuri	171	172
53.	Mathura	0	0
54.	Mau	0	0
55.	Meerut	128	129
56.	Mirzapur	58	58
57.	Moradabad	136	137
58.	Muzaffarnagar	0	0
59.	Pilibhit	0	0
60.	Pratapgarh	0	0
61.	Rae Bareli	489	217
62.	Rampur	0	129
63.	Saharanpur	407	417
64.	Sambhal	0	0
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	484	481
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	0
67.	Shahjahanpur	0	0
68.	Shamli	64	65
69.	Shravasti	0	0
70.	Siddharth Nagar	615	614
71.	Sitapur	0	1

Sl.No.	State	Targeted	Covered (As on 11.03.2015)
72.	Sonbhadra	20	3
73.	Sultanpur	0	1
74.	Unnao	4	0
75.	Varanasi	0	42
	TOTAL	6429	6623

Statement-III

The details of funds utilizad

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Utilization (Central) (As on 11.03.2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.97
2.	Bihar	327.15
3.	Chhattisgarh	97.63
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	321.78
6.	Haryana	203.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	79.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	204.89
9.	Jharkhand	138.11
10.	Karnataka	451.1
11.	Kerala	117.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	280.57
13.	Maharashtra	693.6
14.	Odisha	214.73
15.	Punjab	76.2
16.	Rajasthan	1009.5
17.	Tamil Nadu	355.35
18.	Telangana	180.52

1	2	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	784.19
20.	Uttarakhand	127.98
21.	West Bengal	285.94
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.52
23.	Assam	478.23
24.	Manipur	43.42
25.	Meghalaya	48.17
26.	Mizoram	23.77
27.	Nagaland	57.14
28.	Sikkim	20.89
29.	Tripura	52.13
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.41
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL	6981.82

Hydro-Geo-Morphological maps for drinking water sources

1944. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether Government has initiated Hydro-Geo-Morphological maps to locate the drinking water sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curtail the pollution in drinking water sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation sought the services of the National Remote Sensing

Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization, Hyderabad and got prepared 4,898 Hydro-Geo-Morphological maps (HGM maps) in all States and UTs of the country and distributed them, to be used for ground water prospecting and selection of sites for artificial groundwater recharge.

(c) Curtailment/reduction of pollution of water is not in the mandate of this Ministry. However, using HGM maps and subsequently undertaking specific geo-physical studies, localized sites for construction of sustainability structures could be taken up which may have potential to reduce the *in-situ* chemical contamination like fluoride in ground water based drinking water sources through dilution.

Drinking water to all households

1945. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal/scheme to announce "drinking water to all households" within any time period, including to those households living in the remote and rural villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when Government is doing so; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, the goal of the Ministry is to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all rural population in the country. The following timelines have been laid out:-

(i) **By 2017:** Ensure that at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply and at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.

(ii) **By 2022:** Ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply and at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection.

Allocation of funds under SBM

1946. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether Government has made any allocation to push Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released to various States/under SBM so far, State/UT-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether Government is facing some difficulties in the implementation of SBM, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove such difficulties; and

(d) the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise,

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

(b) State/UT-wise Central share released by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, from 2nd October, 2014 [launch of SBM(G)] to 11th March, 2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission is a demand driven programme. It aims at achieving behavioral change and demand generation. Since it involves attitudinal change, the process takes time. However, the following steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to expedite sanitation:

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000, including Central share of ₹ 9000.00 (₹ 10800.00 in case of special category states) and State share of ₹ 3000.00 (₹ 1200.00 in case of special category states) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying Inter Personal Communication campaigns.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- Both Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage of toilets) are to be monitored.

(d) State/UT-wise, number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during each of the last two years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Central share released during 2nd October, 2014 to 11th March, 2015

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Central share released during 2nd October, 2014 to 11th March, 2015
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.49
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0.00
9.	Haryana	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00
13.	Karnataka	67.31
14.	Kerala	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	97.20
17.	Manipur	1.71
18.	Meghalaya	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00
21.	Odisha	0.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	134.68
25.	Sikkim	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	1.78
27.	Telangana	0.00
28.	Tripura	19.72
29.	Uttar Pradesh	128.96
30.	Uttarakhand	20.21
31.	West Bengal	184.82
	TOTAL	669.54

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under NBA during two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Individual household latrines constructed	
		2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195102	138721
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5760	14433
3.	Assam	273240	160602
4.	Bihar	796699	161646
5.	Chhattisgarh	52045	67457
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	171977	155268
9.	Haryana	62949	116426
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5183	9170
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71900	70884
12.	Jharkhand	48500	76818
13.	Karnataka	296429	505697

1	2	3	
14.	Kerala	5674	39601
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558189	515583
16.	Maharashtra	189306	559042
17.	Manipur	43917	35442
18.	Meghalaya	14406	29012
19.	Mizoram	4967	4524
20.	Nagaland	22149	20102
21.	Odisha	118318	33759
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	57421	3912
24.	Rajasthan	252800	266197
25.	Sikkim	0	3443
26.	Tamil Nadu	324216	313402
27.	Telangana	189177	180682
28.	Tripura	7035	6077
29.	Uttar Pradesh	134873	789092
30.	Uttarakhand	97815	91084
31.	West Bengal	559115	608218
	TOTAL	4559162	4976294

Allocation of funds to Rajasthan

†1947. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to Rajasthan during the last five years by the Ministry under its different schemes;

(b) whether the State has utilized the amount allocated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Amount of funds allocated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to Rajasthan during the last five years by the Ministry and funds utilized by them under its different schemes *i.e.* National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)			
2009-10	1036.46	1012.16	671.29
2010-11	1165.44	1099.48	852.82
2011-12	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18
2012-13	1352.54	1411.36	1314.18
2013-14	1231.05	1332.49	1461.51

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

Year	Release *	Expenditure
2009-10	43.52	32.17
2010-11	56.70	37.57
2011-12	54.24	31.36
2012-13	137.70	83.03
2013-14	0.00	71.62

*Since TSC/NBA is totally demand driven schemes, hence no State-wise allocation is made.

Survey for supply of safe drinking water

1948. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any survey across the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, to ascertain supply of safe drinking water as per IS-10500 Standard of Bureau of Indian Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As reported by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, the asset survey of all drinking water sources in all the rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh, was conducted during the year 2013-14 to ascertain the drinking water quality as per the IS-10500 standards. During the survey, water samples from

all the drinking water sources were collected and tested in the Water Quality Testing laboratories in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) Department.

(b) and (c) During the survey, the water samples from 346779 drinking water sources in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh were collected and tested (as per IS:10500–2012) in the Water Testing laboratories in the RWS&S Dept. The details are:

(i)	Total No. of sources tested	:	346779
(ii)	No. of sources contaminated with Fluoride	:	16390
(iii)	No. of sources contaminated with Nitrate	:	6993
(iv)	No. of sources contaminated with Salinity	:	11266
(v)	No. of sources contaminated with Iron	:	39865

Funds under NRDWP

†1949. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of budget allocated to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has any special package under its consideration for Rajasthan and if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement any special project to tackle the problem of saline water and fluoride contaminated water in that State;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of budget allocated to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has advised to all states including Rajasthan to provide safe drinking water through Piped Water Supply Schemes to all Water Quality habitations in a phased manner. Since these scheme may have long gestation period, States have been advised to provide Community

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Water Purification Plants in those Water Quality Habitation which have direct bearing on human health like excess fluoride in drinking water sources. As on 12.03.15 in Rajasthan there are 7212 fluoride affected habitations and 14403 number of salinity affected habitations as reported by them on line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. In Rajasthan in many habitation fluoride and salinity co-exist wherever fluoride levels are in excess of permissible limits. The State Government has been advised to provide Community Water Purification Plants so that at least 8-10 lpcd of safe water for cooking and drinking is available to all. All the states have been advised to commission such plants on or before March, 2017.

Statement

The details of budget allocated to the States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation under NRDWP				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.09	491.02	546.32	563.39	635.44
2.	Bihar	372.21	341.46	374.98	484.24	432.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	116.01	130.27	143.57	168.89	136.13
4.	Goa	5.64	5.34	5.20	6.07	5.5
5.	Gujarat	482.75	542.67	478.89	578.29	533.73
6.	Haryana	207.89	233.69	210.51	250.24	229.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52	133.71	131.47	153.59	138.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.74	449.22	436.21	510.76	462.43
9.	Jharkhand	149.29	165.93	162.52	191.86	172.85
10.	Karnataka	573.67	644.92	687.11	922.67	868.75
11.	Kerala	152.77	144.28	144.43	193.59	155.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	367.66	399.04	371.97	447.33	404.80
13.	Maharashtra	652.43	733.27	728.35	897.96	788.47
14.	Odisha	187.13	204.88	206.55	243.91	227.35
15.	Punjab	81.17	82.21	88.02	101.9	96.89
16.	Rajasthan	1036.46	1165.44	1083.57	1352.54	1231.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	320.43	316.91	330.04	394.82	273.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	959.12	899.12	843.30	1060.87	923.19
19.	Uttarakhand	126.16	139.39	136.54	159.74	145.58
20.	West Bengal	372.29	418.03	343.60	523.53	490.63
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	123.35	120.56	145.32	201.23
22.	Assam	301.6	449.64	435.58	525.71	470.00
23.	Manipur	61.6	54.61	53.39	69.99	58.76
24.	Meghalaya	70.4	63.48	61.67	73.96	92.18
25.	Mizoram	50.4	46.00	39.67	48.35	38.42
26.	Nagaland	52	79.51	81.68	110.25	56.66
27.	Sikkim	21.6	26.24	28.10	36.69	16.88
28.	Tripura	62.4	57.17	56.20	70.66	59.29
29.	A&N Islands	0	1.01	0.00	1.15	1.04
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.40	0.00	0	0.00
31.	D&N Haveli	0	1.09	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.61	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	4.31	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.24	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0	1.54	0.00	1.75	1.59
	TOTAL	7986.43	8550.00	8330.00	10290.02	9348.40

Shortage of drinking water

1950. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out any strategy or devised any policy to deal with the acute water/drinking water shortage in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken for effective implementation of the policy; and

(c) whether Government has prepared any scheme like rain water harvesting and other plans in Karnataka and to handle the future water crisis situation and if so, the details thereof, including future crisis preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Domestic use of water including drinking water has been given top-most priority in the National Water Policy (2012) by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. Our Ministry has been asking all the State Governments to make optimum use of available water while implementing rural drinking water supply schemes. To increase the availability of drinking water, the Ministry has suggested all States including Karnataka to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures 10% of NRDWP Programme allocation is provided on 100:00 basis by the Ministry to the States. In Karnataka State a total of 18729 sustainability structures like Pits and Trenches (2546), Check Dams (9332), Percolation Tanks (1467), Point Source Recharging Structures (14), Dug Wells/Injection Skimming Wells (1441), Ooranies/Village Ponds/Traditional Water Bodies (711), Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting Structures (456) and other structures (2762) have been completed as on 12.3.2015.

Moreover Hydro Geomorphological Maps (HGM) are being used for accurately locating new drinking water sources in the field. Government of India is taking steps to cover rural habitations and households with adequate safe drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

The focus of the Ministry now is to move towards rural water supply schemes based on safe and perennial surface water sources to ensure long term sustainability of source and drinking water security in the event of crisis including drought.

Plan for NBA

†1951. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has prepared any comprehensive plan for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of Bihar and Jharkhand in the making of Nirmal Bharat as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) was implemented with effect from 1.04.2012. This programme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been revamped as Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), which has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] aims at accelerating sanitation coverage to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

(c) As per the Online Management Information System data entered by Bihar and Jharkhand, 22.62% and 31.12% households have access to toilet in Bihar and Jharkhand respectively (as on 11.03.2015).

Additional financial assistance for drinking water

1952. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many regions in the country are facing drinking water shortage due to drought;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to overcome the situation;

(c) whether Government has received any requests for additional financial assistance from these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) releases its first predictions for Southwest Monsoon in the month of April every year. The Ministry takes immediate steps to tackle the drought like situation and scarcity of drinking water arising out of deficient monsoon if there is a forecast regarding the same by IMD as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for responding to Natural Disasters in Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation. The States are requested to prepare contingency plan as per the SOP and execute the same.

In case of drought, Government of India also deputes an Inter-Ministerial Central Team, and based on its report, the High level Committee decides the financial assistance to be provided under the National Disaster Relief Fund and under Calamities sub-component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, 2% of the total allocation is earmarked and set apart

for meeting drinking water needs of the rural areas in the wake of natural disasters which *inter-alia* include droughts.

In the current financial year the Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) visited the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka to assess the impact of drought in these States. Further there is a proposed visit of IMCT to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the last week of March, 2015 to assess the drought situation. On its report the High Level Committee (HLC) recommended ₹ 5.95 crores to State of Haryana, ₹ 44.00 crores to Uttar Pradesh and ₹ 9.00 crores to Karnataka to be released from Calamity component of NRDWP for restoration of damaged drinking water supply works due to droughts.

Per capita requirement of drinking water

1953. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of drinking water in the country, along with the shortfall, if any;

(b) the per capita requirement of drinking water in each of the States of the country, along with the requirement of water supply during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that potable water is available to all the villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). States, however, are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc. Out of a total of 16,96,664 rural habitations in the country as on 11.3.2015 there are 3,26,118 partially covered habitations where drinking water supply is less than the prescribed norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and 68,719 habitations are quality affected where drinking water source is contaminated by either one or more of chemical contaminants.

(b) The per capita requirement of drinking water pre supposes the fixing of an ideal norm and equivalent level of service delivery. Under NRDWP at present, this norm is 40 lpcd for the rural population of the country. States, however, are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period the Ministry intends to provide 55 lpcd to the rural population of the country subject to availability of water and financial resources.

(c) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. To increase the availability of drinking water, the Ministry has suggested to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. Moreover Hydro Geomorphologic Maps (HGM) are being used for accurately locating new drinking water sources in the field. In this way Government of India assists various State Governments for taking steps to cover rural habitations and households with adequate safe drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

Staff association in NVS

1954. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had suggested its employees to form staff associations during 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NVS has recently sought membership details through 'check off system' of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993 from its units/JNVs and regional offices during February, 2014 and October, 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had issued a circular in October, 2005 to all its Regional Offices to advise the employees to constitute Staff Association and get it recognized under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Service Associations which fulfil the conditions stipulated in the above Rules are required to submit their applications alongwith necessary documents to the Regional Offices of the Samiti for scrutiny and verification of membership by check off system in pay rolls to enable further consideration of the matter for grant of recognition.

Recognition of staff associations of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1955. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has adopted any time-frame to accord recognition to staff associations, as per rules;

(b) whether teaching and non-teaching employees have submitted their authorization letters to Drawing and Disbursing officers *i.e.* Principals and Deputy Commissioners;

(c) how many staff associations have submitted their membership, as per 'check off system' of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per the guidelines issued by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), the Service Associations which fulfill the conditions stipulated in the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993 are required to submit their applications alongwith necessary documents to the Regional Offices of the Samiti for scrutiny and verification of membership by check off system. Complete proposals alongwith required documents for recognition have not been received by NVS Headquarters after completion of verification procedure by the Regional Offices.

Educationally backward States

†1956. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which have been identified as educationally backward States in the country;

(b) the criteria adopted for the identification of such States;

(c) the reasons for such backwardness; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 374 Districts in the country have been identified as Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. A list of these EBDs is given in the Statement (*See* below). Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) have been identified where the Female Literacy Rate was below 46.13% and the gender gap in literacy was above the national average of 21.59%. The Government has not identified any State as Educationally Backward State.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) In the year 2010, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) was launched to set up one Model Degree College (MDC) in each of the identified 374 EBDs to increase access to higher education. The scheme was later subsumed under the new CSS of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is aimed at *inter-alia* correcting regional imbalances in access to higher education, especially in unserved and underserved areas by setting up quality higher educational institutions and upgrading existing ones. SSA seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.

Statement

List of Educationally Backward Districts

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**4. Assam**	Madhubani
Andamans Nicobars	Bongaigaon	Nawada
2. Andhra Pradesh	Cachar	West Champaran
Adilabad	Darrang	East Champaran
Anantapur	Dhubri	Purnia
East Godavari	Goalpara	Saharsa
Kurnool	Hailakandi	Samastipur
Mahbubnagar	Karbi Anglong	Sheohar
Medak	Karimganj	Sitamarhi
Nizamabad	Marigaon	Siwan
Prakasam	Nagaon	Supaul
Srikakulam	Sonitpur	Vaishali
Vizianagaram	Tinsukia	**6. Chhattisgarh**
West Godavari	**5. Bihar**	Bastar
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Araria	Bilaspur
Changlang	Aurangabad	Dantewada
Dibang Valley	Banka	Dhamtari
East Kameng	Begusarai	Durg
Lohit	Darbhanga	Janjgir-champa
Lower Subansiri	Gopalganj	Jashpur
Tawang	Jamui	Kanker
Tirap	Kaimur	Kawardha
Upper Siang	Katihar	Koriya
Upper Subansiri	Khagaria	Mahasamund
West Kameng	Kishanganj	Raigarh
West Siang	Lakhisarai	
	Madhepura	

Raipur
Rajnandgaon
Surguja

7. D & N Haveli

D & N Havelli

8. Daman and Diu

Daman
Diu

9. Gujarat

Amreli
Banas Kantha
Bharuch
Bhavnagar
Dohad
Jamnagar
Junagad
Kachchh
Kheda
Mahesana
Narmada
Panch Mahals
Patan
Porbandar
Rajkot
Sabar Kantha
Surat
Surendranagar
The Dangs
Valsad

10. Haryana

Fatehabad
Gurgaon
Jind
Kaithal
Karnal
Panipat
Sirsa

11. Himachal Pradesh

Chamba
Kinnaur
Lahul and Spiti
Sirmaur

12. Jammu and Kashmir

Anantnag
Badgam
Baramula
Doda
Kargil
Kathua
Kupwara
Leh
Punch
Rajauri
Udhampur

13. Jharkhand

Chatra
Deoghar
Dumka
Garhwa
Giridih
Godda
Gumla
Kodarma
Pakaur
Palamu
Paschim Singhbhum
Sahibganj

14. Karnataka

Bagalkot
Bangalore Rural
Belgaum
Bellary
Bijapur
Chamarajanagar
Chikmagalur
Chitradurga
Dakshina Kannada
Gadag
Hassan
Haveri
Kodagu
Kolar
Koppal
Mandya
Raichur
Tumkur
Udupi
Uttara Kannada

15. Kerala

Kasaragod
Malappuram
Palakkad
Wayanad

16. Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep

17. Madhya Pradesh

Balaghat
Barwani
Betul
Bhind
Chhatarpur
Chhindwara
Damoh
Datia
Dewas
Dhar
Dindori
East Nimar
Guna
Harda
Jhabua
Katni
Mandla
Mandsaur
Morena
Narsimhapur
Neemuch
Panna
Raisen

Rajgarh
Ratlam
Sagar
Satna
Sehore
Seoni
Shahdol
Shajapur
Sheopur
Shivpuri
Sidhi
Tikamgarh
Ujjain
Umaria
Vidisha
West Nimar

18. Maharashtra

Buldana
Gadchiroli
Hingoli
Jalna
Raigarh
Ratnagiri
Sindhudurg

19. Meghalaya

East Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Ri Bhoi
South Garo Hills
West Khasi Hills

20. Mizoram

Champhai
Kolasib
Lawngtlai
Lunglei
Mamit
Saiha
Serchhip

21. Nagaland

Mon

22. Odisha

Aurgul
Balangir
Bargarh
Baudh
Debagarh
Dhenkanal
Gajapati
Ganjam
Kalahandi
Kandhamal
Kendujhar
Koraput
Malkangiri
Nabarangapur
Nayagarh
Nuapada
Rayagada
Sonapur

23. Puducherry

Yanam

24. Punjab

Amritsar
Bathinda
Faridkot
Fatehgarh Sahib
Firozpur
Gurdaspur
Kapurthala
Mansa
Moga
Muktsar
Nawanshahr
Patiala
Sangrur

25. Rajasthan

Ajmer
Alwar
Banswara
Baran
Barmer
Bharatpur
Bhilwara
Bikaner
Bundi
Chittorgarh
Churu
Dausa
Dhaulpur
Dungarpur
Ganganagar
Hanumangarh
Jaisalmer
Jalor
Jhalawar
Jhunjhunun
Jodhpur
Karauli
Nagaur
Pali
Rajsamand
Sawai Madhopur
Sikar
Sirohi
Tonk
Udaipur

26. Sikkim

East
North
South
West

27. Tamil Nadu

Ariyalur
Coimbatore
Cuddalore
Dharmapuri
Dindigul
Erode
Kancheepuram
Kanniyakumari
Karur
Madurai
Nagapattinam
Perambalur
Pudukkottai
Ramanathapuram
Salem
Sivaganga
Thanjavur
The Nilgiris
Theni
Thiruvallur
Thiruvarur
Thoothukkudi
Tirunelveli
Tiruvannamalai
Vellore
Viluppuram
Virudhunagar

28. Tripura

North Tripura
South Tripura
West Tripura
Dhalai

29. Uttar Pradesh

Bahraich
Balrampur
Banda
Barabanki
Bareilly
Basti
Bijnor
Budaun
Bulandshahr
Chitrakoot
Etah
Farrukhabad
Fatehpur
Gonda
Hamirpur
Hardoi
Hathras
Jyotiba P. Nagar
Kannauj
Kanpur Dehat
Kaushambi
Kheri
Kushinagar
Lalitpur
Maharajganj
Mahoba
Mathura
Moradabad
Muzaffarnagar
Pilibhit
Rae Bareli
Rampur
Saharanpur
Sant Kabir Nagar
Shahjahanpur
Shrawasti
Siddharthnagar
Sitapur
Sonbhadra
Sultanpur
Unnao

30. Uttarakhand

Bageshwar
Champawat

31. West Bengal

Bankura
Barddhaman
Birbhum
Dakshin Dinajpur
Darjiling
Haora
Hugli
Jalpaiguri
Koch Bihar
Maldah
Medinipur
Murshidabad
Nadia
North 24 Parganas
Puruliya
South 24 Parganas
Uttar Dinajpur

TOTAL DISTRICTS = 374

Integrated Education for Disabled Children

1957. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Government had stopped/replaced the scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the likely adverse effects on the education of disabled children as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to restart the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Scheme of "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)" was implemented till 31.3.2009, and thereafter, it has been replaced by the Scheme of "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" which covered IEDC disabled children at both elementary and secondary levels, children with special needs in the elementary stage are now being covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the scheme of IEDSS covers disabled children at the secondary and Higher Secondary stage (class IX-XII).

Invitation of US academicians under GIAN

1958. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out any modalities, proposals and financial aspects to invite US academicians at various institutions under Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for slackness in the matter; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The draft Cabinet Note on the Scheme called Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN), which seeks to invite distinguished academicians, entrepreneurs, scientists, experts including Indian Diaspora from premier institutions across the world, including USA to teach in the higher educational institutions in India during summer and winter breaks has been circulated to the

concerned Ministries and Departments for their comments. The Scheme envisages giving international exposure to students, address shortage of faculty and also provides opportunity to faculty to learn and share knowledge and teaching skills in cutting-edge areas.

Recognition of deemed universities

1959. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had cancelled the recognition of any deemed universities in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such universities, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of students undergoing their studies in such universities;

(d) whether Government has ordered the private universities and colleges to appoint ombudsmen and committees to solve various problems faced by students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the list of ombudsmen appointed by the deemed universities and private universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not cancelled the recognition of any deemed universities in the country in the last five years at its own.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) UGC's Regulations provide for appointment of ombudsmen and grievance redressal mechanism by the private universities.

(e) The list of ombudsmen appointment by the private universities is not maintained in this Ministry.

Recognition of degrees by foreign universities

1960. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures for the recognition and acceptance of degrees awarded by Indian universities by foreign universities in USA, UK and the countries in European Union;

(b) if so, the details of universities recognized by universities abroad;

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of students undergoing their studies in both Indian and foreign universities from this recognition problem;

(d) whether UGC and other apex educational bodies have support from Government and universities abroad to solve the problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the rules and regulations laid for enhancement of quality of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The universities are academic autonomous bodies and function as per the provisions contained in their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. The universities, by virtue of the provisions in their Acts are empowered to award the degrees and also to recognize the degrees awarded by other universities.

There are Statutory Regulatory Bodies for coordination and determination of standards of education in their fields, for example, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in technical education.

National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) for teacher education and University Grants Commission (UGC) for general higher education. These Regulatory Bodies have framed the Regulations for maintenance of the standards of education in their concerned fields.

Usually, the universities recognize the degrees awarded by other universities on the basis of the accreditation status of the university that awarded the degree or the programme concerned.

The Government of India/ Ministry of HRD does not maintain the data of Indian Universities recognized by the Universities abroad.

Reduction of funds for higher education

1961. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced the funds for higher education for the remaining period of 2014-15;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cuts in Government funds for higher education would hit IITs worst;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(e) whether Government has also revised allocation for Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan – which seeks to improve overall quality of higher education in the country; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The total allocation for the Department of Higher Education under BE-2014-15 was ₹ 27656 crore, which has been reduced to ₹ 23,700 crore under RE-2014-15. The allocations for the existing IITs has been reduced from ₹ 4,076.02 crore under BE-2014-15 to ₹ 3923.63 crore under RE-2014-15. There has been no reduction in allocations for existing IIMs. The budget for new IITs and IIMs, as announced by Union Finance Minister in July, 2014, has been reduced from ₹ 500 crore to ₹ 65 crore.

(c) No, Sir. As against a total budgetary cut of 14.30% for the Department of Higher Education, the budgetary cut for the IITs is 3.74%.

(d) No, Sir. The allocation for the remaining part of Financial Year 2014-15 has been suitably prioritized to ensure that the new IITs do not suffer for want of funds.

(e) and (f) 2014-15 was the first full financial year since rollout of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Accordingly, most of the states were involved in the preparation of State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). It was for this reason that the Budget Estimate was reduced in the RE-2014-15.

Funds for meals of students of JNVs

1962. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the inadequate funds allocated for meals of students studying in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs);

(b) the funds presently allocated per student in JNVs; and

(c) whether Government is planning to revise the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The mess expenses for students in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are reviewed periodically keeping in view all relevant aspects. Since the Vidyalayas are procuring food items locally on tender basis and also with the cooperation of District Administration, it has been possible for the Vidyalayas to provide proper diet to the children within the sanctioned budget. The

existing rates (effective from 01.04.2012) for mess expenditure of students in the JNVs are as under:

	Category of JNV	Revised rates w.e.f. from 01.04.2012
(i)	For JNVs located at other than hard and difficult areas	₹ 10,800/- per student per year (@ ₹ 1,200/- per student per month for 9 months)
(ii)	For JNVs located at hard and difficult areas	₹ 12,600/- per student per year @ ₹ 1,400/- per student per month for 9 months)
(iii)	For all JNVs	An additional amount of ₹ 180/- per child per month (for 9 months) is also approved for miscellaneous mess expenditure such as on fuel for cooking, wages for casual workers engaged in the kitchen etc.

Single teacher schools

1963. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that single teacher schools are still existing in large numbers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan of upgrading such schools and improve the quality of education; and

(d) the number of schools existing in each State, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2013-14, there are 12.44% and 4.98% single teacher schools at primary and upper primary level respectively, in the country. The details of single teacher schools, State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.85 lakh additional teacher posts have been sanctioned to State/UTs to improve the Pupil-Teacher Ratio, against which 15.06 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.03.2014. State governments/UT Administrations recruit teachers and deploy them to schools as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 norms and their respective RTE State rules.

Statement

Single Teacher Schools

States/UTs	No. of Single Teacher Schools 2013-14	
	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	0
Andhra Pradesh	15003	331
Arunachal Pradesh	1148	47
Assam	4979	7
Bihar	4911	139
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3349	769
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	4
Daman and Diu	1	0
Delhi	2	0
Goa	383	2
Gujarat	482	274
Haryana	569	289
Himachal Pradesh	1252	114
Jammu and Kashmir	1692	23
Jharkhand	6137	454
Karnataka	3722	226
Kerala	315	8
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12979	5005
Maharashtra	1544	76
Manipur	174	2
Meghalaya	179	0
Mizoram	60	4
Nagaland	71	42

1	2	3
Odisha	3258	269
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	1111	128
Rajasthan	12810	268
Sikkim	5	0
Tamil Nadu	1011	32
Tripura	84	2
Uttar Pradesh	7877	8988
Uttarakhand	1690	134
West Bengal	2599	471
TOTAL	89483	18108

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

Vacancy in IITs

1964. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 37 per cent of faculty posts are lying vacant in 16 IITs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with sanctioned strength of faculties, institute-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the situation in IITs and NITs are equally bad with regard to student-faculty ratio; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Institute-wise sanctioned strength, actual strength, vacancy position of teaching staff and student-faculty ratio in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are given in the Statement (*See* below). As per existing norms, Student/Faculty ratio in IITs is 10:1 and in NITs, it is 12:1. Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process. Institutes have been taking various measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, selection through video conferencing, invitation

to alumni/scientists/faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisement in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty position on same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The salary limit for employment Visa to foreign faculty has also been reduced from US$ 25,000 to US$ 14,000. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty in NITs with those in IITs have also been taken to attract best faculty to IITs and NITs.

Statement

Student and Faculty Position in IITs

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student strength	Faculty strength sanctioned	In position	Vacant	Student/ Faculty ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IIT Bombay	9728	904	620	284	16 : 1
2.	IIT Delhi	7827	776	435	341	18 : 1
3.	IIT Guwahati	5105	494	356	138	14 : 1
4.	IIT Kanpur	6439	648	402	246	16 : 1
5.	IIT Kharagpur	10686	1069	579	490	18 : 1
6.	IIT Madras	8719	800	566	234	15 : 1
7.	IIT Roorkee	8035	820	460	360	17 : 1
8.	IIT BHU	5003	557	233	324	21 : 1
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	925	170	99	71	9 : 1
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	937	90	89	1	11 : 1
11.	IIT Hyderabad	1675	166	134	32	13 : 1
12.	IIT Indore	780	90	78	12	10 : 1
13.	IIT Jodhpur	736	90	48	42	15 : 1
14.	IIT Mandi	612	90	66	24	9 : 1
15.	IIT Patna	925	90	75	15	12 : 1
16.	IIT Ropar	572	90	68	22	8 : 1
	TOTAL	68704	6944	4308	2636	16 : 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Student and Faculty Position in NITs						
1.	Agartala	3113	318	204	114	15 : 1
2.	Allahabad	5153	362	245	117	21 : 1
3.	Bhopal	5309	355	299	56	18 : 1
4.	Calicut	1597	282	210	72	8 : 1
5.	Durgapur	4739	320	193	127	25 : 1
6.	Hamirpur	2142	261	213	48	10 : 1
7.	Jaipur	4331	306	182	124	24 : 1
8.	Jalandhar	3645	288	215	73	17 : 1
9.	Jamshedpur	3095	246	133	113	23 : 1
10.	Kurukshetra	4312	298	189	109	23 : 1
11.	Nagpur	4088	335	176	159	23 : 1
12.	Patna	2733	173	112	61	24 : 1
13.	Raipur	3722	266	245	21	15 : 1
14.	Rourkela	5336	369	309	60	17 : 1
15.	Silchar	2773	202	140	62	20 : 1
16.	Srinagar	904	198	167	31	5 : 1
17.	Surat	4211	296	193	103	22 : 1
18.	Surathkal	5172	375	284	91	18 : 1
19.	Tiruchirapalli	5628	393	314	79	18 : 1
20.	Warangal	5040	420	300	120	17 : 1
21.	Goa	386	38	35	3	11 : 1
22.	Puducherry	369	38	28	10	13 : 1
23.	Delhi	327	50	25	25	13 : 1
24.	Uttrakhand	707	50	50	0	14 : 1
25.	Mizoram	224	38	40	-2	6 : 1
26.	Megalaya	384	38	35	3	11 : 1
27.	Manipur	678	38	18	20	38 : 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Nagaland	296	38	28	10	11 : 1
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	371	38	55	-17	7 : 1
30.	Sikkim	309	38	30	8	10 : 1
	TOTAL	81094	6467	4667	1800	17 : 1

Vacancy of Chairman of NCMEI

1965. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairman of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to fill up the post early?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18.12.2014

(c) The process for filling up the post of Chairman, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has already been initiated.

Infrastructure in IITs

1966. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 374 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th December, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated status of details of availability of teaching staff, infrastructure facilities and administrative staff in each of the new IITs as on date, IIT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent on these IITs during the last three years, IIT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of students admitted during that period, course-wise and IIT-wise; and

(d) the extra efforts taken by Government to maintain the standards of education and infrastructure in these new IITs at par with older established ones?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Government has set up eight new IITs at Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh during the XI Plan. They are functioning from temporary campuses with adequate infrastructure such as classrooms, labs, equipment and hostels. Details of teaching staff, administrative staff, student-strength (course-wise) and funds released during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Government provides budgetary support to these Institutes on priority basis to develop and maintain required infrastructure. The Institutes have been given full powers to recruit faculty and non-faculty staff within the prescribed ratio of 1:1.1:10. Government also provides regulatory and policy support to help them attract quality faculty. Mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, engagement of contract/adjunct/visiting faculty and relaxation in salary limit from US$ 25,000 to US$ 14,000 for employment Visa to foreign faculty are some of the policy measures taken by the Government to maintain standards of education.

Statement

Name of the Institute	Faculty	Non-Faculty	Fund allocation (₹ in crore)			Course-wise Students admitted during the period						
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Year	B.Tech	M.Tech	M.Sc	Ph.D	MA/MS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IIT-Gandhinagar	90	80	35.52	90.62	200.00	2008-09	90	0	0	0	0	90
						2009-10	109	0	0	10	0	119
						2010-11	127	0	0	9	0	136
						2011-12	114	17	0	27	0	158
						2012-13	120	44	0	36	0	200
						2013-14	134	34	28	62	0	258
						2014-15	141	104	35	86	13	379
IIT-Patna	76	80	162.80	0	154.25	2009	91	-	-	18	-	109
						2010	117	-	-	21	-	138
						2011	115	-	-	34	-	149
						2012	181	-	-	23	-	204
						2013	185	-	-	33	-	218
						2014	185	-	-	65	-	250
IIT-Jodhpur	46	45	66.22	40.00	26.01	2008	108	-	-	-	-	108
						2009	103	-	-	-	-	103
						2010	129	-	-	4	-	133
						2011	147	41	-	20	-	208
						2012	146	22	-	19	-	187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						2013	169	25	-	31	-	225
						2014	131	16	-	39		186
IIT-Mandi	80	43	64.00	165.00	107.97	2009	97	-	-	-	-	97
						2010	116	-	-	16	6	138
						2011	108	-	-	20	8	136
						2012	115	-	-	31	6	152
						2013	116	-		21	10	147
						2014	114	3	10	40	10	177
						Year	B.Tech	M.Tech	M.Sc	Ph.D	M.PhilMDes	Total
IIT-Hyderabad	142	67	120.00	196.00	178.49	2008-09	111	-	-	9	-	120
						2009-10	112	32	-	22	-	166
						2010-11	123	52	7	65	-	247
						2011-12	139	78	20	66	-	303
						2012-13	196	160	36	83	7	482
						2013-14	200	177	41	32	14	464
						2014-15	208	201	48	135	4	596
IIT-Indore	77	77	47.47	80.00	82.00	2009-10	107	-	-	-	-	107
						2010-11	122	-	-	33	-	155

						2011-12	117	-	-	43	-	160
						2012-13	116	-	-	67	-	184
						2013-14	119	5	15	87	-	226
						2014-15	117	24	20	93	-	254
IIT-Ropar	67	63	37.55	80.00	50.00	2008-09	104	-	-	0	-	104
						2009-10	106	-	-	10	-	116
						2010-11	118	-	-	21	-	139
						2011-12	110	-	-	23	-	133
						2012-13	117	-	-	23	-	140
						2013-14	117	-	-	29	-	146
						2014-15	113	-	-	44	-	157
IIT-Bhubaneswar	98	79	104.83	146.00	90.00	2008-09	95	-	-	0	-	95
						2009-10	109	-	-	9	-	118
						2010-11	126	-	-	25	-	151
						2011-12	112	-	-	21	-	133
						2012-13	113	42	-	50	-	205
						2013-14	148	50	57	44	-	299
						2014-15	164	71	79	48	-	354

Ratio of dropout

1967. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of dropout from regular education in class VII, X and college level; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for this dropout in future livelihood by bringing any change in regular syllabus systems?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, the annual average dropout rate in class VII is 1.5 and in classes I to X is 14.54 at national level. The dropout rate at college level is not centrally maintained.

(b) The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is being implemented with the help of States / UTs in accordance with the norms and standards of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to enhance enrolment and retention of children, with context-specific interventions for SC/ST students and a multi–pronged approach for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter-alia* regular training of teachers, provision for free text books and uniforms to children and provision of mid day meals to the children on school days. The RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan, a flagship programme emphasis on strengthening of existing secondary schools and opening of new stand alone schools. The schemes like ICT @ school, inclusive education, vocational education and girls hostel under RMSA have positive impact on reduction in dropout rates.

Choice based credit system

1968. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central universities have agreed to move towards a choice based credit system in the coming academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that eight workshops have been scheduled in Central universities to explain the transition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) This Ministry convened a meeting of the

State Education Ministers/Principal Secretaries (Education) on 6th January, 2015 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The meeting, deliberated on two critical areas of reforms pertaining to introduction of Choice-based Credit System (CBCS) and adoption of Credit Framework for Skill Development (CFSD) at the earliest.

During the meeting, a consensus emerged on the implementation of CBCS and adoption of CFSD across the universities and colleges from the coming academic session *i.e.* 2015-16, as it will not only provide wider options to students but also ensure their seamless mobility across the institutions.

This issue was also discussed in the Retreat of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held on 12-13th September, 2014 at Chandigarh, Vice Chancellors' Conference at Vigyan Bhawan held on 4th December, 2014 and VCs' Conference of Central Universities at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, held on 4-5th February, 2015. In all these Conferences, Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities agreed to introduce the Choice Based Credit System.

University Grants Commission has approached all universities instructing them to shift from numerical marking system to grading system of evaluation. UGC has already issued guidelines on adoption of CBCS, which is available on the website of UGC at www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/9555132_Guidelines.pdf .

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Eight workshops have been scheduled at different Universities across the country in which all the Vice-Chancellor of Central/State/Private/Deemed to be Universities have been invited.

Problems of children of schools near main roads

1969. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children studying in schools which are near the main roads are vulnerable to various respiratory and other diseases including dangerous ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The allotment of land for schools falls in the purview of the State Governments and Local Bodies and depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of land, location demarcated for schools in the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws.

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), school safety for existing or new schools must be planned by State governments/ Local bodies. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for schools to obtain certificates from health authorities before granting affiliation to a school.

Non-vegetarian food in IIT Delhi

1970. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-vegetarian food was taken off the menu in all hostels of IIT, Delhi;

(b) if so, what non-vegetarian students would take;

(c) whether it is not infringing the rights of those students; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps so that non-vegetarian students are not deprived of their preferred meals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Digitalisation of Universities

1971. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for digitalisation of universities in Maharashtra and the rest of the country within a time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been earmarked for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) It is intimated that the Ministry is presently implementing the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time any where mode. Under the Mission, more than 810 courses in various disciplines in engineering

and science are available on-line under National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL). E-content for 8 undergraduate subjects has also been generated by the Consortium of Educational Communication (CEC) in collaboration with its Media Centers. Over 126 Virtual Labs in 9 Engineering & Science disciplines, comprising more than 770 experiments are currently ready for use and available. 1500 Spoken Tutorials are available on line. A large number of courses for design have also been created. Under the NMEICT scheme, 1 Gbps Optical Fibre connectivity to 403 universities/ university level institutions in the country including Maharashtra State has also been provided. Details about the NMEICT Scheme are available at www.nmeict.ac.in.

Traditional skill institutions

1972. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of the Ministry over the traditional skill institutions and the details of these institutions;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry over these institutions as a part of education; and

(c) whether any more work is needed to tackle the need of the country to give livelihood and also to protect the traditional profession?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Community College Scheme of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grant Commission (UGC) takes care of skills as well as traditional skills in the local area of the institutions. At present, 107 AICTE approved polytechnics have 79 specializations for Community Colleges and the UGC has approved 80 specializations in 157 Community Colleges.

(c) The Ministry has implemented several schemes to promote Skill Development to offer on the job practical training to enhance the employability. The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has been notified by the Ministry of Finance with the objective to make qualification more understandable and transparent. The Ministry is also implementing several schemes namely B.Voc Courses, Career Oriented Courses and Kaushal Kendras including Community Colleges Scheme to offer more vocational courses throughout the country and equipping the students with the necessary skills. The Ministry has also launched Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Credit Framework for skills for vertical and horizontal mobility of the student in skills & general education.

Commencement of academic activities of IIMs

1973. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has assigned mentorship to six new Indian Institutes of Management and that Government is prepared to commence academic activities of these IIMs from the forthcoming academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is pursuing with State Governments for allotment of land for these institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The older IIMs entrusted to mentor the upcoming IIMs are as under:

Sl.No.	Mentor IIM	Upcoming IIM
1.	IIM, Kozhikode	IIM, Punjab
2.	IIM, Lucknow	IIM, Himachal Pradesh
3.	IIM, Calcutta	IIM, Bihar
4.	IIM, Indore	IIM, Odisha
5.	IIM, Ahmedabad	IIM, Maharashtra
6.	IIM, Bangalore	IIM, Andhra Pradesh

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The status of land for various upcoming IIMs is as under:

Sl.No.	IIM & Status	Status regarding land
1.	IIM Bihar	The State Government of Bihar has offered land in Bodh Gaya, which has been visited by Site Selection Committee.
2.	IIM Odisha	The State Government of Odisha has offered land in Bhubaneswar, which has been visited by Site Selection Committee.
3.	IIM Maharashtra	The State Government of Maharashtra has offered land in Nagpur, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.

Sl.No.	IIM & Status	Status regarding land
4.	IIM Punjab	The State Government of Punjab has offered land near Amritsar, which has since been accepted by the Central Government.
5.	IIM Himachal Pradesh	The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has offered land in Sirmaur; Site Selection Committee has been constituted.
6.	IIM Andhra Pradesh	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered land in Visakhapatnam, which has since been accepted by the Central Government. Foundation stone of IIM Visakhapatnam has also been laid on 17th January 2015.

Compliance of RTE norms in schools

1974. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with the first agreed deadline in April, 2013 having gone by, for a review of the functioning of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) launched in 2010, the reports suggest that only less than 10 per cent of schools are 100 per cent RTE compliant;

(b) whether under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the number of current teacher posts sanctioned till 2012-13 was 19.82 lakh while recruitments totalled only 12.9 lakh, leaving a vacancy of more than 7 lakh teachers; and

(c) whether with a measly allocation of only 2 per cent funds under SSA spent on teacher training, a large number of single teacher schools are functioning in contravention of the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 88.15%, 95.06%, 57.53%, 52.39%, 79.05% and 62.65% Government schools comply with the norms specified under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act in terms of toilet, drinking water, boundary wall, playground, library facilities and Pupil teacher ratio respectively.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.85 lakh posts of teachers were sanctioned till 2014-15 against which States/Union Territories have reported recruitment of 15.06 lakh teachers till 31.03.2014.

In 2014-15, State Governments/UT Administrations were supported for in-service teacher training of 29.16 lakh teachers at Block Resource Centre (BRC) level and 26.86 lakh teachers at Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) level, for which financial allocation is ₹ 286.23 crore. As per U-DISE, there are 12.44% and 4.98% single teacher schools at primary and upper primary level respectively in the country. State Governments recruit and deploy teachers and have all developed State Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) rules in conformity with the RTE Act.

Scheme for single girl child

1975. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being implemented by Government for providing education to single girl child in the country;

(b) the amount allocated and incurred under the schemes during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether Government is continuing the Indira Gandhi Fellowship for promoting post-graduation to single girl child;

(d) if so, the amount allocated for this programme during the last two academic years, current academic year and for 2015-16; and

(e) whether Government has not finalised the selection of the candidates and has not released the fellowship during the current financial year and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing "Post-Graduate (PG) Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child" scheme for supporting post-graduate education of such children in non-professional courses. Girl students who are twin daughters/fraternal daughters are also eligible for applying under the scheme. A single girl child who has taken admission in the first year of a regular Masters Degree course in any recognized university or a post graduate college is eligible for applying under the scheme. PG courses in Distance Education mode are not covered under the scheme. The scholarship amount is ₹2,000/- per month for a period of two years, for 10 months per year, and there is no limit on number of girl students to be considered under these scholarships. The guidelines of the scheme are at *http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6456190_SGC20132015GuidelinesAmendedEnglish.pdf.*

The amounts disbursed by the UGC, under this scheme, during the last three years and the current year are as below:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Allocation/Expenditure *
2011-12	360.60
2012-13	483.80
2013-14	754.65
2014-15	805.39

*There are no fixed slots under this scheme.

The UGC has also started Swami Vivekanand Single Girl Child Scholarship scheme in 2014-15 for research in social sciences. The guidelines of the scheme are at *http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/0003922_guidelines-SWAMI-Vivekananda.pdf.* The scheme is applicable to a single girl child who has taken admission in regular, full-time Ph.D. program in Social Sciences in any recognized University/Institute. Ph.D. Courses in Distance Education mode are not covered under the scheme. The scholarship amount is ₹ 8,000/- per month for first two years and ₹ 10,000/- per month for third and fourth year, extendable to fifth year in exceptional circumstances. The selection of candidates, under this scheme, for 2014-15 has been finalized by the UGC.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) awards scholarships to single girl child students who have passed class Xth examination with 60% or more marks, from a school affiliated to CBSE, for continuing their further education in class XIth and XIIth in a school, affiliated to CBSE, where monthly fees does not exceed ₹ 1500/-. A sum of ₹ 6000/- per year is awarded to each scholar and there is no limit the on number of girl students eligible for consideration under these scholarships.

The details of the scholarships given by CBSE under this scheme during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Number of awards	Amount
2011-12	2477	148.62
2012-13	3043	182.58
2013-14	2757	165.42
2014-15	1470	88.20

Further, the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" scheme, has been launched to promote survival, protection and education of girl child, including single girl child. This scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) Yes, Sir. The UGC is continuing the Indira Gandhi scholarship scheme for promoting post-graduation of single girl child.

(d) The amount allocated by the UGC for this programme during the last two academic years, current academic year and for 2015-16 is as below:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Allocation/Expenditure *
2012-13	483.80
2013-14	754.65
2014-15	805.39
2015-16	599.91 have been allocated

*There are no fixed slots under this scheme.

(e) No, Sir. The UGC has reported that the selection for the current year 2014-15 has been finalized and the list of selected candidates has been uploaded on 18th February, 2015 at www.ugc.ac.in. Further, the award letters to selected students have been uploaded and are being accessed by them. The UGC has already transferred the Indira Gandhi scholarship scheme funds to the Canara Bank for disbursal through Direct Benefit Transfer mode.

Increase in enrolment due to Mid Day Meal Scheme

1976. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enrolment in schools has increased after the introduction of the Mid Day Meal Scheme and if so, the extent of increase reported in each State during that period, gender-wise;

(b) the situation in Maharashtra particularly in Vidarbha region and whether Government would provide more money to Vidarbha on this account;

(c) whether any cases of sub-standard food have been reported during the last year in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) After introduction of Mid Day Meal Scheme in 1995, initially the enrollment of children in Government and Government aided schools had increased. However, in recent years, enrolment rates have stabilized or

dipped as birth rates are stabilizing in several States of the country. The Gender-wise enrolment in Government and Government aided schools during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The objectives of the Mid Day Meal include, *inter-alia*, not only enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance in schools but also to address classroom hunger and social integration. The Central Government provides funds at uniform rate to all Non-NER States/UTs to serve mid day meals to children studying in classes I to VIII in Government and Government Aided schools on all school days, including State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Out of 95 complaints received in the last year and the current year, 43 complaints pertained to sub-standard quality of meals. The details of 43 such complaints and action taken are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Action taken by the States includes criminal cases instituted, termination/suspension/transfer of those found responsible besides corrective action taken for prevention of recurrence of such complaints/incidents. The Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to States including an updated set of guidelines issued on 13th February, 2015, on food safety and hygiene to be observed in procurement, storage, preparation, cooking, serving, waste disposal and non-discrimination in the school Mid Day Meal programme.

Statement-I

Gender-wise enrolment in Government and Government Aided schools

States/UTs	Total Enrolment			Girls Enrolment			Boys Enrolment		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43505	41665	40657	21281	20403	19905	22224	21262	20752
Andhra Pradesh	6580379	6399118	6339684	3482010	3364247	3314838	3098369	3034871	3024846
Arunachal Pradesh	274083	269141	256872	139586	136253	130738	134497	132888	126134
Assam	4724974	4587015	4905985	2409776	2346159	2506646	2315198	2240856	2399339
Bihar	20430153	18843711	19911422	10090501	9428364	10011048	10339652	9415347	9900374
Chandigarh	105097	110637	111075	51486	51943	52209	53611	58694	58866
Chhattisgarh	3844313	3826693	3626461	1932303	1918537	1823353	1912010	1908156	1803108
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50262	47005	45736	24443	22631	22075	25819	24374	23661
Daman and Diu	18633	19156	19503	9294	9346	9420	9339	9810	10083
Delhi	1783881	1865322	1861477	922275	936625	934441	861606	928697	927036
Goa	166089	165012	167531	79915	79461	80747	86174	85551	86784
Gujarat	6139315	6438715	6325655	2963455	3109713	3065826	3175860	3329002	3259829
Haryana	2197385	2167287	2133438	1099818	1088978	1079004	1097567	1078309	1054434
Himachal Prades	690004	657934	629025	348400	328711	315569	341604	329223	313456
Jammu and Kashmir	1131624	1113305	1076708	575329	558073	542468	556295	555232	534240

Jharkhand	5677964	5464303	5334691	2870081	2764953	2713373	2807883	2699350	2621318
Karnataka	5694850	5608215	5036964	2855281	2806019	2544233	2839569	2802196	2492731
Kerala	2931271	2768848	2657213	1459298	1372282	1321969	1471973	1396566	1335244
Lakshadweep	9926	9747	8289	5151	4960	4144	4775	4787	4145
Madhya Pradesh	10369782	10078233	9647879	5404247	5174855	4923428	4965535	4903378	4724451
Maharashtra	13380143	12965122	12419242	6415354	6235252	5988870	6964789	6729870	6430372
Manipur	233698	243573	247947	121974	125614	127141	111724	117959	120806
Meghalaya	600634	580766	594169	307686	295935	303367	292948	284831	290802
Mizoram	193637	192500	133525	94020	92400	64315	99617	100100	69210
Nagaland	192127	.198982	197871	99445	101549	101290	92682	97433	96581
Odisha	5819992	5733684	5618606	2874385	2819538	2767685	2945607	2914146	2850921
Puducherry	88282	83734	77271	49073	45700	42408	39209	38034	34863
Punjab	2293881	2294442	2427092	1082683	1070432	1134209	1211198	1224010	1292883
Rajasthan	7155757	6826109	6410664	3701419	3528038	3303744	3454338	3298071	3106920
Sikkim	102315	95808	90123	52876	48685	45225	49439	47123	44898
Tamil Nadu	6471598	5998957	5823633	3251106	3052393	2961487	3220492	2946564	2862146
Tripura	561412	552088	515793	278766	273038	255993	282646	279050	259800
Uttar Pradesh	21700206	21362455	20426318	11267600	11064322	10571104	10432606	10298133	9855214
Uttarakhand	970477	939593	906060	517227	493533	474630	453250	446060	431430
West Bengal	13296281	13043939	11881322	6724723	6585638	5998556	6571558	6458301	5882766
All States	145928158	141595957	137905472	73582267	71354580	69555458	72345891	70241377	68350014

Source: UDISE

Statement-II

Abstract of various types of action taken on complaints of sub-standard food under MDMS

Sl. No.	Type of action	2014	2015	Total
1.	Reply awaited	28	2	30
2.	Under enquiry/investigation at State level	5	-	5
3.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/ complaint substanted, by State Government	2	-	2
4.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned, by State Government/GoI	1	-	1
5.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	5	-	5
	TOTAL	41	2	43

Low standard of primary education

†1977. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of primary education has remained low despite sufficient financial allocation to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SSA and RTE are proposed to be amended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

intervals to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted so far which reveal that the learning outcomes have improved in various subjects, though they continue to be low. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, States/UTs continue to be supported with financial and technical assistance to improve quality of learning through several interventions including the Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat sub-programme for early literacy and numeracy as well as emphasis on science and mathematics at upper primary level.

(c) and (d) As of now, there is no proposal for amendment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and the SSA scheme.

Encouraging the habit of reading

1978. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up plans to encourage the habit of reading among children and youngsters by setting up book stalls managed by National Book Trust at all railway stations and airports;

(b) whether book stalls at railway stations presently run by private vendor licencees are partially used to store and sell medicines, cosmetics and toiletries; and

(c) whether to popularise reading habit, Government would make it mandatory for all schools/colleges to run well stocked libraries and book clubs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) NBT publications are available at 72 major railway stations across the country. Besides, NBT has set up exclusive book shops at two Delhi Metro Stations *viz.* Kashmiri Gate and Vishwa Vidhyalaya.

(b) Yes, Sir. Railway Board had already issued instructions *vide* letter No. 95/TG-III/643/3/Pt. dated 5.2.1998 to all zonal railways that arrangements be made for sale of medicines for common illness/emergency from the existing bookstalls/ misc. items stalls without occupying any additional space.

(c) To popularize the reading habit among the children and youngsters, NBT has set up over 35,000 Readers' Club in 31 States/U.T.s mostly in Government run/ aided schools and libraries. In addition to this, Early Literacy Programmes are a part of comprehensive plans for quality improvement in primary education in most of States and UTs, some of which have adopted NCERT's Early Literacy Programme as per their need or designed their own.

Transfer of scholarships to students' accounts

1979. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to transfer the amount of scholarships to the students direct to their banks accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing (i) Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and (ii) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students which are covered under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme w.e.f. 1.1.2013.

The details of scholarship disbursed under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme w.e.f. 1.1.2013 to 28.2.2015 is as under:–

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of scholarship	Amount (in crore)
1.	Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	266376	₹ 155.50
2.	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students	190390	₹ 227. 70

Government funded modern schools

1980. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make provisions for opening of Government funded 10+2 modern schools in all Community Development Blocks; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme which envisages establishment of new Government Secondary Schools and strengthening of existing government secondary schools within a reasonable distance of every habitation to ensure universal access to secondary education. Under the Model School Scheme, Government of India has supported State Governments to set up Model Schools from Classes VI to XII in 2329 educationally backward blocks upto 28.2.2015 of which 1087 are functional.

Credit Framework for Skills and Choice Based Credit System

1981. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to adopt Credit Framework for Skills and the Choice Based Credit System in colleges and State universities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had discussion with all stakeholders for introducing this system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has been constantly persuading the universities to introduce academic reforms like introduction of semester system, choice based credit system, grading etc. with a view to bringing about qualitative improvement in higher education in the country. Guidelines, in accordance with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), were also required for integrating skill and vocational development with mainstream general education in Universities and Colleges. Accordingly, the UGC has issued guidelines for Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Credit Framework for Skill Development (CFSD). The CBCS guidelines are available at *http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/9555132_Guidelines.pdf* and CFSD at *http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6925009_SkillNSQF.pdf.*

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education convened a meeting of all State Education Ministers looking after Higher/Technical Education, on 6th January 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to discuss adoption of the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in Colleges and State Public Universities. The details of the issues discussed and decision taken during the meeting are at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Press_Release_06-01-2015.pdf.* All State Ministers of Higher/Technical Education endorsed the Credit Framework for Skills and the Choice Based Credit System in the meeting held on 06th January 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The UGC is also conducting eight Regional Workshops from 20th March, 2015 to 16th April, 2015 so that all the universities can be prepared and assisted in the implementation of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The UGC has also setup a Cell to address challenges emanating from the implementation of CBCS and NSQF. Details are available at *http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6685669_English.pdf.*

OBC reservation in Central universities

1982. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether OBC reservation is being implemented/followed in recruitment/filling up of all faculty posts of Professors/Associate Professors/Assistant Professors in Central universities and if so, since when;

(b) the measures taken to fill the backlog of OBC faculty posts in Delhi University;

(c) whether Government have given any direction to Delhi University in this regard and the action taken by DU; and

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines to colleges of DU with regard to 'Roster Rules' in order to fill faculty posts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The UGC had issued a circular to all Central Universities with the request to implement the 27% reservation policy of Government of India in respect of OBCs for filling up the teaching posts at the level of Lecturer/Assistant Professor with immediate effect except Minority Institutions under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution of India.

The UGC has issued various instructions from time to time to all the Universities/Institutions Deemed to be Universities (receiving grant-in-aid from the public fund) for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PWD/OBC Reservation Policy of the Govt./UGC and also for (ii) filling up of backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts except in Minorities Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

Further, the UGC has since requested all the Central Universities for (i) strict compliance of reservation policy, (ii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog vacancies for SC/ST/OBC as on 1.11.2008 and Persons with Disabilities as on 15.11.2009.

UGC has also informed that while releasing the grant to the colleges affiliated to University of Delhi, it is mentioned in all sanction letters that college should strictly follow all the instructions issued by Government of India from time to time with regard to reservation of SC/ST/OBC posts.

Literacy rate of women

1983. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present literacy rate of women in the country;

(b) the steps taken to promote literacy rates of middle-aged women in the villages; and

(c) whether action has been taken to curb the menace of a high girl child dropout amongst schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Census, 2011 reported the literacy rate of women in the countryas 64.63%.

(b) In order to improve the adult female literacy rate in the country, Government is implementing Saakshar Bharat programme since October, 2009 in rural areas of all those districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% and below as per Census, 2001, including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates. The scheme has a target of making 70 million adult non-literates, including 60 million women, with special thrust on disadvantaged groups as literates.

(c) Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education SSA has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials, etc. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

Government is also implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2009 with the aim to universalize access to secondary education and improve its quality while ensuring equity. The scheme provides for opening of new secondary schools within 5 kms., provision of girls' hostels, toilet facilities for girls, female teachers quarters, guidance and counseling facilities, self defence training and other programmes for empowerment of girls, etc. to address the issue of drop-out of girls at secondary level.

Induction of best teachers and principals in Government schools

1984. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is trying to induct the best teachers and principals in Government schools;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Mission on Teachers and Training would help Government to achieve its desired objectives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), notified as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for recruitment as an elementary school teacher and made the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) mandatory for this purpose. State Government/UTs conduct a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to ensure that well qualified persons join the teaching profession.

The NCTE has revised its Regulations & Norms & Standards for teaching education programmes to make them more contemporary and relevant to the present day teaching requirements.

The Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Rashtriya Madaymik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for in-service teacher training to elementary & secondary teachers.

The National Leadership Centre at National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) conducts school leadership programme for school headmasters and principals.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has launched the scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching to strengthen teacher training through, *inter-alia*, Schools of Education to offer new academic programmes to meet the professional needs of teacher education.

Implementation of reservation rules in Central universities

1985. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any regulatory body to look into the proper implementation of reservation rules for filling up the faculty posts in Central universities;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no transparency in filling up of the various faculty posts in Central universities and the UGC guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether Government follows the social justice norms in appointing Vice-Chancellors/Principals in various universities/colleges; and;

(d) the number of OBCs, SCs and STs who have been appointed as VCs/ Principals in Delhi University/Colleges of DU, the details along with the names etc. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Government, in exercise of the powers vested under Section 20(1) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, has directed the UGC to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in the Central Universities and those of institutions Deemed to be Universities receiving aid from the public funds except in Minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. UGC issues instructions from time to time to all Central Universities for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PWD/OBC Reservation Policy of the Govt./ UGC (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non- teaching posts.

The Guidelines issued by UGC for strict implementation of reservation policy of the Government in Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Colleges and other Grant-in-Aid Institutions and Centres, is available on the website of UGC at *http://ncst.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/UGC%20Guidlines_for%20SC_ST6052135002.pdf.*

The details of Teaching position as on 01.01.2015 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities including University of Delhi, under the purview of UGC is given in the Statement (*See* below). However, information of Colleges of University of Delhi is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Teaching position as on 1.1.2015 (category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University		Statement of Reservation-wise Teaching staff strength as on 1.1.2015 in Central Universities																	
				No. of sanctioned posts						No. of Existing Posts						No of Vacant Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Non-NER Central Universities																				
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professsor	29	6	3	0	1	39	19	1	1	0	1	22	10	5	2	0	0	17
			Associate Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	40	0	0	0	1	41	15	11	5	0	1	32
			Assistant Professor	91	29	14	51	5	190	89	19	10	31	4	153	2	10	4	20	1	37
		University of Hyderabad	Professsor	82	16	8	0	2	108	62	10	0	0	0	72	20	6	8	0	2	36
			Associate Professor	174	34	17	0	4	229	161	7	1	0	1	170	13	27	16	0	3	59
			Assistant Professor	130	32	16	33	8	219	110	24	12	18	7	171	20	8	4	15	1	48
		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professsor	26	4	2	0	0	32	19	2	1	0	0	22	7	2	1	0	0	10

			Associate Professor	50	6	3	0	1	60	34	5	1	0	1	41	16	1	2	0	0	19
			Assistant Professor	74	22	14	32	3	145	70	19	14	22	0	125	4	3	0	10	3	20
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	46	8	4	0	0	58	17	1	1	0	0	19	29	7	3	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	35	2	0	0	0	37	49	14	8	0	0	71
			Assistant Professor	135	39	19	72	2	267	93	24	11	45	1	174	42	15	8	27	1	93
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professsor	197	39	19	0	9	264	117	3	0	0	0	120	80	36	19	0	9	144
			Associate Professor	480	97	48	0	23	648	256	6	0	0	2	264	224	91	48	0	21	384
			Assistant Professor	378	119	59	214	24	794	295	53	23	37	14	422	83	66	36	177	10	372
		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professsor	125	0	0	0	1	126	83	0	0	0	0	83	42	0	0	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	198	0	0	0	3	201	167	0	0	0	0	167	31	0	0	0	3	34
			Assistant Professor	405	67	20	0	10	502	346	67	20	0	6	439	59	0	0	0	4	63
		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professsor	157	27	13	0	8	205	93	6	1	0	2	102	64	21	12	0	6	103
			Associate Professor	280	51	24	0	11	366	186	12	4	0	2	204	94	39	20	0	9	162

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Assistant Professor	220	44	19	44	11	338	175	29	9	18	7	238	45	15	10	26	4	100
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	6	4	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	35	2	0	0	0	37	36	11	7	0	2	56
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	126	43	7	43	2	221	-39	-15	7	7	4	-36
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professsor	18	3	1	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	10	9	2	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	4	43	11	1	0	0	0	12	19	5	3	0	4	31
			Assistant Professor	42	13	6	23	4	88	31	10	4	20	0	65	11	3	2	3	4	23
5.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	14	3	1	0	0	18	11	1	0	0	0	12	3	2	1	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	13	2	0	0	0	15	8	2	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Assistant Professor	28	9	4	16	2	59	21	6	1	10	2	40	7	3	3	6	0	19
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professsor	53	9	4	0	1	67	30	1	0	0	1	32	23	8	4	0	0	35

			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	87	15	0	0	3	105	22	6	10	0	1	39
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	143	33	17	34	9	236	18	8	3	12	1	42
7.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	Professsor	33	6	3	0	1	43	16	0	0	0	0	16	17	6	3	0	1	27
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	35	2	0	0	1	38	28	10	6	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	207	15	4	19	4	249	-45	36	21	73	7	92
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor	192	0	0	0	0	192	113	0	0	0	0	113	79	0	0	0	0	79
			Associate Professor	374	0	0	0	0	374	267	0	0	0	0	267	107	0	0	0	0	107
			Assistant Professor	951	0	0	0	0	951	764	0	0	0	0	764	187	0	0	0	0	187
		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor	195	38	17	0	5	255	129	1	0	0	0	130	66	37	17	0	5	125
			Associate Professor	407	76	37	0	11	531	311	6	1	0	0	318	96	70	36	0	11	213
			Assistant Professor	574	168	84	303	17	1146	640	91	26	18	1	776	-66	77	58	285	16	370
		B.B.A.U.	Professsor	22	4	1	0	0	27	9	1	0	0	0	10	13	3	1	0	0	17
			Associate Professor	38	8	3	0	0	49	30	4	0	0	0	34	8	4	3	0	0	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	26	0	99	33	7	4	16	0	60	19	8	2	10	0	39
		University of Allahabad	Professsor	60	11	5	0	3	79	14	0	0	0	0	14	46	11	5	0	3	65
			Associate Professor	141	28	14	0	6	189	57	1	0	0	2	60	84	27	14	0	4	129
			Assistant Professor	295	82	41	149	17	584	201	22	8	31	1	263	94	60	33	118	16	321
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor	53	10	5	0	2	70	44	4	0	0	0	48	9	6	5	0	2	22
			Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	4	154	103	11	2	0	0	116	13	12	9	0	4	38
			Assistant Professor	246	62	31	64	12	415	240	52	27	53	4	376	6	10	4	11	8	39
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		Professsor	1341	191	90	0	34	1656	790	33	4	0	4	831	551	158	86	0	30	825
			Associate Professor	2683	404	196	0	78	3361	1823	76	9	0	13	1921	860	328	187	0	65	1440
			Assistant Professor	4031	821	392	1215	142	6601	3584	514	197	415	62	4772	447	307	195	800	80	1829
	New Central Universities																				
10.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	Professsor	17	3	1	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	2	36

			Assistant Professor	43	13	6	23	3	88	32	9	2	13	0	56	11	4	4	10	3	32
11.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21	2	1	0	1	0	4	15	2	1	-1	0	17
			Associate Professor	33	5	3	0	1	42	7	1	0	0	0	8	26	4	3	0	1	34
			Assistant Professor	44	11	6	21	2	84	24	5	4	11	2	46	20	6	2	10	0	38
12.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	Professsor	20	4	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25
			Associate Professor	39	8	3	0	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	3	36	8	3	0	0	47
			Assistant Professor	52	16	7	25	0	100	16	4	1	6	0	27	36	12	6	19	0	73
13.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	Professsor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	Professsor	15	3	1	0	1	20	11	0	0	0	0	11	4	3	1	0	1	9
			Associate Professor	30	5	3	0	2	40	3	0	0	0	0	3	27	5	3	0	2	37
			Assistant Professor	39	11	6	21	3	80	37	6	2	12	1	58	2	5	4	9	2	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		C.U. of Kashmir	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	22	5	3	9	0	39	23	8	3	15	2	51
15.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	Professsor	20	2	1	0	0	23	9	0	0	0	0	9	11	2	1	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	37	5	3	0	0	45	10	0	0	0	0	10	27	5	3	0	0	35
			Assistant Professor	58	12	6	22	1	99	41	10	4	21	1	77	17	2	2	1	0	22
16.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	Professsor	16	3	1	0	0	20	9	0	0	0	0	9	7	3	1	0	0	11
			Associate Professor	31	5	3	0	1	40	7	1	0	0	0	8	24	4	3	0	1	32
			Assistant Professor	40	11	6	21	2	80	22	5	2	9	0	38	18	6	4	12	2	42
17.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	Professsor	16	3	1	0	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	3	1	0	1	20
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42	11	0	0	0	0	11	20	6	3	0	2	31
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	20	5	2	9	0	36	21	7	4	13	3	48
18.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	Professsor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23

			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	3	1	17	34	11	5	20	1	71
19.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	Professsor	18	3	1	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	2	0	0	0	0	2	31	6	3	0	1	41
			Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86	27	2	0	8	0	37	16	10	6	15	2	49
20.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	Professsor	21	4	2	0	0	27	7	0	1	0	0	8	14	4	1	0	0	19
			Associate Professor	41	8	4	0	0	53	17	0	0	0	0	17	24	8	4	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	55	16	8	29	0	108	40	7	4	16	0	67	15	9	4	13	0	41
21.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	18	3	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	6	28	6	3	0	0	37
			Assistant Professor	44	14	6	22	0	86	11	4	1	5	0	21	33	10	5	17	0	65
	TOTAL-II (New CUs)		Professsor	235	41	14	0	4	294	54	1	1	1	0	57	181	40	13	-1	4	237
			Associate Professor	447	79	40	0	12	578	86	3	1	0	0	90	361	76	39	0	12	488
			Assistant Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	328	74	29	131	8	570	273	96	54	173	15	611

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	TOTAL (I+II)		Professsor	1576	232	104	0	38	1950	844	34	5	1	4	888	732	198	99	-1	34	1062
			Associate Professor	3130	483	236	0	90	3939	1909	79	10	0	13	2011	1221	404	226	0	77	1928
			Assistant Professor	4632	991	475	1519	165	7782	3912	588	226	546	70	5342	720	403	249	973	95	2440
	NER Central Universities																				
22.	Assam	Assam University	Professsor	35	3	2	0	1	41	26	0	1	0	1	28	9	3	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	91	11	3	0	1	106	81	6	2	0	1	90	10	5	1	0	0	16
			Assistant Professor	162	30	14	32	2	240	146	29	13	32	2	222	16	1	1	0	0	18
		Tezpur University	Professsor	39	7	3	0	1	50	38	2	1	0	0	41	1	5	2	0	1	9
			Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	46	7	1	0	1	55	6	3	4	0	1	14
			Assistant Professor	62	19	9	36	4	130	62	16	9	35	2	124	0	3	0	1	2	6
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professsor	19	3	2	0	0	24	10	0	1	0	0	11	9	3	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	2	1	0	0	28	9	3	1	0	0	13
			Assistant Professor	65	8	22	22	2	119	51	5	18	17	0	91	14	3	4	5	2	28

24	Manipur	Manipur University	Professsor	31	5	2	0	0	38	10	1	0	0	0	11	21	4	2	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	69	11	6	0	1	87	40	4	4	0	0	48	29	7	2	0	1	39
			Assistant Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189	127	11	8	3	0	149	8	6	1	22	3	40
25	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professsor	83	6	3	0	1	93	58	1	1	0	0	60	25	5	2	0	1	33
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	89	1	5	0	0	95	41	9	1	0	1	52
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	133	21	15	19	1	189	8	4	1	2	1	16
26	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professsor	41	5	1	0	0	47	29	0	0	0	0	29	12	5	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	42	3	1	0	0	46	23	2	2	0	1	28
			Assistant Professor	167	27	20	31	1	246	162	25	18	27	1	233	5	2	2	4	0	13
27	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	38	4	2	0	1	45	13	0	1	0	0	14	25	4	1	0	1	31
			Associate Professor	55	4	2	0	1	62	40	1	2	0	0	43	15	3	0	0	1	19
			Assistant Professor	105	14	6	18	3	146	94	9	11	5	0	119	11	5	-5	13	3	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	3	0	1	0	1	5	19	4	1	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	52	10	4	0	2	68	27	1	0	0	0	28	25	9	4	0	2	40
			Assistant Professor	51	15	7	28	3	104	49	9	7	23	3	91	2	6	0	5	0	13
29	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	35	7	3	0	1	46	3	0	0	0	0	3	32	7	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	50	11	4	0	2	67	20	2	1	0	0	23	30	9	3	0	2	44
			Assistant Professor	75	25	11	40	4	155	64	15	11	23	2	115	11	10	0	17	2	40
	TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)		Professor	343	44	20	0	6	413	190	4	6	0	2	202	153	40	14	0	4	211
			Associate Professor	598	77	35	0	11	721	410	27	17	0	2	456	188	50	18	0	9	265
			Assistant Professor	963	180	114	253	24	1534	888	140	110	184	11	1333	75	40	4	69	13	201
	TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Professor	1341	191	90	0	34	1656	790	33	4	0	4	831	551	158	86	0	30	825
			Associate Professor	2683	404	196	0	78	3361	1823	76	9	0	13	1921	860	328	187	0	65	1440

	Assistant Professor	4031	821	392	1215	142	6601	3584	514	197	415	62	4772	447	307	195	800	80	1829
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	235	41	14	0	4	294	54	1	1	1	0	57	181	40	13	-1	4	237
	Associate Professor	447	79	40	0	12	578	86	3	1	0	0	90	361	76	39	0	12	488
	Assistant Professor	601	170	83	304	23	1181	328	74	29	131	8	570	273	96	54	173	15	611
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	1919	276	124	0	44	2363	1034	38	11	1	6	1090	885	238	113	-1	38	1273
	Associate Professor	3728	560	271	0	101	4660	2319	106	27	0	15	2467	1409	454	244	0	86	2193
	Assistant Professor	5595	1171	589	1772	189	9316	4800	728	336	730	81	6675	795	443	253	1042	108	2641
		11242	2007	984	1772	334	16339	8153	872	374	731	102	10232	3089	1135	610	1041	232	6107

Toilet facilities in Government schools

1986. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government schools in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Government schools which do not have toilet facilities;

(c) the rate of dropouts during the last three years and the rate for girls; and

(d) whether it is a fact that more or less 20 per cent of girls drop out due to lack of toilet facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2013-14 State-wise details of the number of government schools in the country is 11.19 lakh and State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Out of the total government schools 2.03 lakh schools lack toilet facilities as per U-DISE 2013-14.

(c) The average annual dropout rate during the last three years at primary and upper primary school level is as under:

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Primary level	6.50	6.07	5.62	5.34	4.67	4.66
Upper Primary level	6.56	6.08	2.65	3.20	3.13	4.01

Source: U-DISE

(d) Drop out of girls is mainly due to economic disadvantage, workload within and outside the household, sibling care duties, and lack of school infrastructure.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of elementary and secondary and higher secondary Government schools

State/UT	Government Schools
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	352
Andhra Pradesh	75091
Arunachal Pradesh	3420
Assam	52622

State/UT	Government Schools
Bihar	73535
Chandigarh	112
Chhattisgarh	50225
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	298
Daman and Diu	100
Delhi	2826
Goa	961
Gujarat	34731
Haryana	15010
Himachal Pradesh	15219
Jammu and Kashmir	23703
Jharkhand	41325
Karnataka	50570
Kerala	5325
Lakshadweep	46
Madhya Pradesh	121843
Maharashtra	67583
Manipur	3147
Meghalaya	7766
Mizoram	2558
Nagaland	2672
Odisha	58513
Puduchcrry	438
Punjab	21353
Rajasthan	84663
Sikkim	870
Tamil Nadu	37011
Tripura	4323
Uttar Pradesh	162003
Uttarakhand	17561
West Bengal	81916
TOTAL	1119691

Source: U-DISE 2013-14

Review of no exam and compulsory promotion policy

1987. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared fresh proposal to review the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Policy and no exam and compulsory promotion till class VIII which has resulted in poor interest of students in studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education(CABE) in its 59th meeting held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of then Education Minister, Government of Haryana for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of no detention provision under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Sub-Committee has, since, submitted its recommendations which include, *inter-alia*, measuring learning level outcomes of all children on regular basis, catalyse a performance-driven culture. The Sub-committee has also recommended a review of 'No Detention Policy' and its implementation in a phased manner. The Central Government through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is assisting States and Union Territories to augment school infrastructure, recruit teachers and build teacher capacities.

Transferability and pension portability in Central universities

1988. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make teaching jobs in Central universities transferable;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up pension portability for Central universities too, as has been done in the case of IITs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) With a view to overcome the problem of not joining the newly established Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) which came into

existence after 1.1.2004, by senior faculty and experienced non-faculty personnel, due to introduction of New Pension Scheme, Ministry of Human Resource Development issued an order No. 8-9/2008-TS.I dated 13.10.2014 allowing mobility and pension portability for attracting senior faculty and non-faculty members to such newly established CEIs including Central Universities.

Infrastructural facilities in schools

1989. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government schools lack basic infrastructural facilities, amenities and teachers, which impact adversely the quality of education, being imparted to students;

(b) if so, the details of vacancies in schools, State-wise;

(c) what efforts have been made to improve the quality of teaching;

(d) whether Government would provide more financial assistance for quality teaching and vocational education in the underprivileged areas like Chhattisgarh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, status of government schools lacking access to basic facilities *viz.* toilet and drinking water is given in the Statement-I (*See* beow).

(b) and (c) Details of teacher posts sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), recruitment/vacancies reported by State against these posts is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). One of the major goals of RTE-SSA is to provide elementary education of equitable quality to every child. States/UTs are supported to implement comprehensive quality improvement programs, through teachers training, assessment of learning outcomes, school monitoring systems as well as for programmes for early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes, called 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', while at upper primary level support is provided for mathematics and science teaching learning.

(d) and (e) Allocation of outlays to States under SSA and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are made on the basis of the approved Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&B) and the Central share is released according to the pace of expenditure of funds available with the State, submission of requisite Audit Reports and Utilisation Certificates, as well as release of the proportionate

State share under the programme. Government of India has released the Central share to States/UTs including Chhattisgarh accordingly. The central fund released to Chhattisgarh under SSA during 2014-15 is ₹ 92705.34 lakh and under the RMSA programme ₹ 19018.66 lakh respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise position on number of Government schools lacking access to basic amenities like toilets and water

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of schools without facilities	
		Toilets	Water
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24964	4830
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2650	778
4.	Assam	19031	7150
5.	Bihar	24026	5426
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10214	2271
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	198	1
12.	Gujarat	1080	9
13.	Haryana	905	29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	973	165
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9680	2805
16.	Jharkhand	6361	3662
17.	Karnataka	266	29
18.	Kerala	180	56
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16307	4953

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	1997	688
22.	Manipur	201	430
23.	Meghalaya	3885	3092
24.	Mizoram	666	150
25.	Nagaland	362	822
26.	Odisha	19009	1857
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	1275	44
29.	Rajasthan	4488	4132
30.	Sikkim	37	35
31.	Tamil Nadu	5583	0
32.	Telangana	17672	4892
33.	Tripura	366	533
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5568	3551
35.	Uttarakhand	1562	817
36.	West Bengal	23736	1344
	TOTAL	203318	54553

Statement-II

State-wise details of the total number of teachers sanctioned, in position and vacant under SSA upto 30th June, 2014

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	215	191	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39354	39354	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6337	925
4.	Assam	48913	37552	11361
5.	Bihar	403413	264938	138475
6.	Chandigarh	1390	1190	200
7.	Chhattisgarh	67507	64484	3023

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	958	473	485
9.	Daman and Diu	119	117	2
10.	Delhi	7104	6434	670
11.	Goa	169	169	0
12.	Gujarat	58688	48751	9937
13.	Haryana	13435	13401	34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6114	5629	485
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	41588	1883
16.	Jharkhand	120728	77960	42768
17.	Karnataka	29057	24274	4783
18.	Kerala	2925	2925	0
19.	Lakshadweep	38	30	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	147972	25883
21.	Maharashtra	42091	15417	26674
22.	Manipur	2871	2871	0
23.	Meghalaya	13354	13354	0
24.	Mizoram	2508	2473	35
25.	Nagaland	3464	3464	0
26.	Odisha	89901	87984	1917
27.	Puducherry	48	43	5
28.	Punjab	14090	14090	0
29.	Rajasthan	114132	101257	12875
30.	Sikkim	726	726	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	33596	33214	382
32.	Tripura	7012	5998	1014
33.	Uttar Pradesh	423553	278137	145416
34.	Uttarakhand	14316	11084	3232
35.	West Bengal	199107	152570	46537
	TOTAL	1985484	1506451	479033

Education of children with learning disability

1990. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to facilitate the education of children with learning disability in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the concessions provided by different Central and State Boards of Education for the children with learning disability and the details regarding the number of children benefited from them;

(c) the number of children with learning disability in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to facilitate the early identification and care and specialised training for the children with learning disability?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age including children with learning disabilities. A total of 25.03 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have been enrolled in elementary education and 2,06,713 CWSN are receiving home based education.

SSA promotes inclusion in schools for children with special needs (CWSN) through their early identification, educational placement, provision of aids and appliances and other resource support services, teacher training, parental training, community mobilisation, curricular adaptations, removal of architectural barriers, as well as residential, non residential or even home based education, as per their specific requirements. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. This handbook, meant for primary level teachers, covers all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities.

Further, 2.11 lakh CWSN are enrolled at secondary level under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), which provides assistance for inclusive education for children with special needs in Classes IX-XII through direct student assistance which includes inter alia, medical & educational assistance, books & stationary, assistive devices, as well as provision for teachers, teacher training etc. The State Governments and Boards of Education are taking various steps such as extra time during examination, reduction in qualifying criteria and passing marks, help of scribe/writer/reader etc. for the aid of children with special needs (CWSN), including those with learning disabilities.

Expenditure on education

1991. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is spending 6 per cent of GDP and 10 per cent of the Central Budget on education as recommended by the 1964 Kothari Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of GDP and Central Budget spent on education during the last ten years; and

(d) whether Government has any plans to increase the expenditure on education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education (NPE) had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of National Income as early as possible. Government has also accorded highest priority to education sector.

(c) and (d) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development the public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the central government expenditure on education during last ten years are as under:

Year	Public Expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP	Central Government Expenditure on Education (₹ in crore)
2003-04	3.40	17100.97
2004-05	3.26	18025.96
2005-06	3.34	23209.77
2006-07	3.48	34236.52
2007-08	3.40	39919.37
2008-09	3.56	47977.59
2009-10	3.95	64023.23
2010-11	4.05	80660.73
2011-12	4.18 (P)	89652.98 (RE)
2012-13	4.29 (P)	109223.31 (BE)

P–Provisional RE–Revised Estimate BE–Budget Estimate

The above trends represents a determined effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education sector.

Standard of education in rural areas

1992. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decline in the enrolment of students in rural areas in Government schools is attributed to lower standards of education in those schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government to improve the standard of primary education in the country;

(d) whether Government has received many representations for considering setting up of unified education system like the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) instead of the present system of CBSE, ICSE, State Boards, etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS) at periodic intervals to assess the learning levels of children in classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted so far which reveal that the learning outcomes have improved in various subjects, though they continue to be low.

To ensure quality outcomes in government schools, the Central government through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has supported States/UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', and at upper primary level support for mathematics and science teaching learning in 2014-15. States have also been assisted to conduct comprehensive external student assessment surveys to assess gaps in student learning, in order to undertake corrective action. Under the SSA programme, 15.06 lakh teachers have been appointed upto 31.03.2014 to improve pupil teacher ratios, regular annual-in-service teacher training is imparted to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, free textbooks are given to children and on-site academic support is provided to teachers through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres.

(d) and (e) The National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT) brings out a National Curriculum Framework from time to time on the

basis of which State Governments revisit their own curriculum and syllabi. In a federal structure of government and education as a subject in the concurrent list of the constitution, states are free to develop contextualized syllabi and textbooks. As far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, the Board primarily caters to the educational needs of the wards of employees of the Central Government with all India transferable liability and therefore prescribes uniform curricula and evaluation pattern up to 10+2 for all the schools affiliated to it across the country.

Promotion of manufacturing and standardisation

1993. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives being taken by Government to promote large scale manufacturing and standardisation in the renewable energy sector of the country;

(b) whether Government has set any targets for manufacturing and standardization of different renewable energy technologies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The details of initiatives being taken by Government to promote large scale manufacturing and standardisation in the renewable energy sector of the country include provision of domestic content requirement in various schemes to source solar cells and modules of domestic origin; exemption of customs and excise duty on input raw material required for manufacturing of cells and modules; capital subsidy for manufacturers under Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DietY).

Manufacturing units may also be set up under the Solar Park scheme launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). MNRE has proposed 175 GW power capacity from various renewable energy sources by the year 2022 which will enhance domestic manufacturing and standardization of renewable energy systems/ devices in the country.

US assistance for Renewable Energy Technologies

1994. SHRI DEVENDER GAUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has agreed to help India for renewable energy technologies;

(b) if so, the details of agreement/understanding arrived at between the two countries; and

(c) to what extent this would boost the generation of renewable energy in the country, particularly solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Broad understanding has been reached during visit of U.S. President to India in the month of January, 2015 to emphasize on the critical importance of expanding clean energy research, development, manufacturing and deployment, which increases energy access and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

(b) Both the countries intend to expand current partnership and agreed to undertake new initiatives to enhance clean energy cooperation as follows:

(i) Set up "Innovative Finance Forum".

(ii) Establish "PACESetter Fund" to support innovative clean energy access projects.

(iii) Both the countries desired to expand current Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Development (PACE-D).

(iv) Renewed commitment to expand Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Research (PACE-R).

(c) This would help in boosting the generation of renewable energy in the country including solar energy significantly.

Swachch energy

1995. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to adopt a new tag line Swachch Energy on the lines of Swachch Bharat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to use the Green Climate Fund to finance renewable energy projects;

(d) whether the Central Government has sought State Governments' cooperation to make their own State-Centric renewable energy policies; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India is in process of setting up National Implementing Entity for Green Climate Fund and thereafter will decide on preparation of projects in various sectors.

(d) and (e) In the conference of State's Principal Secretaries/Secretaries and the Heads of State Nodal Agencies for Renewable Energy held on 17 December 2014, the states were requested to achieve the Renewable Purchase Obligation in the respective states. The participating States agreed to review the situation.

Plans for massive solar power push

1996. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plans for massive solar power push to achieve 1,00,000 MW in five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has joined hands with PWC to prepare a report on the execution of the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has a proposal to Scale up Grid Connected Solar Power Projects from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 under National Solar Mission (NSM). The plan of action to achieve the target is under preparation.

(c) and (d) M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd. has been engaged as a consultant for formulation of solar energy scale up plan. Their role is therefore, limited to the contract with them. Some of the work to be undertaken by M/s PWC are as under:

(i) To assess the power scenario of India and analyses the efficacy of on-going initiatives by MNRE.

(ii) Bring out a realistic demand projection and capacity addition plan.

(iii) Evaluate likelihood of attainment of grid parity.

(iv) Analyze the robustness of existing evacuation system to handle the planned capacity addition.

(v) Estimate the likely capital requirement for meeting capacity addition.

(vi) Gather feedback of relevant stakeholders.

(vii) To develop a holistic plan to achieve the objective.

Tidal energy potential in Andhra Pradesh

1997. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study was undertaken to assess the potential of tidal energy in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there are any plans to take up such assessment in view of long coast line and potential for generating tidal energy in that State; and

(d) how the tidal energy is comparable with conventional and non-conventional energy sources in terms of money, potential, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A study by NHPC (Ministry of Power) has identified Tidal power potential areas only in the Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Kutchch and Sunderbans. Andhra Coast does not have suitable sites for tidal power.

(c) We have no plan to take up any fresh assessment in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Tidal Energy is much costlier worldwide when compared to conventional and other non-conventional energy sources.

Subsidy for purchasing solar equipments

1998. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy provided for purchasing solar equipments including solar heaters and solar lamps to the people during the last three years including current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to raise the subsidy given on solar power equipments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to create awareness among the people regarding the use of solar energy along with the details of work done in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry has provided subsidy for purchasing solar water heaters and solar lamps to the people. The details for the last three years including current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to raise the subsidy given on solar power equipments. The Ministry has proposed to reduce the subsidy on roof-top solar power plant to 15% from the existing 30% due to decline in price of solar panels and limited availability of the funds.

(d) The Ministry has taken steps to create awareness amongst the people regarding the use of solar energy through electronics media, advertisements, publicity, seminars, symposia and conferences.

Statement

A. Funds released to State Governments/Union Territories during last three years including current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	200.00		65.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00			
3.	Assam		138.81		
4.	Chandigarh	64.00	1.00		4.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	178.00	155.40	32.00	25.96
6.	Delhi		39.75		
7.	Goa	100.00			
8.	Gujarat	628.33		469.09	638.14
9.	Haryana	340.26			
10.	Himachal Pradesh	610.47	200.00		64.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1102.56	40.00	468.05	11.85
12.	Jharkhand		50.00		
13.	Karnataka	275.00			
14.	Kerala	58.07			
15.	Lakshadweep				

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	48.28	200.00		
17.	Maharashtra	1300.84		352.60	147.40
18.	Manipur	1.00	292.80	100.00	
19.	Meghalaya				
20.	Mizoram	29.47	11.82	6.00	6.70
21.	Nagaland		202.28		25.00
22.	Odisha	12.55	50.00		
23.	Puducherry				
24.	Punjab	351.40			65.27
25.	Rajasthan	283.52	196.14		29.18
26.	Sikkim		20.00		
27.	Tamil Nadu	309.39	200.00	200.90	92.65
28.	Tripura				
29.	Uttar Pradesh	90.50	200.00		
30.	Uttarakhand	261.85	364.23	139.22	64.03
31.	West Bengal	22.00			
	TOTAL	6269.51	2562.23	1767.86	1240.46

B. State-wise funds released for Installation of Solar PV systems during last three years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2035.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1330.4
3.	Assam	1027.2
4.	Bihar	1366.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	13273.36
7.	Gujarat	1282.09
8.	Haryana	1098.12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Released
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3964.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16757.57
11.	Jharkhand	1015.49
12.	Karnataka	1462.25
13.	Kerala	3528.19
14.	Lakshadweep	1516.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2782.08
16.	Maharashtra	2544.64
17.	Manipur	2351.62
18.	Meghalaya	1129.93
19.	Mizoram	1000.99
20.	Nagaland	2327.5
21.	Odisha	908.05
22.	Puducherry	154.8
23.	Punjab	836.03
24.	Rajasthan	15986.25
25.	Sikkim	2252.71
26.	Telangana	962
27.	Tamil Nadu	6749.22
28.	Tripura	401.9
29.	Uttarakhand	4772.54
30.	Uttar Pradesh	8515.43
31.	West Bengal	1193.97
32.	Chandigarh	239.4
33.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs, etc.) and other Channel Partners	63445.61
	TOTAL	168211.36

Efficiency of green rated buildings

1999. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many green rated buildings once operational consume high amounts of energy;

(b) whether it is a fact that lack of stringent and transparent monitoring of actual energy and resources use during building operation would seriously compromise resources savings;

(c) if so. whether Government proposes to introduce mandatory energy and water audits and other measures to improve the post-construction performance, accountability and transparency of green buildings, so that efficient design translates into efficient performance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The green rated buildings under Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) rating and star rating of Bureau of Energy Efficiency ensure less energy consumption of buildings.

(b) The existing rating systems ill India have included the stringent and transparent monitoring of actual energy and resources use during building operation so that no compromise is made in terms of energy savings.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal from the Government. However, few States such as Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have made the energy audit mandatory for certain categories of buildings.

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) introduced by Bureau of Energy Efficiency sets minimum energy performance standards for commercial buildings with a connected load of 100 KWp and above. ECBC is voluntary in nature.

Generation cost of wind energy

2000. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, among the various sources of energy, wind energy is the cheapest source in terms of generation cost;

(b) if so, the comparative cost of power generation of wind energy and other sources of energy, unit-wise;

(c) the details of main generation centres of wind energy; and

(d) the selling price of this energy to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The generation cost of energy from conventional sources and other renewable energy sources varies from ₹ 1.5-13.66 per unit depending upon type of fuel and age of the power project. Cost of generation from wind energy varies from site to site.

(b) The cost of power generation from various sources, as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) A capacity of 22,645 MW (upto February 2015) of wind power is installed in the country, the state-wise break-up of wind power projects is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The electricity generated from wind power projects is sold to state utilities. Different states offer different price for selling of electricity from wind energy. It varies from ₹ 3.51- 5.93 per unit. State-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

Tariff of Central Thermal Power Stations of NTPC, NLC and NEEPCO as on 31.03.2014

Sl. No.	Generating Station	Installed Capacity (NW) as on 31.03.2014	Fixed charges as in Mar. 11 (Paise/ KWh)	Energy Charges (Paise/ KWh) as in March, 2011	Total (Paise/ KWh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Cost Based thermal generating stations of NTPLC					
A.	Pit head Generating Sections				
1.	Rihand STPS Sc. I	1000	82.06	150.20	232.26
2.	Rihand STPS Sc. II	1000	94.26		241.16
3.	Rihand STPS Sc. III	500	130.55	143.40	271.95
4.	Singrauli STPS	2000	53.66	121.20	174.86
5.	Vindhyachill STPS Sc. I	1260	64.76	137.60	202.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Vindhyachill STPS Sc. II	1000	74.97	129.80	204.77
7.	Vindhyachill STPS Sc. III	1000	112.07	130.00	242.07
8.	Vindhyachill STPS Sc. IV	500	141.50	129.90	271.40
9.	Korba STPS Sc. I &II	2100	53.33	91.70	145.58
10.	Korba STPS Sc. III	2100	157.83	90.70	248.58
11.	Ramagundam STPS (Sc. I&II)	2100	60.62	221.40	282.02
12.	Ramagundam STPS (Sc. III)	500	95.69	288.20	383.89
13.	Talcher TPS	460	126.33	69.00	195.33
14.	Talcher TPS (Sc.I)	1000	82.78	169.60	252.38
15.	Talcher TPS (Sc. II)	2000	80.40	169.70	250.10
16.	Sipas STPS Stage-I	1980	140.87	153.00	293.87
17.	Sipas STPD Stage-II	1000	129.23	157.70	286.93
18.	Korba STPS Stage-III	500	157.88	91.30	249.18
	Sub-Total (A)	22000			
B.	Non-Pit head Generating Sections				
19.	FGUTPP (Sc.I)	420	86.66	324.00	410.66
20.	FGUTPP (Sc.II)	420	102.68	328.30	430.98
21.	FGUTPP (Sc.III)	210	140.43	328.50	468.93
22.	NCTP Dadri (Sc.I)	840	88.50	338.60	427.10
23.	NCTP Dadri (Sc.II)	980	159.58	335.20	494.78
24.	Farrakka STPS (Sc.I&II)	1600	79.96	298.90	378.86
25.	Farrakka STPS (Sc.III)	500	168.52	296.20	464.72
26.	Tanda TPS	440	107.43	387.50	494.93
27.	Badarpur TPS	705	84.14	439.40	523.54
28.	Kahalgaon STPS (Sc.I)	840	96.87	312.00	408.87
29.	Kahalgaon STPS (Sc.II)	1500	118.60	294.50	413.10
30.	Simhadri (Sc.I)	1000	102.24	270.80	373.04
31.	Simhadri (Sc.II)	1000	169.77	272.80	442.57
32.	Mauda	1000	154.22	308.10	162.32
	Sub-Total (B)	10955			
	Total Coal (A+B)	32955			

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	Installed Capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2013	Fixed charges as in Mar. 14 (Paise/ KWh)	Energy Charges (Paise/ KWh) as in March, 2014	Total (Paise/ KWh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Light Based thermal generating stations of NLC					
1.	TPS.I	600	87.70	256.90	344.60
2.	TPS.II (Sc.I)	630	62.60	216.80	279.40
3.	TPS.III (Sc.II)	840.00	61.80	216.80	280.60
4.	TPS.I (Ecpansion)	420.00	124.00	202.80	326.80
5.	CFBC based Barsingar TPS	250.00	290.50	110.30	400.80
	TOTAL	2740.00			
Gas/LNC/Liguid Based Sections of NTPC					
A	**Using National Gas as Fuel (APH)**				
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	344.50	398.66
2.	Faridabad	431.00	79.51	266.20	345.71
3.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	289.80	359.70
4.	Awrnya GPS	663.36	52.84	332.10	384.94
5.	Garidhar GPS	657.39	100.13	245.50	345.63
6.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	256.90	335.55
B	**Using NAPH Gas as Fuel**				
1.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	100.13	338.50	438.63
2.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	344.20	422.85
C	**Using LNG as Fuel**				
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	1056.50	1110.66
2.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	878.70	948.60
3.	Awrnya GPS	663.36	52.84	1067.20	1120.04
4.	Faridabad	431.00	79.51	841.10	920.61
5.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	100.13	1172.00	1272.13
6.	Kawas GPS	656.20	78.65	1029.10	1107.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	**Using Liquid Fuel (Naphthal HSD) as Fuel**				
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	54.16	792.90	87.06
2.	Fridabad	431.00	79.51	766.90	846.41
3.	Anta CCGT	419.33	69.90	815.20	885.10
4.	Auraiya GPS	663.36	52.84	1038.30	1091.14
5.	Kayamukam CCGT	359.58	86.20	1280.00	1066.20
6.	Kawas Gas	656.20	78.65	886.40	965.05
	Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Station of NEEPCO				
1.	Agartala GPS	84	124.50	258.90	383.40
2.	Assam GPS	291	146.70	197.80	344.50
	TOTAL NEEPCO	375			

Source: Monthly sales data of generating stations of NTPC, NLC & NEEPCO

Compsite Tariff of Hydro Stations under the purview of CERC

Sl. No.	Organisations/Power Station NHPC	Installed Capacity MW	Compositions Rate for 2013-14* (KW/h)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gurgaon	180	1.51
2.		105	2.73
3.		690	0.92
4.		123	2.24
5.		540	1.91
6.		430	1.50
7.		60	2.76
8.		300	2.58
9.	Dhauliganga-I	280	2.79
10.	Dulhasa	390	5.74
11.	Teena-V	510	2.22
12.	Sewa-II	120	4.05
13.	Chamera-III	231	3.53
14.	Chutak	44	5.61

1	2	3	4
15.	Uri-II	240	3.35
16.	Nimeno Baxgs	45	5.91
	NEEPCO:		
1.	Kopil Stage-I	200	0.79
2.	Khandong	50	1.34
3.	Kopil Stage-II	25	1.76
4.	Doyang	75	4.06
5.	Ranganadl	420	1.81
	NHDC		
1.	Indira Sagar	1000	2.59
2.	Omkareshwar	520	4.76
	THDC:		
1.	Tehri Stage-I	1000	4.63
2.	Kareshwar	400	3.21
	SJVNL:		
1.	Naptha jhakri	1500	2.59

*Subject to further change based on during up of capital cost for the year 2013-14

Renewable Energy Tariff for year 2013-14 (₹/kWh)

Generic Tariff for RE Technologies for FY 2013-14

Particular	Lovelisted Total Tariff	Benefit of Accelerated Depreaciation (if availed)	Net Lovelisted Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelgrated Depreciation benifit) (if availed)
	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)
1	2	3	4
	Wind Energy		
Wind Zone-1 (CUF 20%)	6.29	0.49	5.80
Wind Zone-2 (CUF 32%)	5.72	0.45	5.27
Wind Zone-3 (CUF 25%)	5.03	0.39	4.64
Wind Zone-4 (CUF 30%)	4.19	0.33	3.86
Wind Zone-5 (CUF 32%)	3.93	0.31	3.62

1	2	3	4
Small Hydra Power Projects			
HP Underband and NE Suces (Below 5MW)	4.38	0.36	4.02
HP Underband and NE Suces (5MW to 25 MW)	3.75	0.32	3.43
Other Suces (Below 5 MW)	5.16	0.42	4.74
Other Suces (5 MW to 25 MW)	4.40	0.38	4.02

State	Leveltised Fixed Cost	Variable Cost (FY 2013-14)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2013-14)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Levellised Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed)
	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)
Biomass Power Project					
Andhra Pradesh	2.21	3.34	5.55	0.14	5.41
Haryana	2.25	3.80	6.05	0.14	5.91
Maharashtra	2.26	3.89	6.15	0.14	6.01
Punjab	2.27	3.98	6.24	0.14	6.11
Rajasthan	2.20	3.32	5.52	0.14	5.38
Tamil Nadu	2.20	3.29	5.49	0.14	5.35
Uttar Pradesh	2.21	3.40	5.61	0.14	5.47
Others	2.23	3.57	5.80	0.14	5.66
Non-Fossil Fuel based Cogeneration					
Andhra Pradesh	2.95	2.45	5.40	0.24	5.17
Haryana	2.64	3.48	6.13	0.20	5.93
Maharashtra	2.37	3.43	5.80	0.18	5.63
Punjab	2.60	3.07	5.67	0.20	5.47
Tamil Nadu	2.29	2.64	4.93	0.18	4.75
Uttar Pradesh	2.98	2.73	5.71	0.24	5.48
Others	2.59	2.97	5.56	0.20	5.36

Snto PY and Senior Thermal

Particular	Lovelisted Total Tariff (FY 2013-14)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreaciation (if availed)	Net Lovelisted Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelgrated Depreciation benifit) (if availed)
	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)
Solar PY	8.75	0.88	7.87
Solar Thermal	11.90	1.21	10.69

State	Leveltised Fixed Cost	Variable Cost (FY 2013-14)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2013-14)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Levellised Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit) (if availed)
	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)	(₹/kWh)
Biomass Gasifier Power Project					
Andhra Pradesh	2.46	3.45	5.91	0.12	5.79
Haryana	2.53	3.92	6.45	0.12	6.32
Maharashtra	2.54	4.01	6.55	0.12	6.43
Punjab	2.55	4.10	6.65	0.12	6.53
Rajasthan	2.46	3.42	5.88	0.12	5.76
Tamil Nadu	2.46	3.39	5.85	0.12	5.73
Uttar Pradesh	2.47	3.50	5.98	0.12	5.86
Others	2.49	3.68	6.18	0.12	6.06
Biogas based Cogeneration					
Biogas	3.30	3.62	6.91	0.24	6.67

Statement-II

State-wise break-up of wind power installed capacity

SI.No.	States	Achievement (MW) (Up to February, 2015)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	930
2.	Gujarat	3591
3.	Karnataka	2574

1	2	3
4.	Kerala	35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	606
6.	Maharashtra	4399
7.	Rajasthan	3095
8.	Tamil Nadu	7411
9.	Others	4
	TOTAL	22645

Statement-III

State-wise tariff rates for wind power

State	Tariff Rate (₹ per Kwh)
Andhra Pradesh	4.70
Karnataka	4.20
Madhya Pradesh	5.92
Maharashtra	3.92-5.70
Rajasthan	5.64-5.93
Tamil Nadu	3.51
Gujarat	4.15
Kerala	4.77

Indo-German bilateral co-operation

2001. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Germany has signed any MoU for development of renewable energy under the Indo-German bilateral cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No MoU has been signed at the Government level for development of renewable energy with Germany. However, a Joint Declaration of Intent was signed during April 2013 between the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, on Indo-German Development Cooperation regarding the establishment of Green Energy Corridors. Through this declaration,

"Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau" (KfW), a Germany government owned development bank, agreed to provide a concessional loan of Euro 1 Billion, for augmenting and strengthening power transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable power besides providing technical assistance for forecasting, balancing, market design and network management in connection with grid integration of renewable power. In addition, both the countries through Joint Declaration established the "Indo-German Energy Forum" (IGEF) in April, 2006 to promote cooperation in energy security, energy efficiency, renewable energy, investment in energy projects and collaborative research and development.

Remote village electrification programme

2002. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the solution to the country's energy poverty could lie in decentralized solar, made possible by Remote Village Electrification Programme which offers the rural off-grid households as solar home lighting system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the largely successful programme also faced some challenges like poor after-sale service and malfunctioning of batteries and CFLs;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to further increase the scope and scale of the programme while rectifying the past shortcomings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity for basic use can be provided through renewable energy sources in un-electrified remote census villages, un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective under various programmes like Remote Village Electrification programme.

(b) Under the programme supplier has to maintain the quality and to provide after sale service, with operation and maintenance of complete system for 5 years.

(c) and (d) Ministry is not approving any new proposals under RYE programme as priority is being given to complete on-going projects first with available budget.

Delegation of power to PRIs

2003. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa Government has delegated any legal, administrative and financial powers to village Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Cooperation of Zila Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the dates and details of notifications/circulars issued in this regard;

(d) whether any demand of these local self bodies for delegation of financial, legal and administrative powers under 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, Panchayati Raj Act, Municipalities Act and Panaji Municipal Corporation Act are pending with Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) to (c) In Goa, Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes and also have non-tax sources of revenue. Untied funds are given to Panchayats through the Panchayati Raj Department as well as specific purpose grants. In respect of the 29 subjects listed in 11th Schedule, as per the Goa Panchayati Raj Act 18 are devolved to Gram Panchayats (GPs), while 6 are devolved to Zila Panchayats (ZPs). Panchayats have their own core staff for the execution of works. Under the State Level Reform of "Implementation of 74th Constitution Amendment" under JnNURM, the State of Goa has fulfilled the reforms of 'constitution of municipalities and elections' and constitution of 'District Planning Committee'. The State has transferred 11 out of the 18 functions listed in 12th Schedule to Urban Local Bodies.

(d) and (e) There is no request received in this Ministry to delegate powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Goa. No demand with regard to Urban Local Bodies is pending with the Ministry of Urban Development.

Generation of energy through renewable sources

2004. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of energy generated in the country through renewable sources as compared to non-renewable sources during the last five years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that India uses more clean energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that about 261 billion units of electricity from renewable sources and 4447 billion units from non-renewable sources have been generated during the last 5 years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15 (upto January, 2015).

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has proposed 175 GW power capacity from various renewable energy sources by the year 2022. This includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro power. MNRE has organized 1st Global Renewable Energy Investors Promotion Meet (RE-INVEST 2015) during February 15-17, 2015 in New Delhi. As part of RE-INVEST 2015 initiative, 387 companies/firms (both private and public sectors) have submitted Green Energy Commitment Certificates (GEC), aggregating to over 270 GW power generation capacity during the next five years.

Legislation action under article 243G and 243H

2005. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) what legislative actions are taken in Gujarat and Maharashtra under Article 243G and 243H of the Indian Constitution; and

(b) the details of the States where Panchayati Raj provisions are not implemented and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHALCHAND): (a) Articles 243G and 243H of Part IX of the Constitution of India allow discretion to States for devolution of powers and responsibilities as well as devolution of taxes to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). As per available information, in Gujarat 14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved to PRIs. In Maharashtra District and Gram Panchayats collect taxes, grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs, 11 subjects have been fully devolved and for 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.

(b) The mandatory provisions under the Constitution include three tiers of Panchayats except in States with population below 20 lakhs; direct election to seats at all the three tiers of Panchayats; reservation of seats and offices of chairpersons for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women; elections to Panchayats every five years; constitution of State Finance Commissions; setting up of State Election Commissions (SEC) and vesting them with the superintendence, directions and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to the Panchayats. Mandatory provisions have generally been complied with by States. The powers and authorities to be devolved to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas have been left to the discretion of the States as per the Constitution and States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers and authority to Panchayats.

Problems of power sector

2006. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector in the country is facing dual problems *i.e.* a shortage of indigenous coal and that the imported coal is proving very costly;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken to help them out;

(c) whether private sector power companies are faced with the funding problems; and

(d) if so, Government's action plan to help them out to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) For the year 2014-15, as against domestic coal requirement of 554 Million Tonne (MT), availability of domestic coal was ascertained as 473 MT, leaving a shortfall of 81 MT. In order to meet this shortfall, Power Utilities were advised to import 54 MT coal.

Price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as, heat value, moisture content, ash content, source of origin, ocean freight, etc., and it may vary with various consignments.

In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, the following steps are being taken by the Government:

(i) Multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd. to enhance production of domestic coal beyond current year's target.

(ii) Power Utilities have been advised to use imported coal to bridge the shortfall in domestic coal availability.

(iii) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the level of the Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power in the Government.

(c) and (d) Since Electricity Generation is a delicensed activity as per Electricity Act, 2003, the Generation project developer arranges the funds for the generation project(s). The remedial steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country, *inter-alia*, are:

(i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable)during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, about 52,738 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 09.02.2015 and about 9120 MW from renewable sources till 31.01.2015.

(ii) Construction of 1,07,440ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity during the 12th Plan, *i.e.* by 2016-17. As against this, 50,503ckm of transmission lines and 1,64,924 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till January, 2015.

(iii) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.

(iv) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare State specific Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

(v) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.

(vi) Renovation & Modernization (R&M) of old thermal power plants is planned by concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of existing power stations leading to increase generation.

(vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures are being undertaken.

(viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).

(ix) Many issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances have been expeditiously resolved for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

Power generation in Assam

2007. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generating units in Assam, at present and the details of such units which are not working along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is considering to establish new power plants to help the State in its current power crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to start those power generating units to meet the current crisis in State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The details of power generating units located in Assam are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

At present, two units of 30 MW each of Chandrapur (Assam) Thermal Power Station, a multi-fuel based station, are under shut down since 1999 due to uneconomical operation. This power station could be revived by using coal as an alternative fuel.

The details of power projects considered during 12th Plan, currently under construction which would help Assam to meet the power crisis in the State are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Details of power generating units located in Assam

Name of the station	No. of Units x Capacity (MW)	Installed Capacity as on 31.01.2015 (MW)
Kopili Hydro Power Station	4x50+1x25	225
Kathalguri Combined Cycle Power Project	6x33.5+3x30	291
Chandrapur (Assam) Thermal Power Station	2x30	60
Karbi Langpi Hydro Power Station	2x50	100
Lakwa Gas Turbine	4x15+3x20+1x37.2	157.2
Namrup Combined Cycle Power Project	1x20+2x21+1x11+1x22	95
Namrup Steam Turbine	1x24	24
	TOTAL	952.2

Statement-II

Likely benefit to the State of Assam during 12th Plan

Projects	Status	State project location	Installed capacity	Benefits share of States (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Bongaigaon Tpp U 1, 2, 3	Under Construction	Assam	3X250=750	381
Pare Hep	Under Construction	Arunachal Pradesh	2X55=110	37

1	2	3	4	5
Kameng Hep	Under Construction	Arunachal Pradesh	4X150=600	65
Subansiri Lower Hep	Under Construction	Arunachal Pradesh	4X250=1000	104
Turial *	Under Construction	Mizoram	2X30=60	20
Tripura Gas	Commissioned	Tripura	2X363.3=726	240
TOTAL Central Sector Share				847
Namrup Ccgt		Assam	100	100
TOTAL State Sector				100
GRAND TOTAL (Assam)				947

*Shares from Central sector projects for which M.O.P. Orders are yet to be issued are tentative.

Grid security export system

2008. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of developing a Grid Security Export System (GSES);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by Government to stave off possible cyber attacks on country's power transmission network; and

(e) the further steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of events of massive collapse of grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Grid Security Expert System (GSES) is proposed to be developed by POWERGRID and it involves installation of knowledge based Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, numerical relays and Remote Terminal units upto 132 kV stations and the reliable Optical fibre Ground wire (OPGW) communication system at an estimated cost of around Rupees 1200 crores. The objective of the GSES is implementation of the Automatic Defense mechanism to facilitate reliable and secure grid operation.

(c) CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team-India), Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India has prepared a Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for preventing the large scale disruption in the functioning of critical information systems of Government, public and private sector

resources and services. The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Countering Cyber Attacks and Cyber Terrorism outlines a framework for dealing with cyber related incidents for rapid identification, swift response and remedial actions to mitigate and recover from cyber related incidents impacting critical national processes.

In December 2010, Ministry of Power had constituted CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Teams) for power sector *i.e.*; CERT-Thermal (nodal agency-National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)), CERT-Hydro (nodal agency-National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and CERT-Transmission (nodal agency-Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), to take necessary action to prevent cyber attacks in their domains. The State Power Utilities have also been adviced to prepare their own sectorial Crisis Management Plan (CMP) and align themselves with the Nodal Agencies *i.e.* NTPC, NHPC & PGCIL and CERT-In for the necessary actions.

(d) Based on the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee, constituted by Ministry of Power to enquire into the causes of the grid collapse of July, 2012, several measures like third party protection audit, review of Unscheduled Interchange mechanism, review of Central Electricity Authority transmission planning criterion, tightening of frequency band, coordinated planning of outages, development of islanding schemes, proper maintenance of under frequency relays etc. have been taken by the Government to prevent grid failures.

Power supply to rural areas

2009. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that electricity supplied to rural areas is less than that to urban areas;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by Government to the States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers including rural area and urban area in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The assistance is given to the State and further it is upto the State to supply to different consumers in rural or urban areas.

(b) to (d) Distribution licensees have to supply electricity as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. State Electricity Regulatory Commission have also notified Performance of Standard to be followed by distribution utilities and they also monitor the performance of the power utilities based on the parameters listed in performance of standards.

Use of LED bulbs to reduce consumption

2010. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects being implemented to meet the increasing demand of power and to strike out the balance between demand and supply of power;

(b) whether LED bulbs, which consume power 80 per cent less power than ordinary bulbs, are 40 times costlier than ordinary bulbs;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to reduce the prices of LED bulbs to reduce electricity consumption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There are 89 thermal power projects of 87087 MW capacity and 48 hydro power projects of 14218 MW capacity under construction. These projects are likely to yield benefits during 12th Plan and beyond to meet the increasing demand of power.

(b) to (d) As per information available with Bureau of Energy Efficiency, in order to increase the demand for LEDs and reduce their price, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has made bulk procurement of LED bulbs. A total of 145 lakhs LED bulbs have been procured till date which have resulted in price reduction of LED bulbs from a bulk cost of ₹ 310 in February, 2014 to ₹ 103.95 in February, 2015.

Mega Hydro Power Projects

2011. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish any new Mega Hydro Power Projects in the country;

(b) the number of such projects functioning and those which are pending;

(c) whether any ongoing project is on pipeline; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The status of the in-Operation and Under-Construction Mega Hydro Power Projects are given below:-

Status	No. of Projects	Capacity in MW
In Operation (functioning)	28	21195.60
Under Construction (ongoing)	10	8720.00
TOTAL	38	29915.60

The details of ongoing under construction projects has been given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Ongoing under construction projects

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	600.00
2.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	2000.00
	SUB-TOTAL: Arunachal Pradesh		2600.00
Himachal Pradesh			
3.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	800.00
4.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	800.00
	SUB-TOTAL: Himachal Pradesh		1600.00
Jammu and Kashmir			
5.	Baglihar- II (JKPDCL)	State	450.00
6.	Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	850.00
	SUB-TOTAL: Jammu and Kashmir		1300.00
Sikkim			
7.	Teesta St. III (Teesta Urja)	Private	1200.00
8.	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	500.00
	SUB-TOTAL: Sikkim		1700.00
Uttarakhand			
9.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	520.00
10.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	1000.00
	SUB-TOTAL: Uttarakhand		1520.00
	GRAND TOTAL		8720.00

Efficacy of Electricity Act

2012. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the efficacy of the Electricity Act, 2003 and if so, the details thereof, and the effectiveness of the Act;

(b) whether there were complaints about its efficacy in the present circumstances and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to bring in any amendments to the Act in the light of the above and to make it more effective and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether State Government have been consulted with regard to the amendments proposed and if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Government of India enacted Electricity Act, 2003 to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, and for protecting interest of consumers.

Based on the experience gained over the last about 12 years in the implementation of the Electricity Act, 2003, it was felt that while there have been impressive achievements in the areas of augmentation of generation capacity, establishment of National Grid, a multi-layered regulatory framework, private sector participation, development of electricity markets and exchanges and restructuring of State Electricity Boards, at the same time, the distribution sector which is managed by States continues to be the weakest link in the power sector value chain. There have also been other issues like grid indiscipline, regulatory accountability, etc. for which it was felt that there is a need to review and amend some of the provisions in line with the overall objectives of the Act for bringing further competition and efficiency in the distribution sector and giving choice to the consumers.

The Working Group on Power constituted on 4th March, 2011 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Power, to formulate the programme for the development of power sector during the 12th Plan, *inter-alia*, suggested some legislative changes in the Electricity Act, 2003. Thereafter, a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the examination and recommendation on the proposed amendments in the Electricity Act, 2003. The Committee held discussion with various stakeholders and submitted its report on 29th

May, 2013. Based on the report of the Committee and further discussions held in this regard, the proposed amendments were uploaded on the website of Ministry of Power on 17th October, 2013 and also circulated to all stakeholders including State Governments for seeking comments.

The Union Cabinet has approved the proposals for amendment in Electricity Act, 2003 on 10th December, 2014 as contained in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014. Further, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. These amendments envisage competition in retail (*i.e.* choice to consumers to select retail suppliers), strict enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and stricter requirements for Grid Safety and Security etc. The Bill has been referred to Parliamentary Committee on Energy.

(d) Ministry of Power had consulted various stakeholders, including State Governments, developers, traders, lenders and concerned Ministries/Planning Commission during the process. The suggestions received from stakeholders were duly considered while finalizing the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

Stuck hydro power projects

2013. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many hydro power projects are stuck up due to one reason or other;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the duration for which they have been stuck up and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive these projects in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of stuck up hydro power projects and steps taken by the Government to revive them have been given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Stuck up hydro power projects and steps taken by the Government to revive them

The following 4 projects are stuck up due to various reasons:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity	State/Executing Agency	Stuck up since when	Reasons	Steps taken by Government
1.	Subansiri Lower	2000 MW	Arunachal Pradesh NHPC	16.12.2011	Agitation by activists from Assam.	Ministry of Power conducted a meeting of the stakeholders including agitating groups on December 10 and 11, 2014. Accordingly, a Project Oversight Committee has been constituted on 13.01.2015 by Govt. of India to resolve issues for implementation of project.
2.	Teesta- III	1200 MW	Sikkim Teesta Urja Limited	September, 2014	Funds constraint.	Ministry of Power, Government of India has facilitated stakeholders' consultations since November, 2014 for resolving the issues.
3.	Maheshwar	400 MW	Madhya Pradesh SMHPCL	November, 2011	Funds constraint.	At the instance of Govt. of India, Madhya Pradesh has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Finance), Govt. of Madhya Pradesh to resolve the issues.
4.	Lata Tapovan	171 MW	Uttarakhand NTPC	08.05.2014	All the construction activities have been stopped in line with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 7.5.2014.	Matter sub-judice.

Mega Thermal Power Plants

2014. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central power generating companies/entities propose to set up Mega Thermal Power Plants in the country including in the tribal and backward regions of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of medium and large thermal power plants set up during the last three years and the current year along with their power generation capacity, plant-wise and State-wise; and

(d) whether some Thermal Power Plants have been set up with foreign collaboration, and if so, the details thereof, plant-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) State-wise list of thermal power projects under Central Sector which have been accorded Mega Status are given given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The list of thermal power projects under Central Sector which have been accorded Mega Status (*i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The list of thermal power projects which have been set up with foreign collaboration during 12th Plan are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

Thermal power projects under Central sector which have been accorded mega status

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Implementing Agency	Configuration: No. of units x Unit size (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri–II STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
2.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	3x250	750	Under Construction
3.	Bihar	Kahalgaon II, Phase –I &II STPP	NTPC	3x500	1500	Commissioned
4.	Bihar	Barh STPP	NTPC	3x660	1980	Under Construction
5.	Bihar	Barh -II STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Commissioned
6.	Bihar	Nabinagar JV with Railways	NTPC	4x 250	1000	Under Construction
7.	Bihar	Nabinagar STPP JV with Bihar	NTPC	3x660	1980	Under Construction
8.	Chhattisgarh	Sipat II STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
9.	Chhattisgarh	Sipat St-I STPP	NTPC	3x660	1980	Commissioned
10.	Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP	NTPC	2x800	1600	Under Construction
11.	Gujarat	Jhanor Gandhar CCPP-II	NTPC	2x650	1300	Commissioned
12.	Gujarat	Kawas CCPP-II	NTPC	2x650	1300	Commissioned

13.	Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP- JV project	NTPC	3x500	1500	Commissioned
14.	Jharkhand	Koderma TPS St-I	DVC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
15.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura STPP	NTPC	3x660	1980	Under Construction
16.	Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Stage-I	NTPC	3x800	2400	Under Construction
17.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Stage –II Phase-I	NTPC	3x350	1050	Commissioned
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal-III STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal St–IV STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Barethi STPP	NTPC	6x660	3960	Construction yet to start
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargaone STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Construction yet to start
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Under Construction
23.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd. (RGPPL)	JV of NTPC/ GAIL/ Govt. of Maharashtra	2150	2150	Commissioned
24.	Maharashtra	Mauda STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
25.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Under Construction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Maharashtra	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	2x660	1320	Under Construction
27.	Odisha	Talcher-II STPP	NTPC	4x500	2000	Commissioned
28.	Odisha	Gajmara STPP Stage-I	NTPC	2x800	1600	Construction yet to start
29.	Odisha	Talcher STPP Stage -III	NTPC	2x660	1320	Construction yet to start
30.	Odisha	Darlipalli STPP Stage -I	NTPC	2x800	1600	Under Construction
31.	Punjab	Gidderbaha STPP	NTPC	4x660	2640	Construction yet to start
32.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP	NLC	2x500	1000	U-1 - Commissioned, U-2 - Under Construction
33.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur STPP Stage-I Phase I&II ,	NTPC – Tamil Nadu Energy Co. Ltd.	3x500	1500	Commissioned
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-II STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-III STPP	NTPC	2x500	1000	Commissioned

36.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Under Construction
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Under Construction
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilhaur STPP	NTPC	2x660	1320	Construction yet to start
39.	West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	2x500	1000	Commissioned
40.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPS Phase-I	DVC	2x600	1200	U-1 - Commissioned, U-2 - Under Construction
41.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPS Phase-II	DVC	2x660	1320	Under Construction
42.	West Bengal	Katwa STPP	NTPC	2x800	1600	Construction yet to start

Statement-II

Thermal power projects under Central sector which have been accorded mega status

State	Project Name	Actual cap. added (MW)	Actual Comm. Date
1	2	3	4
Year 2011-12			
Central Sector			
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPS Ext.	500	30.03.12
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	660	28.06.11
		660	24.12.11
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	500	05.11.11
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	500	20.07.11
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph-I	500	28.03.12
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	250	04.01.12
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	500	29.07.11
		500	23.03.12
State Sector			
Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem TPP -VI	500	26.06.11
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	37.2	24.12.11
Delhi	Pragati CCGT - III	250	29.02.12
Gujarat	Hazira CCPP Extn.	351	18.02.12
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	500	23.03.12
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	500	07.03.12
		500	30.03.12
Maharashtra	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	500	05.08.11
Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj Ext	250	27.09.11
West Bengal	Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II	250	29.06.11
Private Sector			
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri TPS Ph-I	150	24.03.12(A)

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	135	13.12.11
Chhattisgarh	Katghora TPP	35	14.02.12
Chhattisgarh	SV Power TPP	63	07.12.11
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	36.5	04.09.11
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-II	660	20.07.11
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-III	660	07.11.11
		660	03.03.12
		660	09.03.12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTPP	800	25.02.12
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	600	22.02.12
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	660	12.01.12
Jharkhand	Maithon RB TPP	525	30.06.11
		525	23.03.12
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	600	17.04.11
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	300	06.05.11
		300	08.10.11
Maharashtra	Mihan TPS	61.5	09.02.12
		61.5	09.02.12
		61.5	09.02.12
		61.5	09.02.12
Maharashtra	Wardha Warora TPP	135	30.04.11
Odisha	Sterlite TPP	600	16.08.11
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	135	02.11.11
		135	23.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	600	15.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	600	12.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Barkhera TPP	45	06.11.11
		45	28.01.12

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Khamberkhera TPP	45	17.10.11
		45	28.11.11
Uttar Pradesh	Kundarki TPP	45	10.01.12
		45	29.02.12
Uttar Pradesh	Maqsoodpur TPP	45	03.11.11
		45	21.01.12
Uttar Pradesh	Rosa TPP Ph-II	300	27.12.11
		300	30.03.12
Uttar Pradesh	Utrala TPP	45	21.02.12
		45	19.03.12
Year 2012-13			
Central Sector			
MP	Vindhyachal STPS-IV	500	14.06.12
MP	Vindhyachal STPS-IV	500	25.03.13
UP	Rihand STPS-III	500	25.05.12
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	660	02.06.12
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	500	19.04.12
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	500	29.03.13
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	500	07.11.12
TN	Vallur TPP Ph I	500	28.02.13
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP	500	15.02.13
Tripura	Tripura Gas	363.3	03.01.13
State Sector			
Chhattisgarh	Korba West-St-III	500	22.03.13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	250	27.06.12
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	351	27.03.13
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	500	05.03.13
Rajasthan	Ramgarh	110	20.03.13

1	2	3	4
MP	Satpura TPS Extn	250	22.03.13
TN	North Chennai Extn	600	09.03.13
TN	Mettur TPS Ext	600	11.10.12
UP	Parichha Extn	250	24.05.12
UP	Parichha Extn	250	11.03.13
UP	Harduaganj Ext	250	25.05.12
Private Sector			
AP	Simhapuri TPP Ph-I	150	02.07.12
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	150	09.09.12
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	135	21.06.12
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	50	03.02.13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTPP	800	25.07.12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTPP	800	16.10.12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTPP	800	16.01.13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTPP	800	18.03.13
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	600	13.06.12
Gujarat	Uno sugen Mega CCPP	382.5	20.01.13
Haryana	Jajjar TPS (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	660	11.04.12
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	270	19.11.12
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	270	29.03.13
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II,	300	17.08.12
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I,	270	20.03.13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP,	300	07.02.13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I,	660	11.09.12
	Tirora TPP Ph-I,	660	25.03.13
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd	60	28.04.12
Maharashtra	Gupta Energy Power Ltd	60	08.09.12

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Amaravati TPP ST-I	270	25.03.13
MP	Bina TPP,	250	12.08.12
MP	Bina TPP,	250	31.03.13
MP	Mahan TPP	600	24.02.13
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP,	135	05.02.13
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	135	03.03.13
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	135	28.02.13
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	135	16.03.13
Orissa	Sterlite TPP,	600	25.04.12
Orissa	Kamalanga TPP	350	28.03.13
TN	Tuticorin TPP-2 (Ind Barath)	150	10.03.13
Year 2013-14			
Central Sector			
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	660	30.11.13
TN	Vallur TPP-II	500	28.02.14
UP	Rihand STPS-III	500	07.10.13
State Sector			
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	500	30.03.14
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	250	07.05.13
		250	26.02.14
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	351	05.02.14
MP	Malwa TPP (Shree Singa ji TPP)	600	18.11.13
	Satpura TPS Extn	250	25.12.13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS Extn.	250	14.09.13
TN	North Chennai TPS Extn, U-1	600	13.09.13
Tripura	Rokhia CCPP	21	31.08.13
WB	Durgapur TPS Extn U-8	250	31.03.14

1	2	3	4
Private Sector			
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	150	21.02.14
	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	150	17.04.13
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP	600	13.08.13
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPP, U-1	600	31.03.14
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP	600	23.02.14
Chhattisgarh	Chakabura TPP	30	28.03.14
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	600	10.03.14
Chhattisgarh		600	30.03.14
Gujarat	DGEN Mega CCPP	400	12.01.14
		400	09.03.14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	270	17.02.14
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	300	31.03.14
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP	300	03.11.13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	300	27.08.13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	270	25.02.14
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	660	10.06.13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	660	23.03.14
MP	Niwari TPP	45	01.12.13
	Sasan UMPP	660	18.12.13
		660	30.05.13
		660	25.03.14
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	350	28.09.13
Odisha		350	21.03.14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	700	24.01.14
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	660	28.05.13
		660	24.12.13
TN	Tuticorin TPP-II (Ind barath)	150	30.12.13

1	2	3	4
Year 2014-15			
Central Sector			
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	660	04.03.15
TN	Neyveli TPS-II EXP	250	24.01.15
TN	Tuticorin TPP	500	10.03.15
Tripura	Tripura Gas	363.3	16.11.14
WB	Raghunathpur TPP Ph-I	600	24.08.14
State Sector			
AP	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	800	28.08.14
Gujarat	Dhuvaran CCPP-III	376.1	21.05.14
MP	Malwa TPP (Shree Singaji TPP)	600	15.10.14
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS Extn.	250	30.06.14
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPP	600	02.05.14
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn. -III	50	01.05.14
Private Sector			
AP	Painnampuram TPP	660	07.02.15
AP	Simhapuri Ph-II	150	06.03.15
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	600	22.08.14
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar (Raigarh) TPP	600	07.01.15
Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	135	10.04.14
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	685	27.02.15
Gujarat	DGEN Mega CCPP	400	23.04.14
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infrastructure TPP	300	28.05.14
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	660	25.09.14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	270	29.01.15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	270	04.03.15

1	2	3	4
MP	Nigri TPP	660	29.08.14
MP	Nigri TPP	660	17.02.15
MP	Sasan UMPP	660	21.05.14
MP	Sasan UMPP	660	24.08.14
Odisha	Derang TPP	600	10.05.14
Odisha	Derang TPP	600	24.01.15
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	660	17.06.14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	700	06.07.14
TN	Melamaruthur TPP	600	02.12.14
WB	Haldia TPP-I	300	14.01.15
	Haldia TPP-I	300	16.02.15

Statement-III

Thermal power projects which have been set up with foreign collaboration during 12th Plan

Sl. No.	Project Name	Unit. No	Cap. (MW)	Actual Comm. Date	Foreign Collaborator
1.	Thamminapatnam TPP Ph-I (2x150 MW)	U-1	150	09.09.12	GDF, Suez Energy International
		U-2	150	17.04.13	
2.	Painampuram TPP (2x660 MW)	U-1	660	07.02.15	M/s Semcorp Utilities, Singapore

Increase in share of power to States

2015. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to increase the share of States in the power generated from the respective States where the power is generated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any new power plants are being established in Andhra Pradesh, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in January, 2011, the allocation to Home State was increased to 50% in 14 new projects of NTPC. Similar dispensation has also been provided by the Government in January, 2011 in respect of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation.

(c) The details of new power plants presently under construction in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of new power plants presently under construction in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sector	Implementing Agency	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
	Thermal				
1.	Rayalaseema St-IV TPS	State	APGENCO	U-6	600
2.	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah (Krishnapatnam) TPP	State	APGENCO	U-2	800
3.	Thamminapatnam TPP Ph-II	Private	Meenakshi Energy	U-3,4	700
4.	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	Private	East Coast Energy	U-1,2	1,320
5.	Vizag TPP	Private	Hinduja	U-1,2	1040
6.	Painampuram TPP	Private	TPT Corp.	U-2	660
7.	Nagarjuna TPP	Private	Nagarjuna Cons. Co	U-1,2	1,320
			Total (Thermal)		6,440
	Hydro				
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar	State	APGENCO	U1,2	50
			Total (Hydro)		50
	TOTAL				6,490

Units of NTPC in tribal and rural areas

†2016. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NTPC units set up in tribal and rural areas of the country, especially in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of problems occurred in these units during last three years, as on date, year-wise and unit-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such recurring problems in these units; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up NTPC units in tribal and backward regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) NTPC has set up a 2600 MW coal based Thermal Power Plant at Korba in Chhattisgarh in tribal and rural area.

(b) No problem has occurred in the above unit during the last three years.

(c) In view of the (b) above, question doesn't arise.

(d) NTPC's 750 MW coal based project under construction in Bongaigaon, Assam, is in tribal and backward area.

Electrification of tribal villages

2017. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal villages/habitations which were provided electricity connections under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to provide electricity to all tribal villages/habitations during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government of India had launched erstwhile 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)' – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

electricity for rural households including tribal villages/habitations. RGGVY has now been subsumed under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) as its Rural Electrification (RE) component. The State wise villages/habitations including tribal villages/habitations electrified under erstwhile RGGVY during the last three years, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) which envisages feeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and rural electrification of un-electrified villages (including tribal villages) with scheme cost of ₹ 43033 Crore during the entire implementation period.

Under the XII Plan, 273 projects have been sanctioned under the erstwhile scheme of RGGVY covering electrification of 12,468 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 2,31,935 electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 1.33 Crore BPL households including tribal villages/habitations.

Statement

State wise number of villages electrified during the last three years under RE Component of DDUGJY.

Sl. No.	States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		UEV	IEV	UEV	IEV	UEV	IEV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	4099	0	965	0	-625
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	634	303	387	220	282	250
3.	Assam	1810	3013	190	618	125	354
4.	Bihar	1048	1145	701	830	206	643
5.	Chhattisgarh	682	1744	214	1756	164	1934
6.	Gujarat*	0	6947	0	1860	0	-195
7.	Haryana*	0	605	0	1932	0	272
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52	0	5	9475	0	-1315
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	674	28	443	27	328
10.	Jharkhand	724	592	181	224	47	57
11.	Karnataka	2	918	1	100	-4	-962
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0	144	0	428

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	228	6985	92	5992	98	4773
14.	Maharashtra*	0	8086	0	4185	0	-906
15.	Manipur	345	155	0	161	0	23
16.	Meghalaya	1022	476	482	686	144	667
17.	Mizoram	53	142	5	8	13	-6
18.	Nagaland	22	348	9	344	4	41
19.	Odisha	1039	6200	119	3464	84	1677
20.	Punjab*	0	0			0	6030
21.	Rajasthan	182	3064	138	4011	18	182
22.	Sikkim	5	50	0	8	0	6
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	5130	0	-319	0	0
24.	Tripura	49	224	16	154	1	35
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	27	3	0	-12	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2	339	0	193	0	243
27.	West Bengal	0	7698	16	4130	0	1022
	TOTAL	7934	58964	2587	41584	1197	14956

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

(-) The respective State DISCOMS/Implementing Agencies reduced the no. of un-electrified village (UEV)/ intensive electrified village (IEV) in the earlier reported progress.

Bidding norms for UMPPs

2018. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to review the bidding norms for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs);

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

(c) whether Government has scrapped the bidding process of two UMPPs in Odisha and Tamil Nadu;

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

(e) by when the review process would be completed and new norms put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) The Government has cancelled the bids for the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) at Bedabahal in Odisha and Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu due to inadequate response. Ministry of Power has already constituted an Expert Committee for recommending expeditiously whether the model bidding documents for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) need to be revised.

Capacity generation targets of PSUs

2019. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity generation targets of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry during the next three years, PSU-wise;

(b) the efforts being made to achieve these targets by each PSU; and

(c) what are the obstacles in achieving these targets and how they are going to overcome these obstacles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The capacity addition targets of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power for the next three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The obstacles in achieving these targets include, *inter-alia*, delay in land acquisition, issues concerning Environment and Forest clearance, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues, natural calamities, law & order problems, contractual issues, geological surprises, difficult terrain & poor accessibility, delay in supply of material and shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning of plants, etc.

Efforts being made to resolve the problems and achieve the targets by the PSUs are as under :

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) closely monitors the project implementation of each Power Project through site visits, interaction with the developers and other stakeholders and critical study of monthly progress reports.
- Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP), set up by the Ministry of Power, independently follows up and monitors the progress of the Projects.
- Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power at various levels regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/ CPSUs/Project developers, etc., to address and resolve any issues delaying the project implementation.

Statement

Capacity addition targets of the Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power for the next three years

Sl. No.	Name of Project.	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
A.	**Hydro Projects**			
(I)	NHPC Limited (Hydro)			
1.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40= 160 MW	U-1 to U-4	160	2015-17
2.	Kishanganga 3x110= 330 MW	U-1 to U-3	330	2016-17
	Sub Total		490	
(II)	NEEPCO Limited (Hydro)			
1.	Kameng 4x150= 600 MW	U-1 to U-4	600	2016-17
2.	Pare 2x55= 110 MW	U-1 to U-2	110	2016-17
3.	Tuirial 2x30= 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	60	2016-17
	Sub Total		770	
(III)	NTPC Limited (Hydro)			
1.	Kol Dam 4x200= 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	800	2015-16
2.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4 U-1 to U-4	520	2017-18
	Sub Total NTPC Hydro		1320	
	Total (Hydro)		2580	
B	Thermal Projects			
(I)	NTPC Limited (Thermal)			
1.	Bongaigaon TPP	U-1	250	Jun-15
2.	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	U-3	195	Mar-15
3.	Vindhyachal TPP Ph-V	U-13	500	Oct-15
4.	Bongaigaon TPP	U-2	250	16-17
5.	Bongaigaon TPP	U-3	250	16-17
6.	Barh STPP-I	U-1	660	16-17

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	U-4	195	Dec-15
8.	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	Dec-15
9.	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-2	250	Dec-16
10.	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-1	800	May-16
11.	Barh STPP- I	U-2	660	17-18
12.	Barh STPP- I	U-3	660	17-18
13.	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-3	250	Jun-16
14.	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-4	250	Jun-17
15.	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	660	Jun-17
16.	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-2	660	Sep-17
17.	New Nabi Nagar TPP	U-3	660	Jun-18
18.	Lara TPS	U-1	800	Nov-16
19.	Lara TPS	U-2	800	May-17
20.	North Karanpura TPP	U-1	660	Feb-18
21.	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-2	800	Sep-16
22.	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-3	800	May-17
23.	Mouda STPP Ph-II	U-3	660	Dec-16
24.	Mouda STPP Ph-II	U-4	660	Jun-17
25.	Solapur STPP	U-1	660	May-17
26.	Solapur STPP	U-2	660	Nov-17
27.	Gadarwara TPP	U-1	800	Jun-17
28.	Gadarwara TPP	U-2	800	Dec-17
29.	Darlipalli STPP	U-1	800	Feb-18
30.	Unchahar - IV	U-6	500	Nov-17
31.	Meja STPP	U-1	660	May-17
32.	Meja STPP	U-2	660	Nov-17
	Sub-Total of NTPC (Thermal)		18120	
	Sub-Total of NTPC (Thermal+Hydro)		19440	

1	2	3	4	5
(II)	DVC			
1.	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	U-1	500	Dec-15
2	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	U-2	600	Aug-15
	Sub-Total of DVC		1100	
(III)	NLC			
1.	Tuticorin JV	U-2	500	Jun-15
	Sub-Total of NLC		500	
(IV)	NEEPCO Limited (Thermal)			
1.	Monarchak CCPP	GT	61.3	May-15
2.	Monarchak CCPP	ST	39.7	Jul-15
3.	Agartala CCPP	ST -1	25.5	May-15
4.	Agartala CCPP	ST -2	25.5	Mar-15
	Sub-Total of NEEPCO (Thermal)		152	
	Total (Thermal)		19872	
	Grand Total (Thermal+ Hydro)		22452	

Implementation of RGGVY

†2020. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the name of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been changed and if so, the new name of the Yojana;

(b) the date on which RGGVY was launched;

(c) the number of villages electrified under RGGVY upto February, 2015, State-wise; and

(d) the quantum of funds allocated under RGGVY since its commencement till date, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Government of India has approved a new scheme called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in November, 2014. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is subsumed as Rural Electrification (RE) component of DDUGJY.

(b) RGGVY was launched in April, 2005.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As on 28.02.2015, electrification works in 1,09,589 un-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3,15,879 electrified villages have been completed. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) There is no upfront allocation of funds to any State/district under RE component of DDUGJY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The year wise budget provided under the scheme by Ministry of Power to REC is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Target
2004-2005	400.00
2005-2006	1100.00
2006-2007	3000.00
2007-2008	3913.00
2008-2009	5500.00
2009-2010	5000.00
2010-2011	5000.00
2011-2012	3544.00
2012-2013	2492.02
2013-2014	3137.65
2014-2015	3386.38
TOTAL	36473.05

Statement

State-wise number of villages wherein RE works have been carried out under DDUGJY

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative Achievement (as on 28.02.2015)	
		Electrification of Un-electrified villages	Intensive Electrification of Villages (IEV)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	16114
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2090	1342
3.	Assam	8338	12827

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	23223	7478
5.	Chhattisgarh	1296	15273
6.	Gujarat*	0	16144
7.	Haryana*	0	5137
8.	Himachal Pradesh	91	9014
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	212	3177
10.	Jharkhand	18279	5799
11.	Karnataka	58	24040
12.	Kerala*	0	949
13.	Madhya Pradesh	777	32833
14.	Maharashtra*	0	36148
15.	Manipur	808	1322
16.	Meghalaya	1841	2937
17.	Mizoram	152	517
18.	Nagaland	102	1169
19.	Odisha	14437	26817
20.	Punjab*	0	6030
21.	Rajasthan	4211	33456
22.	Sikkim	25	405
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	9673
24.	Telangana	0	9485
25.	Tripura	144	652
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27806	3458
27.	Uttarakhand	1514	10090
28.	West Bengal	4185	23593
	TOTAL	109589	315879

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Improvement of power transmission network

2021. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the significant amount of wind power generated in Tamil Nadu is wasted due to lack of sufficient evacuation infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Green Energy Corridor proposed to be implemented by Government to address this issue;

(c) by when the said project is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether Government has taken any other measures to address the problems of inadequate transmission network which has lead to underutilization of generation capacity in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir, In order to provide adequate evacuation infrastructure for the renewable power including wind generated in Tamil Nadu, a comprehensive transmission plan comprising intra state and inter state transmission system strengthening along with other control infrastructure is under implementation in Tamil Nadu as a part of "Green Energy Corridors". The said project would be completed progressively by 2017.

(d) To evacuate power from Inter State Generating Stations, the required transmission system is planned in accordance with the regulations of CERC *i.e.* "Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters". For this purpose Central Transmission Utility *i.e.* Power Grid Corporation of India is the nodal agency. The transmission systems for evacuation of power from state generation projects are planned and implemented by respective State Transmission Utilities in accordance with the regulations of their State regulatory Commissions.

The details of Intra State and Inter State transmission system for Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Green Energy Corridor project is under implementation in all the renewable rich states namely Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. POWERGRID has also submitted the Green Energy Corridor–II (Part-I) scheme for evacuation of power from the future Solar Parks.

Statement

The details of Intra State and Inter State transmission system for Tamil Nadu

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Description	Cost
	Intra State	
1	400 KV SS at Pavoorchatram (Thennampatti)	170.00
2	400 KV DC Line connecting Pavoorchatram - Kayathar 400 KV SS (56 Kms) and Kayathar 400 KV SS - Koilpatty (PGCIL SS) (55 Kms) and 4 Nos. 400 KV bay provision at Kayathar SS	311.00
3	400 KV DC Line connecting Rasipalayam and Singarapet (Palavadi) (195 Kms) and 2 Nos 400 KV bays Palavadi SS.	563.00
4	230 KV transmission lines connecting various sub-stations in Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore region and 13 Nos 230 KV bays at the respective sub stations.	447.18
5	Augmentation of 230/110KV transformation capacity at six existing sub-stations	102.00
	TOTAL COST	1593.18
	Inter State	
1	Establishment of 2x500 MVA, 400/230kV S/s at Tirunelveli Pooling Station	750 .00
2	Tirunelveli Pooling Station - Tuticorin Pooling Station 400 kV 2xD/c (Quad)	

Road connectivity to ports

2022. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plans for road connectivity to certain ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for time bound execution of these plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 9 major ports are identified for port connectivity under National Highway Development Project (NHDP). Out of these 7 Projects have been completed, 1 project has been handed over to the State Government of Goa and for the remaining projects in Tamil Nadu, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up with the concerned State Authorities to expedite shifting of project affected families to ensure time bound completion of the project. Besides, the project is monitored at various levels for timely completion.

Identification of difficult stretches of highways

2023. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. has identified certain stretches of highways in difficult areas for development;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to fast track highway construction projects in difficult terrains of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation limited (NHIDCL) has been incorporated on 18th July 2014 with the objective to survey, establish, design, build, operate, maintain and upgrade National Highways and other infrastructure including inter-connecting roads with focus on the North Eastern region and Strategic Areas of the country sharing international boundaries with neighboring countries. The projects are to be implemented by NHIDCL as an Executing Agency of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways in phased manner. The NHIDCL has already set up its offices at Guwahati, Imphal, Agartala and Itanagar for implementation of projects assigned to it. Details of the stretches identified are as under:

Sl.No.	Stretches	Length in Km
1.	Proposed projects to be financed by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in North Eastern Region (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland)	1500
2.	Projects under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding in Manipur and West Bengal	300
3.	New NHs (Predominantly in the NER) other than those facilitating inter-district connectivity	2000

Sl.No.	Stretches	Length in Km
4.	SARDP-NE Phase A & B in Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland	5300
5.	Reconstruction of NHs in Uttarakhand	889
	TOTAL	10000

Transit of passengers and vehicles among four SAARC Nations

2024. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide seamless transit of passengers, personal and cargo vehicles among SAARC nations of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it would be implemented and whether other members of SAARC have also expressed interest to join the agreement with reciprocal arrangement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To reduce cost and time consuming process and make cross border trade and transport more efficient and to help transform transport corridors linking the four countries into economic corridors and enhance people to people contact, the text of a Motor Vehicle Agreement among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) as a sub-regional arrangement has been finalized in a meeting of Transport Secretaries of these countries held in February, 2015.

(c) The Agreement can be implemented only after it is approved by the competent authorities in each country and signed on conclusion of the negotiations and detailed operating procedures and protocols are finalized among the four countries. The Agreed draft of the BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement has provisions to enable more SAARC Nations to join this framework.

Patrolling on highways

†2025. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide patrolling/monitoring on all National Highways in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the amount allocated for this purpose during the last two years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned and spent during the said period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government to provide assistance to the accident victims on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has drafted Road Transport and Safety Bill 2015 to replace Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 in which there is a provision to constitute National Highway Traffic Regulation and Protection Service.

(d) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways launched pilot projects for cashless treatment of road accident victims on following stretches:-

(i) Gurgaon-Jaipur stretch of National Highways No.8.

(ii) Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of National Highways No. 8.

(iii) Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch on National Highways No. 33.

The objective of the scheme is to save lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during "Golden Hour", and thereby reduce fatalities in road accidents. The scheme envisages transport of accident victims from the accident scene to hospital and, where required, from one hospital to another for treatment at a public or private hospital for the first 48 hours or ₹ 30,000/-, whichever is earlier.

Earlier, the Ministry has provided ambulances and cranes to state governments for deployment on the National Highways. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) also provides ambulances at an average of 50km stretch of National Highways entrusted to them and cranes are deployed at every Toll Plaza which is normally at about 60 Km intervals. A toll free helpline based on number 1033 is also in the process of being commissioned.

Additional funds for National Highways

2026. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways have been allocated additional funds during the last one year up to 31st January, 2015 from excise duty levy on petroleum products; and

(b) what was the average annual allocation during the last five financial years upto March 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No sir, however Ministry of Finance has recently increased the basic excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 2.00 per litre and additional revenue gain on this account will be transferred to Central Road Fund (CRF) and form part of the shareable pool.

(b) Year-wise details of cess on petrol and high speed diesel allocated to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount allocated
2009-2010	9389.76
2010-2011	10679.69
2011-2012	12086.19
2012-2013	12504.08
2013-2014	12504.08

Payment for NH works in Uttarakhand

†2027. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment for the works of the National Highways in Uttarakhand is being made from the Accounts Office located in Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification for setting up the Accounts Office in Delhi;

(c) by when, this office would be shifted to Dehradun; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The payment for the works on National Highways entrusted to Government of Uttarakhand is being made from the Accounts Office situated in Delhi under direct payment procedure (DPP) of this Ministry. Previously, the payment for the works of National Highways in the State of Uttarakhand was made from Regional Pay and Accounts Office (RPAO) located in Lucknow. The accounts office located in Delhi is easily approachable from Dehradun rather than Lucknow. Hence, the payment of works of National Highways in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Uttarakhand is made from Delhi. Presently there is no proposal to shift this office to Dehradun. Furthermore, the work load of National Highway works in Uttarakhand does not necessitate to create a new office at Dehradun.

Protective devices on heavy vehicles and trucks

2028. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has instructed all State Governments to issue instructions that all heavy vehicles and trucks must install rear under protective devices and lateral under protective devices to avoid fatalities being caused to small and medium sized cars by heavy vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Ministry has issued draft Notification GSR 532(E) dated 24th July, 2014 to amend Rule 62 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 for fitment of under run protection devices side guard in the goods vehicles of N2 and N3 category which will allow opportunity for State Transport Authorities to ensure that the vehicles shall have rear under run protection device and side guard at the time of renewal of fitness certificate. Final Notification will be issued after compilation and examination of the comments/suggestions received on the draft Notification.

Reconstitution of NHAI

†2029. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several discrepancies exist in present execution process of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) due to which work is not executed on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is proposal for reconstitution of NHAI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, due to changing economic scenario and dynamic market conditions, new modes of implementations are being explored by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) A Committee headed by Shri Deepak Dasgupta, former Chairman, NHAI has recently been set up to study and suggest a mechanism to revamp NHAI.

Improvement of Ghaziabad-Haridwar section on NH-58

†2030. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that National Highways No. 58 between Ghaziabad and Haridwar is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether Government would allocate funds for improvment and repair of the said highway, keeping in view the 'Ardhkumbh' to be held in Haridwar in 2016, so that the highway may be improved prior to that event; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Delhi-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar stretch of National Highway No. 58 is four-lane and this stretch is in traffic worthy condition. Work of four laning in Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee-Haridwar stretch of NH-58 is under implementation and all-out efforts are made to complete this work before 'Árdhkumbh' to be held in Haridwar in 2016.

Work on expressways

2031. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has been initiated on select expressways parallel to the development of industrial corridors;

(b) if so, the details of work undertaken so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for their completion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Sir, no Expressway, parallel to the development of industrial corridors, is presently under construction by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A

2032. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A from Gujarat; and

(b) why a number of written communications from Gujarat Government dated 25.07.2011, 19.01.2012, 12.02.2013, 02.12.2013 and 07.08.2014 in this regard were not attended to by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue regarding six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A was discussed in the meeting held between Hon'ble Minster RTH&S and Hon'ble Minister, (R&B), Government of Gujarat (GoG) on 27.01.2015 in the Ministry. During the Meeting, it was decided that 6-laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A and Bamanbore-Rajkot of NH-8B will be implemented by the State Government and DPR of 6 laning for the stretches be handed over to State R&B Department, Government of Gujarat by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for further necessary action. Accordingly, the decision has been conveyed to the Government of Gujarat and NHAI on 03.03.2015.

Status of National Highway Projects in Jharkhand

2033. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highway Projects taken up for renovation/repairs/ completion along with NH-2 passing through Jharkhand during the last two years in Jharkhand;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked and released along with the utilization thereof;

(c) whether any works have been left incomplete;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The number of National Highway Projects taken up on different NHs including those on NH-2 during the

last two years for repair, maintenance and development along with funds allocated and expenditure in the State of Jharkhand are given in the Statement (*See* beow).

(c) to (e) Out of the above projects, Barhi-Hazaribagh project has been left incomplete due to termination of the concession agreement. The balance work at revised cost is taken up for re-inviting bids for the project.

Statement

Number of projects taken up during the last two years.

Year	No. of projects Taken up for Development and Maintenance		Allocation (₹ crore)		Expenditure (₹ crore)	
	Development	Maintenance	Development	Maintenance	Development	Maintenance
2012-2013	19	8	300*	50.11	548.10	32.34
2013-2014	16	11	425*	68.28	295.84	40.84

* This do not include projects being undertaken on BOT/BOT Annuity mode for these projects there is no specific allotment of funds.

Status of pending road projects in West Bengal

2034. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the road projects sanctioned, running behind schedule/under dispute/arbitration, completed and those terminated during the last three years along with the corrective action taken by Government in this regard in West Bengal;

(b) the targets fixed for road construction for the coming years in the State;

(c) the projects sanctioned so far, and the steps taken for timely completion of these projects;

(d) whether several projects failed to attract any bidders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Forty eight numbers of road projects excluding works for maintenance and repair have been sanctioned in last three years. Out of this five numbers of projects are delayed as per contract and seventeen numbers of projects are completed. Balance projects awarded late and

are still in contract period or are being awarded, hence not delayed. No specific targets are fixed for constructions of road for coming years. However, efforts are being made to augment the capacity of National Highway network in a phased manner in coming years to avoid congestion and to ensure smooth flow of traffic on National Highways. Regular persuasion with all the stakeholders and liasioning with the concerned state authorities for removal of impediments for completion of delayed projects are being taken up regularly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Accidents on Mumbai-Goa National Highway

2035. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents on the Mumbai-Goa National Highway during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) by when the work of converting this highway into four-lane is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the financial provision for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) region. The specific NH wise road accident data are not compiled in this format.

(b) and (c) The work of feasibility study including land acquisition and other pre-construction activities is in progress. Project implementation would be taken up after completion of pre-construction activities. Generally, the construction period allowed for such projects is about 3 years.

Payment to websites/consulting firms under investigation

2036. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has paid huge subscriptions/fees/advertisements to the website/consulting firms being probed by crime branch of Delhi Police in leakage of documents case;

(b) if so, the details of subscriptions/fees/advertisements paid to the websites/portals and consultants, so far;

(c) whether PGCIL has also procured documents from these tainted advisers/consultants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taking against officers of PGCIL for extending financial help to tainted consultants/portals etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) does not have the details of website/consulting firms being probed by Crime Branch of Delhi Police in leakage of documents case. As a matter of policy, PGCIL only releases advertisements from time to time to reputed agencies including the websites/consulting firms/portals, depending on the publicity requirement/benefit for corporate image building of the Company.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Proposal for gateway to ASEAN countries

2037. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry has received a proposal from FICCI on 27th November, 2014 for Gateway to ASEAN countries and if so, the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): No, Sir.

Repair of NH^{S} in Uttar Pradesh

†2038. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the Ministry on the proposal/request of the Uttar Pradesh Government for repair and construction of National Highway numbers 24B, 232, 91, 87 and 24 along with Varanasi-Ghajipur-Gorakhpur NH-29, in view of their dilapidated condition;

(b) whether this work has been delayed;

(c) if so, whether the cost of these works is likely to increase; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The proposals for construction of NHs 24B, 232, 91, 87, 24 and Varanasi-Ghazipur-Gorakhpur section of NH-29 are in various stages of progress on different modes of implementation. Maintenance is a continuous process and is carried out subject to availability of funds.

(b) There is delay in one of works of NH-24B under BOT mode.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

Option for eye donation by licence seekers

2039. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down to get the Driving Licence for various types of vehicles in the country;

(b) the names of the States where an applicant for driving licence has to opt for eye donation in the prescribed form;

(c) whether to promote 'eye donation', Government proposes to direct the State Governments and UTs to get the option of driving licence seeker in the application form; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Detailed procedure for issue of driving license has been laid down in Chapter II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(b) to (d) As per record available, no State has prescribed the form for applying for driving licence where the applicant has to opt for eye donation. The forms for driving licence and the form of application for licence to drive a motor vehicle are prescribed under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 which is applicable throughout the country. The Government will direct the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to get the option of organ donation in the application form for driving licence when a decision is taken in this regard.

Metrino project

2040. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to encourage "Metrino" project on busy highways to decongest traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly per km. cost and passenger capacity;

(c) whether Government promotes Metrino project concept in big and medium towns and cities instead of the cost intensive metro rail; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, This Ministry is in receipt of a Proposal for Metrino Personal Rapid Transit System (PRT) which in under consideration.

Asset reconstruction companies

2041. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up and established asset reconstruction companies to salvage and revive stressed assets of companies in the road and power sectors, as was announced in Ju1y, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the estimated timelines for setting up of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Policy for decongestion of highways

2042. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the setting up of commercial establishments and residential colonies alongside the National Highways (NHs) and State Highways (SHs) connecting NHs and hindering movements of traffic on NHs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government is contemplating any proposal to bring out integrated transport policy for decongestion of NHs and SHs, particularly in Delhi NCR especially Loni-Shahdara Road connecting Delhi-Yamunotri Marg on SH-57;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily concerned about National Highways. In order to provide for control of land within the National Highways, Right of Way and traffic movement on the National Highways and for removal of unauthorized occupation of the land within the National Highways, the Government has enacted the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. The provisions of the Act provide for prevention of unauthorized occupation of National Highway land and also removal of unauthorized occupations as per the procedure laid down in the said Act. Under the provisions of this Act, illegal encroachments on the land of National Highways have been removed from time to time by the competent authority, *i.e.* Highways Administrations established under the Act.

(c) and (e) These are State Roads and no proposal has been received in this regard.

Funding under PMGSY

2043. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government bears 100 per cent share for rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and released to the States, during the last two years;

(c) the five States who received highest amount of funds under PMGSY during the aforesaid period; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has received very small amount in comparison to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000, as a 100% fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per:001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim,Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development

Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The PMGSY permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided with all weather road connectivity, though upgradation is not central to the scheme.

(b) and (c) "Rural roads" is a State subject and the works under PMGSY are executed through State Governments. The funds under PMGSY are released to the State Governments based upon their absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance available, and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines. The funds for the cleared projects are made available to the State Governments in two installments. The first installment amounting to 50% of the cleared value of projects is released taking into account the opening balance as on 1st April of the Financial Year (including interest accrued). For subsequent releases, State Governments are required to furnish Utilization Certificate to the Ministry showing expenditure of at least 60% of the available funds.

Details of the funds allocated and released to the States during the last two years *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of five States who have received highest funds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the Table-1 and Table-2 below:-

Table-1

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2012-13
1.	Bihar	1326.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455.18
3.	Tripura	338.59
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.33
5.	Madhya Pradesh	242.88

Table-2

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2013-14
1.	Bihar	850.83
2.	Odisha	758.92
3.	Madhya Pradesh	615.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	523.24
5.	Gujarat	519.24

(d) The Status of unspent balance available, funds released and expenditure of Gujarat (as reported by the State Government) is as follows:

Year	Unspent Balance as on	Interest accrual since inception	Release during the year	Total Fund Available	Expenditure reported during the year
2012-13	52.37 (01.4.2012)	-	125.74	177.42	99.54
2013-14	29.73 (01.4.2013)	31.31	519.24	580.18	496.51

Statement

Funds allocated and released during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85	0.00	386	5.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	488	455.18	391	8.00
3.	Assam	908	154.27	980	240.49
4.	Bihar	1725	1326.58	2071	850.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	1903	0.00	754	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	1	0.00
7.	Gujarat	411	125.74	140	519.24
8.	Haryana	42	0.00	61	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	0.00	289	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	749	266.33	990	523.24
11.	Jharkhand	1370	105.96	640	21.86
12.	Karnataka	16	24.60	18	5.00
13.	Kerala	110	1.50	177	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2492	242.88	1600	615.00
15.	Maharashtra	94	0.00	496	0.00
16.	Manipur	132	186.14	181	4.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	322	50.00	58	0.00
18.	Mizoram	98	71.82	95	0.00
19.	Nagaland	74	194.88	108	0.00
20.	Odisha	1273	87.25	1716	758.92
21.	Punjab	213	169.66	292	117.68
22.	Rajasthan	259	151.90	970	427.06
23.	Sikkim	74	193.62	137	1.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	691	77.72	668	343.48
25.	Tripura	205	338.59	311	98.83
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2505	10.00	1446	511.93
27.	Uttarakhand	799	151.24	259	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1730	3.08	1812	306.17
	TOTAL	19343	4388.90	17050	5360.24

Performance of MGNREGA

†2044. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of success and failures of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) whether there has been demand to entrust the audit of funds released under MGNREGA to the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has (i) reduced distress migration among rural poor, (ii) smoothened rural consumption in the lean season (iii) set high standards in transparency, (iv) addressed under-employment problem (v) created assets that improved livelihoods (vi) gave boost to the financial inclusion (vii) strengthened Gram

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Panchayats (viii) improved the wage levels in rural areas and thereby increasing the income levels of the poorest of poor (xi) set standards for decent working conditions and (x) helped in bringing fallow lands into cultivation.

The programme has also faced challenges of (i) delays in payment of wages ii) corrupt practices in implementation (iii) denial of entitlements (iv) poor technical capacity to implement large number of works and (v) poor quality of assets created.

(b) and (c) As per Section 24 of MGNREGA 2005, the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly, in consultation with the CAG, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. As per this, the Social audit of all expenditure and all the works executed under the scheme is a statutory commitment under the Act.

Allocation of funds under MGNREGA

†2045. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated in the budget under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the quantum of funds spent every year during those years;

(c) the names of five best and five least performing States; and

(d) the annual allocation for Gujarat and the amount of money spent annually during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Details of budgetary provisions and actual expenditure incurred by States/UTs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given as under:

(₹ in crore)

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Budget Outlay	33000	33000	34000
Expenditure	39778.29*	38743.56*	30752.30*

*This includes the state share and the unspent balance of the previous year.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) Based on the generation of employment as against the agreed Labour Budget during the current year, the States of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh stand at the top; and States of Jammu and Kashmir, Mizornm, Nagaland, Bihar and Kamataka stand at the last. The State-wise details of person days generated under the MGNREGA during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Details of central release and expenditure in respect of Gujarat under MGNREGA during the 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given as under :—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No	State	Central fund released			Expenditure		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015
1.	GUJARAT	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	61742.13	49016.02	43761.29

Statement

The State-wise details of persondays generated under the MGNREGA during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakhs)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3273.35	2992.84	1357.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.50	36.56	8.44
3.	Assam	314.04	298.47	169.75
4.	Bihar	941.85	862.21	340.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	1194.34	1299.20	553.64
6.	Gujarat	. 281.90	230.30	163.22
7.	Haryana	128.87	117.88	53.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	262.10	282.46	163.56
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	365.56	338.20	58.73
10.	Jharkhand	566.58	436.22	382.88

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	617.81	718.86	369.91
12.	Kerala	837.74	866.03	439.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1399.47	1229.50	1137.63
14.	Maharashtra	872.39	517.13	508.95
15.	Manipur	285.11	113.23	84.03
16.	Meghalaya	174.31	215.83	98.10
17.	Mizoram	153.56	133.65	36.96
18.	Nagaland	245.31	183.80	61.63
19.	Odisha	546.01	711.82	446.73
20.	Punjab	65.50	134.68	54.75
21.	Rajasthan	2203.38	1838.56	1519.31
22.	Sikkim	36.31	44.03	18.28
23.	Tamil Nadu	4081.44	3677.23	2293.46
24.	Telangana			898.98
25.	Tripura	518.51	521.60	402.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1411.85	1753.61	1027.56
27.	Uttarakhand	192.00	165.62	95.36
28.	West Bengal	2018.42	2296.15	1375.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.61	7.99	3.54
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.69	1.15	1.50
33.	Lakshadweep	0.49	0.14	0.06
34.	Puducherry	8.67	8.45	2.39
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	23047.67	22033.41	14128.36

NR=Not Reported.

Review of works under land reforms programme

2046. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has urged the States to review work undertaken under land reforms programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the surplus land allotted to intended beneficiaries during the last three Five Year Plan period, Plan-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the benefit of land reforms programmes have not percolated to the masses and if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and

(d) the extent of success achieved under the programmes and the measures taken/being taken by Government to provide maximum benefits to the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The Minister of Rural Development has issued two Advisories on Land Reforms to the Chief Minister of various States in the month of March, 2013. The First Advisory lists several measures including provision of free legal assistance to the poor for securing their land rights by establishing Land Rights and Legal Assistance Centre. The Second Advisory relates to specific measures to be taken by each State concerning access to land for the poor that need resolution by the concerned State.

(b) Based on the information received from States/UTs, the details of surplus land allotted to intended beneficiaries State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Land and its management falls under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Therefore, monitoring of land distribution is the jurisdiction of States/UTs. As per information received from the States/UTs, an area of 68.45 lakh acres has been declared surplus, of which an area of 61.48 lakh acres has been taken possession of and an area of 50.94 lakh acres has been distributed to 57.25 lakh beneficiaries. Out of the total 50.94 lakh acres of area distributed, 19.04 lakh acres, 7.83 lakh acres and 24.06 lakh acres have been distributed respectively to SCs, STs and other beneficiaries.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of surplus land allotted to intended beneficiaries

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area Declared Surplus	Area Taken Possession	Area Distributed to Individual Beneficia-ries (8+10+12)	Total No. Beneficia-ries (7+9+11)	SC/ST Beneficiaries					
						SC Beneficiaries		ST Beneficiaries		Other Beneficaries	
						No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	791638	643948	561717	466803	198869	224285	71757	107796	196177	229636
2.	Assam	613405	575337	545875	445862	43723	86069	42365	58986	359774	400820
3.	Bihar	523504	431310	353358	461136	271437	202892	41973	34156	147726	116310
4.	Chhattisgarh	75081	72183	60681	27452	6057	10367	9608	29047	1!787	21267
5.	Gujarat	237547	181410	163050	37219	16682	101186	16045	35638	4492	26226
6.	Haryana	105783	101932	101166	29351	12687	43672	0	0	16664	57494
7.	Himachal Pradesh	316556	304895	6167	6259	3912	2727	329	245	2018	3195
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand*	0	0	860	1316	487	310	328	277	501	273
10.	Karnataka	174087	166793	235458	57667	33518	130735	4084	16642	20065	88081
11.	Kerala	133399	100017	70833	168841	61267	24561	10325	7870	97249	38402

12.	Madhya Pradesh	223264	190449	134202	47061	16046	38911	18385	51315	12630	43976
13.	Maharashtra**	725078	670815	634158	139755	41039	158810	29998	100436	68718	374912
14.	Manipur	1830	1685	1682	1258	82	128	70	97	1106	1457
15.	Odisha	184713	175066	160633	143474	49081	51317	53208	66462	41185	42854
16.	Punjab	144999	104315	98691	28334	11621	42247	0	0	16713	56444
17.	Rajasthan	592927	564464	453531	77655	26496	135383	11361	48131	39798	270017
18.	Tamil Nadu	208442	200312	190703	150905	66485	71383	240	322	84180	118998
19.	Tripura	1995	1994	1599	1424	256	218	359	448	809	933
20.	Uttar Pradesh	371323	343047	267248	305394	209225	185419	525	998	95644	80831
21.	West Bengal	1407927	1317214	1051731	3126527	1147354	393009	552369	224731	1426804	433991
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	1132	394	394	654	495	277	0	0	159	117
24.	Pudoucherry	2326	1286	1070	1464	858	640	0	0	606	430
	TOTAL of land in Acres	6845792	6148866	5094807	5725811	2217677	1904546	863329	783597	2644805	2406664

* The figure does not tally With the difference of columns 3 and 5 as Goverment of Jharkhand has indicated only area distributed and has not Indicated area declared surplus.

Indira Awaas Yojana in Rajasthan

†2047. SHRI ASHK ALl TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana in Rajasthan during 2014-15 along with the location thereof; and

(b) the extent of work completed in this direction by when the rest of the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The district-wise houses sanctioned and status of construction under IAY during the year 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Physical progress under Jay in Rajasthan in 2014-15

Sl.No	District	Annual Target	Houses sanctioned	Houses completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	293	307	1460
2.	Alwar	U9	127	138
3.	Banswara	21077	20972	4681
4.	Baran	2791	2894	1382
5.	Barmer	1505	1472	1543
6.	Bharatpur	766	809	453
7.	Bhilwara	2639	2635	2653
8.	Bikaner	854	939	1032
9.	Bundi	298	286	1595
10.	Chitiorgarh	3311	3277	3234
11.	Churu	427	0	81
12.	Dausa	767	755	4315
13.	Dholpur	98	0	1454

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Dungarpur	14501	14567	1012
15.	Hanumangarh	535	510	674
16.	Jaipur	769	966	4125
17.	Jaisalmer	150	125	2751
18.	Jalore	1009	1009	1828
19.	Jhalawar	1336	1336	861
20.	Jhunjhunu	0	107	151
21.	Jodhpur	909	894	3112
22.	Karauli	9657	9635	4354
23.	Kota	329	312	923
24.	Nagaur	307	307	100
25.	Pali	4409	3247	848
26.	Pratapgarh	6304	6283	1781
27.	Rajsamand	906	914	1897
28.	Sawai Madhopur	2558	2584	1495
29.	Sikar	0	78	208
30.	Sirohi	826	892	1365
31.	Sri Ganganagar	1048	1124	509
32.	Tonk	465	761	883
33.	Udaipur	16172	0	10121
	TOTAL	97145	80124	63619

* Progress as reported by State through MIS/online MPR as on 10.3.2015

Implementation of MGNREGA

2048. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reduced funds for programmes implemented under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the cutting allocation of funds for MGNREGA;

(c) the details of employment generated through MGNREGA during the last five years, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is considering to revive this scheme for providing more job opportunities for the rural people; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the target set for the generation of more jobs for the rural youth in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No Sir. The allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the current year 2014-15 has in fact, been enhanced to ₹ 34,000 crore (as against ₹ 33,000 crore in 2013-14). MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. The total amount released and utilised by the States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year is indicated in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State/UT-wise details of the persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members including rural youth, volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers including rural youth, upon receipt of their demand. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the current year are indicated in the Statement-III (*See* below). There would however be no target set for achievement since it is a demand driven programme.

To generate awareness about the provisions of the scheme and to provide adequate

employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, the States/UTs have been requested for the following:

- Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered.
- Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.
- Formulation of a specific plan to include special categories of vulnerable people *viz.* persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, de-notified tribes etc.
- Adoption of appropriate programme flexibility to ensure reaching of benefits of MGNREGA to the primitive tribal groups, de-notified tribes and nomadic tribes.
- Organisation of workers into labour groups to ensure powerful demand-side pulls for improving performance of MGNREGA.

Statement-I

The total amount released and utilised by the States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released				Expenditure			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147757.89	321673.59	475049.00	459974.10	424587.75	512377.61	538463.65	234555.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6078.58	6834.19	13852.67	2704.16	95.07	5346.30	9592.65	1809.91
3.	Assam	42685.80	53445.67	57349.95	50023.46	74752.55	65153.18	70042.06	35938.78
4.	Bihar	130073.42	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24	132696.52	186045.15	202719.33	92694.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	163855.88	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49	204003.13	222177.87	204591.41	156477.59
6.	Gujarat	32429.03	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93	65904.91	61742.13	49016.02	43761.29
7.	Haryana	27512.23	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29	31283.54	38063.30	38426.53	15377.03
8.	Himachal Praesh	31138.16	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86	50952.11	49611.74	57206.63	38991.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78130.96	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08	44367.05	85334.76	77024.22	29514.18
10.	Jharkhand	123733.08	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41	116966.50	115236.20	91281.05	85425.92
11.	Karnataka	66256.92	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07	162226.88	144839.11	209598.37	138381.22
12.	Kerala	95105.43	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02	104807.84	141655.91	130624.22	134952.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	296851.28	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12	341037.76	311078.71	264131.80	282791.90
14.	Maharashtra	104043.62	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77	160150.33	217029.49	127941.30	136368.27
15.	Manipur	62496.73	59023.09	23100.00	20908.43	29517.02	60008.08	25476.93	22122.44

16.	Meghalaya	28498.33	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90	29869.34	26589.99	31956.37	20369.86
17.	Mizoram	32956.72	25229.24	24474.27	9941.23	23067.60	29038.56	26037.67	9432.87
18.	Nagaland	67346.57	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27	56340.02	42828.63	29479.90	11292.54
19.	Odisha	97821.72	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34	103908.48	117766.95	129012.36	105855.46
20.	Punjab	11429.36	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18	15980.62	15769.05	26209.37	17796.21
21.	Rajasthan	161969.60	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87	315659.87	327154.86	261966.51	304102.70
22.	Sikkim	10079.77	7406.51	10684.17	5886.41	4824.04	8134.02	10850.93	4447.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	281552.22	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33	292319.52	412128.79	394434.45	315239.07
24.	Telangana			..	22336.00			369.19	156425.01
25.	Tripura	95932.57	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48	94251.93	97102.33	107520.20	63894.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424048.00	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40	501625.32	266529.58	346761.14	238973.45
27.	Uttarakhand	37351.42	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22	38829.94	31185.98	38076.34	20346.50
28.	West Bengal	259703.16	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29	283702.16	385087.63	372248.94	356188.83
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1643.85	1381.49	1918.10	1118.07	1597.28	1300.10	1788.27	883.57
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	39.56	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	259.64	241.16	205.86	137.95	698.30	144.81	297.42	381.84
33.	Lakshadweep	35.00	117.55	16.93	45.06	241.28	152.74	73.64	43.75
34.	Puducherry	100.00	885.75	879.98	739.69	1017.56	1215.16	1136.95	393.74
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	2918976.94	3000995.55	3274368.00	3243714.12	3707282.22	3977828.72	3874355.82	3075229.53

NR=Not Reported.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of the persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakh)				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2939.34	3273.35	2992.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.73	43.50	36.56
3.	Assam	732.95	470.52	352.63	314.04	298.47
4.	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	682.16	941.85	862.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1206.76	1194.34	1299.20
6.	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	313.00	281.90	230.30
7.	Haryana	59.04	84.20	109.36	128.87	117.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	270.13	262.10	282.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	209.10	365.56	338.20
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	609.71	566.58	436.22
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	701.03	617.81	718.86
12.	Kerala	339.71	480.34	633.10	837.74	866.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1688.98	1399.47	1229.50
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	772.02	872.39	517.13
15.	Manipur	306.18	295.61	224.07	285.11	113.23
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	167.75	174.31	215.83
17.	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	130.60	153.56	133.65
18.	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	296.61	245.31	183.80
19.	Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.75	546.01	711.82
20.	Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.52	65.50	134.68
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2120.55	2203.38	1838.56
22.	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.88	36.31	44.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	3015.75	4081.44	3677.23
24.	Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.74	518.51	521.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2673.36	1411.85	1753.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	198.98	192.00	165.62
27.	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1495.94	2018.42	2296.15
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.83	4.03	8.30	6.61	7.99
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	0.69	1.15
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.65	0.49	0.14
33.	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.79	8.67	8.45
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	28359.46	25715.24	21876.36	23047.67	22033.41

NR=Not Reported.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of households provided employment as demanded by job card holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the current year

(in lakh)

Sl. No	States	Households demanded employment				Households provided employment			
		2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013	2013 to 2014	2014 to 2015*	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013	2013 to 2014	2014 to 2015*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.98	58.54	65.97	36.36	49.98	58.54	60.40	31.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	1.55	1.57	1.02	0.04	1.29	1.40	0.84
3.	Assam	13.55	12.47	13.21	9.81	13.49	12.35	12.62	8.27
4.	Bihar	18.05	21.79	23.78	14.60	17.69	20.88	20.59	10.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.39	27.32	27.49	20.40	27.25	26.38	25.12	17.44
6.	Gujarat	8.37	7.50	6.43	5.83	8.22	6.81	5.79	4.85
7.	Haryana	2.78	3.02	3.62	2.59	2.78	2.94	3.25	2.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.29	5.46	5.72	4.86	5.05	5.15	5.39	4.22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.40	6.59	7.12	3.17	4.31	6.47	6.58	1.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jharkhand	15.82	14.35	12.17	11.75	15.75	14.19	11.39	10.20
11.	Karnataka	16.63	14.70	19.09	14.88	16.52	13.32	14.50	9.77
12.	Kerala	14.18	16.94	16.79	15.41	14.16	15.26	15.24	12.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	38.96	35.41	31.56	30.91	38.80	35.19	29.09	27.53
14.	Maharashtra	15.20	16.44	12.59	12.21	15.05	16.25	11.44	10.48
15.	Manipur	3.81	4.58	4.55	4.68	3.56	4.57	4.55	4.60
16.	Meghalaya	3.36	3.34	3.68	3.14	3.35	3.32	3.64	2.68
17.	Mizoram	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.94	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.94
18.	Nagaland	3.73	3.87	4.08	3.92	3.73	3.87	4.08	3.90
19.	Odisha	13.91	17.66	18.90	16.49	13.79	15.99	17.10	13.60
20.	Punjab	2.46	2.47	4.54	3.29	2.45	2.40	4.12	2.60
21.	Rajasthan	47.06	45.36	39.47	40.45	45.22	42.17	36.15	35.33
22.	Sikkim	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.47
23.	Tamil Nadu	63.76	71.05	63.10	54.85	63.43	70.61	62.68	54.51
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.20
25.	Tripura	5.67	5.97	5.97	5.92	5.67	5.97	5.91	5.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	73.64	52.33	55.02	43.07	73.28	49.47	49.95	34.06
27.	Uttarakhand	4.71	4.44	4.05	4.58	4.69	4.40	3.97	3.53
28.	West Bengal	55.32	58.45	64.42	55.75	55.17	58.17	61.33	46.93
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.10
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.07
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.43	00.41	0.44	0.31	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.21
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	511.29	514.59	518.00	451.52	506.45	498.88	479.30	386.12

Till 3.3.2015. NR=Not Reported

Irregularities in MGNREGA

2049. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the irregularities in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether beneficiaries under MGNREGA are not receiving wages properly and even sometimes very late;

(c) whether most of the projects being taken up under MGNREGA are incomplete and the allocation of funds has also been slashed drastically; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) receives complaints of irregularities including non-payment of wages, delay in payment in many State/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs. The State and UT-wise details of complaints is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has succeeded in creating several community and individual assets such as bringing fallow lands into cultivation, creating irrigation sources or renovating the existing sources, developing horticulture and afforestation, formation of rural roads etc. State/UT-wise details of works started and completed under MGNREGA since inception are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The allocation under MGNREGA during the current year 2014-15 has in fact, been enhanced to ₹ 34,000 crore (as against ₹ 33,000 crore in 2013-14). MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budgets and taking into consideration the performance and the pace of utilization of available funds. The total amount released to States/UTs under MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year is indicated in the Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

The State and UT-wise details of complaints Details of Complaints received under MGNREGA

(Report as on 31.10.2014)

Sl. No.	State	Misappropriation of funds	Under payment	Wages not paid	Corruption under NREGA	Irregularities (Not specific)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	3	8	4	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	20	0	2	9	0	31
4.	Bihar	30	5	6	18	20	79
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	1	3	3	9
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	0	7	9	23
8.	Haryana	51	3	13	16	20	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	3	4	2	6	34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	43	5	11	35	37	131
12.	Karnataka	8	0	6	0	4	18
13.	Kerala	2	1	3	4	5	15
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220	7	44	109	38	418
16.	Maharashtra	2	0	1	0	0	3
17.	Manipur	6	0	1	0	3	10
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	2
21.	Odisha	30	1	10	19	22	82
22.	Punjab	8	0	1	1	3	13
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	6	1	3	1	8	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	2	3	4	17
26.	Telengana	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tripura	3	0	0	1	0	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	400	26	92	301	362	118
29.	Uttarakhand	2	2	5	5	4	18
30.	West Bengal	1	2	0	0	0	3
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	881	58	209	542	554	224

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of works started and completed under MGNREGA since inception

Year	Works started (in lakh)	completed works (in lakh)	%age of completed works
2009-2010 and earlier	55.12	51.32	93
2010-11	27.59	25.45	92
2011-12	38.54	31.93	83
2012-13	41.26	28.05	68
2013-14	53.14	23.82	45
2014-15*	36.66	5.36	15
TOTAL	252.31	165.93	66

*Till 12.3.2015

Statement-III

The total amount released to States/UTs under MGNREGS during the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Central fund released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 3.3.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147757,89	321673.59	475049.00	459914.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6078.58	6834.19	13852.67	2764,16-
3.	Assam	42685.80	53445.61	57349.95	56023,46
4.	Bihar	130073.42	122781.45	158070.67	95968.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	163855.88	203136.31	144602.31	150570.49
6.	Gujarat	32429.03	47440.77	33530.02	35442.93
7.	Haryana	27512.23	34935.89	37687.81	16715.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31138.16	36129.50	47797.09	35542.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78130.96	76276.16	60315.73	52171.08
10.	Jharkhand	123733.08	80916.84	62143.28	72433.41
11.	Karnataka	66256.92	123193.69	159606.81	171687.07
12.	Kerala	95105.43	131117.81	127710.93	158758.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	296851.28	161015.37	183982.44	245163.12
14.	Maharashtra	104043.62	157324.33	115292.02	79951.77
15.	Manipur	62496.73	59023.09	23100.00	20908.43
16.	Meghalaya	28498.33	22610.82	27106.21	27785.90
17.	Mizoram	32956.72	25229.24	24474.27	9941.23
18.	Nagaland	67346.57	46012.38	29214.80	11305.27
19.	Odisha	97821.72	84797.88	75752.84	103530.34
20.	Punjab	11429.36	11421.27	22615.48	18948.18
21.	Rajasthan	161969.60	258534.43	205943.32	297609.87
22.	Sikkim	10079.77	7406.51	10684.17	5886.41
23.	Tamil Nadu	281552.22	354605.42	469021.12	378180.33
24.	Telangana				22336.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	95932.57	76889.88	94366.49	63662.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424048.00	129202.49	289639.01	251341.40
27.	Uttarakhand	37351.42	26827.10	33000.50	28636.22
28.	West Bengal	259703.16	339547.96	289438.19	374495.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1643.85	1381.49	1918.10	1118.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	39.56	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	259.64	241.16	205.86	137.95
33.	Lakshadweep	35.00	117.55	16.93	45.06
34.	Puducherry	100.00	885.75	879.98	739.69
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	2918976.94	3000995.55	3274368.00	3243714.12

Old Age Pension under IGNOAPS

†2050. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) the number of beneficiaries and the amount provided to them under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has identified the additional beneficiaries included under the revised eligibility norms of this scheme, and

(c) if so, the achievements made in this regard, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), central assistance is provided to the persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Details of number of beneficiaries and amount provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) and (c) No Sir, the Government has not identified additional number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS as the eligibility norms under the scheme has not been revised since 2011.

Statement

Details of number of beneficiaries covered and funds provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

2014-15 (As on 12.03.2015)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount provided under IGNOAPS (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries covered under IGNOAPS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17419.86	857666
2.	Bihar	71513.25	4604190
3.	Chhattisgarh	12631.05	675937
4.	Goa	Not Released	Not Reported
5.	Gujarat	4949.22	503231
6.	Haryana	3148.59	147191
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1782.51	86831
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3047.55	154619
9.	Jharkhand	10919.4	770953
10.	Karnataka	20433.57	895818
11.	Kerala	2925.75	555026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27265.11	1417428
13.	Maharashtra	19207.08	1186072
14.	Odisha	31453.56	1418631
15.	Punjab	3288.3	135473
16.	Rajasthan	11908.62	714786
17.	Tamil Nadu	16507.83	1392083
18.	Telangana	12449.58	612955

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74507.52	1514062
20.	Uttarakhand	3674.43	248812
21.	West Bengal	42381.65	1886739
	NE States		
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.45	31209
23.	Assam	14320.28	785836
24.	Manipur	1392.93	69480
25.	Meghalaya	995.85	47965
26.	Mizoram	590.88	25469
27.	Nagaland	1105.71	54898
28.	Sikkim	395.1	21821
29.	Tripura	3237.06	163151
	Sub Total	414064.69	20980468
	Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Released	Not Reported
31.	Chandigarh	Not Released	Not Reported
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Released	Not Reported
33.	Daman and Diu	Not Released	Not Reported
34.	NCT Delhi	2556.18	376568
35.	Lakshadweep	Not Released	Not Reported
36.	Puducherry	398.16	17713
	Sub Total	2954.34	395094
	Grand Total	417019.03	21375562

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

2051. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh is lagging behind in construction of roads under PMGSY/NABARD assisted scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of roads and the amount sanctioned for each road during 2014-15 in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla district in Himachal Pradesh which would be constructed under PMGSY/NABARD assisted scheme;

(d) whether tender process has been completed for construction of roads; and

(e) if so, the names of the contractors who have been awarded the tender and the guidelines fixed for completion of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) "Rural roads" is a State subject and the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are executed through State Governments. The State of Himachal Pradesh has made a considerable progress since inception of PMGSY. As reported by the State, out of the total of 13,695.40 km of road length cleared by the Ministry, a total of 10,633.79 km road length (77.64%) has already been constructed upto January, 2015. Further, the State has reported that 64% physical progress has been achieved under NABARD assisted states schemes.

(c) to (e) During 2014-15, a total no. of 3 roads (2 under PMGSY and 1 under NABARD assisted state scheme) have been sanctioned for Chirgaon Tehsil of Shimla district in Himachal Pradesh. The details of the roads along with tendering status and the name of the contractors are given in the table below:—

State: Himachal Pradesh

Name of Road/ Scheme	Sanctioned (Amount in lakh)	Name of Contractor	Intended date of Completion	Remarks
Roads sanctioned under PMGSY:				
Devidhar to Ranol Road	349.02	Shri Jai Chauchan	17.2.2016	40 % Work Completed and remaining is in progress.
Link Road to Village Dali	159.40	Shri Vikram Rithwan	30.6.2016	5% Work Completed and remaining is in progress.
Road sanctioned under NABARD assisted state scheme:				
Bakholi Mangwani Nandla	149.10	The tender of this road has been invited and will be opened on 17.3.2015.		

Connectivity of remote villages with State/National Highways

2052. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to connect all remote villages in the country with State/National Highways;

(b) whether Government provides funds to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the work done in each State during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per programme guidelines, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) shall cover only the rural areas. Even in the rural areas, PMGSY covers only the Rural Roads *i.e.*, Roads that were formerly classified as 'Other District Roads' (ODR) and 'Village Roads' (VR). Other District Roads (ODR) are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka (tehsil) headquarters, Block headquarters or other main roads. Village Roads (VR) are roads connecting villages Habitation or groups of Habitations with each other and to the nearest road of a higher category. Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways cannot be covered under the PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas. This applies to New Connectivity roads as well as Upgradation works under PMGSY.

(b) "Rural roads" is a State subject and the works under PMGSY are executed through State Governments. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and not a revenue village.

A habitation is a cluster of population, living in an area, the location of which does not change over time. Desam, Dhanis, Tolas, Majras, Hamlets etc. are commonly used terminology to describe the Habitations. Central funds under PMGSY are released to the State Government. Further release to field implementation units are made by the State Government.

(c) The details of habitations connected and length completed during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of habitations connected and length completed during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise

Sl.No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (up to Jan., 2015)	
		No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)	No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)	No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)	No. of Habitations connected	Length completed (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	932.14	32	400.35	0	191.58	187	388.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	419.21	24	393.67	16	489.04	0	468.84
3.	Assam	444	2131.43	356	1456.16	257	957.96	196	688.74
4.	Bihar (RWD)	1725	4894.54	2041	4240.26	901	2636.60	1440	2909.07
5.	Bihar (NEA)	722	2645.28	575	2101.37	324	527.26	417	131.03
6.	Chhattisgarh	291	1053.69	221	1024.08	896	1292.05	518	1620.12
7.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	173	431.44	68	180.47	375	896.29	77	1700.18
9.	Haryana	0	188.31	0	69.26	0	3.28	0	391.53

10.	Himachal Pradesh	46	761.09	0	000	0	134.49	83	473.84
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201	999.62	178	1411.10	143	891.79	88	798.57
12.	Jharkhand	459	1123.03	759	1236.74	362	1030.73	583	1351.75
13.	Karnataka	0	1858.64	0	386.02	0	211.43	0	127.64
14.	Kerala	8	214.14	3	108.71	5	192.46	0	192.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	776	2926.66	645	2754.18	411	3006.27	836	3340.30
16.	Maharashtra	48	2592.46	58	649.54	0	448.88	0	215.97
17.	Manipur	63	374.61	52	424.48	67	533.12	20	220.79
18.	Meghalaya	6	44.67	9	22.77	14	23.68	9	42.73
19.	Mizoram	4	130.90	5	9320	18	77.28	0	35.74
20.	Nagaland	6	24.89	0	93.50	0	293.20	0	186.30
21.	Odisha	574	316706	435	2401.26	700	3063.22	1082	2774.88
22.	Punjab	0	71.76	1	325.54	6	730.38	0	618.02
23.	Rajasthan	20	450.78	607	2140.00	579	2290.31	954	2441.50
24.	Sikkim	24	74.98	25	48.44	19	99.36	13	106.19
25.	Tamil Nadu	9	814.10	0	42.39	0	747.94	14	1717.74
26.	Tripura	201	352.17	110	241.92	85	291.46	20	55.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55	522.53	0	269.78	0	1109.79	0	1370.59
28.	Uttarakhand	68	639.58	24	474.43	26	405.16	32	561.94
29.	West Bengal	455	1154.79	636	1171.67	1356	2741.38	1799	1719.49
	GRAND TOTAL	6537	30994.50	6864	24161.29	6560	25316.39	8368	26649.83
	Union Territories								
30.	A and N Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	000	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	000
	GRAND TOTAL	60537	30994.50	6864	24161.29	6560	25316.39	8368	26649.83

Sanction of projects under PMGSY in Maharashtra

2053. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) new proposals for new connectivity for a length of 173.61 k.m. and construction of 5 bridge works has been submitted on 22 September, 2014 for approval by Maharashtra Government;

(b) whether the State has also been pleading to increase the allocation under upgradation (PMGSY-II) to 10,000 kms;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to sanction the above proposals at the earliest; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry for consideration/approval of projects under PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ensure that the proposals are in accordance with the programme guidelines and duly verified by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). These proposals are examined for consideration by the Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development. The proposals approved by the Competent Authority are conveyed to the State Government to take further necessary action before seeking funds. This Ministry has received project proposal from State Government of Maharashtra as per details given below:

Proposal of Roads/Bridges	Length in km/meter
No. of roads 44	169.90 km
No. of bridges 4	160.00 m

The proposal submitted by the State Government has been examined by the Pre-Empowered Committee (pre-EC) on 28th January, 2015 and compliance of the issues discussed during the Pre-EC meeting is awaited from the State Government.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. PMGSY-II was launched in May, 2013 to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in

facilitating the growth of rural market centers and rural hubs with an overall ceiling of 50,000 km. The state wise length targets under PMGSY-II were linked with 20-25% of up-gradation targets under PMGSY-I. Against the State-specific target of 2,620 km under PMGSY-II, the State of Maharashtra has already been sanctioned projects for upgradation of 385 roads and 108 bridges covering a total length of 2623.6 km with a value of ₹ 1,572.58 crore during 2013-14 and 2014-15. State Government has reported completion of 3 roads covering a length of 26 km upto 31st January, 2015. This Ministry is not in position to sanction additional proposals considering that the State has already been sanctioned its full target of PMGSY-II.

Budget for SAGY

†2054. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether Government proposes to allocate separate budget to promote Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether various Central schemes for rural development should be withdrawn and their budget be allocated for SAGY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural change, take collective responsibility and initiate People's projects. The achievement of this is intended through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds or starting new infrastructure or construction schemes. With this aim, as approved by the Union Cabinet, Secretaries of the relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. A similar request has also been made to the State/UT Governments. However, as a onetime assistance, the States are being given funds at the rate of ₹ 50,000/- for each SAGY Gram Panchayat to be used by the Collectors/DMs for meeting administrative expenses.

(c) No, Sir.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Target for rural road connectivity

2055. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set by Government to connect villages with the network of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive Integrated Action Plan (IAP) blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

The unit for implementation of PMGSY is a habitation and not a revenue village or a panchayat. The implementation of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and works are executed through State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) at the State level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at the district level. Under PMGSY, the State Governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and forward them to the Ministry of Rural Development for approval, after due consideration of various aspects prescribed in PMGSY guidelines. Since the inception of PMGSY, out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations as per the core network, at the national level; the Ministry has so far cleared 1,45,012 habitations for providing road connectivity, out of which 1,06,206 habitations have been connected, as reported by all the States (upto January, 2015). The State Governments submit the proposals for connectivity to the balance unconnected habitations based on their execution capacity and the works in hand, in accordance with the PMGSY guidelines.

The Ministry has cleared proposal for connecting 269 habitations, out of which all 269 habitations have been connected, as reported by the State of Karnataka.

Connecting villages with roads

†2056. DR. VIJAY LAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of State Highways and district roads in the country as on date, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of villages/hamlets without roads as on date, State-wise;

(c) the details of Government's plan to connect such villages/hamlets with roads;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to provide special package for development of roads in the backward and tribal areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (States of the North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts (Integrated Action Plan-IAP districts), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). Upgradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. In addition, PMGSY-II has been launched for upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a prescribed criterion.

The PMGSY covers only the roads in rural areas which were formerly classified as 'Other District Roads' (ODR) and 'Village Roads' (VR). Other roads like Major District Roads (MDRs), State Highways (SHs) and National Highways (NHs) are not covered under the PMGSY even if they happen to be in rural areas.

As reported by the States, there were 1,78,184 nos. eligible unconnected habitations

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

as per PMGSY guidelines in the States. Out of these unconnected habitations, the Ministry has sanctioned projects for connecting 1,45,012 nos. of habitations. As reported by the States, connectivity has been provided to 1,06,206 nos. of eligible unconnected habitations upto Jan., 2015. The State-wise details of number of eligible unconnected habitations for which the projects are sanctioned under PMGSY and details of habitations connected so far are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) In view of the difficulties in programme implementation in 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts (Integrated Action Plan-IAP districts), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission and for ensuring inclusive growth of these areas, following initiatives have been taken:

All habitations having a population of 250 persons and above (in 2001 Census) are eligible for coverage under PMGSY. In addition some more measures taken in these areas are sanctioning cost of long span bridges upto 75 metre length, relaxation in bid capacity of bidders, provision of Insurance premium in DPRs for plant and machinery, reducing minimum tender package size to ₹ 50 lakhs, increase in completion period to 24 months, assistance in clearance under forest related provisions, inclusion of left-out habitations in original core network, sanctioning 90% of the additional cost of Cement Concrete road in critical areas, construction in two stages, engaging State/Central PSU/Forest Dept., permitting construction of pre-fabricated bridges, special dispensation in awarding of works with non-responsive tenders in selected 27 critical IAP districts on nomination basis etc.

Statement

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Habitation coverage under PMGSY

Sl. No.	States	Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations for which the projects sanctioned upto Jan., 15	Habitations connected upto Jan., 15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,947	1,573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	420	335
3.	Assam	9,257	7,422
4.	Bihar	27,184	13,141
5.	Chhattisgarh	9,442	7,774

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	20	2
7.	Gujarat	3,047	2,982
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,445	1,955
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,925	1,393
11.	Jharkhand	8,469	4854
12.	Karnataka	269	269
13.	Kerala	435	370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16,905	12,793
15.	Maharashtra	1,393	1,178
16.	Manipur	549	376
17.	Meghalaya	482	179
18.	Mizoram	162	154
19.	Nagaland	91	90
20.	Odisha	13,588	8,867
21.	Punjab	425	413
22.	Rajasthan	14,646	12,578
23.	Sikkim	296	223
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,983	1,948
25.	Tripura	1,903	1,640
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12,689	11,129
27.	Uttarakhand	1,254	731
28.	West Bengal	13,784	11,836
	TOTAL	145,012	106,206

Pre-fabricated dwelling units for SC/ST and BPL categories

2057. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal under Public Private Partnership

(PPP) scheme for construction of pre-fabricated dwelling units for the SC, ST and BPL categories;

(b) if so, the status of such scheme in Odisha; and

(c) whether the State Government has also been involved in such a scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) No such proposal under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been received from the stakeholders.

Rural roads under Bharat Nirman Yojana

2058. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the institutional financial assistance being extended by Government to the States for construction of roads under the Bharat Nirman Yojana, State-wise;

(b) the funds provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the same during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether Government monitors the funds borrowed from NABARD for proper utilization to achieve rural road targets under Bharat Nirman Yojana;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to make the aforesaid scheme/institutions optimum result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of a single All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (States of the North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts (Integrated Action Plan-IAP districts), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). Upgradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. In

addition, PMGSY-II has been launched for upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a prescribed criterion.

The President of India, in his address to Parliament on 25th February, 2005, announced a major business plan for rebuilding rural India called 'Bharat Nirman'. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech of 28th February, 2005, identified Rural Roads as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas), with an all-weather road by 2012. The projects for connecting 62,876 nos. eligible unconnected habitations against the eligibility of 63,571 nos. of habitations were sanctioned by the Ministry. As reported by the States, a total of 52,395 nos. of habitations have been connected upto Jan., 2015. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) In addition to the budgetary support from Government of India, the Ministry has taken a total amount of ₹ 18,500 crore as loan from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) upto March 2010 for the programme. Repayment of the loan including interest commenced from the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 17,031 crore has been paid towards principal amount of loan and interest upto Nov., 2014. The balance of ₹ 7,381crore is to be paid in installments upto March, 2017.

In order to optimize the results, the Scheme envisages decentralized planning, standardized specifications and manuals, detailed project reports including institutionalized scrutiny, technical and managerial support of National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Standardised Bidding Document (SBD), e-procurement, three tier quality management mechanism, inbuilt post construction 5-year maintenance, web based monitoring etc. for proper utilization of funds and achieve the targets of the Scheme.

Statement

Status of eligibility clearances and progress under 'Bharat Nirman'

Sl.No.	States	Net Eligible unconnected habitations			Total Projects sanctioned upto Jan. 15			Habitations connected upto Jan. 15		
		1000+	500+	Total	1000+	500+	Total	1000+	500+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159	77	236	159	77	236	151	86	237
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	71	103	32	71	103	29	68	97
3.	Assam	5,940	0	5,940	5,940	0	5,940	5,447	0	5,447
4.	Bihar	16,578	0	16,578	16,166	0	16,166	9,742	0	9,742
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,453	2,378	3,831	1,453	2,378	3,831	1,180	2,187	3,367
6.	Goa	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	405	890	1,295	405	890	1,295	400	878	1,278
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	666	814	148	666	814	122	538	660
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	557	863	1,420	547	825	1,372	447	656	1,103
11.	Jharkhand	1,280	1,711	2,991	1,280	1,573	2,853	1,102	1,027	2,129
12.	Karnataka	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	73	0	73	73	0	73	70	0	70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,640	2,150	6,790	4,640	2,150	6,790	4,540	2,249	6,789
15.	Maharashtra	121	174	295	121	174	295	116	174	290
16.	Manipur	80	311	391	80	231	311	75	171	246
17.	Meghalaya	9	115	124	7	104	111	7	49	56
18.	Mizoram	31	99	130	31	99	130	31	93	124
19.	Nagaland	7	30	37	7	30	37	7	29	36
20.	Odisha	3,600	2,076	5,676	3,600	2,076	5,676	3,542	1,642	5,184
21.	Punjab	8	42	50	8	42	50	8	42	50
22.	Rajasthan	734	3,350	4,084	734	3,350	4,084	713	3,271	3,984
23.	Sikkim	16	138	154	16	138	154	16	117	133
24.	Tamil Nadu	83	0	83	83	0	83	82	0	82
25.	Tripura	165	583	748	165	583	748	163	533	696
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,097	0	4,097	4,097	0	4,097	4,080	0	4,080
27.	Uttarakhand	108	550	658	104	550	654	91	371	462
28.	West Bengal	6,954	0	6,954	6,954	0	6,954	6,034	0	6,034
	TOTAL	47,284	16,287	63,571	46,856	16,020	62,876	38,201	14,194	52,395

Survey of rural landless people

2059. SHRI MOHD. ALl KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the rural landless people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the method adopted for compiling such data, area-wise and the funds spent for this purpose during each of the last four years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The details giving Proportion of Landless Households in the Country as per the National Sample survey Organisation 2003, is given in the Statement (*See* below). The File Operations Division of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for data collection. Survey Reports have been prepared by Survey Design and Research Division of NSSO.

Statement

Statement of properties of landless households in the country

State	Percentage of landless households*
Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Assam	8.1
Bihar[1]	7.6
Gujarat	13.6
Haryana	9.2
Himachal Pradesh	15.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3.3
Karnataka	14.1
Kerala	4.8
Madhya Pradesh[2]	12.1
Maharashtra	17.7
Odisha	9.6

State	Percentage of landless households*
Punjab	4.6
Rajasthan	5.7
Tamil Nadu	16.6
Uttar Pradesh[3]	3.8
West Bengal	6.2
All India	10.0

* As per National sample Survey Organization 2003
[1] Includes Jharkhand [2] Includes Chhattisgarh [3] Includes Uttarakhand

Enhancement of pension Scheme

2060. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is providing meager sum of ₹500/-per month as pension to persons with severe and multiple disabilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that a disabled persons has to incur more than a normal person on his/her maintenance/medication, etc. and if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance the pension from ₹500/- to ₹5000/- to enable disabled persons to live with dignity; and

(c) the number of disabled persons being provided pension under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No Sir, the Government is providing Disability pension of ₹300/- per month under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). Under IGNDPS Central assistance of ₹300/- per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and belonging to family living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. States/UT's have been requested to contribute at least an equal amount under IGNDPS from their own resources.

(b) At present there is no proposal to increase the rate of pension under IGNDPS from ₹500/- to ₹5000/-.

(c) State/UT-wise, details of beneficiaries covered under IGNDPS is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of number of beneficiaries covered under Indira Gandhi National Disability Scheme (IGNDPS)
Year: 2014-2015

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries covered under IGNDPS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37672
2.	Bihar	43953
3.	Chhattisgarh	36908
4.	Goa	606
5.	Gujarat	5474
6.	Haryana	16804
7.	Himachal Pradesh	599
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3347
9.	Jharkhand	17535
10.	Karnataka	43639
11.	Kerala	286449
12.	Madhya Pradesh	93403
13.	Maharashtra	6337
14.	Odisha	90754
15.	Punjab	6473
16.	Rajasthan	22989
17.	Tamil Nadu	62496
18.	Telangana	26923
19.	Uttar Pradesh	130000
20.	Uttarakhand	3979
21.	West Bengal	86750
	NE States	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1802
23.	Assam	41359
24.	Manipur	1341
25.	Meghalaya	1452
26.	Mizoram	742
27.	Nagaland	1276

SI.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries covered under IGNDPS
28.	Sikkim	743
29.	Tripura	3209
	SUB TOTAL	1075014
	Union Territories	
30.	A. and N. Islands	301
31.	Chandigarh	204
32.	D. and N. Haveli	254
33.	Daman and Diu	66
34.	NCT Delhi	39482
35.	Lakshadweep	51
36.	Puducherry	1259
	SUB TOTAL	41617
	GRAND TOTAL	1116631

Funds Allocated For Indira Awaas Yojana

†2061. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized under Indira Awaas Yojana during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of houses constructed during the said period Statel/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to expedite the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) A statement indicating details of funds allocated and utilized under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement I (*See* below).

(b) The number of houses constructed during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement II (*See* below).

(c) The progress of the scheme is reviewed in quarterly performance meeting, monthly meeting of State Co-ordinating Officers, Area Officers visit and National Level Monitor's visit, so that completion of IAY houses is expedited.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement I

Central allocation, central release and funds utilised under Indira Awaas Yojana IAY during last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)

State	Current year 2014-15*			2013-14			2012-13			2011-12		
	Central allocation	Central release*	Utilisation*	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation	Central allocation	Central release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	42729.19	42660.11	50697.13	113374.34	114122.78	155874.01	93916.18	84243.65	113252.95	84762.05	89237.17	11130O.65
Arunachal Pradesh	1416.26	1813.74	0.00	4831.03	5706.51	328.12	3640.22	3327.41	689.55	3294.85	3197.95	580.45
Assam	128586.17	73099.97	88235.93	97521.24	90006.56	54071.02	80494.43	57349.21	66769.61	72857.40	76768.36	91573.69
Bihar	153019.47	103487.97	154007.31	331160.54	295703.99	147107.73	277216.04	171817.38	297318.76	250195.44	217691.10	273858.07
Chhattisgarh	23417.65	39984.18	21928.38	26252.54	50327.44	37852.25	14523.36	16780.23	30786.75	13107.75	25387.10	34623.57
Goa	320.28	540.43	34.50	761.99	380.29	474.01	578.46	490.39	572.19	522.07	545.20	1183.64
Gujarat	18621.64	5041.49	29858.98	5899709	26652.67	37870.96	46058.62	20813.87	43394.67	41569.23	38069.29	57884.60
Haryana	18985.09	9492.49	8597.45	9859.68	9831.14	7794.25	6466.67	6357.54	6839.97	5836.35	6045.43	8163.19
Himachal Pradesh	2742.50	1433.54	2087.54	4139.24	4226.62	4712.23	2280.82	2178.76	3064.28	2058.51	2118.67	2765.31
Jammu and Kashmir	7888.38	4232.39	000	9347.32	5642.49	123.30	7084.38	5775.10	2463.74	6393.85	5830.04	2591.46
Jharkhand	27137.02	21030.14	12405.91	36724.52	35268.67	25481.55	24726.46	25707.73	40929.64	22316.33	21816.66	51599.17
Karnataka	51867.69	28524.51	78891.57	48024.51	49293.63	45507.36	36183.34	20787.96	80438.45	32656.50	29895.68	30267.46
Kerala	32247.23	16075.33	19080.49	25013.46	22626.02	27283.87	20121.29	14539.64	22081.68	18160.05	18964.62	26418.42
Madhya Pradesh	62891.88	57020.71	18071.05	61762.40	47268.56	46372.06	2888431	39232.78	38873.17	26068.92	43588.24	68247.66
Maharashtra	102822.28	94599.37	67086.24	75093.75	75540.13	92243.31	5663803	51306.53	108277.81	51117.44	53881.90	90493.57
Manipur	3270.35	2715.77	234.98	5633.39	3649.98	1221.02	3159.90	2137.81	1352.21	2860.10	2362.86	1558.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	5 20.63	4629.68	2250.51	9749.28	8063.52	8548.09	5503.42	4894.99	5216.19	4981.27	5513.12	7072.80
Mizoram	108.18	455.24	0.75	2574.53	2570.02	1320.92	1172.84	1080.27	989.90	1061.56	1108.60	1261.26
Nagaland	1039.15	4575.01	000	7340.45	7328.37	0.00	3641.79	3641.79	0.00	3296.27	3442.32	4740.04
Odisha	87693.07	68403.59	6066.48	70031.18	84418.51	72173.90	54464.00	46799.86	77454.36	49155.32	62730.58	62887.57
Punjab	30985.91	0.00	1476.49	1068136	2739.95	577.39	7997.36	659.49	1882.06	7217.84	2175.07	6274.37
Rajasthan	55154.41	41385.74	47487.14	46736.14	46886.92	65563.28	23145.13	26211.11	42661.51	20889.15	39472.88	60449.37
Sikkim	1288.12	643.73	799.45	1009.93	877.03	7.54	696.50	348.25	540.45	630.42	501.54	1024.14
Tamil Nadu	29172.57	25225.49	11861.03	48363.67	56206.02	43725.73	37601.90	36956.84	38144.59	33936.80	35173.29	45354.31
Telangana	36752.19	41035.18	22620.84									
Tripura	6704.14	12244.45	2252.73	9399.84	12800.43	1461.94	7090.90	6186.32	000	6418.13	11530.63	14927.33
Uttar Pradesh	232213.43	161431.10	229080.29	162543.86	145531.68	124292.87	12451406	87774.23	101103.44	112377.53	115805.74	142435.34
Uttarakhand	669436	4004.40	3556.15	8210.64	6405.19	2788.56	6242.38	4081.19	6019.45	5633.93	5827.08	7444.25
West Bengal	230310.75	210429.28	141954.76	101496.87	86506.87	52715.89	75128.55	43631.13	79349.34	67805.68	6760909	85404.90
Andaman and Nicobar	631.69	0.00	376.95	1517.64	221.31	109.25	1191.15	791.81	7258.11	1075.04	98.04	247.09
D. and N. Haveli	162.37	87.17	0.00	305.70	0.00	0.00	198.46	000	0.00	179.12	89.56	0.00
Daman and Diu	44.28	0.00	0.00	118.18	0.00	0.00	88.79	0.00	0.00	80.17	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	16.06	0.00	0.00	137.47	137.47	1.21	76.98	0.00	0.00	69.47	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	300.00	0.00	0.00	776.61	0.00	0.00	593.28	0.00	0.00	535.40	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1409955.00	1076302.21	1021001.01	1389490.38	1297000.78	1057603.63	1051320.00	785903.26	1217725.41	949120.00	986477.80	1292632.65

• As reported by States on the online MPR/MIS on 31.01.2015

Statement II

Targets allocated, houses sanctioned and constructed under IAY in the last three years and current year

Units in Nos.

State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Target	Houses sanc-tioned	Houses con-structed	Target	Houses sanc-tioned	Houses con-structed	Target	Houses sanc-tioned	Houses con-structed	Target	Houses sanc-tioned	Houses con-structed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	249013	264098	249013	270399	277354	250945	207313	237760	206075	76330	76330	38693
Arunachal Pradesh	7548	1616	1400	8339	1913	1611	6870	480	454	2017	117	0
Assam	166913	179030	143770	184408	182404	104725	138695	101643	75103	183171	153315	71766
Bihar	737486	985636	469885	816305	750512	619577	605550	258324	275869	280255	272169	290134
Chhattisgarh	37466	68890	77485	41511	63619	28344	48004	51737	29895	42889	29790	37119
Goa	1547	2643	1087	1714	38	28	1393	1303	616	586	127	985
Gujarat	123168	123774	111999	136470	108542	69539	107880	100531	37126	34105	29572	44347
Haryana	17293	19057	17282	19163	18942	12764	18029	15052	4532	34771	23586	3517
Himachal Pradesh	5659	5676	6019	6271	6468	6283	7064	7085	6565	4688	4678	508
Jammu and Kashmir	17578	11001	9042	19476	9985	5892	15952	306	429	13484	71	5
Jharkhand	63477	64903	117343	69503	110414	64569	67153	51517	46651	49701	17311	25336
Karnataka	96760	174412	26965	107210	158438	109923	87816	110359	92575	94995	87901	46425
Kerala	53808	67116	54499	59620	55761	43607	45738	44031	55996	59060	38747	31196
Madhya Pradesh	76135	134664	98447	84358	88162	100552	112936	96055	47391	115186	58803	42243
Maharashtra	151063	153846	141479	167379	173879	143725	137314	133128	189602	188319	165491	21494

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	6552	5139	2956	7238	3271	4555	8011	2800	416	4658	1051	1220
Meghalaya	11412	13412	13147	12608	13232	5356	13865	13764	6374	8433	4219	3592
Mizoram	2432	3177	3227	2687	2324	2308	3661	1545	521	1293	29	33
Nagaland	7552	11332	13362	8343	0	0	10439	0		1480	1068	0
Odisha	142082	131407	141398	155363	157696	128868	128057	127800	109844	160610	16810	6728
Punjab	21386	18976	16622	23696	3816	588 I	19531	1205	1417	56750	3173	1642
Rajasthan	61894	166147	125642	68578	79055	84022	85460	102274	82446	101015	99108	43673
Sikkim	1444	2165	1805	1596	1596	1410	1436	1178	798	1834	1992	676
Tamil Nadu	100553	99628	91631	111410	114673	42872	88436	88362	69955	53429	41226	8274
Telangana										65160	65149	11045
Tripura	14704	32395	26529	16245	1628	0	13368	3209	0	9550	9445	23056
Uttar Pradesh	332804	314566	307012	368322	251357	163301	297223	205466	157012	425299	356416	116175
Uttarakhand	15488	15972	15573	17162	13887	13790	14012	6623	2396	11443	6658	1663
West Bengal	199176	194851	186224	219553	184495	170909	185594	127743	92071	432803	339395	108575
Andaman and Nicobar	2389	456	578	2646	247	415	2081	167	238	867	51	139
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	398	0	0	441	0	0	419	0	0	223	0	0
Daman and Diu	178	0	0	197	2	2	162	0	0	60	0	0
Lakshadweep	154	0	0	171	0	0	188	0	0	22	0	0
Puducherry	1190	0	0	1318	0	0	1065	0	0	412	0	0
TOTAL	2726702	3265985	2471421	3009700	2833710	2185773	2480715	1891447	1592367	2514898	1903798	980259

Credit facility for Self-Help Groups

2062. SHRI MOHD. ALl KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the registered Self-Help Groups (SHGs) who are receiving credit facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan periods State/UT-wise and the rules presently existing for availing credit by SHGs in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to relax the rules to give more credit to the SHGs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) SHGs are informal groups consisting of 10-20 members from similar socio-economic background. Under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)s' SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, around 74.30 lakhs SHGs have been saving linked and 41.97 lakh SHGs have been credit linked, cumulatively as on 31st March 2014.

(b) The details of SHGs which have received credit during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period are furnished in the Statement (*See* below).

In general, SHGs, which have completed 06 months of existence and which are run on the 'Panchasutra' principles *viz.* regular meeting, regular saving, internal lending, timely repayment and proper book keeping, are eligible for credit facility from banks.

As per Master Circular RPCD.CO.No.81/09.01.03/2012-13 dated June 27, 2013 issued by RBI on National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), SHGs are eligible to avail loan and repeat loans under the scheme as under:

- First dose: 4-8 times to the proposed corpus during the year or ₹ 50,000 whichever is higher.
- Second dose: 5-10 times of existing corpus and proposed saving during the next twelve months or ₹ 1 lakhs, whichever is higher.
- Third dose: Minimum of ₹ 2 lakh, based on the Micro credit plan prepared by the SHGs and appraised by the Federations/Support agency and the previous credit history
- Fourth dose onwards: Loan amount can be between ₹ 5-10 lakhs for fourth dose and/or higher in subsequent doses. The loan amount will be based on the Micro Credit Plans of the SHGs and their members.

(c) Government of India, Reserve bank of India and NABARD have taken steps/ initiatives to ensure and enhance credit flow to SHGs from banks, which include:

- The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme is a very flexible concept. The rules for financing of groups by banks are also flexible. Banks are required to ensure that the groups are working properly and follows 'Panchasutra' principles, before granting loans.
- RBI has classified loans to Self Help Groups as Priority Sector loan and classified it under 'weaker section category'.
- Ministry of Rural Development has introduced the Interest Subvention Scheme for SHGs under the National Rural Livelihood Mission. Under the Scheme, interest subvention is available to all Women SHGs availing loan amount upto ₹3 lakh at 7% interest p.a. Women SHGs who repay in time will get an additional subvention of 3% thereby bringing the effective rate of interest to 4%, in 150 identified districts of the country.
- NABARD extends 100% refinance to banks to facilitate credit flow to SHGs.
- For North Eastern States and hilly region, 5-10 members can form groups and avail loan from banks.
- NABARD provides assistance to voluntary agencies, NGOs, SHPls etc. to promote and credit link SHGs.

Statement

Bank loans disbursed during the Eleventh FYP (2007-08 to 2011-12) and Twelfth FYP (2012-13 upto 2013-14)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Eleventh Five Year Plan		Twelfth Five Year Plan	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A. and N. Islands (UT)	41,612	7,644	670	741
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,353,237	3,047,561	988,643	2,448,922
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,855	2,162	248	238
4.	Assam	142,930	85,602	36,415	25,623
5.	Bihar	132,192	126,411	70,610	50,602

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	41,418	24,999	123	154
7.	Chhattisgarh	32,554	21,926	21,636	18,184
8.	Goa	20,548	11,657	1,743	2,899
9.	Gujarat	151,107	72,737	28,875	24,920
10.	Haryana	19,832	26,107	5,161	8,217
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22,613	25,024	6,934	7,860
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,087	2,491	1,290	927
13.	Jharkhand	56,404	51,411	15,616	10,998
14.	Karnataka	528,901	608,593	321,511	526,343
15.	Kerala	327,021	312,215	116,111	197,146
16.	Lakshadweep	22	8	2	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	71,789	43,956	37,513	27,932
18.	Maharashtra	386,087	218,902	127,657	129,620
19.	Manipur	4,048	2,244	1,011	500
20.	Meghalaya	6,845	4,005	575	663
21.	Mizoram	3,106	3,177	551	847
22.	Nagaland	2,759	2,367	946	1,245
23.	New Delhi	4,535	1,994	598	784
24.	Odisha	435,877	288,962	101,375	97,814
25.	Puducherry	14,073	28,724	8,399	14,630
26.	Punjab	10,961	11,399	3,529	3,788
27.	Rajasthan	125,837	84,163	37,568	40,548
28.	Sikkim	2,830	2,555	426	281
29.	Tamil Nadu	1,049,122	1,038,122	285,855	610,891
30.	Tripura	37,869	43,343	1,197	1,443
31.	Uttar Pradesh	148,897	163,453	60,814	79,586
32.	Uttarakhand	64,312	67,646	10,610	5,993
33.	West Bengal	521,912	232,297	292,030	119,931
	TOTAL	6,768,190	6,663,858	2,586,242	4,460,272

Source: "Status of Microfinance" report of NABARD.

Allocation of funds for PMGSY

†2063. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set, achievements made and the amount of funds allocated for construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the budget during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the budget provisions for 2015-16; and

(b) the amount of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the above said scheme since beginning till date and the details of achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) The targets set, achievements made and the funds allocated for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the year 2013-14, 2014-15 are given in the tables below:

Year 2013-14

Physical Targets and Achievements				Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)	
Target (Habitations in no.)	Achievement (Habitations in no.)	Target (Length in Km)	Achievement (Length in Km)	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
3,500	6,560	27,000	25,316	21,700	9700

Year 2014-15

Physical Targets and Achievements				Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)	
Target (Habitations in no.)	Achievement (Habitations in no.)	Target (Length in Km)	Achievement (Length in Km)	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
4,688	8,368*	21,775	26,650*	14,391	14,200

*Upto 31 January, 2015.

The Budget Provision for the year 2015-16 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is ₹ 14,291 crore.

(b) From the inception of PMGSY till date, the Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 13,204 crore to the State of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The State Government has reported to have connected 12,793 rural habitations by constructing a road length of 58,545.61 Km (including Upgradatiorn of roads) incurring an expenditure of ₹14,398 crore till 31st January, 2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Support policy for ship owners

2064. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ship owners of the country have requested for restoration of support policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such a policy is in existence in other countries which helps in boosting their ocean freight earnings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far the above policy would address the grievances of the Indian ship owners towards better earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through Right of First Refusal (RoFR) and policy of Free on Board (FoB) import is being followed for government owned/controlled cargoes. Further, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Director General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels. Support policy are continuing and have not been withdrawn, hence the question of restoration does not arise.

(c) and (d) Several major maritime countries provide for cargo support to their national shipping lines. Major industrialized economies such as Japan, China, South Korea, and USA have pursued a proactive cargo support policy that stipulate only national flag vessels to carry cargoes.

(e) No specific grievance with respect to the functioning of this FoB import and RoFR policy has been received.

Competitiveness of shipping industry

2065. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make the shipping industry competitive to utilize the full potential in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the projects taken up and completed, including the investment made for these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether there is any vision to enlarge the scope of shipping industry in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to make the Indian shipping industry competitive, the Government has exempted Customs and Excise Duty leviable on bunker fuels used in Indian flag vessels for transportation of EXIM and empty containers between two or more ports in India. In the Union Budget 2015-16, Government has brought in a uniform abatement of service tax for transportation of goods by rail, road and sea vessels. Besides this, Indian ship owners have been allowed to buy ships and flag these ships abroad.

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India and Dredging Corporation of India are two Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) which acquire shipping vessels and increase gross tonnage of shipping in India.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Shipping released Maritime Agenda in January, 2011 for the decade 2010-20 to give a vision and road map for comprehensive development of shipping. The overall vision of the Ministry as per the Maritime agenda aims towards navigating and steering the Indian Maritime sector realistically into the premier maritime nations of the world.

Indian ships Hijacked by somalian pirates

2066. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Indian ships being hijacked by Somalian pirates and Indian sailors being held captive;

(b) the number of Indian ships and sailors held by pirates during the last five years, the details of number and percentage of sailors who have been released;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to improve the welfare of families of sailors who are being held hostages and if so, the details of *ex-gratia* payments, if any, made towards their families; and

(d) whether Government has initiated any other measures to address the problem of piracy, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Indian flag merchant vessel has been hijacked by Somali pirates, till date. No Indian seafarer is currently held captive by Somali pirates.

(b) Details of Indian crew hijacked from foreign flag merchant vessels by pirates and released during the last 5 years (2010-2014) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) *Ex-gratia* payment of ₹2.50 lakh has been made to each of the affected families of seafarers while in captivity. Details of the *ex-gratia* payments made are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the merchant vessel /Flag of the vessel (all foreign flag)	No. of Indian National seafarers	Granted on
1.	M.V. Iceberg-1/ Panama	06	12.01.2012
2.	MT Royal Grace/ Panama	17	20.12.2012
3.	M.V. Iceberg-1/ Panama	06	20.12.2012
4.	MT Albedo/ Malaysia	02	20.12.2012
5.	MT Albedo/ Malaysia	02	30.06.2014
6.	MT Asphalt Venture/ Panama	07	30.06.2014

In addition, *ex-gratia* payment of ₹ 6.00 lakh has also been made to the family of one of the 6 Indians then on-board of M.V. Iceberg who is reported missing since 08.09.2011.

Psychological counseling sessions were held for the released seafarers and their family members, periodically.

(d) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMGO) was set up by the Government under the Ministry of Shipping to deal with the hostage situation arising out of the hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew. Government has also approved the Contingency Plan for dealing with piracy and hijacking of merchant ships and constituted a Committee of Secretaries on Anti-Piracy and Hijacking at sea (COSAPH) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for crisis management and to advise the Government on major policy and strategy decisions. In addition to this, the following steps have been initiated by Government as part of various preventive/ mitigating security measures to deal with sea-piracy:

(i) Guidelines for anti-piracy measures to be implemented on Indian ships through issue of Merchant Shipping Notice No.1 of 2011 dated 14.1.2011. The guidelines provide for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel for vessels.

(ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male through Merchant Shipping Notice No. 3/2010 dated 31.3.2010.

(iii) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.

(iv) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.

(v) Active participation of India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.

Statement

Details of Indian crew hijacked from foreign flag merchant vessels by pirates and released during the last 5 years (2010-2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the vessel/ flag	Date of hijack of vessel	Date of release of vessel/crew	No. of Indian crew held hostage	Location of Incident Hijacked off.	Indian crew released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Asian Glory/UK	01.01.2010	11.06.2010	5	Off Somalia	5
2.	Leila/Panama	15.09.2009	01.03.2010	7	Off Somalia	7
3.	Rak Afrikana/ St. Vin and Gren	11.04.2010	09.03.2011	11	Off Somalia	11
4.	Marida Marguerite / Marshal Is.	08.05.2010	29.12.2010	19	Off Somalia	19
5.	QSM Dubai/ Panama	02.06.2010	03.06.2010	2	Off Somalia	2
6.	Iceberg 1/Panama	29.03.2010	23.12.2012	6	Off Somalia	5*
7.	Suez/Panama	2.08.2010	13.06.2011	6	Off Somalia	6
8.	Asphalt Venture/ Panama	29.09.2010	15.04.2011 30.10.2014	15	Off Somalia	8 7
9.	Eckhardt/Belize	01.10.2010	18.10.2010	7	Off West Africa	14
10.	Valle Di Cordoba/ Italy	24.12.2010	27.12.2010	20	Off West Africa	20
11.	Albedo/Malaysia	26.11.2010	05.06.2014	2	Off Somalia	1**
12.	Savina Caylyn/Italy	08.02.2011	25.12.2011	17	Off Somalia	17
13.	Sinin/Malta	12.02.2011	13.10.2011	10	Off Somalia	10
14.	Zirku/UAE	29.03.2011	12.06.2011	1	Off Somalia	1
15.	Jubba XX/UAE	16.07.2011	27.07.2011	5	Off Somalia	5
16.	Fairchem Bogey/ Marshal Islands	20.08.2011	13.01.2012	21	Off Somalia	21
17.	Emocean/Gibraltar	20.08.2011	25.08.2011	14	Off West Africa	14
18.	Montecristo/Italy	10.10.2011	11.10.2011	10	Off Somalia	10
19.	Halifax/Malta	30.10.2011	06.11.2011	2	Off West Africa	2
20.	Enrico Ievoli/Italy	27.12.2011	23.04.2012	7	Off Somalia	7
21.	Leila/Panama	17.02.2012	12.04.2012	11	Off Somalia	11
22.	Royal Grace/Panama	02.03.2012	08.03.2013	17	Off Somalia	17
23.	Eglantine/Bolivian	26.03.12	02.04.2012	1	Off Somalia	1
24.	Smyrin/Liberia	10.05.12	09.03.2013	11	Off Somalia	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	SP Brussels/Marshall Islands	17.12.2012	24.01.2013	3	Off West Africa	3
26.	MDPL Continental one/Singapore	13.06.2013	21.06.2013	3	Off West Africa	3
27.	MT Cotton /Malta	15.07.2013	22.07.2013	24	Off West Africa	24
28.	MT SP Atlanta / Marshal Is.	11.08.2013	14.08.2013	15	Off West Africa	15
29.	MT Matrix 1/Nigeria	10.10.2013	07.11.2013	4	Off West Africa	4
30.	MT Kerala/ Liberia	17.01.2014	27.01.2014	12	Off West Africa	12
31.	San Miguel/ Liberia	03.01.2014	01.02.2014	2	Off West Africa	2
32.	SP Brussels/Marshal Is.	29.04.2014	29.04.2014	13	Off Nigeria	12***
33.	MDPL Asha Deep / Nigeria	05.03.2014	07.03.2014	3	Off Brass-Nigeria	3
	TOTAL			313		310

* Out of the 6 Indian crew, 5 were released in December, 2012 and one crew is reportedly missing.
** One Indian is reported dead.
*** One Chief Engineer dead.

Subsidy to States for irrigation purposes

†2067. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of irrigated and non-irrigated area of the total agricultural land in the country, the maximum target set for irrigation and the measures taken for achieving the target and by when the target would be achieved; and

(b) the amount of money issued by the Central Government to State Governments in the form of subsidy, State-wise for irrigation purposes during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of gross irrigated; non-irrigated area and total agricultural land during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per constitution, water is a State subject. The irrigation projects including minor irrigation projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help States in creation of irrigation potential, Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement-I

State-wise details of gross irrigated area, gross un-irrigation area and Agriculture land during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Thousand Hectares)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gross Irrigated Area			Gross Un-irrigated Area			Agricultural Land		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5764	7153	6785	6797	7359	6975	15921	15821	15894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	56	57	220	222	225	424	424	424
3.	Assam	225	170	163	3874	3989	4011	3211	3211	3217
4.	Bihar	4433	4448	5158	2863	2746	2489	6601	6591	6588
5.	Chhattisgarh	1487	1605	1648	4074	4067	4016	5570	5580	5557
6.	Goa	38	36	41	123	124	123	197	197	197
7.	Gujarat	4922	5616	6305	6162	6632	6788	12661	12661	12661
8.	Haryana	5545	5543	5680	806	961	809	3730	3681	3698
9.	Himachal Pradesh	186	188	187	755	767	763	817	817	817
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	479	480	665	661	681	1058	1061	1063
11.	Jharkhand	155	150	152	1244	1099	1102	4288	4288	4288
12.	Karnataka	4096	4279	4137	8777	8783	7923	12891	12849	12850
13.	Kerala	455	467	546	2213	2180	2116	2303	2295	2274
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7162	7421	8228	14249	14624	14289	17298	17307	17284
15.	Maharashtra	4352	4496	4089	18260	18679	17825	21130	21121	21125
16.	Manipur	52	73	69	181	275	297	240	355	372

17.	Meghalaya	74	74	80	263	264	259	1052	1052	1056
18.	Mizoram	10	12	13	113	109	84	415	414	389
19.	Nagaland	85	92	92	401	361	382	671	673	686
20.	Odisha	1614	1539	1437	3896	3890	3527	6898	6866	6749
21.	Punjab	7714	7724	7771	161	159	134	4206	4202	4250
22.	Rajasthan	7309	8322	8903	14436	17680	15602	25569	25565	25555
23.	Sikkim	20	20	19	124	131	118	98	98	98
24.	Tamil Nadu	3238	3348	3519	2333	2405	2371	8131	8132	8129
25.	Tripura	98	122	129	169	227	241	277	277	277
26.	Uttarakhand	567	562	555	600	608	577	1548	1547	1546
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19354	19374	19792	6086	5994	6017	19148	19126	19099
28.	West Bengal	5525	5194	5437	4005	3638	3916	5684	5666	5697
29.	A. and N. Islands	0	0	0	16	19	18	28	28	28
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
31.	D. and N. Haveli	7	7	7	16	15	15	24	24	24
32.	Daman and Diu				3	3	3	4	4	4
33.	Delhi	34	32	30	12	12	9	53	53	53
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	2
35.	Puducherry	27	25	22	5	6	6	30	30	30
	ALL INDIA	85085	88630	91530	103908	108693	103716	182179	182018	181983

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Sharing of water with neighbouring States

2068. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arid and water stressed States in the country along with the surface, and ground water available in these States, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether Government is aware that certain States are not getting their share of water from the neighbouring States and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) In India, arid lands are spread over an area of about 38.7 million hectare (Mha) consisting of hot and cold arid regions. Out of this 7 Mha is in cold arid zone and 31.7 Mha is in hot arid zone. The major part of hot arid region is in the northwest portion occupying about 28.57 Mha while remaining about 3.13 Mha of hot arid lands fall in the Southern portion. The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat have 62% and 19.6% of total hot arid area of the country which is water stressed. The State-wise details of arid areas and availability of surface and ground water is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under Article 262 of the Constitution of India, Parliament has enacted Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of Inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. On the basis of complaints made by the State Governments, on the use, share and distribution of water of the Inter-State river, the Government has constituted eight Tribunals so far to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. out of them three Tribunals have already given their Awards.

Statement

The State-wise details of arid areas and availability of surface and ground water

State	Arid Area (million ha)	Available Surface Water (Estimated average yield in billion cubic metre (BCM)	Net annual Ground Water availability (BCM)
1	2	3	4
Cold Arid Zone			3.83
Jammu and Kashmir	7	•	
Hot Arid Zone			
Rajasthan	19.6	•	10.83

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	6.22	38.10	17.59
Punjab and Haryana	2.73	•	Punjab-20.32 Haryana-9.79
Maharashtra	0.13	163.82	32.15
Karnataka	0.86	98.40	14.81
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	2.16**	78.41**	A.P.-18.88 Telangana-13.68

• These States are part of Indus basin with average annual surface water resources of 73.3 BCM
** For undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Toxic elements in ground water in Andhra Pradesh

2069. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large traces of toxic elements found in ground water in the Krishna Delta in Krishna and Guntur districts, Andhra Pradesh, are making it unfit for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide alternative sources and to improve the quality of water;

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate in consultation with State Government, well planned stringent ground water management exploitation strategies to prevent further contamination of fresh water pockets in the delta; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on a regional scale, once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) in the Country, including Krishna Delta in Krishna and Guntur districts, Andhra Pradesh. During ground water quality monitoring, toxic trace elements in ground water have not been analysed. As part of special studies during 2001, selected trace metals *viz.* Chromium and Manganese were analysed in Vijayawada urban area in Krishna district, falling in the fringe zone of Krishna delta. Out of total 26 samples analysed, 21 samples exceeded Manganese concentrations beyond the permissible limit of 0.3 mg/l as per BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) for drinking water standards. Chromium was found within the permissible limits of BIS in ground water.

As per the information received from State Ground Water Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, no analysis of toxic elements are being carried out by them. As per the information received from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, so far no toxic elements have been found in ground water in Krishna delta in Krishna and Guntur districts, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) 'Water' being a State subject, measures for safe water supply are being undertaken by the concerned State Governments. Government of India through Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) supplements the efforts of the States by providing them technical and financial support to the schemes being developed for drinking water supply in the States. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of MoDWS, upto 67% of funds released can be utilized by the States for improving the quality of ground and surface water.

The report of special studies carried out by CGWB in Vijayawada Urban agglomeration, containing the details of manganese contamination has been sent to State Government agencies for taking appropriate measures.

Further, as per the information received from State Ground Water Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department is providing safe drinking water to all villages in the State.

(c) and (d) CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation covering an area of 8.89 lakh sq.km of the Country including 6322 sq. km area of Krishna delta. The aquifer mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization along with quantification and for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. Information on aquifer-wise ground water quality, extent of contamination and suitability of ground water for various purposes is one of the component of Aquifer Mapping and Management programme.

Funds for water treatment plants

2070. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for setting up of water treatment plants in heavy metal affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the details of funds utilized and water treatment plants set up during current financial year so far, State-wise and district-wise in case of U.P.;

(c) whether some States had returned the funds allocated for setting up water treatment plants in heavy metal affected areas of the country during 2007 to 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS), the nodal agency for drinking water treatment, has intimated that it administers centrally sponsored rural drinking water treatment programmes to assist the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for providing safe drinking water in adequate quantities in the rural areas of the country. The details of funds allocated during the last 3 years and the current financial year till 1.3.2015 are as below:

State	Funds (Rupees in crores) released during the year			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till 1/3/2015)
Uttar Pradesh	802.32	980.06	794.93	190.38
Bihar	330.02	224.3	338.95	311.23

(b) MoDWS has informed that so far in the current financial year, ₹ 784 crore have been utilized by Uttar Pradesh for setting up of water treatment plants in rural areas. District-wise details for the same are annexed herewith.

(c) to (e) MoDWS has informed that none of the States has returned any funds allocated to them for setting up of water treatment plants in heavy metal affected areas of the country during 2007-2012.

Rainwater harvesting programmes

2071. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rainwater harvesting programmes being implemented in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that the said programmes are not given due emphasis in implementation;

(c) if so, the Government's response thereto; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to ensure effective implementation of rainwater harvesting programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, necessary measures are being undertaken by the State Governments for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Government of India is however giving due emphasis in promoting rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge measures by supplementing the efforts of State Governments through technical and financial support under various schemes.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that under MGNREGA about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of water harvesting structures.

Further, per the information available from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, a total of ₹ 1492639.82 lakhs have been incurred for construction of 185104 lakh water conservation/ recharge structures.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" in priority areas. The project aimed at facilitating State Governments for replicating recharge projects in similar hydrogeological environment. During XI Plan, 133 Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects were sanctioned for construction of 1661 rain water harvesting and recharge structures in 22 States. Further, CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 sq. km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

(d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisory to States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary measures for adopting rain water harvesting/artificial recharge in all the Government buildings. Besides, 31 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws/ formulating rules and regulations/by including provisions in building bye-laws/ through suitable Government Orders etc.

Flood control measures by Brahmaputra Board

2072. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board, established in the year 1980 with a view to taking care of the flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra every year, has not been able to tackle the problems effectively so far; and

(b) whether Government is thinking to revamp the Brahmaputra Board with a new mandate to make it more efficient with modern technologies and ideas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Brahmaputra Board was established by "The Brahmaputra Board Act 1980" for planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith. The main function of the Board is to prepare Master Plans for the control of foods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley. The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the Master Plan (Part-I) of Brahmaputra basin for the main stem of the river; as well as Master Plan (Part-II) of Barak Basin. Both the Master Plans have been approved by the Government and circulated to the concerned State Governments for implementation. In additional, Master Plans (Part-III) of major tributaries of Brahmaputra river have been approved by the Government of India and circulated to concerned State Governments for implementation.

(b) The proposal for revamping of Brahmaputra Board into North-East and Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRA) is under active consideration of the Ministry. The Bill for the Authortiy has been circulated to the States in NER for their views and suggestions.

Indo-German MoU for cleaning Ganga

2073. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Germany is going to partner India in cleaning river Ganga;

(b) if so, whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the areas of involvement by Germany in cleaning Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) German Government has shown interest in partnering with India for the rejuvenation of River Ganga and has offered to commit 3 million Euros for this purpose during the Indo-German Government negotiations held in November 2014. An appraisal mission in this regard is currently in India to finalise the objectives and activities of cooperation as well as to formulate concrete projects for the initial assistance.

(b) and (c) The nature of the Indo-German collaboration for Ganga Rejuvenation is currently under formulation and no formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed yet.

(d) The potential areas of technical and financial cooperation have been identified in the Scoping Mission conducted in October 2014 which includes River basin planning, Institutional setting, Technology, Research, Hot spot definition, prioritization, basin wide monitoring and evaluation, Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies, industrial pollution abatement, knowledge sharing, innovative financing models for industrial and urban pollution abatement, assistance in managing funds, establishing public and/or private investment funds, etc.

Reimbursement of expenditure on water projects

2074. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy in place to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, in executing water related projects though they are not considered as National Projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Govt. does not have any policy for reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Government during the previous years in executing water related projects, which are not considered as a National Project. There is no provision for such reimbursement in the guidelines for central assistance for water related schemes.

Constitution of Cauvery Management Board

2075. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a memorandum from Cauvery Delta Farmers'

Association urging the constitution of Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have taken contradictory stands on the issue of constitution of Cauvery Management Board/Cauvery Water Regulatory Committee. As such, there is a need to meticulously consider the matter from all angles before taking a decision.

Conservation, promotion and protection of water

2076. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether water level in the country is rapidly falling down due to excessive use of ground water for industrial, domestic and agriculture purposes;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check it;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy for conservation, promotion and protection of water at national level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining due to continuous exploitation as a result of growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development, wherein, exploitation of ground water for any use other than drinking and domestic purpose is not permitted. In addition, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India," which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. A National Water Mission, has also been set up to *inter-alia*, promote conservation of water resources. This Ministry has also circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate/control, develop, and manage ground water. Moreover, initiatives

for water conservation and water recharge are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in the reservoirs and traditional water bodies, etc. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this.

(c) and (d) Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy (2012), wherein, several recommendations have been made for conservation, development and management of water resources in the Country. The salient features of the National Water Policy (2012) include need for a National Water Framework Law; water be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use; recognize ecological needs of the river; adaptation of strategies to address issues of climate change; evolve benchmarks for water uses; setting up of Water Regulatory Authority; incentivization for recycle and re-use; statutory powers to water users associations to collect and retain a portion of water charges; removal of disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban and rural areas; managing water resources projects and services through community participation and adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management etc.

Linking of major rivers

†2077. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan at present to link the major rivers of the country under the link river plan or any steps have been taken in this regard;

(b) if so, the benefits likely to be accrued on account of this plan; and

(c) by when this plan is expected to be executed along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the DPRs of two intra- state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak- Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. The DPRs for Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for preparation.

(b) Approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation are the likely benefits envisaged under NPP apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

(c) The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers program in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The time limit for the completion of individual link project can be identified only after Detailed Project Reports are techno- economically approved. However, the Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on various proposed links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA. The Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also reviewing the progress of river link proposals in consultation with the stakeholders for expediting these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at consensus on the link proposals between the States, various Sub-Committees have been constituted.

Statement

Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link #	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I and II) Completed
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh-Chambal link #	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link #	Par, Tapi and Narmada	-do-	FR Completed, DPR Started

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link #	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati – Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	FR taken up
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone&Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	FR taken up

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
FR- Feasibility Report;
DPR- Detailed Project Report

Water bodies

2078. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details of water bodies and their types;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry collectes information on those water bodies only, which either function as surface flow minor irrigation schemes or on which, there are minor irrigation schemes (either in-use or out-of use). Accordingly, as per the information collected in the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, water bodies used for minor irrigation in the country was 523816. State-wise details of water bodies are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State-wise details of water bodies in use or not in use (as per 4th Minor Irrigation Census) 2006-07

Sl. No.	State	Water bodies (with Not-in use MI schemes)	Water bodies (with In-Use MI schemes)	Total Water bodies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22877	49123	72000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	68	84
3.	Assam	129	885	1014
4.	Bihar	966	4243	5209
5.	Chhattisgarh	6955	40864	47819
6.	Goa	29	711	740
7.	Gujarat	1927	6341	8268
8.	Haryana	0	261	261
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	812	845
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	168	4720	4888
11.	Jharkhand	5316	38128	43444
12.	Karnataka	14918	14563	29481
13.	Kerala	167	8218	8385
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1493	54654	56147
15.	Maharashtra	517	88214	88731
16.	Manipur	0	9	9
17.	Meghalaya	59	98	157
18.	Mizoram	12	479	491
19.	Nagaland	60	106	166
20.	Odisha	5567	34339	39906
21.	Punjab	0	205	205

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	1573	2399	3972
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11039	26135	37174
25.	Tripura	19	515	534
26.	Uttar Pradesh	488	6391	6879
27.	Uttarakhand	2479	6145	8624
28.	West Bengal	3292	53672	56964
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	29	1347	1376
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	31	31
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	0	10	10
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	2	2
	TOTAL	80128	443688	523816

Rooftop rainwater harvesting

2079. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rooftop rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in all the States/Union Territories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of rainfall that is currently being harvested every year, State-wise and the mechanism put in place by various States to ensure installation of rainwater harvesting system in buildings, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether some States have not adopted rooftop water harvesting on their premises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) Various States/Union Territories have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building byelaws or through suitable Government Orders. Details are given in Statement (*See* below). Data on quantum of rain water being harvested in the States is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Section 3(3) of The Environment Protection Act, 1986 has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs for adopting Artificial Recharge/Rain Water Harvesting in all the Government Buildings. A Model Bill has also been circulated to all the States/UTs which, *inter-alia*, has provisions for rain water harvesting to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and management. Data regarding Roof-Top Water Harvesting is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Details of Statutes/Rules/Regulations etc. in various States/UTs relating to Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	• Under Chapter 3, Section 17(1) of the 'Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Tree Act, 2002' stipulates mandatory provision to construct rainwater harvesting structures at new and existing constructions for all residential, commercial and other premises and open space having area of not less than 200 sq. m. in the stipulated period, failing which the authority may get such rain water harvesting structures constructed and recover the cost incurred along with the penalty as may be prescribed. Municipal Administration and Urban Development have notified that all Group Housing Schemes shall be provided with required facilities and infrastructure for conservation and harvesting of rainwater.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
		• Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department *vide* G.O. No. 185 dated May 5, 2001 have been assigned responsibilities and made special efforts to conserve rain water through rain water harvesting structures in urban environs. • Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, surrounding Municipalities and Panchayats have been made responsible for construction of rain water harvesting pits.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting made mandatory by amending building byelaws.
3.	Assam	Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting made mandatory for 100 sq m and above by Guwahati Development Authority through including provision in building byelaws.
4.	Bihar	Enacted "The Bihar Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2006. Chapter-III (Clause 18) of the Act stipulates provision of roof top rainwater harvesting structures in the building plan in an area of 1000 sq m or more while according approval for construction by the Municipal Corporation/other local bodies.
5.	Chhattisgarh	The Nagar Palika Nigam, Raipur has made it mandatory to adopt the roof top rainwater harvesting having roof top area more than 500 sq ft.
6.	Goa	Government of Goa has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for residential complexes including apartments on plot areas of 2000 sq.m and above and for industrial units on plot areas of 10,000 sq.m and above. PWD, Goa has been asked to take up rainwater harvesting structure for Government buildings.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
7.	Gujarat	Metropolitan areas have notified rules under which no new building plan is approved in absence of rainwater harvesting structures.
8.	Haryana	Rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory by Haryana Urban Development Authority *vide* notification dated 31st October, 2001 and 13th December, 2002 respectively.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Installation of rainwater harvesting system has been made mandatory for all buildings to be constructed in urban areas of the State and no building plan without rain water harvesting system can be approved. Construction of rainwater harvesting system has also been made mandatory for all schools, Government buildings and Rest Houses, upcoming industries, bus stands etc.
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Regional Development Authority amended building byelaws in November, 2006 and made adoption of rainwater harvesting and recharge well mandatory for multi-dwelling and commercial units.
11.	Karnataka	Amended Rules of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board which provide for mandatory provision of rainwater harvesting structures by every owner with area of 2400 sq.ft. and above, or every owner who proposes to construct new buildings with site area more than 1200 sq. ft.
12.	Kerala	An amendment was made in Kerala Municipality Building Rules, 1999 incorporating rainwater harvesting arrangements.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Incorporated mandatory provision for rainwater harvesting in the M.P. Bhumi Vikas Niyam (1984), Rule 78 (4) makes it mandatory to provide for rainwater harvesting in all houses of more than 140 sq.m.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
14.	Maharashtra	• Launched rain water recharge scheme named "Shivkalin Pani Sathawan Yojana" (Shivkalin Water Recharge Scheme) in the State from 2002. Under this scheme, drinking water sources are strengthened by recharging rainwater through different water harvesting structures. This scheme is implemented in rural areas. • In urban areas, keeping in view the constraint of the available space, provision has been made in the Development Control Rules to make provision of rainwater harvesting scheme in Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation Area and other Municipal areas of the State.
15.	Meghalaya	Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting made mandatory for buildings above 100 sq.m area.
16.	Nagaland	The State Government has made provision for roof top rainwater compulsory for all new Government buildings.
17.	Odisha	The Odisha Legislative Assembly has already passed a bill during 2012 on Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) for the state of Odisha. The bill contains provisions for roof top rain water harvesting and artificial recharge for buildings, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas of the State.
18.	Punjab	• Department of Local Government have amended and notified the building byelaws and have made mandatory Rainwater Harvesting System in all buildings above 200 sq. yards. The same has been adopted by all Urban Local Bodies of the State.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
		• Punjab Urban Development Authority has also made provision of rainwater harvesting mandatory in all institutional buildings while approving building plans as well as licensed colonies developed by private promoters.
19.	Rajasthan	Provision of rainwater harvesting made mandatory in respect of plots having more than 300 sq m area in Nagar Nigam/Nagar Parishad/Nagar Palika area and notification in this respect issued *vide* letter dated 16.01.2006 by the Local Self Department.
20.	Sikkim	Springshed development has been made by Rural Development Department, Sikkim for augmentation of drinking water supply in rural areas.
21.	Tamil Nadu	It is mandatory for all the existing and new buildings to provide rainwater harvesting facilities under Municipal laws. It has also been made mandatory to include roof top rainwater harvesting structures in the plan of the building itself for accordance of approval by the relevant Competent Authority.
22.	Tripura	As per Tripura Building Rules, 2004, water harvesting is mandatory in all new buildings having plinth area more than 300 sq m for all types of uses and in group housing of any size.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	• Rainwater Harvesting made mandatory for all new housing schemes/plots/buildings/Group housing schemes with separate network of pipes for combined Rainwater Harvesting/ Recharging system. • In Government Buildings (both new as well as old), installation of rainwater harvesting structures has been made mandatory.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
		• For housing schemes of 20 acres and above, it is mandatory to develop ponds/water bodies in 5% of the total proposed area.
24.	Uttarakhand	The Government (Awas Evam Shahari Vikas) made rules for compulsory installation of rainwater harvesting system and directed to adopt rules in building byelaws *vide* order dated 15.11.2003. Accordingly, all the Development Authorities have made partial amendments in the prevalent House Building and Development byelaws/Regulation.
25.	West Bengal	Government has notified 'The West Bengal Municipal (Building) Rules, 2007' and *vide* its rule No. 168 (13), Part – XII has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all buildings.
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	In UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, rooftop rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town.
27.	Chandigarh	UT Administration has made installation of rainwater harvesting system mandatory for all buildings (existing and new) located on plot of one kanal and above to recharge ground water.
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting made mandatory as per Development and Control Rules (Amendments Rules 2009) in all types of buildings, which are constructed in an area of 1000 sqm and above.
29.	Daman and Diu	Daman Municipal Building Model Byelaws and Zoning Regulation, 2002 exists which have provision for construction of sump-well for recharge of ground water. The UT Administration has issued instructions to the local PWD for construction of roof top rainwater harvesting structures. Administration has also advised the local bodies such as Municipality and District Panchayats to make provision for construction of roof top rainwater harvesting structures.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Action Taken
30.	Delhi	• Roof top rain water harvesting made mandatory for building having area of 100 sq m and above by amending building byelaws. • Registrar Cooperative Societies has advised all Group Housing Societies to adopt rainwater harvesting in their premises. • Requested all Government departments to adopt rainwater harvesting and waste water recycling system. • NDMC, MCD, DDA, PWD sanctioning plan by including rainwater harvesting in their buildings.
31.	Puducherry	Made provision of rainwater harvesting mandatory in residential, offices, public buildings, commercial buildings, educational and health institutions and industrial buildings *vide* Government Order Dated 19.3.2010.

River restoration and cleaning projects

2080. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to implement river restoration and cleaning projects throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rivers identified for the purpose in West Bengal;

(c) the funds allocated therefor, project-wise;

(d) whether Government has any special river development and restoration projects to clean and rejuvenate highly polluted rivers and waterways in the major cities of the country including Kolkata; and

(e) if so, the details of financial and technological support provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has taken up pollution abatement works through National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

programmes in polluted stretches of 42 rivers (including Ganga and its tributaries) in 199 towns spread over 21 States through different projects for ₹ 12462.50 crore.

In the State of West Bengal, three rivers, namely, Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda have so far been covered under the NRCP and NGRBA programmes.

(c) Details of allocation of funds for the State of West Bengal under NRCP and NGRBA is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has under taken a new initiative to set up an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission namely Namami Gange for Ganga Rejuvenation including its major tributaries with an allocation of ₹ 2037 Crores in the Union Budget 2014-15. The budgetary provision also includes funding projects under NRCP in other rivers in the country.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) has undertaken pollution abatement works in 121 towns covering 40 rivers spread over 19 States under NRCP at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5779.41 crore.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) jointly with National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has identified a total of 118 towns with priority to the 56 Class-I towns including Kolkata on both banks of river Ganga main stem to undertake sewerage infrastructural projects to achieve 100 percent coverage of such towns with sewerage facilities under the Swach Bharat Mission (Urban).

The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Government in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers through financial and technical support from the World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) etc and by providing Third Party Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports through empanelled institutions of national reputation like IITs.

Statement–I

A. Details of projects under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in West Bengal as on December, 2014

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Town	Name/Nature of works	Approved Project cost	Funds released by GoI	STP Capacity (MLD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kolkata	Prevention of pollution of Beliaghata Circular Canal joining Ganga	10.23	6.93	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kolkata	Development of Ghats	13.96	9.3	
3.	Bansberia	Development of Ghats	12.12	8.47	
4.	Howrah	Development of Electric Crematoria	5	3.3	
5.	Kolkata	River Front Development (RFD) and Electric Crematoria (EC) at Nimtolaghat	14	8.82	
6.	Kolkata	Resuscitation of Chetla Boat Canal joining Ganga	8.83	6.09	
7.	Serampore	Development of Ghats	4.07	2.55	
8.	Khardah	Development of Ghats	3.56	2.24	
9.	Naihati	Development of Ghats	11.59	8.12	
10.	Chandannagar	Development of Ghats	4.94	3.22	
11.	Howrah	Development of Ghats	9	6.15	
12.	Baidyabati	Development of Ghats	5.05	3.45	
13.	Rishra	Development of Ghats	3.44	2.26	
14.	Panihati	Development of 16 Ghats	12.76	8.15	
15.	Kamarhati	Development of 13 Ghats	13.72	8.65	
16.	Bally	Development of 7 Ghats	5.32	3.62	
17.	Titagarh	Development of 4 Ghats	1.87	1.17	
18.	Maheshtala	RFD and EC	9.58	4.92	
19.	North Barrackpore	RFD	6.66	3.44	
20.	Konnagar	RFD	5.91	3.03	
21.	Hoogly-Chinsurah	RFD and EC	13.08	6.7	

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Halisahar	RFD and EC	14.66	7.51	
23.	Budge-Budge	RFD	5.39	2.76	
24.	Gayeshpur	Sewerage system and STP	168.67	28	8.23
25.	Uttarpara-Kotrung	RFD	9.65	4.94	-
26.	Kalyani	Sewerage system and STP	57.87	8.45	5.00
27.	Bhatpara	Sewerage system and STP	228.52	36.42	31.00
28.	Halisahar	Sewerage scheme and STP Halishar (EAP - World Bank)	274.76	16.72	16.00
29.	Budge-Budge	Sewerage System and STP at Budge-Budge (EAP - World Bank)	145.98	-	9.30
30.	Barrackpore (EAP - World Bank)	Sewerage system with Sewer network and STP	272.32	-	24.00
	TOTAL		1352.51	215.38	93.53

B. Details of projects under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in West Bengal as on December, 2014

Sl. No.	Town in West Bengal	Name of River	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	STP capacity (in mld)
1.	Andal	Damodar	0.17	0.00
2.	Asansol	Damodar	3.40	13.17
3.	Durgapur	Damodar	0.21	0.00
4.	Raniganj	Damodar	0.18	0.00
5.	Siliguri	Mahananda	54.88	50.00
	TOTAL		58.86	63.17

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Bill for withdrawal – the Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri Kiren Rijiju.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Rajnath Singh, I move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

Resolution Re. Nomination of members to Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend payable by Indian Railways to General Revenues

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, can I move the Resolution for the RCC?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you move the Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"That this House concurs in the Recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to the nomination by the Chairman of six Members from the Rajya Sabha to 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".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Budget (Railways), 2015-16,
The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2015 and
The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation Bills to be moved. Shri Suresh Prabhu to move the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2015 and the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2015.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU) Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2015-16, for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, all these are taken together. We can discuss both the Bills along with the Railway Budget. Now next speaker is Avinash Rai Khanna. Now, ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, all parties have spoken. I have nothing against Mr. Khanna speaking. But all political parties ...(*Interruptions*)... By rotation, we should get chance.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): आप बोलिए, कोई बात नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak today?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I appreciate. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O' Brien also wanted to speak today. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Praful Pael, I know you wanted this. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is how you manage.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, no, Sir. There was no confusion, Sir. I was not here on Friday in the evening. Therefore, I requested that I would be speaking today. I was given to understand that all political parties have spoken. So, there is nothing to manage, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; I agree. ...(*Interruptions*)... I agree with you. But one point I have to make clear that every party should adhere to the time because then we will not be able to finish it today. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is fourteen minutes.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : I will take less than the time allotted to us. ...(*Interruptions*)... In consideration of you giving me a chance, I will speak less.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am here to speak on the Railway Budget and, first and foremost, I would like to compliment my dear friend, Suresh Prabhu, who I feel is an outstanding parliamentarian and Minister who has a no-nonsense approach, who has, I am sure, in his earlier role as the Power Minister of our country contributed immensely for bringing discipline and a forward-thinking then, and I am sure, the same kind of thought process will be visible in this role of his. I must also say that I have been in Parliament for 24 years, I have not seen a single Railway Budget which has withstood the pressure of populism and has, in fact, focussed on bringing railways back to financial health and also to bring it back into a situation where it truly contributes as its primary role of being the engine of growth for the nation. Sir, I would like to say that many comprehensive things are required especially bringing back the fiscal health of the railways. There is a situation which is very alarming. We have, on one hand, a situation where unless and until, there is fiscal prudence, probably, the railways do not have money to pay even the salaries on time. If I am correct, I am sure the Railway Minister will acknowledge this when he replies. For a large entity as big as railways, we have probably, if you see the railways' size and the scale and the number of people which the railways employ, I think, it is truly a situation where we cannot comprehend the fact that railways today is in such a financial distraught and we need to solve the problem as immediately as possible. There are many contributory factors for this kind of a decline. For many years, I think our investment in railways, while it has come, it has come in scattered bits and pieces and I would say rather than a comprehensive approach, we fritter away our scarce resources. For example, we have railway lines which we are laying all across the length and breadth of the country. I am sure every Member of Parliament or every area of this country, irrespective of the Member of Parliament, is crying for connectivity and railway services in their own areas. And, over the years, we have seen successive announcements for creation of new railway lines. I can give you one example, you can say, of the lines which have been agreed to be converted from narrow gauge to broad gauge or from single line to double line conversion. Such kinds of projects have been going on for years and years, let alone the completion of the new projects that have been announced. In Maharashtra, I

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can give you an example, which, I am sure, Mr. Suresh Prabhu must be knowing, is Nagpur-Yavatmal-Nanded. The money, which we have been providing for these kinds of lines, I would not say is ill-spent, has not been spent well. If a project is going to materialize after 25-30 years, it is of no use and instead of providing little, little money, it would be better to use that money in a way to complete a project which can be finished with a little bit of additional funds. As a result, what has happened is, a lot of, I would say, dead investments have taken place, which, in a way, is affecting the financial health of the Railways. At so many places, we have announced new lines; surveys have been announced; people are sitting in expectation. Suddenly, one fine day, whoever comes from that area, represents in Parliament and is able to carry his voice with the concerned authorities and is able to get a little bit more money for that line. The consequence is that people are living in hope, but the money of the Railways, instead of being converted into productive assets, is being parked in a place where the productivity will for ever be in limbo. I get an impression from the Railway Minister's Budget Speech that he is trying to rectify the things. He is trying to first get hold of the low-hanging fruit and is trying to see what are the lines which can be completed and which will then contribute not only to connectivity for faster movement of goods and services, but also will improve the financial health of the Railways. I think, this is a notable and a good step.

I can also tell you of so many other instances. When we talk of the power sector or some other related sectors, like, steel and cement, which are dependent on coal as their primary source of fuel, the production of the Coal India, if you really see, is pretty decent. But the problem is of evacuating the coal. The problem of evacuating the coal is the absence of either the last-mile-connectivity between the mine and the railway network or the under-capacity of the railway network in those areas where evacuation is a must. I think, these are certain areas that comprehensively need to be adjusted. I remember, when we were in Government, once there was a discussion on the evacuation of coal. And, we realized that a maximum of 2,000 kilometres of new railway lines in and around Eastern India, or, wherever the coalfields are more concentrated in the Central India, needed to be laid and if they were connected to the main network of the Railways, I think, that would comprehensively change the way the power production in this country would be. That is why, I think, the Railways are very important. And, my advice to the Railway Minister would be that he should take care of these kinds of issues, especially the last-mile-connectivity in the evacuation of coal. We must, all across the country, really strengthen four or five trunk corridors – I am sure, I don't have to elaborate those corridors, everybody is aware of which are those main trunk

corridors, the Railway Minister is even more aware – where there is a very high density of volume and traffic. We have two lines. To lay a third line, in those limited corridors, I think, should be the priority of the Government. It is not just about passenger trains. Of course, the passenger trains are a must and they should be given the highest priority in terms of having faster trains, reaching from one to another. But, I think, a lot of our raw materials -- whether it is foodgrain or whether it is coal or whether it is steel or whether it is cement or whether it is any other such commodity item – need to be transported efficiently by the Railways. I think the concept of having dedicated freight corridors is already on the anvil. I don't think this, what we are talking of something today, is some novel idea. It has been in the works. It is being discussed for many, many years. But the net result is yet to happen. We are not yet seeing any concrete movement in that direction. I am sure the Railway Minister has looked into these issues and would be giving it the maximum attention. As I said, Sir, instead of scattering and frittering our scarce sources all across the country in 20 or 50 projects, I think if three or four projects of national importance are taken up as a priority, that will, truly, change the way the railway network functions, both in terms of the country's requirements and even for passengers. If you have a dedicated freight corridor, it opens up that much of space on that railway line for passengers' movement. Sir, we are talking of faster trains and more efficient trains. I think that reality can happen only when you free those railway networks from freight movement, especially on the high-density lines. I think this is something which needs to be done. I have spoken to the Railway Minister at the personal level and he, I am sure, acknowledges it that we have not really encouraged the concept of multi-model connectivity. I will give you a very simple example, for everybody to understand. Say, you land at Delhi Airport. When the new Terminal III was being made, I did make a conscious effort; I am sorry we did not get through. I was probably isolated in my approach. But the thing is what we were planning or what should be done. What has not been done does not mean it can't be done tomorrow. Captain Satish Sharma is an avid flyer, he will realize what I am saying. You land at Delhi Airport. You would go down to the basement. You would, probably, get a corridor straight connecting you to the Indian Railways. You have it in Frankfurt and you have it in London. It happens in so many cities across the world. I am not inventing the wheel. I am just trying to say that what has happened should be done here. If you had a railway network, if you got down from a plane at Delhi Airport, and you wanted to go to Chandigarh, you would get on to a fast train straight from Delhi Airport and you would be there in three hours; you would be in Jaipur in three hours; you would be in Agra in three hours and you could be in so many places within the distance of 200 or

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300 kilometres of Delhi within a few hours. So, you would, actually, be saving on time, you would be saving on money and it would ensure seamless connectivity. This happens in other countries. Why can't it happen in our country? This should have happened in every single major, I would say, metro city of our country, which connects. Therefore, I feel, Sir, that even though we have missed the bus so far, it is never too late. I am sure the Railway Minister will look at these issues very, very objectively. We have metros now. Every city has a metro, virtually, coming up or on the anvil. In the cities where it has come up or where it is yet to come up, I think we should have some kind of an integration of the metro with the railways. Ultimately, it can't work in isolation. A railway network and a metro network should be coordinated. If I have to go from Janakpuri to Indira Gandhi Airport, and from Indira Gandhi Airport, if I have to go wherever, I must have an integrated solution. I can't be asked to get off at one place and go into another transportation mode and then, again, back to that. It doesn't work. When I am talking of smart city concept, I am not talking of Smart City as only in terms of e-connectivity; I am also talking in terms of physical connectivity. No city can be a world-class city unless and until it has multi-modal modes of transportation. You should have a common calling card. It is like a pass which you use on the metro, you use on the Indian railways and you can, probably, even use it for other modes of transportation. So, I think this is a holistic approach for transportation planning, which we have, unfortunately, missed in our country. As a time, it is never too late, Sir. We have to make a beginning somewhere and I hope my friend, Shri Suresh Prabhu, will look at the issues of connectivity and multi-model transportation in a very, very holistic way. I think that will truly redefine the way we travel.

Sir, he has talked of high-speed trains. It is a welcome sign. No issues; nobody can dispute that. But I would say, instead of this so-called our fascination for bullet trains, well, even if you have it, I am not going to come in your way or I am not going to criticize you for that. But the most important thing for you would be to have even a train which moves at 110 or 120 kilometres an hour – forget at 160 kilometres. But if it moves efficiently, if you are able to provide the services which passengers expect, even that is good. I can understand that the pressure on Indian Railways is immense. When you have two crore people travelling every day by the Indian Railway Network, it is not something which can be compared with any other part of the world. Therefore, if somebody says, my European experience on a Railway was something or an American experience or Japanese or Chinese experience was different, I think, we should not get into that kind of an issue. We don’t have to copy anybody; we don’t have to get mixed up with these issues.

But, at the same time, Sir, while we have got the new experience of the Rajdhanis over the last ten-twenty years, we have got the Durontos and other kinds of trains which are actually good trains, but I think if we improve the level of service – the cleanliness, the seating arrangement -- it will be more helpful instead of building a bullet train which will cost us rupees thirty, forty or fifty thousand crores. Please do it. But, on the other side, let us have some models. Why don't you get it studied, say, maybe a European Railway Network, and see what kind of equipment they are using and try to bring a few rakes of that kind and use it on certain corridors like Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Agra, some places of tourism where people from all over the world come? Let their experience be pleasant, let their experience be world-class, and I don't think people will mind paying you for a good service. But please do that because today, Pradhan Mantriji is talking of tourism. I appreciate that concept. Having been in aviation for many years, I know the importance of tourism. But the 'tourism numbers' are not going to be just a happy experience by giving visas on arrival. Please do that. But you also have to make the experience of the person travelling in the country as world-class and as good and as efficient also. So, we need to work on certain such ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will finish very quickly. Therefore, we need to do that kind of an experimentation. At least, please bring some good rakes from anywhere in the world. Don't be under the impression that we will get everything made within the country. Fine. We need that. We have factories for that. We do that. But try to experiment with four or six rakes from wherever you get that. Run them in few of these corridors, and I am telling you the way that will change and redefine the experience of Indian Railways, I don't think anything else will be able to do that. So, it is not just about speed. It is also about the kind of experience you offer.

Sir, I will not go into too much of detail. But one thing is certain. We have China. We don't want to compare ourselves with any other country. But they have built a railway all across Tibet at such an altitude and coming all the way almost to our doorstep. When such kind of corridors are being built in difficult terrain, we also, in our country, must look at certain issues of how we build our train networks. Yes, we are doing a great job. We have built a network to Kashmir, we have got a train to Katra; Konkan Railways is also a fine example of a difficult terrain. But I think, considering such a big country and the kind of engineering expertise we have and the kind of record we have, we should be able to target more difficult projects at a much more, I would say, better pace and that is why you must do work on these issues.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): प्रफुल्लजी, गोंदिया—जबलपुर लाइन आपकी है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल : मैं उस बात पर नहीं पहुंच सका, लेकिन अब उसे कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मैंने गोंदिया-जबलपुर लाइन की बात शुरुआत में कही। हमारे शरद जी तो जबलपुर के ही थे, लेकिन अब वे बिहार और दिल्ली पहुंच गए। इनका बचपन और कॉलेज का जीवन जबलपुर में बीता है। जब ये गोंदिया में स्टूडेंट लीडर के नाते भाषण करने आते थे, तो हम आपको सुना करते थे। हम आपसे बहुत छोटे थे, लेकिन हम आपके तब से प्रशंसक हैं।

महोदय, अभी शरद यादव जी ने जबलपुर - गोंदिया लाइन का उदाहरण दिया है, इस का 20 साल के बाद भी ब्रॉड गेज कनवर्जन नहीं हुआ है। वह 40 किलोमीटर तक हुआ और बाकी 200 किलोमीटर - बालाघाट से मंडला और आगे नैनपुर वगैरह का काम रुका हुआ है। महोदय, इस का कारण यह है कि उसमें कुछ पर्यावरण के इश्यूज आ गए हैं। अब पर्यावरण के मामले में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि ज्यादा बोलो, तो भी पिटाई होती है और कम बोलो तब भी पिटाई होती है। इसलिए मैं बहुत समझदारी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां already रेल लाइन है, उसे नैरो गेज से ब्रॉड गेज करने में पर्यावरण में क्या कोई नया बदलाव हो गया? ट्रेन तो चल ही रही थी। सड़कों में भी वही हालत है, रेलवे में भी वही हालत है। जहां नई रेल लाइन बिछ रही हो, वहां तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि आप पर्यावरण की बात ठीक कर रहे हैं, लेकिन in the conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge, what is the environmental impact you are going to study there? And lines get delayed for 20 years! इसीलिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि सुरेश जी, कहीं न कहीं आप इस बारे में अवश्य चिंतन करें। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, आप बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करें और जैसे मैंने कहा, ऐसे कुछ थोड़े उदाहरण पेश करें। आप जो मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट कॉर्पोरेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। इसका मतलब आपके दिमाग में, आपके मन में वही बात है, जो मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन इसको कार्यान्वित करना होगा। हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हम बातें बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन एग्जीक्यूशन कितना करते हैं? एक बात का मुझे गर्व है, मैं यहां खुद अपनी बड़ाई करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ, लेकिन मैं जब एवीएशन मंत्रालय में था, तो पांच साल में इस देश के सभी हवाई-अड्डो का नव-निर्माण करने का काम किया। यह जो मैंने पांच वर्षों में किया, वह मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा महत्व की बातें हैं। इसलिए time is the essence. Execution is the essence. Your desires and your wishes are honourable, but they must be translated into an affirmative action. My good wishes to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Praful Patel.

श्री शरद यादवः सर, मैं प्रभु जी से कहूंगा कि प्रफुल्ल जी ने ठीक बात उठाई है, यानी गोंदिया और जबलपुर वाली लाइन बनने के बाद आपके करोड़ रुपए बचेंगे। इन्होंने ठीक कहा है, नेरोगैज वहां चल रही है। अगर आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे, तो नॉर्थ और साउथ की काफी दूरी कम हो जाएगी। आप इसका अंदाज अपने डिपार्टमेंट से लगवा लीजिए कि कितना सेव होगा, कितनी बिजली बचेगी। तो मेरी आपके माध्यम से यही विनती है कि जो इन्होंने यह गंभीर मामला उठाया है, इसको आप जरूर देखें ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through

you, I am very proud to be addressing the hon. Railway Minister. I am glad that he is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to address the Chair, not him!

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, I am addressing him through you. I am expressing my pleasure through you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: And, particularly, since you, Hon. Minister, are a professional Chartered Accountant — after 1928, the Railway Budget started being presented separately — Shri Prabhu, you have an unique opportunity to bring financial discipline and transparency in the Railways, which is a hugely complicated and indiscernible corporation. It is very good, but it is indiscernible. I am particularly glad, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that the hon. Minister has not promised to connect every hamlet in the country. What a refreshing change! However, there are some huge opportunities which I am going to list. But before I do so, I have a small question for the hon. Minister, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Why increase the freight rates at such an inopportune moment? Get the freight system going, as Shri Praful Patel had mentioned, and then you may charge. Give the service and then you may charge. That would be perfectly legitimate, because then you will be competitive.

Sir, I have a particular point, regarding the Railway Board. The Railway Board must be a 21st Century Board. The Board must be the instrument to modernize and professionalize the Railways. You may kindly think of inducting professional and independent Directors to bring about corporate governance and external thinking on to the Board, which, unfortunately, due to events not so long ago, has a shadow cast on it. It is because you are the Railway Minister, I request you to kindly introduce the latest accounting and auditing procedures, which are followed universally, in the public sector and the private sector. And please promote meritocracy from the brilliant railway services rather than what, unfortunately, happened recently. My second point is regarding Railway being the instrument for attracting mega investments for economic revival, both domestic and foreign. Launching a couple of large PPP projects will fire the imagination of the country and the world. For example, will you think about a world-wide launch of an Indian Railway Bond and take the railway road-show across the world and let the world know what we are doing and what we propose to do? Hon. Minister, you can do it.

Another suggestion is to use the PPP mode for railway station modernization and provide safety and security like the airports do. Why can't we do it? Can this

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

be used as a source of CSR investment? Modernise it; restrict visitors by introducing well-priced entrance tickets as well as the numbers who can accompany passengers who are leaving or passengers who have come to be received.

My another suggestion is that you must during your tenure — you have a five-year period — ensure that all level crossings, not this region or that region but all over India, be automated as a safety feature to prevent the gruesome accidents which are still occurring in this day and age. For doing this, I request you to examine another innovation, hon. Minister. Would you consider setting up of an independent safety committee for the Indian Railways which will be required by you, hon. Minister, to submit a quarterly report on the status of safety and what is being done to improve the safety beyond any reasonable doubt for the civilized part of this century? And, in turn, Railway Minister, although this might sound a little high-sounding, could you kindly consider to produce a one-page white paper every quarter on the state of the Indian Railways, your address through your Cabinet to the nation? I request you to consider this.

I now come to a little bit of self-interest and request you to investigate and make some radical improvement and upgradation of the Western and Central Railways' local system in and around Mumbai because six million people depend on their livelihood, both men and women, every day on the Western and Central Railways, and they are being stretched beyond their capacity. Mr. Minister, I never speak long because I have been trained by the hon. Deputy Chairman. So, I am going to conclude my speech. I have told you whatever I want. I want to reassure you, Mr. Minister, through the Deputy Chairman, that you have got five years ahead of you or, say, four-and-an-half years. You don't have to share it with us but I hope you have sixteen quarters or, say, eighteen quarters in which you can produce eighteen white papers — your account to the nation what you are doing. I hope, under you, the Railways become the trigger of revived investments, an imaginative investment instrument, which both the national and international investors would be attracted. You don't have the organization right now. The Finance Ministry has to collaborate with you, Mr. Minister and, there has to be a Special Purpose Vehicle to trigger the railways as an engine of growth — please pardon the pun as an 'engine of growth' — for this nation's revival. I thank you, Deputy Chairman, for providing me this opportunity and I wish you all the best hon. Railway Minister through the Deputy Chairman. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Khekiho Zhimomi - not there. Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, this year's Railway Budget is a repetition of what we have got during the last many years, as far as Kerala is concerned. Whenever we discuss the Railway Budget, the Members from Kerala, including our hon. Deputy Chairman, raise the issue of neglect to Kerala. The basic needs of Kerala are not being reflected in this year's Budget also. What is the basic need of Kerala? To improve the railway facilities in Kerala, three things must be done, that is, doubling of the track, electrification and automatic signalling system. Only by doing this, we can have more trains to Kerala. But unfortunately, this year also, the Railway Budget has neglected the genuine demands of Kerala. Sir, ₹ 413 crore has been allocated towards doubling of tracks in Kerala. This allocation is a little bit more than that of last year. It is good. But what is the need? The need is more than ₹ 1,000 crore. Then, what is the all-India allocation for doubling in this year's Budget? It is ₹ 98,000 crore. Out of ₹ 98,000 crore, Kerala got only ₹ 413 crore, that is, not even 0.5 per cent for a State like Kerala. So, this must be corrected and a time-bound programme must be there to complete the doubling work in Kerala, and, of course, electrification and automatic signalling system.

Sir, regarding the coach factory, for the last 35 years, we have been hearing that a coach factory will be materialised in Kerala in Palghat. The State Government has given more than 1,000 acres of land, but still it is pending. Nothing has been done. Then, Sir, out of so many projects announced in the last five years, none has been implemented. So, for me, I am demanding, don't announce any more projects for Kerala; just implement what you have announced in the last two or three years' Budgets. It will be sufficient for Kerala. We don't want proclamations, promises, but we want concrete action to implement these projects.

Sir, for improving connectivity in Trivandrum, the Nemom Coach Maintenance Depot was announced three years back, but no action has been taken. Enough land is there, but the Railway Board is not taking any action to implement it.

The main feature of this Budget is privatisation. This Government, and also the last UPA Government, began the process and wanted to privatise the Railways through PPP and FDI. We are hearing a lot of promises on this PPP front. Can the Minister point out any one project which has been implemented through PPP? No; only the promises of PPP are there. And, so ambitious promises are there that within five years, more than ₹ 8 lakh crore will be invested in the Railways. From where will it be invested? Now, the other day, the hon. Minister stated that he has got ₹ 1,50,000 crore within three years from LIC. That is the route. Why do you go for PPP and private investment? Enough money is there in our country. You can utilise the amount deposited in LIC, banks and other public sector financial

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

institutions. The Railways have got thousands of acres of land. You can peg the land and get the loan from LIC and other financial institutions. If you go in for privatization, from where these private parties and the corporates are getting the money? Is it from their pockets? No. They are utilizing the money of the public sector financial institutions. That shows that the Railways can, without the mercy of the private sector and private corporate, implement the programmes. When you have the land, you have the infrastructure, you have the management capacity, why do you go in for privatization. Tell me, in which country, the Railways has been developed by the private sector without adequate investment by the public sector. Sir, we talk about privatization of Railways. The Minister is not here but hon. Commerce Minister is well versed with the international experience. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Minister of State is here but I meant Shri Suresh Prabhu because he is considered to be a management expert. What is the experience of Britain? It was Margaret Thatcher, who got these neo-liberal policies implemented...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Achuthan, if you go to Britain, there will be no time to come back. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Just one minute, Sir. I will come back to Kerala, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will be back to Kerala from Britain.

Margaret Thatcher privatized the British Railway. What is the position now? They are re-nationalizing the Railways in Britain. That is the experience. Nowhere has it succeeded, and, after so many years, we are going in for privatization. Mind it, the employees of the Railways are going in for direct struggle and action against the privatization policy and programme of the Government. There was a strike ballot in Railway, and, more than 96 per cent of the Indian Railwaymen supported this strike ballot. That shows the mood of the people, the mood of the employees of Railways. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please resist from this suicidal move of privatizing the Indian Railways.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: You can get the help of LIC and other public sector financial institutions to implement the Railway Development projects.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention about the fact that there are more than two lakh vacancies in railways, and, there are nearly one lakh posts directly connected with the security and safety of the passengers. These include the posts of drivers etc. You are speaking about zero-tolerance towards accidents and

safety-related issues. Without filling up these crucial posts, how can you achieve this target? Please take immediate steps to fill these vacancies in the Indian Railways. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि सुरेश प्रभु जी रेलवे मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं। महोदय, मैं कोंकण से आता हूं और कोंकण से ये तीसरे रेलवे मिनिस्टर हैं। पहले एस.के.पाटिल जी थे, वे बड़े मज़बूत आदमी थे। उन्होंने रेलवे में थोड़ा-बहुत सुधार भी किया था। दूसरे, मधु दंडवते जी थे। उन्होंने कोंकण रेलवे लाने काम किया। जार्ज फर्नांडीस साहब भी कोंकण से ही थे, वे कोंकण रेलवे लाए। तीसरे अब प्रभु जी बन गए हैं, उनसे हमें बड़ी अपेक्षाएं हैं। सुरेश प्रभु जी के ऊपर प्रभु की कृपा है। सर, जब मैंने रेलवे बजट पढ़ा तो मेरे ध्यान में आया कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसके लिए कुछ खास मदद नहीं करती है। वहां से उनको 42 परसेंट मदद मिलने वाली है। रेलवे से जनरेट होने वाला कुछ 17.8 परसेंट मिलेगा और 40 परसेंट कहां से आएगा, कौन से रिसोर्स से आएगा, उसकी मालूमात ठीक ढंग से नहीं दी गई है। एलआईसी से बहुत सारा फंड मिलने वाला है। उसके बारे में कुछ बातचीत हो गई है और आगे 'अदर्स' की जो बात उन्होंने कही है, उसमें फॉरेन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स, इन्वेस्टर्स बड़े पैमाने पर हैं, क्या है, उसके बारे में स्पेलआउट नहीं किया गया है। मैं एक-दो बातें और कहूंगा जिनके ऊपर रेल मंत्री जी को सोच-विचार करना चाहिए और इस बात को मैं पहले भी बोल चुका हूं।

रेलवे के पास मेट्रो सिटीज़ में बड़े पैमाने पर ज़मीन है। ट्रैक के दोनों तरफ है। ट्रैक बढ़ेंगे, यह तो अच्छी बात है और उसके लिए दोनों तरफ ज़मीन छोड़कर भी ज़मीन बचती है। उसका रेलवे कमर्शियल उपयोग नहीं करती है। उसके ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर एनक्रोचमेंट हुई है। रेलवे के आफिसर ही कुछ बिल्डर्स की पूरी तरह से मदद करते हैं। इसका मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। मैं रेलवे मंत्री को तीन-चार दफा पत्र लिख चुका हूं। मैंने सुरेश प्रभु जी को भी मैंने इस बारे में लिखा है कि मैं जहां रहता हूं, वहां बहरामपाडा है, बोरिवली है और बांद्रा ईस्ट, खार, सांता क्रुज तक 300-400 हजार एकड़ की ज़मीन आज बिल्डरों को देने की बात हो रही है। इसके बारे में मैंने एक कम्पलेंट की और मैं रेलवे के ऑफिसर्स से मिला, मैंने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लिखा, लेकिन वे बिल्डरों की मदद कर रहे हैं। क्या आप इसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे? इसके संबंध में सारे कागजात मैं आपको देने के लिए तैयार हूं।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि वहां जो लोग झोपड़-पट्टी में रहते हैं, उनको वहां से हटाओ, ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है। अगर आप वहां पर कमर्शियल काम्पलेक्स बनाएंगे, तो बड़े पैमाने पर रेलवे को पैसा मिलेगा और वहां के लोगों के लिए रहने का इंतजाम भी आप कर सकते हैं। आप वहां की सारी ज़मीन बिल्डरों को देने के बजाय इस तरह का काम करेंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से आपके पास बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा आएगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम ए.सी. में प्रवास करते हैं। आप चार सैक्शन फर्स्ट क्लास ए.सी., सेकेंड क्लास ए.सी., आर्डिनरी रिजर्व क्लास और नॉन रिजर्व क्लास के बनाइए। जो नॉन रिजर्व क्लास में यात्रा करने वाले हैं, आप उनके टिकट का किराया मत बढ़ाइए। जो रिजर्व क्लास में यात्रा करते हैं, उनके टिकट के किराये में थोड़ी सी बढ़ोतरी करिए, लेकिन फर्स्ट क्लास ए.सी.

[श्री हुसैन दलवई]

और सेकेंड क्लास ए.सी. में यात्रा करने वालों के टिकट में बढ़ोतरी को मैं गलत बात नहीं समझता हूं। यह प्रवास मैं अगर बस से जाता हूं, तो बड़े पैमाने पर मुझे कम से कम पांच गुणा पैसा देना पड़ता है। रेलवे हमें सस्ते में यात्रा करवाती है और मेरे ख्याल से बस के मुकाबले इसमें सुविधा भी अच्छी होती है। जो छोटा आदमी है, जिसकी कमाई बहुत कम है, उसके ऊपर टिकट बढ़ने का भार नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। आज गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज़ को क्या कम पैसा मिलता है? पांचवां आयोग आ गया, छठा आयोग आ गया और अब सातवें आयोग की बात हो रही है। आज बैंक एम्पलाइज़ ऐसा बोलते हैं कि जितना पैसा गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज़ को मिलता है, उतनी पगार तो हमें दीजिए। आज उनकी उलटी मांग होने लगी है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर आपको कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है।

दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई के लिए जो golden quadrilateral है, उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर पैसेंजर और फ्रेट गाड़ियां चलती हैं। यह टोटल ट्रैक 16 परसेंट का है और उसके ऊपर 50 परसेंट गाड़ियां चलती हैं। क्या आप वहां सुधार करने के लिए और एक ट्रैक बढ़ाने के बारे में सोचेंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुम्बई के बारे में यहां कुछ कहा है या नहीं कहा है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मेरे सुरेश जी को यह मालूम है, लेकिन आज यहां राज्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे भी यह कहूंगा कि आप कम से कम एक दफा ट्रेन से जाकर देखिए कि महिलाएं कैसे भाग कर ट्रेन में चढ़ती हैं और कैसे गिरती हैं। वहां प्लेटफार्म छोटा होता है और रेल लम्बी होती है। वहां लोग किस तरह से आते-जाते हैं, यह भी देखने वाली बात है। आप बोलते हैं कि आपको हर जगह नुकसान होता है, मैं कहता हूं कि जो वहां लोकल रेलवे है, वहां आपको कोई नुकसान भी नहीं होता है, बल्कि फायदा होता है। आप वहां पैसे जरूर बढ़ाएई, लेकिन सुविधा भी बढ़ाइए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सुविधा न बढ़ाने का क्या कारण है? जब कि वहां पर जमीन है, तो फिर आप ट्रैक क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? जिस जमीन पर लोगों का encroachment है, उसको खाली करवाने के लिए या तो आपके आफिसर्स डरते हैं या फिर उस पर काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

मेरा एक सजेशन यह है कि आप अपने ऑफिसर्स में ज्यादातर IAS officers रखते हो, आप वहां रेलवे के कुछ अच्छे ऑफिसर्स भी रखिए। वे आपको नई-नई बातें बताएंगे और यह भी बताएंगे कि किस तरह से काम करना है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि मेरे एक ऑफिसर्स ने यह बताया कि पैसेंजर ट्रेन 30 किलोमीटर Per Hour की speed से चलती है। उसको 50 किलोमीटर Per Hour की speed करने के लिए कोई खर्चा नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मैंने अपने आफिसर से कहा कि क्या ऐसा हो सकता है, तो उसका कहना था कि ऐसा हो सकता है। यह सेन्ट्रल रेलवे के एक जनरल मैनेजर का कहना है। आप उनको यहां लाइए और उनसे बात करिए। वह बड़े होशियार आदमी हैं। ऐसे लोगों का experience क्या है, उनका रिसर्च क्या है, आप वह भी देंखें। अगर यह होगा, तो ट्रेन फास्ट स्पीड से चलेगी। आज आप देखिए कि हमारी फास्ट ट्रेन किस स्पीड से चलती है, वह 50 की स्पीड से चली है। आप क्या इस स्पीड की ट्रेन को फास्ट ट्रेन कहेंगे? मैं चाइना गया था और मैंने देखा कि वहां की ordinary train 200 किलोमीटर की स्पीड से चलती है और हमारे यहां बहुत अच्छी ट्रेन भी 115 की स्पीड से आगे नहीं चलती है। जब कोंकण रेलवे बनी, तो मैं उस समय जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस के साथ था और हमने एक मीटिंग कोंकण में की थी। उसमें उन्होंने कई बार कहा था कि यह ट्रेन 160 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की स्पीड से चलेगी।

आज वह ट्रेन भी इस स्पीड से नहीं चलती है। वह इतनी स्पीड से क्यों नहीं चल रही है, आप उसको देखिए कि इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं। अगर अच्छे दिन लाने हैं, तो इस तरह से लाए जा सकते हैं, यही मेरा कहना है।

आपने रेल बजट भाषण में toilets के बारे में जिक्र करते हुए कहा है, 'रेल स्वच्छ भारत'। अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलों में अभी जो toilet यूज़ होते हैं, उनकी जगह आप बॉयो टॉयलेट्स या वैक्यूम टॉयलेट्स करने की सोच रहे हैं। कुछ ट्रेन्स में बॉयो टॉयलेट्स हो भी गए हैं, लेकिन मेरा सजेशन यह है कि रेल के डिब्बे में जो टॉयलेट्स हैं, उन्हीं को छोटा भी कर सकते हैं और साफ-सुथरा करके और अच्छा किया जा सकता है। यदि वैक्यूम टॉयलेट्स होंगे, तो अच्छा होगा, लेकिन हर डिब्बे में कम से कम catering की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। खास तौर से जब MPs जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए कुछ सुविधा करते हैं। वहां लोग बार-बार चाय-चाय बोलते रहते हैं, लेकिन पैसेंजर्स को ठीक ढंग से चाय नहीं मिलती है। अगर उसी कम्पार्टमेंट में catering की व्यवस्था होगी, तो अच्छी चाय मिलेगी। आप इस पर भी जरूर विचार करिए।

मैं आपको महाराष्ट्र के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि नान्देड़ वर्धा-नागपुर मार्ग पर आपने अधूरा काम छोड़ा है। आपने इस बजट में उसको पूरा करने का प्रावधान नहीं किया है, इसलिए उसको पूरा करने का काम करिए। मेरा एक और सजेशन है कि Mudkhed Parbheni मार्ग पर यदि डबल ट्रैक करेंगे, तो Manmad सिकन्दराबाद लाइन पर जो congestion होता है, वह बिल्कुल कम हो जाएगा। आप इसका उत्तर देते समय भी कह सकते हैं, आप सुरेश जी से कहिए वे नान्देड में रेलवे डिविजन क्यों नहीं बनाते? रेलवे का डिविजन सिकन्दराबाद में है। मुझे माफ करना, मैं सिकन्दराबाद के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन ये सारी मुम्बई जाने वाली ट्रेन्स हैं, लेकिन रेलवे का डिविजन सिकन्दराबाद में है, इसलिए आप इस मामले को खत्म करिए। हम लोगों की कई सालों से यह मांग है कि आप डिवीज़न नांदेड़ बनाइए, लेकिन आप लोग इसको करते नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार को जिस ढंग से रेलवे की मदद करनी चाहिए, सरकार वैसे करती नहीं है। जितना पैसा रोड पर खर्च होता है, उससे क्या-क्या होता है? यदि आप रेलवे को अधिक अच्छा बनाएंगे, तो मेरे ख़याल से रेलवे की वजह से एनर्जी कंजम्पशन 75-90 परसेंट तक कम होता है, यूनिट कॉस्ट कम होती है, एन्वायरन्मेंट की प्रॉब्लम भी कम होती है। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि आप रोड्स मत बनाइए, लेकिन मेरी यह मांग है कि यदि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में सबसे ज्यादा महत्व किसी को देना है, तो वह रेलवे को देना चाहिए।

आज रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की 3,25,000 वेकेंन्सीज़ पड़ी हैं। यह आंकड़ा बहुत बड़ा है। अगर एम्प्लॉएमेंट देने वाला कोई सबसे अच्छा विभाग होगा, तो यह आपका विभाग है और वहां पर ये वेकेंन्सीज़ रखने की वजह से मेंटेनेन्स की प्रॉब्लम होती है, सेफ्टी की प्रॉब्लम होती है और एक्सीडेंट्स भी बड़े पैमाने पर होते हैं। मैं आपसे इसमें बदलाव करने की विनती करता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोंकण रेलवे होने की वजह से पूना से मुंबई, नासिक से मुंबई कर्मचारी वर्ग के लोग आते हैं। ये सुबह आते हैं और शाम को वापस जाते हैं। अगर आप रत्नागिरी से मुंबई तक सुबह के समय फास्ट ट्रेन रखेंगे, तो वहां से रत्नागिरी, चिपलूण, महाड, पनवल से लोग उस ट्रेन से आएंगे और शाम को वापस जाएंगे। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि आप इतना जरूर कीजिए। मैंने आपको कुछ लैटर्स भी लिखे हैं कि खेड और चिपलूण के बीच एक शिव नाम का

3.00 P.M.
[श्री हुसैन दलवई]

गांव है, वहां के लिए स्टेशन की मांग है, आप इसको पूरा कीजिए। यदि आप इसको पूरा करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां पर फास्ट ट्रेन रुके, लेकिन यदि वहां पर पैसेन्जर ट्रेन रुकेगी, तो वहां के लोगों को, वहां के पंद्रह गांवों को सुविधा हो जाएगी।

मैं यह कहता हूं कि आपने इसमें कुछ बातें अच्छी कही हैं, आपने इस बजट में कुछ अच्छी बातें रखी हैं, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह पूरा बजट बुरा है, मैंने इसको बुरा बोला भी नहीं है, यह अच्छा है, ठीक बजट है लेकिन यदि आप इसमें कुछ सुधार करेंगे तो और अच्छा रहेगा। मैंने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में खास कर के जो कहा है, आप उसके बारे में सोचें।

एक बात और है, यह यूपी वालों के लिए है। एक तुलसी ट्रेन चलती है। मुंबई से इलाहाबाद तक तुलसी ट्रेन चलती है। वहां के लोगों की मांग है कि यह हफ्ते में दो दफ़ा चला करे। आप सातों दिन चलाइए न। यदि सात दिन नहीं चलती, तो कम से कम पांच दिन चलाइए। वहां बड़े पैमाने पर लोग काम करते हैं। वैसे हमारे लोगों का यह कहना है, हम लोगों की ऐसी मांग है कि हमारे यहां अजमेर जाने वाले बहुत लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन आप रत्नागिरी - अजमेर ट्रेन हफ्ते में एक दफ़ा चलाते हैं, आप इसको हर दिन चलाइए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... उपसभापति जी, मैं इसको समाप्त करता हूं। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि जिस ढंग से कोंकण रेलवे बनी है, आप उस मॉडल को हर जगह लेकर जा सकते हैं। प्राइवेटाइजेशन, प्राइवेटाइजेशन की बात होती है, लेकिन कौन प्राइवेटाइजेशन के लिए आएगा? क्या आपको लगता है कि ये बड़े-बड़े लोग उस काम में आगे आएंगे, खर्चा करेंगे? आज हमारे इधर, मुंबई में मोनो रेल चली है, उसका कल क्या हुआ, आज आपने पेपर में पढ़ा होगा। क्योंकि उनका उसमें कोई इंट्रस्ट नहीं है, इसलिए वे नहीं आएंगे ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That's all.

श्री हुसैन दलवई : मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि जिस ढंग से कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन बना है और वह रेल अच्छी चलती है, वहां कर्मचारियों की बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, मैं आपको वह अलग तरह से बताऊंगा, क्योंकि यहां टाइम नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप इस तरह के कॉर्पोरेशन हर जगह करें ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने यहां कश्मीर में बनाए हैं, लेकिन कश्मीर में बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम आ गई है। वहां के कुछ लोगों ने प्रॉब्लम को निर्मित करने का काम किया है, उसके ऊपर भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। कोंकण रेलवे के बारे में बहुत सारी कम्पलेंट्स भी हैं, मैं उसके बारे में आपको पत्र लिखकर जिक्र करूंगा, अभी समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद, जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री उपसभापति : ओ.के.। श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं सबसे पहले रेल मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिस ढंग से इस बजट को जनता के लिए पेश किया है, उसके लिए रेल मंत्री और उनका स्टाफ, जिन्होंने बजट बनाया है, वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं उन्हें दूसरी बधाई देता हूँ कि एशिया की पहली महिला पायलट भारतीय रेलवे में है। रेल मंत्री जी, मैं इसके लिए भी आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम एयर इंडिया के जहाज में जाते हैं, तो जहाज में एंट्री करते समय हमें एक बहुत अच्छा दृश्य मिलता है कि हर जहाज के ऊपर भारत का झंडा बना हुआ है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर हर इंजन के ऊपर भारत का झंडा बन जाए, तो सारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा मेसेज जा सकता है कि 65,000 किलोमीटर का सफर, जो रेलवे तय करती है, 19,000 ट्रेन्स, जो सारे देश में चलती हैं और 8 बिलियन पैसेंजर्स, जो इस रेलवे से डेली ट्रैवल करते हैं, उनका सिर गर्व से ऊँचा होगा, जब वे रेलवे के इंजन के ऊपर भारत का झंडा देखेंगे।

(**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर)** *पीठासीन हुए*)

अब बात रही कि इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर भारतीय रेल का नम्बर कितना है, उसका क्या स्टैटस है। मैंने पहले 10 देशों का अध्ययन किया, तो मुझे लगा कि भारतीय रेलवे, किलोमीटर के हिसाब से जितनी कनेक्टिविटी है, उसके आधार पर चौथे नम्बर पर है। पहले नम्बर पर यूएसए आता है, जिसके पास 2.5 लाख किलोमीटर रेलवे नेटवर्क है, जिसका 80 परसेंट फ्रेट ट्रेन के रूप में यूज़ होता है। चीन के पास एक लाख किलोमीटर नेटवर्क है, रूस के पास 85,500 किलोमीटर का नेटवर्क है, इंडिया के पास 65,000 किलोमीटर का नेटवर्क है, कनाडा के पास 48,000 किलोमीटर, जर्मनी के पास 41,000 किलोमीटर, आस्ट्रेलिया के पास 40,000 किलोमीटर, अर्जेंटीना के पास 36,000 किलोमीटर, फ्रांस के पास 29,000 किलोमीटर और ब्रिटेन के पास 28,000 किलोमीटर नेटवर्क है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर रेलवे का नेटवर्क देखा जाए, तो जो बहुत डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ हैं, उनके कंपेरिज़न में हमारा नेटवर्क अच्छा है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि इतना नेटवर्क होने के बावजूद पैसेंजर को ले जाने के मामले में हम वर्ल्ड में एक नम्बर पर हैं। 8 बिलियन पैसेंजर्स डेली ट्रैवल करते हैं, दुनिया में यह सबसे बड़ा काम इंडियन रेलवे करती है। हमारे पास 19,000 ट्रेन्स हैं, जिनमें से 12,000 पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स और 7,000 फ्रेट ट्रेन्स हैं।

अगर मैं रेलवे परिवार की बात करूँ, तो रेलवे का बहुत बड़ा परिवार है। यही कारण है कि रेलवे ही एक ऐसा विभाग है, जिसका अपना अलग से बजट पेश होता है। अगर हम पीएसयूज़ की बात करें, तो रेलवे के 16 पीएसयूज़ हैं, जिनमें से 2 पीएसयूज़ को मिनी रत्न भी कहा गया है। ये पीएसयूज़ हैं – RITES, IRCON, CRIS, IRFS, CONCOR, KRCL, RCIL, IRCTC, PRCL, RVNL, RLDA, DFCCIL, MRVC, BWEL, BSCL and BCL. इतने पीएसयूज़ में यह रेलवे कितने लोगों को रोजगार देती है, अगर हम इसका अंदाज लगाएँ, तो इसमें रेलवे का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। रेलवे में 'ए', 'बी', 'सी' और 'डी' क्लासेज़ में जितने एम्प्लाइज़ हैं, उनको कितनी बड़ी सेलरी मिलती है, यह भी एक नए अनुभव की बात है कि रेलवे अपने एम्प्लाइज़ के ऊपर कितना खर्च करती है। इसके साथ-साथ जो एससी/एसटी का कोटा है, उसको भी रेलवे पूरा करने की कोशिश करती है। इसके अलावा रेलवे के अपने हॉस्पिटल्स, अपने एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स, अपने स्पोर्ट्सपर्सन्स भी हैं। मुझे खुशी है, जब मैं रेलवे के बारे में पढ़ रहा था, कि ऐसे चार स्पोर्ट्सपर्सन्स हैं, जिनको अर्जुन अवार्ड भी मिला है, जो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं। आज रेलवे ने एक ऐसा दृश्य पेश किया है, जिसको देख कर हरेक भारतवासी अपने आप को गौरवान्वित महसूस करता है।

महोदय, रेलवे कैसे चलती है और कंज्यूमर्स के साथ इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है, इसके लिए

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

एडवाइज़री बोर्ड भी बने हुए हैं। Better relationship between management and users के लिए, ZRUCC, DRUCC, NRUCC जैसी कमेटीज़ और काउंसिल्स भी बनी हुई हैं। इसके अलावा इसके लिए पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी और कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी भी बनाई गई है।

मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, आपने डिवीज़नल लैवल पर और ज़ोनल लैवल पर ये सलाहकार समितियां तो बना दीं, इसके मैम्बर्स को भी हम लोग ही नॉमिनेट करते हैं, लेकिन इन कमेटियों को जितना फायदा रेलवे के आम पैसेंजर्स या आम यूज़र्स की सलाह लेकर हो सकता है, उतना किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को कमेटी में नॉमिनेट करके नहीं हो सकता, जो रेगुलर बेसिस पर रेलवे में सफर ही नहीं करता। अभी तो हो यह रहा है कि कमेटी की एकाध इंट्रोडक्ट्री मीटिंग हो जाती, उसके बाद मैम्बर दो साल तक यही सोचता रह जाता है कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी अब उसको कब बुलाएंगे। उसके पास सिर्फ एक फ्री पास आता है, वह भी पंजाब के होशियारपुर का बना दिया जाता है, वह फिरोज़पुर जाकर, एक कप चाय पीकर वापस आ जाता है। यहां मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आपने जो एडवाइज़री बोर्ड्स बनाए हैं, उनकी मीटिंग्स रेगुलर होनी चाहिए, इसका कारण यह है कि जो लोग रेगुलर बेसिस पर लोगों के बीच घूमते रहते हैं, उनको मालूम होता है कि उनकी समस्याएं क्या हैं और उनका हल क्या हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इन मीटिंग्स को आप रेगुलर कीजिए।

मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया है, क्योंकि आपका जो फोकस रहा है, वह कॉमर्शियल न होकर सोशल अधिक रहा। मैंने जब आपका रेलवे का बजट सुना और पढ़ा, मैं हैरान था, आपने बहुत माइन्यूटली इस चीज़ का अध्ययन किया था कि जो लोअर बर्थ है, वह एक बुज़ुर्ग आदमी, डिसएब्ल्ड या प्रेग्नेंट वुमेन को दिया जाए। इसके कारण लोगों में एक sense of responsibility भी पैदा हुई है, क्योंकि रेलवे स्वयं इस बात का ध्यान रखती है। मैं आपके साथ अपना एक एक्सपीरिएंस शेयर करना चाहता हूं। एक बार मैं अमृतसर से दिल्ली आ रहा था और मेरे पास लोअर बर्थ की दो सीटें थीं। एक आदमी जालंधर से चढ़ा, वह डिसएबल्ड भी था और साथ ही उसका शरीर भी काफी भारी था। जालंधर से लेकर लुधियाना तक छः बार वह मेरे कैबिन में आया, लेकिन ऊपर नहीं चढ़ सका। मैंने उससे पूछा कि क्या कारण है, वह बताने लगा कि मुझे ऊपर का बर्थ दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं ऊपर के बर्थ पर नहीं सो सकता हूं। वह डिफिकल्टी महसूस कर रहा था, उस समय मेरे ध्यान में यह आया कि अगर ऐसे लोगों के लिए रिज़र्वेशन ही निचले बर्थ की दी जाए, तो कितना अच्छा हो। उसके बाद मैंने स्वयं अपने कम्पैनियन से कहा कि आप ऊपर के बर्थ पर सो जाइए और इस आदमी को नीचे सोने दीजिए, उसके बाद कहीं जाकर वह व्यक्ति आराम से अपना सफर पूरा कर सका।

आपका जो इतना बड़ा रेलवे परिवार है, अगर इसकी एफिशिएंसी दिन-प्रतिदिन कम होती जाएगी, तो आपके जो सपने हैं, जो आपने अपने बजट में दिखाए हैं और जिनको आम जनता भी देखती और समझती है, वे कैसे पूरे हो सकेंगे? आपके इन सपनों को पूरा करने में आपका जो रेलवे स्टाफ है, उसका बहुत बड़ा रोल है। मैं आपको एक और उदाहरण देता हूं। एक बार मुझे किसी डेलिगेशन के साथ जापान जाने का मौका मिला। हमारी मीटिंग टोकियो में थी और हम लोगों के पास कुछ समय खाली था, इसलिए मन में यह बात आई कि यहां बुलेट ट्रेन की

भी एक राइड ली जाए। जापान में इंग्लिश लैंग्वेज की प्रॉब्लम है, इसलिए हमने होटल से जापानी लैंग्वेज के कुछ वर्ड लिखवा लिए, जैसे 'कहां जाना है', 'कहां से आना है'। जब हम रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंचे, तो सबसे पहला काम टिकट खरीदने का था। हम छः लोग थे, टिकट खिड़की पर गए, तो वहां पर जो बच्ची टिकट बेच रही थी, उसने हमसे कहा, "सर, आपका सफर सिर्फ आधे घंटे का ही है, आप फर्स्ट क्लास की टिकट में पैसे बरबाद मत कीजिए, क्योंकि फर्स्ट क्लास और सैकेंड क्लास के किराए में बहुत अंतर है और आपको वही फैसिलिटीज़ सैकेंड क्लास में भी मिलेंगी, जो फर्स्ट क्लास में हैं। अगर आपको दूर जाना होता, तो आप फर्स्ट क्लास में जा सकते थे।" हम सबने आपस में बात की और सोचा कि हम लोग फर्स्ट क्लास में ही जाएंगे और हम लोग फर्स्ट क्लास में गए। हमने जहां पर जाना था, वहां हम उतर गए। अब हमारे सामने मुश्किल यह आई कि वहां पर जो साइन बोर्ड्स थे, वे सब जैपनीज़ लैंग्वेज में ही थे, इसलिए हमें कुछ भी समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि हमें कहां से कहां जाना है, कहां से नीचे उतरना है और कहां से दोबारा ट्रेन पकड़नी है। अचानक वहां एक व्यक्ति आया, उसकी ड्रेस देखकर हमें लगा कि वह सेक्योरिटी ऑफिसर ही होगा, हम उसके पास गए, लेकिन उस व्यक्ति को भी इंग्लिश नहीं आती थी, फिर भी उस व्यक्ति ने हमें भगाया नहीं। अगर यही सीन यहां का होता तो शायद सेक्योरिटी ऑफिसर हमें भगा ही देता, लेकिन उस आदमी ने हमें इशारे से कहा कि आप मेरे पीछे चलिए। हम उसके पीछे-पीछे चले गए, वह आदमी हमें एक ऑफिसर के कमरे में ले गया, उस ऑफिसर ने पहले इंग्लिश में हमसे बात समझी और फिर जैपनीज़ में उस लड़के को समझाई। इसके बाद वह लड़का खुद हमें बाहर लेकर आया, उसने हमारी छः टिकटें परचेज़ करवाईं और जिस स्टेशन से गाड़ी जानी थी, उस गाड़ी तक हमें छोड़ कर आया, यही नहीं, जहां पर हमारा डिब्बा आना था, वह हमें ठीक वहीं पर छोड़ कर आया। आज भी जब मैं उस सारी घटना को याद करता हूं, तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है। क्या यही कल्चर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आ सकता? क्या हमारे लोग और हमारे अधिकारी अपने पैसेंजर्स से, जिनके पैसे से वे तनख्वाह लेते हैं, उनसे अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते? यह बात वर्क कल्चर में आ जाए कि पैसेंजर के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह हमारा अन्नदाता है। सर, infact जो पैसेंजर है, वह अन्नदाता है और उसके सफर करने के कारण रेलवे को जो पैसा मिलता है, उससे ही रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाह मिलती है। अगर यह sense of responsibility सभी कर्मचारियों में आ जाए, तो माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, जो सपना हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी देखते हैं कि मैं इस देश को कैसा बनाना चाहता हूँ, उसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान हमारा हो सकता है।

अब complaint book की बात है। बहुत से लोग complaint करते हैं। उनके मन में यही रहता है कि हमने अपनी grievances लिख दीं, लेकिन इसके उपर एक्शन होगा या नहीं होगा, मालूम नहीं। अगर complaint book डेली या हफ्ते में एक बार पढ़ी जाए और जिसने complaint की है, उसको उस पर एक्शन रिपोर्ट दी जाए, उससे भी मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे के उपर एक बहुत बड़ा विश्वास बनेगा।

सर, सेफ्टी के बारे में बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं। इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो आंकड़े हैं, वे भी बताते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, हमारे 59 मिनट पड़े हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अभी पांच लोग और हैं, इसलिए 12-12 मिनट देने हैं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, कोई बात नहीं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। 51 मिनट थे, 11 मिनट हो गये और 40 मिनट बाकी रह गये हैं।

सर, मैं safety measures के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर comparison किया जाए, तो बेशक accident rate कम हुआ है, लेकिन उसके लिए हमें और प्रयास करने चाहिए। आपने corporate safety plan जो बनाया है, उसमें quantitative reduction in accidents, improving asset and liability, promote rescue and relief operation इन सब को जोड़ा है। लेकिन वह चीज़ तभी आयेगी, जब हम अपने वर्क कल्चर को इंप्रूव करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे एक बात और करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास एक न्यूज़ आइटम है। कल मेरे ही शहर का एक लड़का अपने फादर के साथ जालंधर गया। वहां से वे वापस आ रहे थे, तो होशियारपुर रोड पर, जिसे टांडा रोड कहते हैं, वहां पर फाटक लगा हुआ था। दोनों बाप-बेटा गाड़ी में बैठे इंतजार कर रहे थे कि फाटक खुलेगा तो हम आगे जायेंगे। अचानक वे देखते हैं कि एक मोटरसाइकिल पर सवार तीन लोग ट्रैक को क्रॉस करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और ऐसे में definately जो एक महिला है, वह मारी जायेगी। दोनों बाप-बेटा उठे, गाड़ी से भागे और उन्होंने उस महिला को बचा लिया। लेकिन जो मोटरसाइकिल पर सवार लड़का था, उसने उस रेलगाड़ी को नोटिस नहीं किया, रेलगाड़ी उसे उड़ा कर ले गई और उस लड़के की डेथ हो गई। महिला तो बच गई, लेकिन उसे बचाते-बचाते उस लड़के के फादर का पैर ट्रैक पर आ गया और उसे काफी चोट आई। उस लड़के का नाम गौतम है, 12वीं में पढ़ता है और साथ-साथ बहुत गरीब परिवार से है। वह अपने फादर के साथ ड्राइविंग भी सीख रहा है। तो मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उस बच्चे को और उसके पिता को एक अवार्ड ऑनर करना चाहिए और कैश प्राइज़ भी देना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँगा। मैं उसके घर जाकर देख कर भी आया हूँ। वे अफसोस करने के लिए किसी के घर में बैठे हुए थे। उस घर में बहुत गरीबी है।

सर, कुछ चीज़ें मैं अपने प्रदेश के लिए आपसे मांगना चाहता हूँ। आपने मेरे जिले में काफी कुछ दिया, लेकिन हमारी एक बहुत पुरानी डिमांड अमृतसर से आनन्दपुर साहब के लिए है। जैसे बहुत से साथियों ने कहा कि अगर हम रेलवे से धार्मिक सर्किट को जोड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो सबसे बेहतरीन सर्किट है—अमृतसर टू आनन्दपुर साहब। उस पर सर्वे भी हो चुका है। सर्वे होने के बाद, अफसोस की बात है कि इतना बड़ा धार्मिक स्थान, जो दुनिया में बहुत मशहूर है और दुनिया का कोई भी आदमी अमृतसर में जाता है, तो सबसे पहले हरमंदिर साहब में जाता है और आनन्दपुर साहब जाता है, तो केशगढ़ साहब में जाता है, इसका सिर्फ इसलिए जवाब दे दिया कि पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो है, वह अपना 50 परसेंट कंट्रीब्यूट करेगी। यह हमारी सरकार की बात नहीं है, मैं यूपीए गवर्नमेंट की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि हमारे सारे पंजाबियों की इस भावना को देखते हुए रेलवे से इसको कनेक्ट किया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हां, सिर्फ 30 किलोमीटर है। सर्वे हो गया, सब कुछ हो गया है। आप इसको कनेक्ट करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

मैं आपको एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... पंजाब में थर्मल प्लांट्स भटिंडा और रोपड़ में हैं। Luckily, NFL की जो फैक्टरीज़ हैं, वे भी वहीं हैं। नंगल और भटिंडा में NFL की फैक्टरीज़ हैं। जो रैक आपका कोयला लेकर जाता है, वह खाली वापस आता है, इसलिए मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अगर इसको viable बनाना है तो आपको सिर्फ 20 किलोमीटर आगे

जाना होगा ...(**समय की घंटी**)... और एनएफएल के खाद को उसी रैक में लाना होगा। इससे आपका खर्चा भी कम होगा और आपकी आमदनी भी बढ़ सकती है।

लास्ट में मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, इस संबंध में मैंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी है कि जो राजपुरा का थर्मल प्लांट है, उसका कोयला मंडी गोविन्दगढ़ में जाकर अनलोड होता है। इससे वहां पर इतना पॉल्यूशन फैल चुका है कि लोग बीमार हो चुके हैं। पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड ने सर्टिफिकेट देकर एक्शन लेने की बात कही है कि यहां पर अनलोडिंग बंद हो। मंडी गोविन्दगढ़ के सभी लोग वहां पर बीमार हो चुके हैं, इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि राजपुरा थर्मल प्लांट में जाने वाला कोयला राजपुरा थर्मल प्लांट में ही रेलवे लाइन, जो प्रपोज्ड है, उसको बना कर इसको पूरा किया जाए।

मेरा एक अंतिम प्वाइंट यह है कि रोपड़ के जो प्लेटफार्म्स हैं, मैंने पिछली बार यहां बहुत शोर मचाया, जन शताब्दी चलवाई तो उनमें से एक प्लेटफॉर्म ठीक हो गया, लेकिन दूसरा प्लेटफार्म इतना नीचे है कि कोई बुजुर्ग आदमी उस प्लेटफार्म से ट्रेन पर चढ़ नहीं सकता है। इसके कारण वहां पर एक्सीडेंट भी हो सकता है, इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस प्लेटफार्म को ठीक करवा दिया जाए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

रेल मंत्री जी, मैं फिर आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और अंत में एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास अखिल भारतीय रेल खान-पान लाइसेंस वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन ने एक memorandum दिया है। कृपया इन लोगों का ध्यान कीजिए, क्योंकि ये भी रेलवे का हिस्सा हैं और ये लोगों की सेवा करते हैं। महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री नीरज शेखर।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): ऐसे तो आपका समय 11 मिनट है और आप इसके अलावा 5 मिनट और ले लें।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मेडन स्पीच का 20 मिनट तो है ही।

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर: चलिए, आप शुरू तो कीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ बातें रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, इनको देख कर हमें चंद्रशेखर जी याद आ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं कुछ कहने से पहले, सबसे पहले गांधी जी की बात कहना चाहूंगा। गांधी जी ने अपनी आत्मकथा "My Experience with Truth" में ट्रेन की तीसरी श्रेणी में जो लोग चलते थे, उनकी बात कही है। इस आत्मकथा से उस आदमी का यानी गांधी जी का बड़प्पन इसी से पता चलता है कि अपनी आत्मकथा में तीसरी श्रेणी में चलने वालों की जो तकलीफें हैं,

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

उनका उन्होंने वर्णन किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जब मैं खुद तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे में चढ़ने जा रहा था, तब इसमें उनको कितनी तकलीफें डिब्बे में चढ़ने से लेकर जो सुविधाएं तीसरी श्रेणी में होती हैं, उनमें हुईं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है। 80 साल पहले उन्होंने वह किताब लिखी थी। आज अगर आप जनरल कम्पार्टमेंट में चढ़ने जाएंगे, तो वही स्थिति है, वैसे ही गरीब व्यक्ति को लाइन में लगना पड़ता है, उसको टिकट खरीदने में सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। जब वह डिब्बे में चढ़ने जा रहा होता है, तो आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि उसके साथ आरपीएफ के लोग कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। वह लाइन में खड़ा होता है, उसको डंडे से मारा जाता है। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि जनरल बोगी को बढ़ाने की जो बात मैंने मंत्री जी से कही थी, उसको उन्होंने स्वीकार किया और दो डिब्बे बढ़ाने की बात कही है, लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होती है।

मैं चाहूंगा, पता नहीं आपके रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग यहां बैठे हैं या नहीं, मैं उनसे आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि वे लोग एक बार जनरल बोगी में चढ़ कर तो देखें कि उसमें एक साधारण व्यक्ति कैसे यात्रा करता है। दोनों मंत्री जी, जो रेल राज्य मंत्री हैं मनोज सिन्हा जी, वे बैठे हुए हैं, ये भी जमीनी नेता हैं और सुरेश प्रभु जी भी जमीनी नेता हैं। ये लोग जानते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड के जो अधिकारी हैं, ये लोग कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। मैं चाहूंगा कि ये लोग दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद तक एक बार जनरल बोगी में चढ़ कर तो देखें कि कैसी स्थिति में वे लोग रेल यात्रा करते हैं। हम लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, बुलेट ट्रेन की बात हो रही है। 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए तो अभी कह रहे हैं, जब कि अभी तो alignment और क्या-क्या चल रहा है, एक साल में अभी तक यह भी तय नहीं हो पाया है कि यह कैसे बनेगी। हम लोग उसके लिए 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम लोग आज़ादी के बाद से अब तक तय नहीं कर पाए कि हमारी प्राथमिकता क्या है। पहले लोगों को ट्रेन में चलने के लिए सुविधा तो दे दीजिए, उसके बाद बुलेट ट्रेन लाइएगा। मैं बुलेट ट्रेन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। यहां पर बुलेट ट्रेन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन पहले ट्रेन तो चल ले। हमारी रेल की औसत रफ्तार 55 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा या 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है और हम लोग बुलेट ट्रेन लाने का सपना देख रहे हैं। पहले अभी जो ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं, उनकी रफ्तार 110 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा तक तो लाइए। आपने तो 130 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा लिखा है, लेकिन आपकी रेल की औसत स्पीड क्या है? राजधानी कितनी औसत गति पर चलती है? आप जो कह रहे हैं कि इन पटरियों पर 200 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से ट्रेन चलाएँगे, तो ये पटरियां तो उखड़ जाएँगी। पहले हम लोगों को अपनी प्राथमिकता तय करनी पड़ेगी कि हम लोग क्या सुविधा चाहते हैं। 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग जनरल कम्पार्टमेंट में चलते हैं। आप कभी जाकर देखिए, लोग बाथरूम में बैठते हैं। वे बाथरूम के अंदर बैठते हैं और जो दरवाजे होते हैं, उनके ऊपर वे बैठते हैं। इंजन पर बैठते हैं। वह तो एक अलग चीज़ है। आदरणीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग पहले ही यह बात कर रहे हैं कि बुलेट ट्रेन लाएँगे। 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये कहां से आएँगे? पूरा बजट एक लाख करोड़ का है। यह आपका सपना हो सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी सपना है कि अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई तक बुलेट ट्रेन चले, लेकिन वह ट्रेन अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई ही क्यों चले? जो सबसे ज्यादा बिजी रूट है, वह उस पर चले। जहां सबसे ज्यादा यात्री सफर करते हैं, वह उस रूट पर चले। आप पहले यह पता कीजिए कि किस रूट पर सबसे ज्यादा यात्री चलते हैं। अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई के बीच कोई न चले और वहां यह बना दिया जाए। अहमदाबाद से नागपुर ट्रेन चलाई जाए। पहले आप

तय कीजिए। मनोज सिन्हा जी को मुझे बताना नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली से हावड़ा तक बक्सर होते हुए जो ट्रेनें चलती हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है, वहां पर कितने लोग चलते हैं। यह देखना सबसे पहले जरूरी है।

लोगों के लिए जो जरूरी चीज़ें हैं, मैं उन्हीं के बारे में बातें कहूँगा। अभी खान-पान की बात हो रही थी कि हम लोग अच्छा खाना देंगे। इसीलिए आप लोगों ने आते ही 15 परसेंट रेल किराया बढ़ा दिया। आपके आते ही रेल किराया 15 परसेंट बढ़ा था और यह कहा गया था कि यह पैसा सुरक्षा के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा, सेफ्टी के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा, आपको अच्छा खाना-पीना मिलेगा, आपको अच्छा बेडरोल मिलेगा। कहां है वह? अभी एक टीवी चैनल, शायद वह इंडिया टीवी था, उसने 14 ट्रेनों की पैन्ट्री कार दिखाई। जिन लोगों ने वह कार्यक्रम देखा होगा और जो भी उस कार्यक्रम को देखेंगे तो वे ट्रेन का खाना खाना बन्द कर देंगे। मेरी पत्नी हमेशा मुझसे कहती हैं कि जब आप ट्रेन में जाया कीजिए तो अपना खाना लेकर जाया कीजिए और मैं हमेशा मना करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसे और लोग खाते हैं, उसी तरह हम लोग भी ट्रेन का खाना खाकर देखें। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उसमें पिछले एक साल में और भी गिरावट आई है। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि जहां का रेल मंत्री होता है, वहां की ट्रेनें ज्यादा ठीक रहती हैं। हम लोग पटना राजधानी से चलते हैं। जब लालू जी रेल मंत्री थे, तो उसमें खाना अच्छा था। अब महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री जी आ गए हैं तो यह हो सकता है कि जो ट्रेन्स महाराष्ट्र जाती होंगी, उनमें खाना अच्छा होता होगा। यह हाल पटना राजधानी का है। लखनऊ मेल हम लोगों की ट्रेन है, जो कि हम लोगों के प्रदेश में चलती है और जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेन है। पटना राजधानी, लखनऊ मेल, वैशाली आदि सभी महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनें हैं और इन सब के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी जानते हैं, इनको बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन ये ट्रेनें हर रोज लेट होती हैं। लखनऊ मेल आज भी ढाई घंटे लेट थी। आखिर ये सारी ट्रेनें क्यों लेट हो रही हैं? प्राथमिकता इसलिए तय होती है कि जहां के मंत्री हों, वहां ट्रेन समय पर चलेगी या प्राथमिकता इससे तय होगी कि जहां ज्यादा यात्री चलते हैं, वहां पर ट्रेन चले? पहले हम लोगों को रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनानी चाहिए, बल्कि पहले हमें और लाइनें बिछानी चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से इस बजट में बस 200 किलोमीटर नई लाइन बनाने की बात कही गई है। क्या इससे होगा? हम लोग चीन से मुकाबला करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां तो अंग्रेज़ 57-58 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बनाकर गए थे। आज 70 सालों में हम केवल 8000 किलोमीटर बना पाए हैं और हम लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं।

अभी मेरे से पहले हमारे आदरणीय सांसद, खन्ना जी बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग चौथे स्थान पर हैं। हम लोग चौथे स्थान पर तो कब से हैं। क्या हमें उसी चौथे स्थान पर रह जाना है या वहाँ से ऊपर भी बढ़ना है? हमारा 125 करोड़ की जनसंख्या का देश है। यहां 65 हजार किलोमीटर से आगे हमें 1 लाख किलोमीटर तक जाना चाहिए, जबकि हम लोग 200 किलोमीटर बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर हमारी रेलवे की रफ्तार इसी तरह रही, तो मुझे यह लगता है कि इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता निजीकरण की तरफ बढ़ना है। ये कहते हैं कि हम लोग इसे कभी भी निजी हाथों में नहीं जाने देंगे। सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि रेलवे परिवार बहुत बड़ा परिवार है। साढ़े 13 लाख लोग इसमें हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेलवे में 25 साल पहले कितने लोग थे? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी हर साल कम हो रहे हैं? मैं यह माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा। अगर मेरी यह सूचना गलत है तो वे इसे जरूर सुधारने का कष्ट करें। मुझे बताया गया कि पिछले 30 सालों में यह संख्या 20 लाख से घटकर साढ़े 13 लाख हुई

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

है। अगर यह बात है,तो रेलवे किस ओर जा रही है? प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो रहा है, तभी तो यह इस ओर जा रही है। ये सारी बातें मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि ये लोगों से जुड़ी हुई हैं। रेल हर एक साधारण व्यक्ति से जुड़ी हुई है। आप लोगों ने रेल किराया 15 परसेंट बढ़ाया, तो यह जरूरी था कि सुविधाएँ बढ़तीं, लेकिन इस बजट में आप लोगों ने 10 परसेंट माल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया। इस माल भाड़े से किस पर असर पड़ेगा? क्या इसका असर सीमेन्ट, कोयले और लोहे के मूल्य पर नहीं पड़ेगा? और यह कौन इस्तेमाल करता है? अनाज पर, खाद पर, इससे इन सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे। यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी से कि जो डीजल के दाम कम हुए हैं, क्रूड ऑयल का दाम कम हुआ है, उससे रेलवे को भी जरूर फायदा हुआ होगा। डीजल से कितनी ट्रेनें चलती हैं? क्रूड ऑयल का दाम अगर 110 डॉलर से घटकर 56 डॉलर हो गया है तो रेलवे को भी इससे जरूर फायदा हुआ होगा। वह पैसा कहां इस्तेमाल होगा, इस बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर बताएं।

हम बात करते हैं कि हम लोग अपने वर्ल्ड स्टेंडर्ड रेलवे स्टेशन बनाएंगे। हम लोग रेल बनाएंगे। कैसे बनाएंगे? दिल्ली का रेलवे स्टेशन आपने देखा है, चेन्नई का रेलवे स्टेशन देखा है, आपने बंगलुरू का रेलवे स्टेशन देखा है, आपने लखनऊ का रेलवे स्टेशन देखा है? मैं पिछले तीन साल से कह रहा हूं कि लखनऊ रेलवे स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म नं0 6 टूटा हुआ है, बार-बार कमेटी में बोल चुका हूं। आज भी वही हाल है। एक तरफ हम लोग वर्ल्ड स्टेंडर्ड की बात कर रहे हैं, हम लोग अमेरिका, लंदन बना रहे हैं अपने देश को। उससे पहले इस देश के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाएं तो दे दें। खाली सपना दिखाने से काम नहीं होगा, काम करके दिखाने से होगा। अगर हम लोग रेलवे स्टेशन चाहते हैं, हम लोगों की राजधानी है दिल्ली। कम से कम पहले यहां पर वर्ल्ड स्टेंडर्ड का बनाकर दिखाएं। मैं मानता हूं कि सभी माननीय सदस्य विदेशों में गए होंगे। देखा होगा उन लोगों ने कि वहां का क्या स्टेंडर्ड है। आज आप दिल्ली का देख लीजिए। एक बार मैं हमारी सहयोगी कानीमोझी जी के साथ चेन्नई रेलवे स्टेशन गया। मैं हैरान था देखकर कि उतना खराब रेलवे स्टेशन तो मैंने कहीं देश का देखा ही नहीं। जबकि हम लोग वर्ल्ड स्टेंडर्ड की बात करते हैं और सुविधाएं दे नहीं पा रहे हैं। अगर यहां के एयरपोर्ट ठीक हो सकते हैं तो रेलवे स्टेशन क्यों नहीं ठीक हो सकते? अगर यहां पर वर्ल्ड क्लास के एयरपोर्ट बन सकते हैं तो रेलवे स्टेशन क्यों नहीं? मैं कहना चाहता हूं ऐसा इसलिए नहीं होता है क्योंकि रेलवे स्टेशन साधारण व्यक्ति जाता है, गरीब जाता है, किसान जाता है, मजदूर जाता है, वह जाता है जो इस देश को बनाने का काम करता है। इसमें बड़े उद्योगपति नहीं जाते हैं। मैं हमेशा यह बात कहता हूं। आज के जो मंत्री हैं उनके बारे में नहीं कहता हूं लेकिन जो भी मंत्री रेलवे के रहे हैं चाहे जमीन से उठकर आये हों, उन्होंने कितनी बार रेलवे में ट्रेवल किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? मनोज जी को मैं जानता हूं, क्योंकि ये रेल में चलते हैं, ये जमीन से जुड़े हुए हैं, इनके प्रति मुझे आदर है। मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी के बारे में नहीं जानता। लेकिन यह बताइए कि इनसे पहले जो मंत्री थी, वे कितनी बार रेलवे में चले होंगे? जब वे जानते ही नहीं, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे लोग जमीन से नहीं आए लेकिन 15-20 साल पुराने बड़े-बड़े नेता हो जाते हैं, पहले चलते हैं फिर उसको पता नहीं रहता कि कहां रेलवे है, कहां नहीं है। कौन चलता है रेलवे में? यह पूछ लीजिए कि क्या इनके रेल बोर्ड के अधिकारी रेल में चलते हैं? कभी नहीं चलते होंगे, मेरा ख्याल कि वे नहीं चलते होंगे। सेलून में भी चलना पसंद नहीं करते। भाई, कौन चलेगा?

जब यहां से कोलकाता प्लेन में डेढ़ घंटे में पहुंच जाएंगे तो क्या आप भारतीय रेल में चलेंगे? इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि अगर हमें लोगों को तेज पहुंचाना है तो पहले उन चीजों पर काम करना होगा। अब मैं बात करना चाहता हूं जो पुराने प्रोजेक्ट हैं। लगभग 600 प्रोजेक्ट थे, उनमें से करीब 300 पूरे हुए हैं। रेलवे मंत्रालय का बयान है कि इन पुराने प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए 5 लाख करोड़ चाहिए। कहां से पैसा आएगा? खुशी की बात है कि इन्होंने बोला है कि हम लोग कोई नए प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दे रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी डबलिंग के कई काम हैं। यह भी बताया कि कमेटी को भेजा गया है। यह पता नहीं कि कैसे हो गया कि कोई नई ट्रेन चालू नहीं होगी। लेकिन यहां लिखा गया है कि ट्रेन नई चालू होंगी, कमेटी को भेजा गया है। 5 जनसाधारण ट्रेनें दी जाएंगी, 5 प्रीमियम ट्रेनें दी जाएंगी, 27 न्यू एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन, 8 न्यू पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन, 5 ई.एम.यू., ये सारी चीजें दी जाएंगी, तो सब लोगों को क्यों कहा जा रहा है कि कोई नई ट्रेनें नहीं आएगी? मैं नहीं कह सकता कि बैक डोर से आ गया, उन्हीं जगहों पर चला जाएगा, मैं माननीय मंत्री मनोज सिन्हा जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जनेश्वर मिश्र जी के बाद आप उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री बने हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का ध्यान इसमें जरूर रखिएगा। ऐसा न हो कि सुरेश प्रभु जी सारा कुछ महाराष्ट्र ले जाएं।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सब से बड़ी जनसंख्या का प्रदेश है। मंत्री जी, वहां का ख्याल आपको रखना होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये बलिया से चुनाव लड़ चुके हैं और इनके मन में बलिया के लिए जरूर वेदना होगी और वे उसके लिए जरूर करेंगे। महोदय, ये बलिया के लिए इसलिए भी काम करेंगे क्योंकि इस पार्लियामेंट में बलिया से 6 सांसद हैं— 3 राज्य सभा में और 3 लोक सभा में। इसलिए बलिया का आप ख्याल रखिएगा। बलिया के विषय में और मैं अंत में आप से कहूंगा।

महोदय, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत बड़ा सपना है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं। उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छा काम शुरू किया है और उसमें सब लोगों को सहयोग देना चाहिए। हम लोग भी उसमें सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह काम सिर्फ भाषण देने से नहीं होगा, सिर्फ फोटो ऑप्स के लिए काम करने से नहीं होगा। महोदय, दुनिया में सब से गंदी रेल, भारतीय रेल ही होगी और सब से ज्यादा गंदगी भारतीय रेल के दोनों तरफ दिखाई देती है। मैं एक बार आगरा सुबह-सुबह जा रहा था जहां विदेशी पर्यटक भी जाते हैं। दिल्ली से बाहर निकलते ही सब लोग अपनी विंडो का शटर नीचे करने लगे। सारी दुनिया में लोग शहर से निकलकर कंट्री साइड देखना चाहते हैं और शटर ऊपर करता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां शटर नीचे किया जाता है क्योंकि हमारे लोग शौच के लिए वहां पर बैठते हैं। वह जमीन खाली होती है और उन्हें सब से अच्छी जगह वही लगती है। इसलिए रेलवे को उनकी जमीन को साफ करना चाहिए। फिर अभी तक हम अपने यहां ग्रीन टॉयलेट्स नहीं दे पाए हैं। हमारे यहां आजादी के 68 साल बाद भी वही टॉयलेट्स हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : इसीलिए "स्वच्छ भारत" की योजना बनाई गई है।

श्री नीरज शेखर : महोदय, मैं प्रभु जी का भाषण सुनने लोक सभा में गया था। उन्होंने "स्वच्छ भारत" के साथ "स्वच्छ रेल" कहा था। अब "स्वच्छ रेल" के लिए उनकी क्या योजनाएं हैं? उसके लिए कहां से फंड आएगा? यह बात लोगों को सिखाने की जरूरत है। पहले लोगों को बताया जाए कि स्वच्छता से क्या फायदा होगा, तब हम आगे बढ़ पाएंगे।

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

महोदय, एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में खन्ना जी ने बताया कि उनके यहां एक घटना घटी है। मैं इस सम्बंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से एक क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहूंगा। मुझे पता चला है कि एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाने के बाद मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी घोषणाएं करते हैं कि हम 5 लाख देंगे, कोई कहता है 3 लाख का compensation सब को दिया जाएगा। क्या यह compensation सच में उन लोगों को मिलता है? महोदय, मुझे बताया गया है कि यह घोषणा करने से ही नहीं मिलता, उसके लिए ट्रिब्यूनल में जाना पड़ता है। मंत्री जी ने टी.वी. पर कह दिया कि हम हर व्यक्ति को 3 लाख या 5 लाख रुपए देंगे, लेकिन वे रुपए उसको नहीं मिलते हैं। उसे ट्रिब्यूनल में जाना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए उसे एड़ियां रगड़नी पड़ेंगी।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा) : जो एक्सग्रेशिया अनाउंसमेंट होता है, वह मिलता है और उसके अलावा ट्रिब्युनल में जाने पर अलग से पैसा मिलता है।

श्री नीरज शेखर : आपके एक आंसर में बताया गया है कि पिछले साल 1 करोड़ से कुछ ऊपर की रकम compensation के रूप में दी गयी है। मंत्री जी अपने जवाब के समय इस बारे में बताएं।

अंत में, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप स्टेशंस पर जो फूड स्टॉल्स व किताबों के स्टॉल्स वगैरह देते हैं, वह किन लोगों को देते हैं? जो हमारे नौजवान बेरोजगार साथी हैं, उन्हें ये स्टॉल्स दिए जा रहे हैं या बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट के लोगों को दिए जा रहे हैं? मैंने एक सिफारिश की थी। उसके जवाब में कहा गया कि उसका टर्नओवर इतना होना चाहिए, उसका यह होना चाहिए। अब वह नौजवान ये सब चीजें कहां से लाएगा? वह आपकी कंडीशंस को कैसे पूरा कर पाएगा? हम नौजवान को रोजगार देने की बात कर रहे हैं। इस तरह वह कैसे रोजगार ले पाएगा? जब तक आप उसको सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे कि चलो, तुम नौजवान हो, तुम्हें यह मदद दी जाएगी, तुम इसको लगाओ, तब तो उसे रोजगार मिलेगा, नहीं तो वह जो गरीब मजदूर का, किसान का बेरोजगार बेटा है, वह कहां से पैसा लाएगा और अपना टर्नओवर कहां से दिखाएगा? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसमें आपका क्या दृष्टिकोण है?

महोदय, अंत में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। हमारा क्षेत्र बलिया और गाजीपुर है, माननीय मंत्री जी गाजीपुर से आते हैं और बलिया से उनका लगाव भी है, चुनाव भी लड़ चुके हैं। सबसे पहली बात, हमारे नेता, हम सबके नेता अटल जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की स्वर्ण जयंती मनाई गई थी, तब वहां अटल जी गए थे और उन्होंने घोषणा की थी और उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी के एक कार्यक्रम की बात कही थी और साथ ही दूसरा वहां पर जो एक रेलवे स्टेशन है, उसका नाम जयप्रकाश नगर के नाम से करने की बात कही थी। यह सवाल हम लोगों की आस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। आप भी जानते हैं, जो लोग ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बैठे हैं, जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में उन्होंने 1975 की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि उसके लिए आप जरूर कुछ न कुछ करें। दूसरा, कुछ ट्रेनों के लिए जो डबल लाइन की बात है, विद्युतीकरण की बात है, उसके लिए भी आपसे आग्रह है। जैसा आपने कहा है कि वह काम होने वाला है, लेकिन कब होगा? क्योंकि मैं यह तीन साल से सुन रहा हूँ, पहले

कहा गया कि सर्वे हो रहा है, फिर दूसरे साल सर्वे हो गया, अब कहा गया कि यह होगा। ऐसा न हो कि बाद में कहा जाए कि पैसा नहीं है, जो इम्पोर्टेंट जगहें हैं, वहां पैसा लग गया। मेरा आग्रह है कि ऐसी जगह पैसा लगाया जाए, जैसे बलिया, गाजीपुर, बनारस, छपरा को जोड़ने के लिए काम हो। इससे न केवल दूरी कम होगी, जो पूर्वोत्तर राज्य हैं उनकी दूरी कम होगी, बल्कि इससे रेलवे को बहुत लाभ होने वाला है।

महोदय, जो रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, ताजपुर, बलिया, सहतवार, बांसडीहरोड, मंत्री जी इस सारे क्षेत्र को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इन सारे रेलवे स्टेशनों का भी मॉडर्नाइजेशन कराया जा सके, सुधार कराया जा सके, तो उसे कराया जाए, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि गरीबों का ध्यान रखें, बड़ी-बड़ी बुलेट ट्रेन्स आती रहेंगी, लेकिन पहले जो आपने जन साधारण ट्रेन की घोषणा की है, उसे और बढ़ाने का काम करें। जब हरेक रूट पर जन साधारण ट्रेन चलाई जाएंगी, तभी इस देश की रेलवे की समस्याएं खत्म होंगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जो भोपाल शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस है, वह इतनी लेट चली कि रात 2 बजे हम यहां आए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): प्लीज, जब आपका नंबर आए, तब आप अपना सुझाव देना। श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी। आपके सिर्फ दो मिनट बाकी हैं, मैं आपको दो मिनट एक्सट्रा दे दूंगा। आप बोलिए।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को पहले तो धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी, मेरठ से टपरी तक दोहरीकरण की हम लोगों की बहुत पुरानी मांग थी, जो उन्होंने स्वीकार कर ली। मैं उन्हें और भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि वहां काम भी चल रहा है, काम प्रगति पर भी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराया जाए। दूसरी कुछ छोटी-छोटी सी मांग मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से है, अभी जैसा नीरज भाई ने बताया कि जिस प्रदेश का मंत्री बनता है, उस प्रदेश के लिए कुछ न कुछ करता है, आप बहुत बड़े प्रदेश से बहुत बड़े दिल के मालिक हैं, मनोज सिन्हा जी, लेकिन यह प्रदेश पश्चिम में भी बसता है, इसलिए जब आप सोचें, तो पश्चिम के लिए भी सोचें, क्योंकि पश्चिम के लिए कोई मंत्री नहीं सोचता। जैसा अभी इन्होंने बताया, जनेश्वर मिश्र जी के बाद आप मंत्री हैं, इसलिए आपसे काफी उम्मीदें हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, हमारे यहां एक मेल ट्रेन अहमदाबाद से हरिद्वार चलती है, इसे आप कहीं नोट कर लें, बहुत छोटी सी मांग है, यह ट्रेन अहमदाबाद से चलकर हरिद्वार पहुंचती है। यह ट्रेन रास्ते में कई जगह रुकती है, दिल्ली से चलकर गाजियाबाद, मोदी नगर, मेरठ, देवबंद स्टेशनों पर रुकती हुई चलती है। इसी रास्ते में एक स्टेशन खतौली पड़ता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, खतौली बहुत बड़ा टाउन है। जब बहन कुमारी मायावती, उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब उसे तहसील मुख्यालय बनाया गया था, क्योंकि वहां के लोगों की बहुत समय से मांग चली आ रही थी कि इतना बड़ा शहर है और वहां तहसील नहीं है। तब बहन मायावती जी ने उसे तहसील मुख्यालय बनाया था। उससे वहां बहुत सुविधा हुई। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस रेलगाड़ी को दो मिनट के लिए खतौली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रोका जाए। यदि मेरठ के खतौली रेलवे स्टेशन पर यह गाड़ी दो मिनट के लिए रुकेगी, तो वहां

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

के आसपास के लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा। हरिद्वार एक धार्मिक स्थल है और हम लोगों की आस्था वहां से जुड़ी हुई है। वहां लोग जाते हैं। इसलिए उस रेलगाड़ी को सिर्फ दो मिनट के लिए खतौली रेलवे स्टेशन पर अवश्य रुकवाने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

महोदय, दूसरी गाड़ी बलसाड़-हरिद्वार है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

महोदय, अभी तो दो ही मिनट हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपसे यही रिक्वैस्ट कर रहा हूं कि दो मिनट हो चुके हैं और अब आपके केवल दो ही मिनट बचे हैं।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गाड़ी बलसाड़-हरिद्वार चलती है। यह गाड़ी सप्ताह में सिर्फ एक दिन, बुधवार को चलती है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह गाड़ी मुजफ्फरनगर नहीं रुकती है, जबकि मुजफ्फरनगर बहुत बड़ा सिटी है। इस गाड़ी को दो मिनट वहां भी रोकने की कृपा करें।

महोदय, एक रेलगाड़ी मुम्बई के लोकमान्य तिलक रेलवे स्टेशन से हरिद्वार चलती है। यह गाड़ी हफ्ते में दो दिन चलती है। यह गाड़ी भी मुजफ्फरनगर नहीं रुकती है। इसे भी मुजफ्फरनगर रुकवाने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

महोदय, मेरी एक और छोटी सी मांग है कि दिल्ली से वाया शामली-सहारनपुर एक रेलगाड़ी, जनता एक्सप्रैस, जिसका नंबर 14546 है, वह वहां चलती है। यह गाड़ी रास्ते में गांव-गांव रुकती है, लेकिन एक टाउन एरिया एलम है, यह वहां नहीं रुकती है। कृपया इसे वहां भी रुकवाने का काम करें। उस स्टेशन पर इस रेलगाड़ी को स्टापेज देने के आदेश अवश्य दें। एलम स्टेशन बहुत नीचा है। उस स्टेशन पर गाड़ी में चढ़ते और उतरते समय वृद्ध, महिला एवं बच्चों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। जब बुज़ुर्ग उतरते हैं, तो कई बार गिर जाते हैं, उन्हें स्ट्रेचर पर ले जाया जाता है और एम्बुलेंस की भी जरूरत पड़ जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म के उच्चीकरण करने का काम करें। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

महोदय, यदि एक मिनट और दे दें, तो आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): सैनी जी, घंटी का मतलब यह है कि आपको आगाह किया जा रहा है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के ध्यान में पहले भी लाया था कि मुजफ्फरनगर से केवल एक ही रेलगाड़ी लखनऊ को चलती है। वह नई रेलगाड़ी है और लिंक एक्सप्रैस है। वह मेरठ और नौचन्दी रुकती है। उसमें से केवल चार डिब्बे सहारनपुर तक पहुंचते हैं। उसमें फर्स्ट ए.सी. का एक डिब्बा आपकी मेहरबानी से लगा था। वह मेरठ ही रुक जाता है। उसे कृपया सहारनपुर तक ले जाने का काम करें, तो आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, not present. Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity which I was always looking forward to. I am not an expert in railways but my only request, through you, Sir, to the Railway Minister is that it is an excellent opportunity that he has got to complete the good old ideas which have been there and arrears of good work. Therefore, I am going to remind of those opportunities which he has got. I had always a feeling that the Centre, of whatever hue, was allergic to the problems of Odisha, so far. Shri Suresh Prabhu, our scheming Railway Minister, certainly cured this allergy by his magnanimous response to the demands of Odisha State for strengthening of Odisha railway network. The allocations for Odisha in this year's Budget (2015-16) of ₹ 3,112.48 crores is more than double what we received in 2014-15 Budget and I am very thankful to him. This brought smiles to our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, who is in a hurry to industrialise Odisha, sitting as it were, on a mountain of nation's large mineral resources of Coal 24.8 %, Bauxite 59.5 %, Chromite 98.4%, Graphite 71 %, Iron ore 32.9 % and Manganese ore 67.6%. From the scarce resources of the railways at the national level, Shri Prabhu had obviously a tough time in prioritizing the needs and demands of the States. He had to zero in, after great reluctance, on prioritizing completion of ongoing projects and, secondly, on improving the amenities for the passengers and security and safety, more particularly and rightly for women passengers.

"This strategy should generally be acceptable but to State like Odisha which has been fighting for special category State with all the parameters for such a demand being met, and large areas like KBK region expressing its anger and agony by growing Naxalite activities, is difficult.

Shri Narendra Modi has often and rightly reiterated that railways play an important role in the economic development and social transformation. Near absence of railway network has turned KBK into what could be termed as the capital of extremist activities in the country.

Sir, this region starts from Nuapada district in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh, and in the north extends along the border of Chhattisgarh to Kalahandi, Koraput and Malkangiri. On the other side, Chhattisgarh is equally embroiled in extremist activities. The western parts of Odisha and eastern parts of Chhattisgarh together form an impervious fort of Naxalite activities in the country. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, Shri Prabhu has echoed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, the hon. Minister has made a very important point. I am grateful for that, and it will be a point to make for other

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

people also here. I am from Koraput, born and brought up from this predominantly tribal area at Nabarangpur. As a child, I wrote essays on Railways without ever seeing a railway line. Now, I write essays with ambitious plans for bullet trains elsewhere in the country. My grand children would also now write essays on bullet trains like their grandfather had done without seeing a train. This is the status of railways in the country. I have been repeating my requests ever since, Sir. I have become a Member of Parliament. There is a proposal to cover the leftwing region of KBK from Kantabanji-Khariar-Ampani-Nabarangpur-Jeypore and Bhadrachalam *via* Malkangiri. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This entire zone borders Chhattisgarh on one side and Andhra in the south. This particular line was envisioned by the British in 1934. This would be fulfilment of a dream for local people after a delay of 81 years since the British conceived of this idea.

Sir, Shri Prabhu has echoed with me during the Railway Consultative Committee meeting to treat this project not only for connectivity but also it helps in social transformation and containment of naxal activities for which crores of rupees are being spent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The Minister will take note of this very important issue.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Only one minute more, Sir. The other Ministries of the Government should also be involved in contributing it as a social project. It does not mean only connectivity it also means development of the area. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I earnestly hope our Railway Minister would pursue this idea of implementing the above railway line as a national project and provide for other forms of resource mobilisation like PPP, Special Purpose Vehicle, SVP, etc. Last one minute, Sir, with your permission. I repeat my request to Railway Minister to fulfil the desire of the people in KBK region. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you now.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Before I bid goodbye to this august House within the next three years, please fulfil this 81 years' dream of the local people. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have exceeded three minutes, please.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: I am grateful to you for exceeding my time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I always look after the tribal areas development. So, thank you very much now.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। रेलवे बजट के पेश होने के संबंध में बहुत उत्सुकता थी, बहुत ज्यादा बेसब्री थी कि रेलवे बजट आएगा क्योंकि एक मंत्री से लेकर, एक ऐसे योग्य व्यक्ति को, जो कि बहुत लायक, योग्य और सुलझे हुए थे, जिन्हें मैनेजमेंट के लिए एक्सपर्ट माना जाता था, यह मंत्रालय दिया गया, इसलिए लोगों की बहुत आशाएं थीं, बहुत अपेक्षाएं थीं कि मालूम नहीं, यह बजट कैसा आएगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगी कि यह कहावत बिल्कुल इन पर लागू होती है, "ऊंची दुकान, फीका पकवान" क्योंकि इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है, केवल वायदे ही वायदे हैं। इसमें केवल वायदे ही किए गए हैं कि हम यह कर देंगे, हम यह ले आएंगे, सुरक्षा के लिए करेंगे, महिलाओं के लिए सीसीटीवी लाएंगे, वाईफाई कर देंगे, लेकिन इन सबके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा, आपका बजट कहां से आएगा? क्या आप हमेशा उधार ही मांगते रहेंगे, उधार के तौर पर चलेंगे? आपने बहुत नाम कमाया कि हमने भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया। भाई! पिछले साल तो आपने 14 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया था। आप कोई पहले मंत्री नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया। यात्री भाड़ा कभी भी नहीं बढ़ा है – बेचारे हमारे एक मंत्री ने बढ़ाया था, उनको वापस लेना पड़ा था, रोलबैक के लिए आप लोगों ने ही शोर मचाया था और उन्हें रोलबैक करना पड़ा था। आपने और क्या किया, मालगाड़ियों का भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया— जिनमें सामान आता है, जिनमें लोगों की जरूरत की चीज़ें आती हैं, खाने-पीने की चीज़ें आती हैं। आज जितना इस दिल्ली में दूध आता है, सब्जी आती है, जितनी भी जरूरत की चीज़ें हैं, वे सब रेल से लायी जाती हैं। आपने उसका भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया और गरीब आदमी के ऊपर बोझ डाल दिया। यह है आपका बजट। इसके लिए वाह-वाह करने से तो मैं रही। मैं नहीं बोल सकती क्योंकि गरीब आदमी के लिए वही है। नीरज जी ने ठीक कहा कि जब थर्ड क्लास में— वह अब तो नहीं रहा, लेकिन जो भी उसको कहिए— लोग चढ़ते हैं तो उनकी हालत देखने वाली होती है। ठीक है, हमारे लिए तो सीटें रिज़र्व होती हैं, लास्ट मिनट में भी हमें मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन आम आदमी को नहीं मिलती हैं, उसको धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं। उसके लिए आपने क्या किया? आपने कह दिया कि तीन महीने पहले ऐडवांस बुकिंग करवा सकते हैं। कौन करवाता है, तीन महीने पहले से ऐडवांस बुकिंग— या तो किसी ने शादी में जाना होता है, बड़ी पार्टी होती है या अगर किसी ने छुट्टियां मनाने जाना होता है। जिसको जरूरत है, जिसको अभी जरूरत है, उसको टिकट कहां से मिलती है, कैसे वह जुगाड़ करता है, कैसे वह भागता है – उसके लिए कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगी, लेकिन आज भी सर्दियों में हमारी ट्रेन 6-6 घंटे लेट आती है, धुंध की वजह से 8-8 घंटे लेट आती है। उसके लिए आपने क्या किया है? आपका जो रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट विभाग है, उसको आपने क्या दिया है? ट्रेन्स को उस धुंध से बचाने के लिए कौन सी नयी रिसर्च हो रही है, ताकि वे ठीक टाइम से चलें, उसके लिए आपका कोई प्रयास नहीं है, कोई प्रयोग नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है और बात आप बुलेट ट्रेन की करते हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहती हूं और रेलवे मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान केवल अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई तक नहीं है, आप पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आप पूरे देश के मंत्री हैं, दूसरे प्रांतों के लिए भी सोचिए, उनके बारे में भी सोचिए। आप नारा तो देते हैं, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी भी हमारे साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में इतने सालों

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

से एक नंगल-तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन बन रही है, उसके लिए कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया। 38 साल हो गए हैं, हमारे यहां, कई चीज़ों के बारे में कहा कि सर्वे हो रहा है— लेह के लिए, जो इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट है, जो सेना के लिए जरूरी है, उसके लिए कहा कि सर्वे हो रहा है। उसके लिए भी कुछ नहीं दिया गया है, कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहां नैरो गेज की दो रेलवे लाइनें हैं। अंग्रेजों ने जब शिमला को कैपिटल बनाया था, तब वह रेलवे लाइन शुरू हुई थी, जो अभी वैसे की वैसी चल रही है, उसके ऊपर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, उसको ब्रॉड गेज़ करने की बात भी नहीं हुई है। कहां तक कहा जाए, क्या कहा जाए? मंत्री जी, आप चंडीगढ़ से शताब्दी में आइएगा। वह सुबह 6.40 पर चलती है, लोग उसमें चढ़ते हैं कि टाइम से हम दफ्तर पहुंच जाएंगे। वह आकर outskirts पर खड़ी हो जाती है, या तो उसको सिग्नल नहीं मिलता या क्या होता है पता नहीं। दस, साढ़े दस बजे की बजाय, वह साढ़े ग्यारह बजे पहुंचती है। जो लोग उसमें बैठे होते हैं, जिन लोगों को ऑफिसों में जाना होता है, वे भी टाइम से नहीं जा पाते। क्या हम इसे ठीक नहीं कर पाएंगे? बातें तो हम बहुत कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार किया है कि हम यहां पर ऐसा करेंगे, नई ट्रेनें चलाएंगे, लेकिन अभी नीरज जी ने बताया कि इतनी ट्रेनें कैसे चलाई जाएंगी, किसके कहने पर चलाई जाएंगी, क्या यह फेवर नहीं होगा? क्या अपनों को खुश करने की बात नहीं होगी? क्या हम लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर कि हम नई ट्रेन्स नहीं चलाएंगे, कमेटी के पास भेजा है, उसको कौन-सी कमेटी एप्रूव करेगी? किसको कहा जाएगा? जब हम बोलते हैं तब आपके पास बहाने होते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है। आपके पास 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने के लिए है, लेकिन एक पठानकोट से जोगेन्दरनगर ब्राड गेज करने के लिए 1,300 करोड़ रुपये नहीं हैं। यह कहां का न्याय है? इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि यह बजट केवल वायदों का है। इसमें कुछ नहीं है। महिलाओं के लिए आपने सीसीटीवी की बात कर दी है। क्या महिलाएं सिर्फ एक ही कम्पार्टमेंट में सफर करती हैं? शायद यह मुम्बई की जो लोकल ट्रेन्स हैं, उनके लिए ही किया गया होगा, बाकी ट्रेन्स के लिए तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप टॉयलेट्स देख लीजिए। आप ट्रेन्स में सफर कीजिए, उनमें टॉयलेट्स की कितनी बुरी हालत होती है। हो सकता है कि ए.सी. फर्स्ट क्लास, ए.सी. सेकेंड क्लास के टॉयलेट्स ठीक हों, लेकिन आम जनता के लिए क्या है, उनके लिए कौन-सी सुविधाएं हैं? आपने कहा कि हम प्लेटफार्मों को बनाएंगे, कम्पनियों को देंगे और उनके नाम रख दिए जाएंगे। ठीक कहा है आपने, किसी स्टेशन का नाम हल्दीराम के ऊपर रख दीजिएगा, किसी स्टेशन का नाम किसी और के नाम पर रख दीजिएगा क्योंकि वे पैसे दे सकते हैं। आप प्राइवेटाइजेशन की बात करते हैं। आप इसको जरूर कीजिए, इसमें जरूर एफडीआई होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो हमारे भारत की स्थिति है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, अंधाधुंध उन पर अमल नहीं कर देना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगी कि इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए ऐसे काम करने चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों को सहूलियत मिल सके। मैं आपसे फिर बार-बार यही कहती हूं कि आप प्लेटफार्म्स को, रेलवे स्टेशनों को ठीक करवाइए, इसमें जरूर पार्टिसिपेट कीजिए, लेकिन इस ढंग से कीजिए कि ऐसा लगे कि सरकार कर रही है, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है, रेलवे बोर्ड कर रहा है। जो रेलवे की ज़मीनें हैं, इतनी ज्यादा है, मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां गुलेर से नंदपुर भटोली रेलवे की ज़मीन थी, उस पर हम सड़क बनाना चाहते थे। रेलवे ने कहा कि हमें ज़मीन का 9 लाख रुपया दीजिए। हमने ज़मीन के लिए 9 लाख रुपया जमा करवाया, एडवांस में जमा करवाया। इसके बाद इन्होंने

4.00 P.M.

13 लाख रुपया और मांगा, हमने वह भी दे दिया। उसके बाद कहते हैं कि हमारी तो फाइलें ही गुम हो गई हैं। यह तो आपकी डिविज़न का हाल है। फाइलें ही गुम हो गई हैं। करीब 23 लाख रुपया ले लिया है, फिर भी अभी तक एनओसी नहीं दी है। कहां से सड़कें बनेंगी? रेलवे लाइन को तो आप ब्राड गेज में बदल नहीं सकते, अगर हम अपने यहां सड़क बनाकर लोगों को सुविधा देना चाहते हैं, तो पैसा जमा करवाने के बाद भी रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री, रेलवे बोर्ड एनओसी नहीं दे रहा है। उसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा आ चुका है। यह तो आपके विभाग का हाल है, जिसको यह पता ही नहीं है कि उसकी फाइलें कहां हैं? रेलवे में फाइलें ही गुम हो गई हैं, कैसे गुम हो गई हैं, कौन उनके लिए जिम्मेदार है? मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि पहले आप छोटे-छोटे कामों को देखिए। यह देखिए कि कैसे आपका काम चल रहा है। आपका नीचे वाला जो तबका है, वह कैसे काम कर रहा है, कितने एम्पलाइज़ हैं?

मैं आपको एक और बताना चाहती हूं कि आपने आउटसोर्स किया हुआ है। आउटसोर्स में कांट्रेक्टर जिन लोगों को रखता है, अगर उनका एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है, तो उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है। मेरे पास मेरे ही एरिया का एक केस है। रेलवे एक्सिडेंट में उसकी दोनों टांगें कट गई। उसको एक पैसा नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि वह रेलवे का एम्पलॉई नहीं था। उसको आउटसोर्सिंग पर रखा गया था। आप इन लोगों के लिए भी सोचिए, आप इन लोगों का भी ध्यान रखिए। आप आउटसोर्स कीजिए, लेकिन कुछ क्राइटेरिया रखिए, कुछ शर्तें रखिए कि जो उनके पास काम करते हैं, उनके के वैलफेयर का ख्याल रखें। उनके ऊपर भी वही शर्तें लागू हों और वैसी सुविधाएं ही उनको मिलनी चाहिए। चाहे आप उनको इंश्योरेंस के द्वारा लाभ दीजिए या उनका पीपीएफ कटवाइए, लेकिन आने वाले समय में उन लोगों के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान होना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो आप उनको आउटसोर्स मत कीजिए। आप किस लिए कर रहे हैं? वे अन-एम्पलॉइमेंट की वजह से, बेरोजगारी की वजह से परेशान हैं और हर एक काम चाहता है, हर एक नौकरी चाहता है, जैसे भी उसको मिल जाए।

रेलवे के लिए तो लोग वैसे ही खुश होते हैं कि रेलवे की नौकरी मिल गई, लेकिन उसको यह नहीं पता कि मैं रेलवे का एम्पलॉई नहीं हूं, मैं तो एक कॉन्ट्रेक्टर, ठेकेदार का एम्पलॉई हूं। अगर मेरे साथ कोई घटना घट जाती है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं मिलने वाला, मुझे कुछ नहीं दिया जाएगा। इसलिए आप इन बातों का भी प्रावधान कीजिए, ताकि यह लगे कि रेलवे कुछ न कुछ कर रही है। इस तरह से आप करेंगे, मैं नहीं समझता कि आप पैसा लेकर कैसे वापस करेंगे, आप इसमें किस तरह से नई सुविधाएं लाएंगे?

हम ट्रेन्स में चलते हैं, तो रोज वही खाना दिया जाता है। उसमें कोई चेंज नहीं होता है। पता नहीं catering कहां से होती है, क्या होती है? हर रोज एक ही तरह का खाना और वे चीजें होती हैं। इसलिए इन बातों पर भी सोचिए। केवल बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करने से या हाई स्पीड करने से बात नहीं बनेगी। मैं तो चंडीगढ़ शताब्दी से ही आती हूं। कई बार कहीं-कहीं रुक जाती है और पता ही नहीं लगता है कि क्यों रुक गई है, किस लिए रुक गई है? अगर 6.40 पर चले हैं, तो रात को 11.00 बजे दिल्ली पहुंचेंगे। ऐसा हाल तो रेलवे विभाग का है। मैं आप से बार-बार यही कह रही हूं कि सर्दियों में आप अपने रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट को, इंजीनियर्स को और साइंटिस्टों को इस काम में लगाइए कि फॉग से, धुंध से कैसे बचा जा सकता है? अगर फॉग लाइट से कारें

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

चल सकती हैं, बसें चल सकती हैं, तो रेलगाड़ी क्यों नहीं चल सकती हैं? हिमाचल प्रदेश में इतने पुराने इंजन हैं, वे चढ़ाई नहीं चढ़ सकते और वे हांफ जाते हैं। अगर आपने उसको ब्रोड गेज नहीं करना है, तो वहां के लिए नए इंजन दीजिए। पठानकोट से जोगिन्दरनगर तक पुल टूट जाते हैं। दस-दस दिन तक या महीने-महीने तक गाड़ियां बीच में ही रुक जाती हैं। हमारा केवल वही एक ट्रांसपोटेशन का रास्ता है, उसको ठीक करने के लिए कोई आता ही नहीं है। आप बोलते जाइए, धरने पर बैठ जाइए, तब जाकर कोई सुनवाई होती है। आपका फिरोजपुर डिविज़न है, जो पंजाब और हिमाचल को देखता है, उसको चुस्त-दुरुस्त कीजिए। अविनाश जी ने ठीक ही कहा था कि सिर्फ मेम्बर्स बनाने से कुछ नहीं होता, जब तक आप उनकी बातों को लागू नहीं करेंगे। मीटिग में आएं, बैठकर मीटिंग की, चाप का कप पीया और चले गए, लेकिन जो वे बातें बताते हैं, वे फील्ड की बातें बताते हैं, ग्रासरूट की बातें बताते हैं, इसलिए उनके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। तब तो इन कमेटियों का फायदा है, नहीं तो फिर क्यों बना रहे हैं? लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि आप उस कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, आपने क्या किया? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... इसलिए मेरा आप से कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि इस रेल मंत्रालय को ठीक तरह से कीजिए, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें मत कीजिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सी.ए. ने एकाउंट देखा और उसमें कर दिया। यह प्रैक्टिकल बात होनी चाहिए, ग्रासरूट की बात होनी चाहिए कि आज का कंज्यूमर, आज का यात्री क्या चाहता है, उसको कैसी सुविधाएं चाहिए। केवल A.C. first class बनाने से, बुलेट ट्रेन बनाने से, हाईस्पीड ट्रेन बनाने से बात नहीं बनेगी। जो छोटे-छोटे कस्बे हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे शहर हैं, जो रेलवे लाइन से जुड़े हुए हैं, उनको किस तरह से संभालना है.... उन ट्रेन्स को कैसे लेकर जाना है जिससे वे टाइम से चलें, लोग गाड़ियों के बाहर दरवाजों तक न लटके रहें। आप बोगी बना रहे हैं, आप और बनाइए, जिससे कि उनको सहूलियतें मिल सकें। मैं यह कहती हूं कि यह जो बजट है, यह आम आदमी के लिए बिल्कुल नहीं है, यह बड़े लोगों के लिए है, यह कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के लिए है, जिन्होंने कभी इनमें ट्रेवल नहीं करना है। इंटरनेट, वाई-फाई, ये, वो आप सब लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उससे पहले आप आम आदमी को सहूलियतें दीजिए, आम यात्री को सहूलियतें दीजिए, जिससे वह समझ सके कि हां, रेलवे में नई बात आई है, कुछ नया आया है। यह केवल कहने से नहीं होगा, करने से होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : थैंक यू वेरी मच। मैडम, आप तो बिल्कुल टाइम पर चली हैं। रेलगाड़ी भी टाइम पर चलती है, आप भी बिल्कुल टाइम पर चली हैं। श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO : As per Kaul and Shakdher, the issues that we raise here, all that calls for accountability. When a specific issue is raised – I am seeking your protection, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, – they might reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): They are all noted. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are all noted. Thank you very much. Shri Chunibhai.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: It is very essential. When a specific issue is made out, I think, the Minister would ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): They are all noted. They should be noted. Thank you very much. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, मैं आपका आभारी हूं और मैं इसको सपोर्ट करने के लिए आया हूं। सर, एक साल में रेलवे में कितनी बड़ी तादाद में फर्क आया है, जब भी हम दिल्ली, मुंबई, आगरा, कोलकाता, पूना के सब स्टेशन्स पर जाते हैं, उसके साथ-साथ जब हम छोटे स्टेशन्स पर भी जाते हैं, तो हमें वहां कुछ फर्क दिखता है। वहां पर सफ़ाई का फर्क दिखता है। पहले ट्रैक पर जो गंदा पड़ा रहता था, आज वहां कूड़ा दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। आप स्टेशन पर देखिए, हमारे कई सांसदों ने स्टेशन्स पर अपने एम.पी. लैड फंड से वहां बैठने के लिए कुर्सियां लगाई हैं। एक साल में इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जो फर्क आया है, यह अच्छी बात है। धीरे-धीरे सुधार तो होना ही है, सुधार भी धीरे-धीरे आएगा, लेकिन मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न उठा है कि यह ऑगस्ट हाउस है, यहां पर सभी पार्टीज़ के ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स हैं, क्यों न हम सभी लोग साथ में मिलकर रेलवे को अच्छी तरह से बनाएं। वह दो पटरियों पर तो चलती है, लेकिन उसका अपना फाइनेंस, उसकी दो पटरियां कभी इकट्ठी साथ नहीं हुई हैं। आज की डेट में देखा जाए तो इस साल 1,64,000 करोड़ कमाई हुई है और 1,49,000 करोड़ खर्च हुए हैं। यदि देखा जाए तो 16,000 करोड़ सिर्फ कमाई हुई है। 16,000 करोड़ की कमाई के बारे में मैं आपको बताऊं कि 2011-12 में काकोडकर जी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें बताया गया था कि फाइव ईयर्स की जो प्लानिंग है, उसमें हर साल 20,000 करोड़ रुपये मेंटेनेन्स के लिए, नए प्लान के लिए रखे जाने चाहिए। आज 16,000 करोड़ की कमाई है, उस 16,000 करोड़ की कमाई में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये तो यही निकल जाएंगे। लास्ट ईयर भी मैंने संसद में यही कहा था कि बजट में, जो भाड़ा बढ़ोतरी हुई थी— मेरे जो बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, मेरे जो आदरणीय लोग हैं, उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया था, मैं आपको बताऊं कि यदि रेलवे को अपनी स्थिति अच्छी बनानी है, उसको अच्छी तरह से चलाना है, तो क्या इसके ऊपर सोचा नहीं जाएगा? क्या हम इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकेंगे? आज यदि मैं दूसरी बात करूं तो पहले हर साल क्या होता था कि एक ग्रुप का, जो भी पार्टी है, वह पार्टी बजट के टाइम में रेलवे मिनिस्टर को, बड़े प्रधान को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलती थी कि हमारे राज्य में इतनी लाइन्स दीजिए। इस कारण धीरे-धीरे इतनी लाइन्स बढ़ती गईं कि ये लाइन्स आज तक पूरी नहीं हुईं। इसकी वजह से यह नतीजा हुआ कि इस बजट में लोगों के लिए नई ट्रेन्स नहीं आईं। मैं इसके लिए श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने जो कड़े स्टेप्स उठाए हैं कि आपने एक भी नई ट्रेन नहीं दी और पिछली ट्रेन्स का जो काम करना है, पहले पिछली ट्रेन्स वाला काम करो, पिछले प्रोजेक्ट का काम करो, उसके बाद नई ट्रेन्स का काम करो। मैं आपको एक बात बताऊं कि यह कई लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगा होगा। हमारे लोगों ने, इस सरकार ने कभी किसी से झूठा वादा नहीं किया। यह बीजेपी पार्टी की सरकार है। बीजेपी पार्टी की सरकार के लोगों को भी यह उम्मीद थी कि हम कहीं ट्रेन ले जाएँ, कहीं पटरी ले जाएँ, नैरो लाइन ब्रॉड गेज लाइन में तब्दील हो, लेकिन इन्होंने कड़ा कदम उठाकर यह काम किया है। क्यों न हम लोग साथ मिल कर यह काम करें? मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। एक पार्टी, बीजेपी, आज लीडिंग रोल में है। अगर वह दो रुपए किराया बढ़ाएगी, तो ऑपोजीशन वाले बोलेंगे कि यह पार्टी लोगों की पार्टी नहीं है, उसने आम लोगों के साथ यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया, लेकिन इससे ऊपर उठकर जब यह रेलवे बजट आता है, उसके पहले सभी पार्टीज़ के बुजुर्ग लोग साथ

[श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल]

मिल कर कि यात्री किराए में इतनी बढ़ोतरी कर दी जाए, माल ढुलाई में इतनी बढ़ोतरी कर दी जाए, सब साथ में मिल कर एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट बनाएँ, तो मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि आज हमें जो कठिनाई आ रही है, वह कभी नहीं आएगी।

हमें सभी स्टेट्स में नई लाइन बिछानी है। मैं एक सजेशन देता हूँ, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी यहां हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके साथ राज्यों को क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? आप पीपीपी लेते हैं, आप पीपीपी करने जा रहे हैं, आप प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने जा रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आप इसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? वही ट्रेन राज्यों को मिलनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली एक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस आती है, तो इसका फायदा राज्यों को भी मिलता है। उससे होने वाली आमदनी थोड़ी-थोड़ी राज्यों को भी दिया करें। जिस तरह से हम सेल्स टैक्स लेते हैं, उसमें से हम लोग उनको हिस्सा देते हैं, तो इसके साथ राज्यों को क्यों न जोड़ा जाए? यह मेरी एक विनती है।

दूसरा, मैं यह बताऊँ कि रेलवे को पूरा फाइनेंस नहीं देने की वजह से आज हमारे देश में एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। आप स्विटजरलैंड देखिए, नीदरलैंड देखिए, बेल्जियम देखिए। इसमें इंडिया और जर्मनी, दोनों जगह एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ी है। इसकी वजह यही है कि हमारी जो 11 लाख 49 हजार ट्रैक की पूरी लेंग्थ है, हम लोग उस ट्रैक को रिपेयर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हर साल हमें 5 हजार के आसपास ट्रैक को रिपेयर करना है, उसको बदलना भी है, लेकिन हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से हमारे यहां एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है।

एक अन्य बात यह भी है कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनके लिए एक अच्छी सी स्कीम बनाई जाए। जो लोग ऑन ड्यूटी मर जाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। उसकी बीवी होती है, उसके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं। वह नौकरी के लिए गवर्नमेंट के पास जाती है। आज तक यही हुआ है। मैं अभी मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि जो लोग ऑन ड्यूटी मर जाते हैं, एक महीने के अन्दर या तो उनकी बेवा पत्नी को, या उनका बेटा, जो बड़ा हो, या उनकी बेटी, जो बड़ी हो, उनको तत्काल नौकरी देकर उनके बच्चों को, उनके परिवार को सहारा दिया जाए। यह मेरा एक सजेशन है।

सर, मेरा एक सजेशन यह भी है कि जिस कर्मचारी के मां-बाप मर गए हैं, उनके जो डिपेंडेंट हैं, उनके बेटे हैं, बेटियां हैं, जो कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी पेंशन की स्कीम लागू है। उस स्कीम को देने में भी प्रॉब्लम है। मैं अभी मंत्री जी से मिला था, मैंने लेटर भी लिखा था, लेकिन शायद बजट की वजह से उनको फुरसत नहीं मिली होगी, फिर भी मैं विनती करता हूँ कि हमारे वहां की जो बच्ची है, उसके मां-बाप चले गए हैं, उनके बाद उस बच्ची को पेंशन मिलनी है, उसे वह पेंशन देने के लिए भी मैं यहां आपसे विनती करता हूँ।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

एक अन्य बात यह है कि हमारी जितनी भी अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स हैं, उनको तुरंत बंद किया जाना चाहिए। कई लोग, जो मर जाते हैं, वे अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स के कारण मर जाते

हैं। जब आप देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि जिस क्रॉसिंग पर आदमी नहीं है, वहीं पर मेजर एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और लोग मर जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सजेशन देता हूँ।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I was always under the impression that God will never lie; God will always tell the truth. But recently I was beginning to wonder whether Prabhuji always speaks the truth and nothing but the truth. So, I was a little worried about this when I went through his Budget Speech and I thought I should start by attacking him because he didn't speak all of the truth in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, those who sent names now should know that I will not call any names unless all previous names are disposed of. After that, if there is time, I have no problem.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is what somebody had said during the Budget Speech in Lok Sabha and I quote, "One of the persons whom I admire the most and really love and respect is Mamata Banerjee. I am very happy there has been consistency in thinking. I should be very happy to say that the Indian Railways are trying to take forward her ideas and the philosophy of Kumari Mamataji."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whom are you quoting?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not quoting Trinamool's spokesperson. I am quoting the Railway Minister, Suresh Prabhuji. So, at the end of it all, Prabhuji does speak the truth. This is what he said in the Lok Sabha, Sir, a few days ago. It is very gracious of Prabhuji to give credit where it is due. Otherwise I was going to point out to him, if he hadn't given that clarification, that there was a major typographical error in his Budget because he spoke about Vision 2030 Document which he is going to table and discuss. But I was wondering whether that was a typographical error because all of those points of the Vision 2030 Document are taken from the Vision 2020 Document of the previous Railway Minister, Mamata Banerjee. But now Prabhuji has been very gracious to acknowledge the Vision 2020 Document. I will give you a few examples of what he said in his 2030 Document and what was in the 2020 Document which was done earlier by Mamata didi. Rupees 8.5 lakh crore investment in Railways in the next five years was said by the Minister. In Vision 2020, ₹ 14 lakh crore to be invested in Railways in ten years. Now again the Minister spoke about Operation 5 minutes in his Budget Speech. The Vision 2020 Document talks about 5 minutes to book a ticket even in any category. Very good! So, like this, there are many examples. Green toilets in 2020 Document; Bio toilets mentioned by the Minister. The next one is high-speed corridor also by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who copies from whom?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Obviously he has copied but we don't mind his copying. I have got no problem because what he has copied is from the Vision 2020 Document of Mamata Banerjee. I have no issue that he has copied.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you should support the Budget.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am supporting these points. Sir, I am supporting these points. I am supporting the point that he has said that 6,000 kms would be quadrupled. This is what we said in 2020. It goes on to say ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): I think the only difference is, now we are implementing and she only talked about it.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Now he said, she only talked about it and they are implementing. Now, I was in a good mood all this time. Suresh Prabhuji, now you have come and I will give you some more numbers and I will show you how she implemented better than you. Thank you for being here; very sweet of you to come. Now, let me make the point which was not part of my original speech, but now I must make it. It is the point about who implemented better. Then, I will come back. Let us look at doubling. Last year, your predecessor did 700 kilometres of doubling, but in 2010-11 what was done was 780 kilometres. So, it was 15 per cent better. In regard to new lines, last year, 300 kilometres was done. In 2010-11, it was 710 kilometres. These are not my numbers. These are the Indian Railways' numbers. Freight loading, last year, grew at about 5 per cent. In 2009-10, it grew by 6.6 per cent. Then, I come to growth in passengers. This is a shameful figure. I will not blame Suresh Prabhuji for the figure – that is why, maybe, they brought Suresh Prabhuji here to do the job – because in 2009-10, since you said that you are doing better, here is the figure for growth in passengers which was 5 per cent in 2009-10. You know who the Railway Minister was – the lady. And, last year, there was a negative growth in passengers originating. So, if you look at the hard numbers, the Railways, last year, did not do too well. Sureshji has some dreams.

Sir, I want to make four quick points before I get into my specifics. One, the Railway Minister did not announce any new trains on the floor of the Lok Sabha, nor did he give us too many details in this. The problem with that is that we believe that we, the 800 Members of Parliament, who represent a billion people, are the shareholders. So, why should the Minister not put some more details in the Budget and why should he hide everything or share everything in the pink book? I don't

know as to how many MPs have seen the pink book. Many have seen it, but this pink book has more details than the Budget and the devil... I was going to say that the devil is in the details, but then with the 'god' being the Minister, I should not use that phrase; it would be inappropriate. No, but on a more serious note, the Budget is a statement of intent, but we believe the Budget needs to be a statement of action. Statement of intent is good, but where is the action?

The hon. lady Member was talking very nicely before this that instead of addressing some basic issues, we are talking about electronic conveniences and we are talking about some outlandish ambitions. That is very good; talk about all that. But let us address the basics and overall, no source of funding has been mentioned, at least, not here. Maybe, the Minister has got an idea to come up with some source of funding.

Now, at Trinamool Congress, we always believe, if we want to criticise you, we will criticise you, but before we come to criticise you, we will give you some ideas for free. The problem with giving you the ideas for free is that we gave one or two of these ideas to the Railway Minister last year, but he chose not to implement those ideas, maybe, for whatever reason, and see what happened to him. So, maybe, Prabhuji's train will go longer than one year; it will be a long-distance express for, at least, four years.

Sir, this Government talks a lot about reform, "We will reform the system. We will reform the Railways." That is very good. The problem is that when you give subsidies to the corporate sector, you call it reform, but when you give money to the poorer people, you call it subsidy. If you want to implement reform, we are giving you three or four ideas for some serious reform. The first is on the accounting system of the Railways. The Railways uses an old accounting system. Going back to 1921, there was a British gentleman called Mr. Acworth. So, Mr. Acworth was asked to head a Committee. Mr. Acworth came up with his recommendations, and in 1921, they worked for four years. In 1925, those Acworth Committee recommendations were announced. After that, the first Railway Budget was announced. Now, the entire system for accounting – how you calculate tickets, what are the broad heads for the different accounting heads – is based on the architecture of a 95-year old system set up by Mr. Acworth. So, if he is looking for reform, I would request the Railway Minister to look at the accounting system of the Railways, which is based on antiquated Acworth Committee Report.

Secondly, we are again trying to bring the Minister back to the focus. Sir, social responsibility has to be combined with financial viability. Mr. Chairman, Sir,

[Shri Derek O'Brien]
through you, I would like to say to the Railway Minister that we understand and we appreciate that financial viability is important but social responsibility is extremely important. We heard a lot of talk about Duronto, Shatabdi and all the fast trains. Sir, 96 per cent of the passengers do not travel on those trains. I am not saying, don't give good service to those 4 per cent. Please do so, by all means. Your idea of a mobile phone charger in general class is a good idea. But focus your efforts on the 96 per cent. Diesel prices have come down by 25 per cent but you have chosen not to bring the prices down. We say a firm 'no' to FDI in Railways. Your LIC idea is in a way a better idea than going in for FDI. I spoke about passengers.

Now, let me give some free ideas for freight, and, let me tell our view on freight. Mr. Nitin Gadkari ji is sitting next to you. I think, in your Budget Speech, you made a mention about the Railways tying up a lot with aero trains and trying to merge railway and aero trains. Now, what has been happening, Sir? Railway's freight share has come down from 60 per cent to something like 31 per cent. This has been your big loss. We are telling you not to compete with road. You are losing out to road. You know as to why you are losing out to road because your tonnages are too big. I will come to that point later. But the point I want to make is you have to stop competing with road. Please become a partner of road. We know about P&G, that is, Proctor and Gamble; here also, it also has to be P&G, that is, Prabhu and Gadkari. Both of you have to work together. One of the ideas which has been forgotten, and, it has been tested on the Konkan Railway, is an idea called RORO, that is, 'Roll On, Roll Off', whereby the bottom rows of that wagon are actually like the wheels. So, you 'roll on', and, you 'roll off'. The message here is, partner with roads, otherwise, you will keep losing and losing more freight share.

The second suggestion we have is, please take a look at booking smaller consignments. Today, for rail, 1,000 or 1,500 tonnes, those kinds of consignments are there. Look at the point where you are really losing out, and, it is that you are not allowing people to book smaller consignments. Today, the Railway wagon capacity is, I think, 60 tonnes, and, to book through railway, 600 tonnes is the minimum. Our proposal is that you should bring the minimum down and partner with roads. If you don't increase freight share, you will not be able to solve this issue.

Sir, these were some free ideas, which I genuinely want you to look at because you have been gracious by acknowledging, and, that is good, in a continuity way, that Vision 2020 document. I will go further to say that the Vision-2020 document has been updated and upgraded and made Vision-2030.

Now, I come to a little bit of pain about my State. Sir, three years ago, the State of West Bengal was sanctioned ₹ 10,000 crores. Last year, the figure dropped to ₹ 5,000-odd crores. This year, the figure is somewhere between ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 3,000 crores. You can imagine all those projects, which are caught up. Interestingly, out of all the Metro projects across the country, which are all independent projects like Delhi Metro, one Metro which comes under the Railways is directly the 'Kolkata Metro'. I will give you some numbers.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that the project cost of the East-West Metro project is about ₹ 5,000 crores. The project is right in the middle of its happening. It is in the middle of the city. You have sanctioned ₹ 500 crore. Now, look at projects of Kolkata Metro. Noapara-Barasat is a ₹ 2,000-crore project, and, you have given us ₹ 100-odd crores. Dumdum-Airport project is a ₹ 400-crore project, and, you have given us ₹ 50 crores. Baranagar-Barrackpore, which is a life-line project, is a ₹ 1900-crore project, and, you have given us ₹ 80 crores. I will tell you a few more, and, then, you will actually feel that I am giving you numbers in a very genuine way. Airport-New Garia is a ₹ 3,300-crore project, and, we have got ₹ 240 crores. For Joka-BBD Bag, out of ₹ 2,400 crores, we have got ₹ 70 crores. For Kolkata Circular Railway, out of ₹ 400 crores, we have got 2 crores. So, Sir, these projects are all very badly stuck. We are not asking you for new projects. We are going back to your thinking, which you told us in the document, to clear the existing projects because unless you clear the existing projects, it becomes very, very difficult.

I will come to the point on some factories which are in the middle of getting ready. I will give just three or four examples, Sir. In Kanchrapara, there is a new rail coach factory. ₹ 840 crores is the project cost. Sir, in your Pink Book – that is why we got very disappointed with this Pink Book – you have given us ₹ 8 crores out of ₹ 838 crores. So, in case of Bengal, you are not saying 'Look East', I am constrained to say, if you say 'Look East' and then give ₹ 8 crores out of ₹ 838 crores. You are giving ₹ 1 crore out of ₹100 crores for the Kharagpur Workshop. For Noyapara Workshop, you are giving zero out of ₹ 146 crores. For Dankuni, you are giving ₹ 2 crores out of ₹ 40 crores. For Liluah Workshop, you are giving ₹ 5 crores out of ₹ 96 crores. Sir, you are all saying 'Look East' but we are beginning to wonder, if this is 'Look East' or, what do I say, 'Bluff East'. And I am giving you examples of a couple of other things, a few other projects, which are really stuck. I don't want to take the precious time of this House because we have another speaker who will speak for six-seven minutes. But, things like the Shambhunath Mitra Cultural Centre and the Garden Reach Nursing College, I would

[Shri Derek O'Brien]
urge the Railway Minister to please look at the big picture. We are not asking for new trains; we are not asking you to make two days into four days; we are not asking you for doing anything unreasonable. We are saying, "These are the projects sanctioned in the past. Please help us to complete the projects." And this is in line, I think, with your thinking.

I would now make two small points, Sir, besides all these money numbers. I cannot give you a financial justification for either of the next two points, Mr. Minister, but I can give you an emotional justification and I hope you can look at these two, not rationally but at least emotionally. One is the heritage Darjeeling train which is a heritage train, a beautiful train, which takes you up in the hills of Darjeeling in a steam engine. I request you for some money to keep that heritage of our great country going. And the second one is the killing of elephants, elephants which are dying on the train tracks.

So, hon. Minister, Sir, we believe we have given you some suggestions on passenger and on freight. We have given you a clear suggestion on accounting. We have highlighted all the projects in your thinking, without starting new projects. Pump in some money in Bengal and if you would like a more detailed discussion, ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I want to thank the Minister for giving us some time tomorrow or the day after to sit on these projects. Prabhuji, my suggestions have come to you not only from a Member of an opposition party or a Member of the Trinamool Congress or a Member of a party which have had a few Railway Ministers in the past, these have come to you from a child of the Railways because my mother's side of my family, my grandfather, worked in the Railways for many years. My mother has seven brothers. Five of them till recently worked in the Railways and are now retired. My two generations have all worked on the Railways, which was the BNR, now the South Eastern Railway. My community, the Anglo Indian community, has a great tradition of the Railways. And Mamataji gave me the opportunity to be the Chairman of the Passengers Services Committee for two-three years when she was the Minister. So, I passionately feel about the Railways. I hope you will take the suggestions in that spirit, in the way it has come. We have thought this through. We have shared with you. Now, please help Bengal. Thank you so much.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, रेल बजट के प्रति अपनी तमाम उदासीनता दिखाते हुए मैं एक समाजवादी कार्यकर्ता के नाते अपने दायित्व को निभाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। रामायण में एक चौपाई है, "जाकी रही भावना जैसी, प्रभु मूरत देखी तिन तैसी।" तो प्रभु जी में सबको सम्भावनाएँ दिखती हैं। मैं बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड, इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स और बिजनेस वर्ल्ड से एक क्वोट पढ़ता हूँ, क्योंकि उनको प्रभु जी में बहुत सम्भावनाएँ दिखती हैं। I quote it. I quote 'The key task

before Mr Modi is to have a Railways Minister who can bring about a culture change in the organisation, so that it can successfully venture out into new forms of management. He has already made a false start, and the Railways Minister has had to be changed. In the process, a crucial six months have been lost. Hopefully, the new Minister, *i.e.*, Shri Suresh Prabhu, who comes with a reputation of corporate reforms will be able to deliver. For private development and management of railway stations to succeed, the concession agreement has to get the prices right, so that the operator can earn a decent return without overcharging passengers and incentives to improve efficiency'.

तो प्रभु जी को यह दुनिया इस रूप में देखती है और हम प्रभु जी को दूसरी नजर से देखते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी साहब की स्पीच है सिडनी में Allphones Arene में 17-11-14 की, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ हमने निर्णय किया है कि रेलवे में सौ परसेंट फॉरेन डॉयरेक्ट इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए हम दुनिया में दुनिया के लोग जिसके जानकार हों, उनको मैं निमंत्रित करता हूं। सर, यह निजीकरण की प्रक्रिया है और इसका नाम बहुत सुंदर रखा है हमारे मित्र सुरेश प्रभु जी ने, नाम है, "कायाकल्प" तो मुझे कायाकल्प के बजाए यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में क्रियाकर्म दिखाई और सुनाई पड़ता है। यह 1991 के बाद जब से ग्लोबलाइजेशन का प्रोसेस स्टार्ट हुआ है, I am on record in saying and I want to challenge you that please condemn my statement.

उदारीकरण के बाद रेलवे में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी संख्या 17 लाख से घटकर 13 लाख हो गई है। इसी बीच में ट्रेनों की संख्या में कई गुना की वृद्धि हुई है। कई गुना, I am on record. जो शिक्षित और स्किल्ड बेरोजगार हैं उनके लिए न इस बजट में और न इससे पहले वाले में, मेरा इशारा राइट हैंड की तरफ भी है, कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। जिस दिन उन्होंने घोषणाएं की हैं कि किराये में बढ़ोतरी हम नहीं करेंगे, तो इनके जो चाहने वाले हैं कार्पोरेट सैक्टर के लोग, उन्होंने बहुत बुरा माना और उन्होंने शेयर बाजार का सेंसेक्स 261 अंक उसी दिन गिराकर अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की सरकार के इस बजट के लिए। सर, यह निजीकरण का बजट है। 1994 में हमारे जो दाएं बाजू वाले मित्र हैं उन्होंने प्रकाश टंडन कमेटी बनाई, 2001 में राकेश मोहन कमेटी बनाई, 2012 में सैम पित्रोदा कमेटी बनाई, और वे अपनी सिफारिशें दे चुके हैं। राकेश मोहन कहते हैं कि रेलवे की समस्त सम्पत्ति बेच दी जाए, रेलवे के अस्पताल समाप्त किए जाएं। सैम पित्रोदा कहते हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन करो और चेयरमैन के स्थान पर सी.ई.ओ. लाओ, उसकी संस्तुति की है। सर, रेलवे लैंड एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑथारिटी ने ऑलरेडी 2009 से 2012 के बीच में 2,500 करोड़ रुपए की जमीन निजी क्षेत्र को लीज और लाइसेंस पर पहले ही दे दी है और बड़े प्लेयर्स प्राइम लोकेशन हड़पने के लिए गिद्ध दृष्टि लगाए बैठे हैं। इसके लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की जा रही हैं। सर, फ्री मार्केट इकॉनोमी के चैम्पियन हैं मित्र बिबेक देवरॉय, जिनको Committee on restructuring of Railway Ministry and Railway Board के चेयरमैन बनाए हैं प्रभु जी ने for certain obvious reasons he knows better than me. उनकी मदद के लिए जिसका जिक्र मेरे दोस्त अभी देरेक जी ने किया कि प्रॉक्टर एंड गेम्बल – पीएनजी. के एक्स चेयरमैन गुरु चरण दास मेंबर बनाए गए हैं। सर, यह फ्री मार्केट इकॉनोमी, प्राइवेटाइजेशन और पब्लिक सैक्टर के विरोधी के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। मार्केट फार्सेज के और दूसरे चहेते चार्टर्ड

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

एकाउंटेंट श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी कायाकल्प का काम करेंगे इनके साथ मिल करके। ये एक नहीं हैं। सर, मुझे चिंता भी है और खतरा भी है और मैं आगाह भी करना चाहता हूं। सेंट्रल रेलवे का नाम 5 साल आते-आते साढ़े आठ लाख करोड़ रुपए का इंवेस्टमेंट इसमें होना है। वह भी रिपोर्ट मैं बताऊंगा कि कैसे दुनिया के जो बड़े प्लेयर्स हैं, उन्होंने आने से मना कर दिया। तो टाटा जो हैं वे सेंट्रल रेलवे के मालिक हो जाएंगे। उसका नाम हो जाएगा, टाटा रेलवेज, नॉदर्न रेलवेज का नाम रिलायंस रेलवेज हो जाएगा, Konkan Railway will go to Adani and it will be called Adani Railways. सदर्न रेलवेज का नाम हो जाएगा अंबानी रेलवेज।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा) : यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं? अभी दिन है, रात नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, Railway spokesmen कहते हैं, beyond that, the private players have its own plan for managing parking lot, building, hotel, shopping areas and mall. तो यूपीए की सरकार के द्वारा जो अंधाधुंध उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गयी थी, यह उसी का नतीजा है और उसी को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास है। वर्ष 2019 में जब अंतिम बजट आएगा, तब तक इस का प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो चुका होगा। सर, सुरेश प्रभु जी ने सजैस्ट किया है, Railways might seek investments from the World Bank, the ADB and the IFC. According to Nobel laureates like Amartya Sen and Joseph Stiglitz, "Such international organisations have always tried to enforce their own policies on countries whom they lend capital to. Often the policies they enforce are not well thought and have resulted in disasters of the countries. Cases like the East Asian crisis and the American crisis are prominent." Mr. Suresh Prabhu must share the details of such proposals and the map of such projects with the House without striking any deal.

सर, 1857 में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी द्वारा रेलवेज की goods carrier के रूप में शुरुआत हुई थी। वह व्यापार करना चाहती थी और शायद इसका पहला नाम बीबीसीएल था। सर, मुझे बहुत कष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि 150 साल के बाद यह फिर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की तरफ जा रही है। चूंकि जिस तरह की योजनाएं बन रही हैं, जिस तरह के disinvestments हो रहे हैं, वह भी मैं एक लाइन पढ़कर प्रभु जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि साढ़े 8 लाख करोड़ आपने बताए हैं, उसमें से डेढ़ लाख करोड़ एलआईसी से, courtesy the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, हुआ है। अब जो इनके दूसरे प्लेयर्स हैं, उन्होंने आने और पैसा लगाने से इंकार कर दिया है। उसमें prominent players दो हैं जिनके नाम मैं बताना चाहता हूं और आगाह भी करना चाहता हूं। ये foreign players हैं। इनमें से एक हैं– UGL. ये आस्ट्रेलिया के हैं और इन्होंने, wagon बनाने के लिए जो इनका investment आने वाला था, उससे उन्होंने for various reasons हाथ खींच लिए हैं। दूसरा CAF, Spain का है। वह कोलकाता मेट्रो रेलवे के लिए है, उस बड़े प्लेयर ने भी अपने हाथ खींच लिए हैं। अब इनके पास रेलवे की संपत्ति को बेचने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचा है। इसलिए चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश, ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स, जोकि देशभक्त लोग हैं, इनकी पार्टी में भी जो लोग हल्ला बोलते हैं, स्वदेशी जागरण मंच के लोग हैं। हमारे कई साथी उधर दायीं बाजू में हैं, मैं उन सब से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये निजीकरण की प्रक्रिया की

शुरुआत है, जो इधर से शुरू हुई थी और उधर जाकर समाप्त होगी। इसलिए इस सिरे से उस सिरे तक सब शरीके जुर्म हैं, आदमी या तो जमानत पर रिहा है या फरार है। यह निजीकरण इनके द्वारा शुरू किया गया प्रयास है और इसकी समाप्ति इनके द्वारा होगी।

सर, मैं एक महीने पहले कानपुर से एक शादी में शरीक होकर लौट रहा था। प्रभु जी, आप बुलेट ट्रेन चलाना चाहते हैं। मैं मनोज सिन्हा जी को समझा सकता हूं क्योंकि इनका गांव और डाकखाना मुझे पता है। I don't know your permanent address in Mumbai. मैं कानपुर से ट्रेन में चढ़ा। हम सभी एमपीज के पास फर्स्ट एसी में ट्रेवल करने की फेसिलिटी है। जब मैं टॉयलेट में गया तो देखा कि टॉयलेट पॉट जंजीरों से बंधा था। मुझे जिज्ञासा हुई और मैंने पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों है? उसने कहा कि कोई इसे चोरी कर के न ले जाए। मैंने कहा कि फर्स्ट एसी में जो ट्रेवल कर रहा है और उस कोच में जो टॉयलेट पॉट है, how can it be chained? वाशिंग पॉट लोहे की रस्सियों के साथ बंधा हुआ है। यह हालत आपके रेलवे की है और आप साठ हजार करोड़ रुपए की ट्रेन चलाना चाहते हैं। आप इसे कहां चलाएंगे? किस के लिए चलाना चाहते हैं? देश की 90 परसेंट जनता ट्रेन में सफर करती है। आप कभी छठ के मौके पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार की ट्रेनों में सफर करो, मेरे मित्र सिन्हा जी यात्रा कर रहे हैं, वे कभी उधर जाएं। वैष्णो देवी की यात्राएं होती हैं। गिरिराज सिंह जी ने छठ के मौके पर और होली के मौके पर ट्रेनों में इतनी तकलीफें झेली हैं। इनको एक-एक महीने पहले तक आरक्षण नहीं मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मेरे मित्र खन्ना जी ने भी जिक्र किया और मेरे नौजवान साथी नीरज जी ने भी किया, यहां सब को सस्ती ट्रेन मिले, सब के लिए ट्रेन मिले, इसकी आवश्यकता है।

सर, एक बार पुनः मैं सब लोगों को आगाह करने वाला हूँ कि यह सबके लिए अच्छे दिन नहीं, यह निजीकरण के लिए अच्छे दिन और सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की बरबादी के लिए बुरे दिनों का दौर शुरू होने वाला है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next, Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee, not present. Next Mr. K.N. Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): When this Railway Budget was presented by the Railway Minister in the other House he very wisely did the exercise and no new trains were announced. In the past we witnessed a lot of protests on the same day. Generally we also used to join those protests because the Railways were not giving new trains. But this time he has presented the budget very silently. Even now we are hearing that while replying to the debate he will announce some new trains and new facilities. I do not know whether he will do it.

There is a confusion in the statement of the Railway Budget. There are some highlights in the statement. There is a discussion whether the Railways are for the welfare of the people, or, providing service to the passengers, or, whether it is for commercial purpose only. I do not have any doubt in my mind that the entire House will support me that the Railways are a service provider. How to make it provisional and how to make it profitable is important.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

My friend, Mr. Derek has pointed out here that the accounting system of the Railways has to be revamped, or, re-looked. Why I am saying this is because last year there was 14 per cent increase in the passenger fares and freight charges also. We expected better results in the last Budget that when it was finally accounted the estimate will be achieved. But what is the result? This year the gross traffic receipts is only ₹ 1,39,558 crores and the expenses is ₹ 1,30,323 crores. There is a decrease of ₹ 3,000 crores or something like in the expected receipts. On the other hand, we can easily identify that the fuel cost has come down. In the international market the crude oil prices have come down. That has not been reflected on the expenditure side of the Railways. When Mr. Laluji was the Railway Minister, he went and identified some mischief in the non recording of freight which was loaded. That was identified. That is why, at that time, ₹ 20,000 crores were recovered from the freight rates. Now, if the accounting system is proper, I believe, that something is lacking. In the history of Railways, the highest increase last year was 14 per cent in the passenger fares. Now, the Railways are saying that they are not getting passengers as much as they were expecting because passengers are going away from Railways. In some areas their rates are not very cheap. I accept that Railways are the lifeline of the country. It is actually a tool for our unity. Earlier from Kerala a passenger could come to Delhi in three days time because the cost of the passenger fare and food was not very high. Sir, I accept the fact that the railways are the lifeline of the country. It is actually a tool for the unity of the country. From Kerala, a person can travel to Delhi. He could travel for three days by train, with boarding and lodging, and the charges are not very high. That was the case earlier, but now the charges have increased. Migrant workers travel from one place to another. Many people travel by rail. The railways enable people to travel a distance of even 3,000-4,000 kms. People from Kerala go to work even to Guwahati and Dibrugarh and vice-versa. So, railways are our lifeline and we hope that this would continue to be the lifeline, working for the unity of the country in the future too. But if you go entirely on commercial lines, nobody can travel like that because the cost of living, cost of labour, everything, would go up. Unlike some Western countries, we are able to manage because of certain factors. So, the service aspect should be there. Also, proper accounting should be there. If we follow the same accounting system, which is misguiding the Government, that will not help. That is one of my points.

Then, Sir, in this Budget, you have an addition of ₹ 8,000 crores. An increased new income of ₹ 8,000 crores would be coming from freight tariff. You are charging 0.8 per cent more on steel, 6.3 per cent more on coal, and 10 per cent more on grains. That is how you are charging an additional ₹ 8,000 crores. That would

further increase the cost of living in this country. If possible, you should decrease the increased freight charges.

Sir, talking about development of the railways in the future, Mr. Tyagi had said that ₹ 8.5 lakh crores were needed. The hon. Minister has said in his statement that there are ongoing projects worth ₹ five lakh crores and we don't have enough money for them.

Sir, I would like to use this occasion to congratulate the Minister here. He has got an offer from the LIC. The Railways are going to get ₹ 1,50,000 crores from them. If that happens, that would be very good. But, at the same time, I wish to underline one point. If the Insurance Bill is made fully operational, after five years, this ₹ 1.5 lakh crores, or any money for that matter, will not come from LIC. Now, we may be sure that LIC would help, because LIC and such other financial organizations have helped our economic system in a very big way. Sir, ₹ 1.5 lakh crores that you are expected to get is a very good thing. Of course, in future, I am not sure what the plight of LIC would be. In any case, this is a very good thing and that is why I would like to congratulate the Minister.

Now, Sir, in other areas, the Minister is expecting to have PPP. Our major money is not coming from the World Bank or other places. You have already spoken about that. What is the other major source? Now, you are announcing projects to be done under PPP mode. You have talked about some new areas where it would be done. You are going ahead with PPP, like you have done in airports. But that would mean totally selling out the land of the Railways or some part of it. I got an answer in this august House from you, Sir, that the Railways has got 10.5 lakh hectares of land with it. After Defence, Railways is the largest owner of real estate in this country. The New Delhi Railway Station has 1000 acres. If you take all the stations located in Delhi, it comes to about 4,000-5,000 acres. In the Delhi Airport itself, C&AG said that the land which is expected for 60 years' lease has been given to the concessionaire, the management of that airport. It is worth ₹ 40,000 crores. As per CAG's record, ₹ 40,000 crores is the value of that 250 acre-land. Sir, in the name of PPP, if you want to sell land – this airport is far away – in New Delhi Railway Station, if you are selling 10 acres of land or leasing it out, the value may be much higher. There may be many people involved. But that kind of PPP would not help. That is why, we are saying that if PPP is a dream, that dream would finally finish the system of railways in the country. Then, all the expectations about the future of the railways would be finished. Please try to avoid that. Nobody will come with a PPP project. There were many discussions earlier. PPP is not public-private partnership; they are always using the public. It is a partnership for private

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

benefit. That is what PPP is. That has been the practice in the country. Nothing has come out of PPP even now. Re-think about those kinds of schemes. There is PPP in many other areas. In this Budget, PPP has been mentioned even for catering and other areas. So, we need to rethink on PPP. Inclusive growth needs to be there. Sir, inclusive growth should be there, that means employment is very important. PPP is there in this Budget speech. For employment area, the Ministry is saying that human resource are very important and only thing they are saying that some more training will be given. Actually, what is happening in the Railways? Earlier, it was 18 lakh employees and now, it is less than 11 lakh employees. Mr. Derek has described about his connection with the Railways, not his family members alone. The maximum number of people in the country is employed by the Railways. Now, what is happening? Fifty per cent of the earlier strength was reduced and now, no train services are manned properly except the train loco-pilot and some guards. Even the posts of TTE are reduced. Sir, we have discussed this year about the sad incident happened in Kerala in which one girl was attacked by somebody and no police was there. Even now, there are 5,000 vacancies in Southern Railways. So, these kinds of problems are there. Now, women workers are now working as gateman or gangman are there. But, many times they are posted in faraway places. So, these kinds of anti-human issues are there. This is to be controlled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a shortage of Railway Police. In every women compartment, Police security should be there.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is what I am saying. There is a shortage of Railway police. In the last Budget also, some assurance was there. Earlier also, there was a proposal for bio-diesel, but nothing has happened. It is a good proposal. Solar power is a good proposal, but the way, through PPP, that I am not supporting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude. Time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Now for Kerala, there was some proposal about the Palakkad Coach Factory, now they are talking about PPP with some public sector undertaking. Once the Steel Authority of India was ready for that, now it is not happening. Nemom Coaching Yard is also there which was not taken and then there was a proposal for some modern stations, but nothing is happening ...(*time bell rings*)... Sir, as one of our speakers is not speaking. I am taking that time also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you have already taken extra two minutes.

5.00 P.M.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am just concluding. This is a human issue. Some escalators or lifts should be there at the railway stations. Something should be done for the physically handicapped people and more money should be given to Kerala and Tripura. There is only one train for Tripura with old coach and broad-gauge conversion work is not happening. In Tripura, work of national highway is also under-construction and there is no railway line. So, in North-East, the Railway system is to be strengthened. In West Bengal, 16 factories were announced by the earlier Railway Minister but nothing has happened. That has to be considered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: There are other proposals also; I am not taking much of the time. Even though one more speaker is there, because the Chair is directing, I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken his time and another three-four minutes. Now, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैंने सभी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स की स्पीचेज़ सुनीं। बहुत सदस्यों ने इस रेल बजट की तारीफ की, कुछ सदस्यों ने इसकी मुखालफ़त भी की, लेकिन एक बात पर सभी सहमत थे कि जो श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी हैं, इनकी काबिलियत, इनकी ऑनेस्टी और इनका काम करने का तरीका, उसको सभी ने पसंद किया और सभी ने तारीफ की, तो इस एक बात पर हम सभी सहमत थे। मुझे ज़ाती तौर पर भी, क्योंकि मैं भी पांच साल अटल जी की कैबिनेट में इनके साथ रहा हूं, मुझे पूरा यक़ीन है कि जिस भी महकमे में ये रहे हैं, उसमें तरक्की लाए हैं। इस महकमे में भी जो यह बजट पेश किया गया, तो इसमें चाहे मीडिया हो, चाहे लोग हों, एक नए किस्म का बजट इन्होंने पेश किया है। मैं भी सोलह साल से पार्लियामेंट में हूं, चाहे मैं उस हाउस में था या इस हाउस में, लेकिन मैं हर रेलवे मिनिस्टर की बजट स्पीच सुनता था और सबसे पहले उन रेलवे मिनिस्टर का एक ही तरीका होता था कि उनकी अपनी constituency में कितनी trains दी गईं।

उसमें कितने काम होंगे। इसके अलावा उनकी स्टेट के लिए होता था, लेकिन इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की गयी। सिर्फ देश के लिए यह एक ऐसा बजट बनाया गया है, जो उसमें सुधार लाने वाला है। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो संदेश है, उस पर चलते हुए इन्होंने यह बजट पेश किया है। चाहे इस वर्ष की बात है... आप जानते हैं कि सबसे बड़ा सिग्नल सिस्टम है, उसको सुधारने की बात कही गयी है। इसके अलावा जो टॉयलेट्स की हालत है, चाहे ट्रेनों में हो या रेलवे स्टेशंस पर हो, उसके बारे के हम सभी जानते हैं, इसलिए मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, बहुत लोगों ने उसके बारे में बोल दिया है। इसके अलावा जो सेफ्टी है, जो अनमैन्ड क्रॉसिंग है, उसमें इतने अधिक एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उसकी वजह से सैकड़ों जानें जाती हैं। उसके लिए इन्होंने काफी कुछ कहा है। महोदय, मैडम विप्लव ठाकुर जी कह रही थीं कि इस बजट में और कुछ नहीं है, केवल वायदे ही किए गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट में हमेशा वायदे ही होते हैं

[सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा]

और एक साल के बाद मालूम पड़ता है कि उसमें से कितने वायदे पूरे किए गए। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि उन्होंने जो बजट रखा है, वह बहुत आगे ले जाने के लिए रखा है। चाहे डेडिकेटेड लाइन है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छा किया कि उसके फाइनेंस के लिए भी इन्होंने कई तरीके सुझाए हैं और सवा-डेढ़ सौ करोड़ की बात तो हो ही गयी है। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत बड़े चार्टेड अकाउंटेंट हैं, वे जानते हैं कि फाइनेंसेज़ कैसे लाए जाएंगे और कैसे पैदा किए जाएंगे। महोदय, मेरे तीन-चार सजेशंस हैं, जो मैं मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, जिसके बारे में खन्ना जी ने भी कहा था कि जो थर्मल प्लांट हैं, वहां पर डेडिकेटेड लाइन नहीं है। वे कहीं और उतारते हैं जैसे रोपड़ थर्मल प्लांट की बात कही है, उनके लिए डेडिकेटेड लाइन्स चाहिए। जैसे मैं पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एक मुश्किल आती है। जब व्हीट का सीज़न आता है या राइस का सीज़न आता है, उसमें फूड सिक्योरिटी की बात है, उस समय वहां पर लाखों टन अनाज खराब हो जाता है क्योंकि उनको वैगन नहीं मिलती। वह अनाज बाहर सड़ जाता है, बारिश होती है, एफसीआई गोदाम ले नहीं रही और एजेंसीज़ उस अनाज को बाहर रख देती हैं। इस प्रकार जब उनको वैगन नहीं मिलती तो वह सारा अनाज खराब हो जाता है, इसीलिए वैगन्स की सख्त जरूरत होती है। अभी सारे देश में यूरिया की समस्या आयी। वहां पर भी वैगन नहीं मिल रही थी। आप जो नया बजट लाए हैं उसमें, यह जरूरी है कि वैगन्स का पूरा प्रबंध किया जाए। दूसरा, एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि पिलग्रिमेज के लिए, धार्मिक स्थानों के लिए ट्रेन्स चलती हैं। उनके संबंध में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि वहां पर बहुत अधिक एज के लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई ट्रेन किसी प्लेटफॉर्म पर रुकती है और कोई किसी अन्य पर रुकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रेन एक नम्बर प्लेटफॉर्म पर रुकनी चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो हैंडीकैप्ड होते हैं, बुजुर्ग होते हैं, उनके लिए वहां पर न तो किसी स्टेशन पर लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था है, मैंने किसी स्टेशन पर वह नहीं देखी, न ही वहां पर एस्कलेटर्स होते हैं – दिल्ली में एक है लेकिन वह भी बहुत दफा खराब रहता है– न ही वहां पर कार्ट वगैरह की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रकार उनके लिए बहुत अधिक दिक्कत होती है, उनके लिए ऊपर से जाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी ट्रेनें एक नम्बर प्लेटफॉर्म पर ही रुकनी चाहिए। सर, बहुत से मेंबर्स ने कहा जब प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वच्छता अभियान लेकर आए, उस वक्त कुछ समय तक स्टेशंस साफ रहे थे, लेकिन अब फिर से स्टेशंस की वही हालत हो गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्रेन्स इतनी लेट आती हैं। मैं भी शताब्दी में आता हूं। जब ट्रेनें दिल्ली की टेरिटरी में enter करती हैं, चाहे इधर से आती हों, चाहे यू.पी. से आती हों, वे एक-एक घंटा, डेढ़-डेढ़ घंटा लेट होती हैं जिसकी वजह से कोई टाइम पर नहीं आ सकता। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक बात पर जरूर ध्यान दीजिए कि उनको सही टाइम पर आने के लिए, वैसे तो यहां पर इमरजेंसी की बहुत बुरी बातें हुई हैं, लेकिन एक चीज़ वहां पर थी, मैं रेलवे वालों से पूछता हूं कि उस वक्त कैसे ट्रेन टाइम से आती थी और अब क्यों नहीं टाइम से आती है? इसलिए थोड़ी सी सख्ती आपको करनी पड़ेगी। वैसे ही खाने की बात है। इस बारे में सभी ने कहा है और मैं उनकी बात को सपोर्ट करता हूं। खाने में कोई improvement नहीं हुई है। वही पुराना ढंग है, वही पुरानी बातें हैं, जब जाओ एक ही चीज़ मिलती है और कुछ नहीं मिलता है। जो मेरे साथ अविनाश राय खन्ना जी ने कहा है, वैसे तो मैं लिखकर भेजूंगा, लेकिन बहुत लोगों की डिमांड्स

हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि नई रेल लाइन बिछ जाए, कोई कहता है कि स्टेशन पर ट्रेन रुके ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, दो मिनट। एक तो बहुत जरूरी है आनंदपुर साहब से अमृतसर के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में शायद लोक सभा में भी कहा था। अभी अविनाश राय खन्ना जी ने कहा है और मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं। यह सिर्फ 30 किलोमीटर लाइन बिछाने की बात है, लेकिन हमारे दो धार्मिक तख्त हैं, ये आपस में लिंक होने चाहिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, एक छोटी सी बात और है। अगर राजपुरा-मोहाली के बीच में 30 किलोमीटर का रेल लिंक बन जाए, तो हरियाणा और पंजाब का जो मालवा एरिया है, उसको फायदा होगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, अभी चार मिनट हुए हैं।

श्री उपसभापतिः टाइम हो गया। आपने ज्यादा टाइम ले लिया है। आपने आठ मिनट का समय ले लिया है।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसाः सर, जब लोग किसी धार्मिक स्थान पर जाते हैं या जो स्टेशन लास्ट होता है, वहां पर रात को ट्रेन जाती है, तो रात को उनके ठहरने के लिए वहां पर कुछ नहीं होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर उन लोगों के ठहरने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए, जिनके पास टिकट्स हों, ऐसा नहीं कि कोई भी आ जाए। उनके लिए वहां पर कोई होटल नहीं है। बाकी मैं मंत्री जी को लिखकर भेजूंगा। मेरे पास पंजाब के लिए बहुत कुछ है, मैं लिखकर भेज दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापतिः आप लिखकर भेज दीजिए, मंत्री जी कंसिडर कर लेंगे। श्री परिमल नथवानी।

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड)ः माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का अभिवादन करता हूं कि उन्होंने रेल बजट के ऊपर एक अच्छा प्रेजेंटेशन मॉडल रेलवे को डेवलेप करने के लिए दिया। सर, हमारे भारत की रेलवे सबसे बड़ी रेलवे है। हम जब विदेश जाते हैं, तब हम विदेश से आकर उस रेलवे की काफी तारीफ करते हैं, किन्तु जब भारत आते हैं, तो उसके लिए जो हमें सफाई रखनी चाहिए या उनके लिए जो सुविधा होनी चाहिए, उनके लिए जो टेरिफ होना चाहिए, जिसको रेल पैसेंजर टेरिफ बोलते हैं। सर, हमारा रेल टेरिफ सबसे कम है। मैं मानता हूं कि अगर हम एयरकंडिशन क्लास में टेरिफ नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, वह अलग बात है। जो हमारा बजट है, जो लिमिटेशन है, जो हमारे रेलवे का फाइनेंशियल क्रन्च है, अगर उसको आगे चलाना है, तो मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से देश में एक टेलिकॉम रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी चल रही है, जिस तरह से पावर रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी चल रही है, उसी तरह से रेलवे टेरिफ रेगुलेटरी कमीशन होना चाहिए, जो बराबर रेलवे टेरिफ के ऊपर गौर करे। हमारे यहां जो रेल टेरिफ है, उसे एक पॉलिटिकल एंगल से देखा जाता है और रेलवे है जो नीचे बैठी जा रही है तथा हमारी डिमांड बढ़ती जा रही है। हम रेल बजट को इस तरह से देखेंगे कि हमें क्या नया मिला, क्या नहीं मिला, अगर बजट सही नहीं होगा, तो हमें कुछ प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम.सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि एक पावर रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी और टेलिकॉम रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी जैसा एक रेलवे टेरिफ कमीशन होना चाहिए और इसके ऊपर गौर किया जाना चाहिए। सर, मेरी कर्मभूमि झारखंड है और जन्मभूमि गुजरात है, इसलिए मैं इन दोनों के बारे में बात करूंगा। झारखंड 14 साल पुराना अभी-अभी पैदा हुआ एक छोटा बच्चा है। सर, रेलवे में झारखंड के लिए कोई खास प्रावधान नहीं होता है। झारखंड 14 सालों से एक अलग स्टेट बना है, चाहे वह बिहार

[श्री परिमल नथवानी]

का समय था या आज का समय है, झारखंड को जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिली है। झारखंड की जो 6 नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जानी थीं, उनके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपके माध्यम से जो 6 नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जानी थीं, उसके ऊपर आपकी क्या राय है और कब तक वे पूरी हो जाएंगी।

सर, आपका जो रेल बजट है, इसमें 11 per cent of the revenue झारखंड की तरफ से आता है, किन्तु कभी किसी ने झारखंड को रेलवे-मैप पर नहीं लिया है। इसी की बदौलत झारखंड में जो राजधानी ट्रेन चलती है, वह हफ्ते में केवल दो दिन चलती है। उसके डिब्बे बिल्कुल बेकार हो गए हैं। जब आपको इस बारे में चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि उसकी लाइफ खत्म नहीं हुई है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप झारखंड में, रांची में आइए और जो वहां राजधानी एक्सप्रैस जाती है, आप उसमें बैठिए तथा देखिए कि राजधानी एक्सप्रैस के कितने बेकार कोचेज़ हैं। हमारे प्रदेश झारखंड से कोई मंत्री नहीं होता है। मैं पिछले आठ सालों से सदन में हूं और मैं देख रहा हूं कि झारखंड के लिए कोई नई ट्रेन शुरू नहीं होती है। हमारी डिमांड है कि एक ट्रेन मुम्बई के लिए हो और एक नई ट्रेन रांची से या जमशेदपुर से सूरत के लिए होनी चाहिए। झारखंड आपको बजट में 11 per cent revenue देता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी 6 रेलवे लाइनें शुरू होनी चाहिए। राजधानी हफ्ते में दो दिन चलती है, उसको बढ़ाकर सातों दिन करना चाहिए। उसके अलावा झारखंड के स्टेशनों पर भी सुधार होना चाहिए। हटिया जो हमारा मुख्य स्टेशन है, जो रांची का एक सबब है, उसको भी मॉडल स्टेशन बनाना चाहिए। मेरी डिमांड रेल मंत्री जी से है, यहां पर सुरेश प्रभु जी मौजूद हैं, ये पहले बाहर चले गए थे। मैं फिर से कहूंगा कि आपको जो प्रोग्रेस करनी है, जब तक आप टेरिफ का बैलेंस नहीं करेंगे, तो कैसे प्रोग्रेस होगी, जिस प्रकार टेलीकॉम रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी है, पावर रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी है, आपको इनकी तरफ से एक टेरिफ कमीशन बनाना चाहिए।

सर, रेलवे में चोरी भी इतनी होती है, जिसका दंड रेलवे भुगतती है। उसका यह नतीजा होता है कि रेलवे का करोड़ों रुपया दंड स्वरूप चला जाता है। इसलिए ऐसा कमीशन हर स्टेट में होना चाहिए, जिसका हैड रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस हो या चीफ सेक्रेटेरी हो। जब तक हम रेलवे में चोरी को कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, तो इसी तरह से रेलवे का पैसा बरबाद होता रहेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि रेल मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे।

सर, मैं गुजरात से हूं। गुजरात के अंदर 6 नए डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बने हैं। इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स सेन्टर्स से लोगों को बहुत उम्मीदें हैं। जैसै देवभूमि Dwarka मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और मेरा नेटिव प्लेस भी है, उसका एक शहर Dwarka है और एक शहर Jamkhamghaliya है। सर, Dwarka चार धामों में से एक धाम है। इसका एक मॉडल स्टेशन काफी पहले एनाउंस हुआ था, आज तक उस मॉडल स्टेशन पर कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि Dwarka को अग्रमता दीजिए । मेरा दूसरा अनुरोध यह है कि Dwarka की जो Jamkhamghaliya कैपिटल है, वहां केवल एक ही प्लेटफार्म है। सर, वहां लोग ट्रेन में चढ़ने के लिए घर से स्टूल लेकर आते हैं। मंत्री, कृपया आप इस पर गौर करें। मैं आपसे अनुरोध भी करूंगा कि आप इसको देखिए कि लोग प्लेटफार्म पर किस तरह से स्टूल लेकर आते हैं और ट्रेन में चढ़ते हैं। मुझे बहुत खेद है कि एक कैपिटल का मेन स्टेशन होने के बावजूद ऐसा हो रहा है।

सर, Pipavav से Amreli–Gir एक लाइन है। हमारी राज्य सरकार ने एक स्पेशल बजट

दिया है। हमारे रेल ट्रैक के ऊपर जब lions रेल लाइन क्रॉस करते हैं तो ट्रेन से कट जाते हैं। वहां पर 100 किलोमीटर की लाइन है, जो लाइन Pipavav से Amreli को आती है और वह गिर फॉरेस्ट है। जब वे लाइन क्रॉस करते हैं, तो कई बार रेल के नीचे आ जाते हैं। कई बार वेस्टर्न रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर के साथ हमारी राज्य सरकार ने भी मीटिंग की है, किन्तु उसके ऊपर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। जो बजट राज्य सरकार ने दिया है, मैं मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसको देखें कि इस 100 किलोमीटर के ट्रैक पर एक fencing line बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जो हमारे prestigious animal, Asiatic lion हैं, हम उनका बचाव कर सकें। मैं फिर से रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारे रांची के लिए राजधानी एक्सप्रैस सातों दिन चलाई जाए और नए कोच के साथ चलाई जाए। जो कंडम कोच है, उसको नाबूद करें। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं उसके लिए सदन का आभारी हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Indian Railways is one of the largest in the world. Our country is vast. Modernisation of Railways, expansion of Railways will always be a challenging task for any Railway Minister. Despite this thing, there are demands for new lines and new projects. Sir, I raise a few concrete issues. One, Chennai has integral coach factory. Sir, Railway Minister should take note of this. Chennai has an integral coach factory, but it is not run in optimum capacity. There are very skilled young people who have been trained under apprentice's schemes. They are not being given regular jobs and I think, the Railway Minister should see that integral coach factory is run with optimum capacity and it can help the Indian Railways as a whole and even it can help the country or Government to go for helping other countries in sending coaches and other necessities. This is one point.

The second point is, there are some new lines approved by the previous Minister. For instance, Kumbakonam, Jaigondam, Virudhachalam. It is a line accepted by Shri Sadananda Gowda when he was the Minister. Now, no work is undertaken and no money is given. The Railway Minister should address this new-line project. Then, Sir, already, the broad gauge conversion has to start, *i.e.* from Thiruvarur to Thiruthuraipoondi to Muthupet and Karaidkudi. Now, the work has to start from Thiruvarur and it should proceed to Karaikudi. There are apprehensions in the minds of the people and a number of agitations have taken place already in Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam and other parts of the State. Railway Ministry will have to address this issue because it is an on-going project. Now, what people want is that the broad gauge conversion work should start from Thiruvarur and it should proceed *via* Thiruthuraipoondi, Muthupet to Karaikudi. This is what the people want.

The third point is, there is a new proposal, Thalasserry in Kerala to Mysore. As a matter of principle, it should be accepted. The Railway Minister will have to look into what survey has been done, what work will be undertaken.

Now, coming to one concrete issue is, privatization or the role of private capital in Railways.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. There is lack of clarity as far as the role of private capital in Indian Railways is concerned. For instance, you have allowed private capital, but it has led to non-implementation of reservation policy in catering. When Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was Minister, there used to be a policy of reservation in allotting catering units to Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people and OBCs. If at all the Scheduled Caste people get some catering units, they are given in remote, small stations where many trains do not stop at all. So the reservation policy suffers from that and I can take the names. Now there is only one person getting 700 trains' contract to cater and you know as Minister the quality. So, this is one problem.

Finally, one should be very careful with private capital, because LIC, the public sector insurance company, as you admitted, has been financing for the development of Railways. When you go for private capital, you take into consideration the interests of SC, ST and OBCs. Even in recruitment, there are lakhs of jobs lying vacant. If the Railways open out, it will help SC, ST and OBCs to get an entry into job and it will help Railways to move forward, to be more modern and whatever requirements we want can be fulfilled by the Railways. That is the earnest appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to address these issues. Thank you.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

Sir, you are very well aware that after re-organisation of Andhra Pradesh, we have expected a lot from the hon. Railway Minister. Telangana is a new State. It requires infrastructure and new trains are necessary. The Government of India must support it. The new State is at its nascent stage. Sir, a Committee was formed to look into the requirements of newly formed State after almost one year! I have got one letter almost after one year. You look at it, it is very interesting. Shri Suresh Prabhu is an intellectual person and became the Railway Minister. This letter is dated 5th February, 2015, from the Railway Ministry. The letter reached me on 2nd March, 2015! Sir, it is on 2nd March. Sir, my residence is 11, Jan Path. The Rail Bhawan is almost, I can say, at a distance of two *pharlangs* or two-and-a-half *pharlangs*. The subject of the letter says about the constitution of a Committee of SAG Officers from the Railway Board, SCR, to look into the action. It has three action points – Point No. 8, Point No. 10 and Point No. 11 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act. This is as per the 13th Schedule to the AP

Re-organisation Act, 2014. The Railway Board constituted a Committee comprising SAG Officers *vide* its Order dated 15th April, 2014. Sir, I have received the letter on 2nd March, 2015. The letter asked me to send my views/suggestions by 28-02-2015, as it will help in finalizing the Report within the stipulated time. The suggestions can be sent *via* email address.

Sir, Railway Budget was presented on 26th February. The letter I referred now asked me to send my views by 28th February, 2015. Sir, what is this? I cannot understand the reasons for delay. The Railway Board is very near to my house. But, it has taken 28 days to reach my house. When the Railway Budget was already presented on 26th, why are they asking my views/suggestions before 28th February, 2015? This is the attitude of the Railway Board. Why it has happened? I don't know. I will give this letter to hon. Minister. I want to know where the communication gap is. Moreover, in Telangana, we are suffering during the last sixty years in every respect, either in irrigation or railways or road. Today, we expected, under the NDA Government, when you are saying, 'नरेंद्र मोदी आएंगे, अच्छे दिन लाएंगे' a lot of things. But, unfortunately, there is no new project. Sir, you are very well aware that Railway Coach Factory at Kazipet is a long pending demand. We have been asking this for years. We are also asking for a railway zone. It has also not mentioned anywhere in the Budget. The hon. Minister is saying that we are taking up old projects. Sir, there is only one old project that is from Peddpalli to Nizamabad. This was taken up when our former Prime Minister, our Telugu Bidda, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, was there. Since then it is continuing even now. It is up to Nizamabad. It has been done up to Armur and only 30 kms. stretch is pending. Only old cases are being taken up and no new lines are proposed to be taken up. You have SCR headquarter at Hyderabad. But, there is no direct line from Hyderabad to Karimnagar. Even to Medak there is no direct line. Even though Adilabad is the district headquarters, there is no direct line from the Capital! So, my request to the hon. Minister is to look into the demands of Telangana. Telangana is the most backward area. Moreover, rail-cum-road bridge will take more weight. You are proposing bullet train. Railways is taking years together for constructing rail-cum-road bridge. A project at Mehboobnagar was started when Mr. Mallikarjun was Minister for Railways. He had started it. Recently, it was completed. They are taking years together. Moreover, in Medak, recently, in the absence of a railway crossing, more than hundred school children died. I wish to submit that SCR is one of the highest revenue-earning Zones. Whatever income railways is getting, it is getting highest from the South Central Railway. But there are no facilities. Even if we want to go to Sabarimalai, there is only one train. We have been asking for several years for a direct train to Shiridi. People are going to some place and from there they want

[Shri V. Hanumantha Rao]

to go to Shiridi. In the absence of any train, the people have to shell out a lot of money for other modes of transport. On that also we have made a request. Nothing has happened. Except at Secunderabad and Kachiguda, they have not taken any steps; escalators are not there. New bridges are not built. Kachiguda is one of the oldest stations. When Nizam was ruling, the Kachiguda railway station was formed and, at that time, more trains used to be there. There is no development. My request to the Minister is to look into all these things. Kachiguda and Nampalli are the two centres. From here to district headquarters, there is no connection.

I come to MMTC. You have taken up the First Phase 10 years ago. Why are you not taking it to Shadnagar? Sir, the city of Hyderabad spread like anything. And, on the other said, there is Yadagiri Gutta. There is a very popular and big temple. A lot of people go there. But, they are not getting bus facility. If MMTC facility will be there, people can go easily to temple and also a lot of revenue Railways can generate. If railways take MMTC to outside the city, it will also earn money and it will also reduce pressure on other modes of transport and the congestion also gets reduced. These are the issues.

Moreover, we are asking for Railway University at Warangal for the last several years. In Secunderabad, we want to have a Railway Medical College. There are a lot of facilities. Hospital is there. So, the people are asking for Railway Medical College for several years. On that also you have not done anything. Moreover, I have another request. There is only one line between Nadikudi and Bibinagar. Why are they not making it a double line? You will be increasing the frequency of trains but there is no double line. How will the trains run on time?

You know very well that a lot of people are going from Hyderabad to Bengaluru as it is also a high-tech city. There are also a lot of students. So, my point is, in the absence of trains, everybody is going in buses. Recently, a big accident took place and people died. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that the line should be converted into a double line. This demand was made when Mr. Mallikarjun was Railway Minister. But, since then, we have not done anything. Even if one wants to go to Nadikudi, Guntur and Tirupati, and even to pilgrim places like Ajmer, there is only one train. Why don't you increase? Even people want to go to Varanasi daily, but you have only a weekly train.

After Andhra Pradesh bifurcation, still you have not changed the name of Andhra Pradesh Express name. It is still running as 'Andhra Pradesh Express.' Why still you have the name of 'AP Express'? You can make it as Telangana Express. People are demanding it. After bifurcation of the State, people are asking as to why they

are not making it Telangana Express. Let them make a separate A.P. Express from Vishakhapatnam to Delhi. Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is to kindly look into all these things. I request that more money should be allotted to upgrade Khachguda railway station. In some of the trains one cannot even go inside. There is no arrangement for cleanliness. It is only for namesake.

With regard to the food, there is no change in food also. I can't understand why the catering services are providing the same food to the people. So, there is a need for change in this regard also. Moreover, Telangana is a backward area and I don't want to go into further detail. It is his first Budget and no new trains have been announced in the Budget. The last Budget has announced 12 new trains between Andhra and Telangana, out of which eight trains have been started for Telangana. Out of the 14 trains announced in the last budget through two States, five trains have been started. My request is that projects like Khazipet wagon factory should be completed and there should be direct trains from Karimnagar and Adilabad to Hyderabad.

Regarding MMTC, I would like to say that MMTC is providing a lot of facilities to the people. If people go by road, it takes more time. If there is train connectivity, the time will be saved. So, my request is that if MMTC connects Yadagirigutta, Shadnagar and Vikarabad, they can get more revenue. People are going by road and accidents take place. So railways should take this matter seriously and in future, special Budget should be allocated for the development of railways in Telangana and MMTC. I also request that new trains should be started from important stations like Kacheguda and Nampally, with all facilties.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Meghraj Jain.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय रेल देश की जीवन-रेखा है। जैसे शरीर में धमनियां रक्त के संचार का साधन होती हैं, वैसे ही भारतीय रेल देश की प्रगति में सहायक होती है। करोड़ों यात्री रेल से प्रतिदिन यात्रा करते हैं। वे उससे अपनी रोजी-रोटी, व्यापार, व्यवसाय, पर्यटन एवं धार्मिक आस्था के लिए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार वे अपने जीवन के धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष आदि को पूरा करते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस रेल बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है कि इसकी आलोचना करने का कोई कारण नहीं बनता है। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने सस्ती राजनीति से उपर उठ कर सचमुच राष्ट्र के रेल मंत्री के कर्तव्य का निर्वहन किया है और वाहवाही लूटने वाली घोषणाओं से बच कर रेल को पटरी पर लाने का कार्य किया है। इस बजट पर काफी कुछ बोला जा चुका है। मैं विस्तार में न जाकर मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर अपनी बात केद्रिंत करता हूँ।

[श्री मेघराज जैन]

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे का कायाकल्प करने का जो संकल्प लिया है, वे इसके लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं। अब रेलवे की गति, स्तर, सेवाओं और सुरक्षा पर ज़ोर होगा। यात्रियों की सुविधा, शौचालय, स्वचालित सीढ़ियां, मोबाइल एप से टिकट बनाना, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग, 400 स्टेशंस पर वाईफाई की सुविधा, 2000 स्टेशंस पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्प्ले द्वारा गाड़ियों की सूचना, साफ-सुथरे बिस्तर, उपरी बर्थ के लिए सीढ़ियां तथा स्टेशन पर और डिब्बों में सफाई की बात की गयी है। आज सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बोला है कि सफाई नहीं होती है। बजट में उसकी सफाई की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख किया गया है। शौचालयों की सफाई के बारे में तो हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी ध्यान दिलाया है। उसके उपर भी रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान है। उन्होंने पुरानी रेल परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने पर ध्यान दिया है। इसके लिए मैं इनको बधाई देता हूँ। हमारे अनेक सदस्यों ने कहा कि इतने वर्षों में काम नहीं हुआ, उतने वर्षों में काम नहीं हुआ, यानी उन्होंने सच्चाई स्वीकार की, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ कि उनके समय में वे कोई काम नहीं कर पाए।

रेलवे लाइंस का विस्तार और दोहरीकरण करना तथा तिहरीकरण करना आज की आवश्यकता है। माल ढुलाई करने, गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने आदि कामों को करने के लिए तथा मालगाड़ियों के लिए भी जगह चाहिए। यात्री गाड़ियां भी ज्यादा चलानी है, तो हमें दोहरीकरण और तिहरीकरण करना पड़ेगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका भी रेल बजट में उल्लेख किया है। क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए भी इस प्रकार की डिजिटल मशीनों से पटरियों की जांच करना सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा है। इस बजट में रेल डिब्बों में दुर्घटनारोधी व्यवस्था करने की बात करके यात्रियों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखा गया है। आत्मनिर्भर करने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा और विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से पैसा जुटाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। उन्होंने शोध के लिए विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की घोषणा भी अपने इस बजट में की है। पारदर्शिता पर जोर दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने कुछ पुरानी योजनाएं, जिनकी घोषणा होने के बाद से वे अधूरी पड़ी हुई थीं, उनको पूरा किया है।

महोदय, मैं उनसे कुछ मांगें करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश को उन्होंने बहुत कुछ दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। वर्षों से परियोजनाएं पड़ी हुई थीं, रेंग रही थीं, उनमें जितना पैसा लग रहा था, वह सारा पैसा भी बेकार जा रहा था, उसकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मेरा यह आग्रह है कि दमोह से जबलपुर जो गाड़ी जाती है, वह अभी दमोह से कटनी जाती है और कटनी से जबलपुर आती है। इस प्रकार 90 x 2 यानी 180 किलोमीटर अर्थात् करीब 200 किलोमीटर का सफर करती है। अगर इसको दमोह से जबलपुर कर दिया जाएगा, जैसा कि हमारे शदर यादव जी ने कहा है, तो जबलपुर से आगे बालाघाट और वहां से गोंदिया उन्होंने कहा कि नॉर्थ से, मेरा यह कहना है कि वैस्ट से भी जैसलमेर से गाड़ी चलेगी, तो वह जैसलमेर, जयपुर होती हुए कोटा, गुना, बीना, सागर, दमोह, जबलपुर और वहां से गोंदिया तक जाएगी। अगर यह इस प्रकार से जुड़ेगा, तो यह मिलिट्री के लिए, सुरक्षा के लिए भी बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इसका सर्वे कराया जाए।

महोदय, मैं तो मध्य प्रदेश का हूँ, पर मैं देश में घूमता हूँ, कई यात्री मुझसे बात करते हैं। राधनपुर से विरमगांव, जिसका सर्वे हो चुका है, इस नई रेल लाइन का निर्माण किया जाए, वहां पर जैन समाज का तीर्थ स्थान, शंखेश्वर है, वहां पर हजारों यात्री रोज आते हैं, उनको अहमदाबाद से बस से ही आना पड़ता है, इससे उनको बहुत परेशानी होती है। अगर यह रेल लाइन बनेगी, तो इससे उनको काफी लाभ होगा।

देश के विभिन्न भागों से जोधपुर जाने वाली ट्रेनें निकल जाती हैं, अगर मेड़ता स्टेशन से बीकानेर की तरफ शटल चलाई जाए, तो इससे काफी यात्रियों को लाभ होगा, क्योंकि बीकानेर का जो यह रूट है, उसकी अभी तक काफी उपेक्षा हुई है। पुणे से जोधपुर जो ट्रेन चलती है, उसमें मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पुणे में बहुत संख्या में नागौर के निवासी रहते हैं, वहां काफी संख्या में काम करने वाले लोग रहते हैं, अगर चार डिब्बों को भी वाया मेड़ता होकर बीकानेर के लिए चलाया जाए, तो इससे यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

अंत में मैं बाबा आदम के जमाने की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जो भी रेल मंत्री बनता है, वह अपने-अपने रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करता है, अपने-अपने प्रांत में काम करता है, दिल्ली का कोई रेल मंत्री नहीं बना, इसलिए दिल्ली में सराय रोहिल्ला का जो स्टेशन है, वह वास्तव में देखने लायक है, बाबा आदम के जमाने का है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उसकी सुध ली जाए। उस स्टेशन पर जाने के लिए मार्ग इतना गली जैसा है कि उसमें जाम लगता है, जिसके कारण यात्री समय पर पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं और कई बार उनकी ट्रेन छूट जाती है। जोधपुर की तरफ जाने वाली, राजस्थान जाने वाली और अहमदाबाद जाने वाली ट्रेनें उसी रूट से जाती हैं, इससे यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे स्टेशनों पर गरीब लोग, बड़े लोग तो बीस रुपए की बोतल लेकर पानी पी लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों के लिए पीने के पानी की बहुत तकलीफ है। मैं देखता हूँ, हमारा रतलाम स्टेशन है, वहां से आदिवासी हजारों की संख्या में इधर से उधर जाते हैं, बेचारे कहीं से भी पानी लेकर पी लेते हैं। अगर पानी स्वच्छ नहीं मिला तो इससे बीमारी बहुत फैलती है। हमारा उज्जैन स्टेशन है, वहां पूरे देश से और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं, वहां पर पानी की व्यवस्था हो, इसी प्रकार के और भी स्टेशन्स हैं। मैं खुद ऐसा चाहता हूँ और रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने सांसद निधि से पांच स्टेशनों पर पांच-पांच लाख रुपए के, जो बीस हजार लीटर पानी रोज साफ करते हैं, ऐसे जल शोधक यंत्र लगाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि वे इस संबंध में अपने अधिकारियों से बात करके ऐसा करेंगे, तो जो भोपाल, इटारसी, उज्जैन, रतलाम, इन्दौर आदि स्टेशन्स हैं, वहां पर इससे यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा होगी।

अंत में श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जनता रूपी प्रभु की आशीर्वाद से प्रभु, सुरेश प्रभु की मदद अवश्य करेंगे और इनका संकल्प पूरा होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. The Railway Budget is always eagerly awaited in Kerala. Kerala is at the southern tip of our country. We used to have high expectations every time. Our expectations are belied every time. This Railway Budget is not an exception. Sir, we have no new trains. We have no

[Shri Joy Abraham]

coach factory as promised earlier, no wagon factory. We are in despair. There is no scope for expecting much. Kerala is neglected once again. So, we are forced to curtail our expectations. Many of our people, our brethren are working throughout India; in every nook and corner there is a Keralite. Their only wish is that railways should ensure their annual journey with their family and back. From their place of residence or place of work, they wish they may be given a comfortable journey to Kerala and back. This is our only demand. So, we have restricted our claims. We demand doubling of our lines. We demand electrification of the existing lines. We demand automatic signal system. We demand good coaches in place of old and dilapidated ones. We demand justice from the catering service. Sir, last time, after the presentation of Railway budget, all the M.Ps from Kerala protested. Our Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurien, was kind enough to call a meeting of all the Kerala MPs in his chamber in the presence of the then Railway Minister, Sadanandaji. We aired our complaints. He was very kind to hear our views. He had promised certain things. Our Deputy Chairman witnessed the whole affair. So, my humble request to our Deputy Chairman and to our former Railway Minister, Shri Sadanandaji, is that both of them should impress upon the new Railway Minister, Shri Prabhuji, to implement the promises which have been given earlier. I may cite the date of that meeting. The date of that meeting was 12.8.2014. In the Budget Speech this year, I found a very commendable sentence regarding catering on page 9, paragraph 25, '..to provide freedom to our valued passengers to select their meals from an array of choices, including local cuisine. E-catering has been introduced in 108 trains on an experimental basis from January this year.' Sir, our valued passengers are in fetters. They have no freedom even to decide the choice of their coffee and tea. I have several times in this august House expressed my desire and pleaded that coffee and tea should be served in the passenger coaches without sugar. Railways have nothing to lose, only to gain. Railways should serve coffee and tea without sugar does not mean railways are obliged to serve any sweetner *in lieu* of this sugar. Just give it without sugar. So, railways have nothing to lose but only to gain the price of the sugar. This commitment was made by the former hon. Minister. And, this meeting was convened by the Deputy Chairman in his chamber, last year. There are lakhs of diabetic patients in the country. The incidents of diabetes are increasing. After the meeting, I had sent a letter to Shri Sadananda Gowdaji and reminded him of his commitment. But, unfortunately, he had been shifted to some other Ministry. The Chairman, Railway Board, had sent me a reply that this facility was now available in Rajdhani and Shatabadi Express. This facility of coffee and tea, without sugar, has to be extended to all the trains, whether it is express train, or it is mail train, or it is an ordinary train. It is my humble request.

As a Member from Kerala, I have only one request to make. There was a solemn commitment made by Shri Sadananda Gowdaji, in the presence of the Deputy Chairman. I request the hon. Railway Minister to consider this commitment favourably and do justice to the State of Kerala and also to lakhs of diabetic patients of this country.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I wish to say something. We were just talking to the LoP also. This discussion will take about 2 to 3 hours more. The LoP is not here. Our request is to carry on as much today. The Lop and others, who would like to speak, may speak tomorrow. Then, the hon. Minister will also take about 1 hour. So, we can finish it by 3.00 p.m. tomorrow. This is our suggestion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Have you discussed it with the Deputy Chairman.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. But we are making a request to the Government. We can carry on till 6.00 or 6.15 p.m. today. We were informally talking to the hon. Railway Minister, who has been keenly writing notes. He will take one hour to reply, plus one hour more, with which the Congress party has left with. It comes to about two hours. That is why we are suggesting this. So, we request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to revert on this. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Now, Mr. Haque.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : वाइस चेयरमैन सर, बजट में आम तौर पर साल का इन्कम और एक्सपेंडिचर होता है। लेकिन इस बजट में यह गायब है। लिहाजा इसे बजट नहीं बल्कि सिर्फ एक विशलिस्ट कहा जा सकता है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ भी स्पेसिफिक नहीं है। एक जमाना था, लोग कहते थे कि "फिर चली है रेल स्टेशन से लहराती हुई", अब जमाना है लोग कहते हैं कि "अब चली है रेल स्टेशन से रोती रुलाती हुई।"

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, यहां मैं कहना जरूरी समझता हूं कि मगरबी बंगाल को इस बजट में फंड से महरूम रखा गया है। वहां के बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट अधूरे रह गए हैं। मेट्रो रेल को फंड से starve कर दिया गया है। बारासात सैक्टर में 2081 करोड़ रुपए में से सिर्फ 140 करोड़ रुपए एलौट किया गया है, जो लाइन फरफराशरीफ जा रही थी उस पर काम रोक दिया गया है। 48 रोड ओवर ब्रिज और रोड अंडर ब्रिज प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी मिली थी लेकिन फकत 5 के लिए फंड सैंक्शन किया गया है और वह भी पूरा नहीं है। यह सरासर नाइंसाफी है। "दिला के भरोसा फिर गरीबों का मजाक उड़ाया न करो, हम झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं महलों के ख्वाब दिखाया न करो"।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, हम लोग अक्सर सुनते हैं सरकार गरीबों के बारे में सोच रही है लेकिन इस बजट में गरीबों के लिए क्या है? मुझे याद है कि बंगाल की मौजूदा चीफ मिनिस्टर ममता बनर्जी, जब रेल मंत्री थी तब उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए इज्जत टिकट जारी किया था। इस

[श्री मो. नदीमुल हक]

टिकट की कीमत सिर्फ 25 रुपए महीने थी। हमने सिर्फ जुबानी जमा-खर्ची से काम नहीं लिया बल्कि हमने अपने एक्शन से साबित कर दिया कि हम गरीब के साथ थे, हैं और हमेशा रहेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद थी कि सरकार भी गरीबों को इज़्ज़त बख्शेगी, ले0कन अफसोस ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

सर, तेल की इंटरनेशनल कीमत में जबर्दस्त कमी आई है, लेकिन पैसेंजर्स फेयर में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है। बजट में प्रपोजल है कि बुकिंग अब 4 महीने कब्ल की जा सकेगी, मगर मेरा मानना है कि जब तक स्टेशनों से टाउट्स व दलालों को नहीं हटाया जाएगा, उस वक्त तक पैसेंजर्स को harassment का सामना करते रहना पड़ेगा। दूसरी जानिब फ्रेट रेट, जो पहले से दुनिया में सब से महंगा है, उसमें 10 फीसदी का इज़ाफा किया गया है। इस से गरीब तबके की तकलीफ बढ़ेगी और जरूरी अशया, खासकर ग्रेन, यूरिया, आयरन ऑर (Iron Ore), कोल और सीमेंट के दामों पर असर पड़ेगा और ये ऊपर की तरफ जाएंगे। तेल की कीमत में गिरावट के बावजूद रेलवे का ऑपरेटिंग मार्जिन अभी भी काबू में नहीं है। अगर सही तरीके से देखा जाए तो पैसेंजर रेवेन्यू की वैल्यू और वॉल्यूम - दोनों में कमी आई है। लिहाज़ा फंड के इंटरनल जनरेशन में भी ओवरऑल कमी है। ताज़ा सूरते हाल के मुताबिक, रेलवे में इनवैस्टमेंट कमजोर हुआ है और 12वें प्लान में जैसा कि प्लान किया गया था, इसके आसपास भी नहीं है। इस वजह से देश की जीडीपी ग्रोथ में सालाना 2 फीसदी का फर्क है। सर, पिछले तीन सालों में रेलवे में डेढ़ लाख करोड़ का सरमाया लगाया गया है और रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि अगले 5 सालों में साढ़े 8 लाख करोड़ का इनवैस्टमेंट आएगा। यह इनवैस्टमेंट कहां से आएगा? सर, एक जमाना था कि रेलवे अमीरों की सवारी हुआ करती थी, लेकिन अब रेलवे पैसेंजर्स गरीब और मिडिल क्लास जनता होती है। पैसेंजर्स सेफ्टी के लिए सिर्फ 2200 करोड़ रुपए मुख्तस किए गए हैं, जो बहुत कम है। सर, कहा जा रहा है कि किसी नई ट्रेन का एलान न कर के सरकार ने बड़ी सूझबूझ का मुजाहिरा किया है, लेकिन क्या हम पर यह लाज़िमी नहीं है कि हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाएं और देखें कि देश के बैकवर्ड एरियाज, खासकर ट्राइबल बेल्ट, नॉर्थ ईस्ट, सेंट्रल इंडिया पर इस वजह से कोई मंफ़ी असर नहीं पड़े। खासकर जब एक वाहिद बुलेट ट्रेन पर 60 हजार करोड़ की लागत आएगी।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, रेलवे नेशनल एसेट के साथ-साथ strategic defence asset भी है और इसका प्राइवेटाइजेशन का फायदा सीधा कॉर्पोरेट्स व मल्टीनेशनल्स को होगा। इस बजट में विजन 2030 की बात कही गयी है, मैं इज्जतमआब मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे 2009 के रेलवे बजट को एक बार देख लें, जहां 2020 विज़न डॉक्युमेंट का एलान किया गया है। इसके तहत शुरू किए गए काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स नेगलैक्टेड हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्द-से-जल्द पूरा करेंगे।

Sir, Rabindranath Tagore had once said and I quote: "Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers, but to be fearless in facing them." सर, मैं आखिर में यह कहना जरूरी समझता हूं कि हमारी आबादी 125 करोड़ है और रेलवे मुल्क की सब से बड़ी सर्विस प्रोवाइडर है। लिहाज़ा रेलवे सिर्फ एक commercial entity नहीं हो सकती। The rich and the poor, all get their momentum with the movement of its wheels. मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि, "ओ प्रभु यह कैसा बजट है, हे प्रभु सब कुछ अब तेरे हाथ में है।"

†**جناب محمد ندیم الحق(مغربی بنگال)** : وائس چیئرمین سر، بجٹ میں عام طور پر سال کا انکم اور ایکسپنڈیچر ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن اس بجٹ میں یہ غائب ہے۔ لہذا اسے بجٹ نہیں بلکہ صرف ایک wishlist کہا جاسکتا ہے، کیوں کہ اس میں کچھ بھی specific نہیں ہے۔ ایک زمانہ تھا، لوگ کہتے تھے کہ ''پھر چلی ہے ریل اسٹیشن سے لہراتی ہوئی ''اب زمانہ ہے لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ''اب چلی ہے ریل اسٹیشن سے روتی رولاتی ہوئی''۔

وائس چیئرمین صاحب، یہاں میں کہنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ مغربی بنگال کو اس بجٹ میں فنڈ سے محروم رکھا گیا ہے۔ وہاں کے بہت سارے پروجیکٹ ادھورے رہ گئے ہیں۔ میٹرو ریل کو فنڈ سے starve کردیا گیا ہے۔ باراسات سیکٹر میں 2081 کروڑ روپے میں سے صرف 140 کروڑ روپے الاٹ کیا گیا ہے، جو لائن فرفراشریف جارہی تھی اس پر کام روک دیا گیا ہے۔ 48 روڈ اوور برج اور روڈ انڈر برج پروجیکٹ کو منظوری ملی تھی لیکن فقط 5 کے لئے فنڈ سینکشن کیا گیا ہے اور وہ بھی پورا نہیں ہے۔ یہ سراسر ناانصافی ہے ؎

دلا کے بھروسہ پھر غریبوں کا مذاق اڑایا نہ کرو
ہم جھونپڑیوں میں رہتے ہیں محلوں کے خواب دکھایا نہ کرو

وائس چیئرمین صاحب، ہم لوگ اکثر سنتے ہیں سرکار غریبوں کے بارے میں سوچ رہی ہے لیکن اس بجٹ میں غریبوں کے لئے کیا ہے؟ مجھے یاد ہے کہ بنگال کی موجودہ چیف منسٹر ممتا بنرجی، جب ریل منتری تھیں تب انہوں نے غریبوں کے لئے عزت ٹکٹ جاری کیا تھا۔

اس ٹکٹ کی قیمت صرف 25 روپے مہینہ تھی۔ ہم نے صرف زبانی جمع خرچی سے کام نہیں لیا بلکہ ہم نے اپنے ایکشن سے ثابت کردیا کہ ہم غریب کے ساتھ تھے، ہیں اور ہمیشہ رہیں گے۔ مجھے امید تھی کہ سرکار بھی غریبوں کو عزت بخشے گی، لیکن افسوس ایسا نہیں ہوا۔

سر، تیل کی انٹرنیشنل قمیت میں زبردست کمی آئی ہے، لیکن پیسنجرس فیئر میں کوئی کمی نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ بجٹ میں پرپوزل ہے کہ بکنگ اب 4 مہینے قبل کی جا سکے گی، مگر میرا ماننا ہے کہ جب تک اسٹیشنوں سے ٹاؤٹس یا دلالوں کو نہیں ہٹایا جائے گا، اس وقت تک پیسنجرس کو harassmentکا سامنا کرتے رہنا پڑے گا۔ دوسری جانب، فریٹ ریٹ، جو پہلے سے دنیا میں سب سے مہنگا ہے، اس میں 10 فیصد کا اضافہ کیا گیا۔ اس سے غریب طبقے کی تکلیف بڑھے گی اور ضروری اشیاء، خاص کر گرین، یوریا، آئرن اور، کول اور سیمنٹ کے داموں پر اثر پڑے گا وار یہ اوپر کی طرف جائیں گے۔ تیل کی قیمت میں گراوٹ کے باوجود ریلوے کا آپریٹنگ مارجن ابھی بھی قابو میں نہیں ہے۔ اگر صحیح طریقے سے دیکھا جائے تو پیسنجر ریونیو کے ویلیو اور وولیوم - دونوں میں کمی آئی ہے۔ لہذا فنڈ کے انٹرنل جنریشن میں بھی اوورآل کمی ہے۔ تازہ صورتحال کے مطابق، ریلوے میں انویسٹمینٹ کمزور ہوا ہے۔ اور12ویں پلان میں جیسا کہ پلان کیا گیا تھا، اس کے آس پاس بھی نہیں ہے۔ اس وجہ سے دیش کی جی۔ڈی۔پی۔ گروتھ میں سالانہ 2 فیصدی کا فرق ہے۔ سر، پچھلے تین سالوں میں ریلوے میں ڈیڑھ لاکھ کروڑ کا سرمایہ لگا یا گیا ہے۔ اور ریل منتری کہتے ہیں کہ اگلے 5 سالوں میں ساڑھے 8 لاکھ کروڑ کا انویسٹمینٹ آئے گا۔ یہ انویسٹمینٹ کہاں سے آئے گا؟ سر،

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ایک زمانہ تھا کہ ریلوے امیروں کی سواری ہوا کرتی تھی، لیکن اب ریلوے پیسنجرس میں غریب اور مڈل کلاس جنتا ہوتی ہے۔ پیسنجرس سیفٹی کے لئے صرف 2200 کروڑ روپے مختص کئے گئے ہیں، جو بہت کم ہے۔ سر، کہا جا رہا ہے کہ کسی نئی ٹرین کا اعلان نہ کرکے سرکار نے بڑی سوجھہ بوجھہ کا مظاہرہ کیا ہے، لیکن کیا ہم پر یہ لازمی نہیں ہے کہ ہم اپنی ذمہ داری نبھائیں اور دیکھیں کہ دیش کے بیک-ورڈ ایریاز، خاص کر ٹرائبل بیلٹ، نارتھہ ایسٹ، سینٹرل انڈیا پر اس وجہ سے کوئی منفی اثر نہیں پڑے۔ خاص کر جب ایک واحد بلیٹ ٹرین پر 60 ہزار کروڑ کی لاگت آئے گی۔

وائس چیئرمین صاحب، ریلوے نیشنل ایسیٹ کے ساتھہ ساتھہ strategic defense asset بھی ہے اور اس کا پرائویٹائزیشن کا فائدہ سیدھا کارپوریٹس و ملٹی نیشنلس کو ہوگا۔ اس بجٹ میں ویژن 2030 کی بات کہی گئی ہے، میں عزت مآب منتری جی سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ 2009 کے ریلوے بجٹ کو ایک بار دیکھہ لیں، جہاں 2020 ویژن ڈاکیومینٹ کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے تحت شروع کئے گئے کافی پروجیکٹس نیگلیکٹڈ ہیں۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ منتری جی ان پروجیکٹس کو جلد سے جلد پورا کریں گے۔

Sir, Rabindranath Tagore had once said and I quote: "Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers, but to be fearless in facing them."

سر، میں آخر میں یہ کہنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری آبادی 125 کروڑ ہے اور ریلوے ملک کی سب سے بڑی سروس پرووائڈر ہے۔ لہذا ریلوے صرف ایک commercial entity نہیں ہو سکتی۔ The rich and the poor, all get their momentum with the movement of its wheels. میں صرف اتنا ہی کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کروں گا کہ' او پربھو یہ کیسا بجٹ ہے، ہے پربھو سب کچھہ اب تیرے ہاتھہ میں ہے'۔

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, जो आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण रेल बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। देश के सभी लोग, हर कैटेगरी के लोग, छोटे-बड़े, गरीब-अमीर, सभी लोग इस रेल बजट से हर चीज का इंतजार कर रहे थे कि नई ट्रेनें चलेंगी, नई योजनाएं आएंगी, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली विधान सभा के आम चुनाव में जो हाल हुआ और चूंकि उसके बाद यह बजट आया, तो मुझे लगता है कि इसमें उसके परिणामों का भी कुछ असर है। हमारे सदन के तमाम सारे सदस्यों ने, हर पार्टी के सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बातें कहीं, अपने क्रिटिसिज्म, अपने सुझाव और अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे। माननीय मंत्री जी काफी काबिल व्यक्ति हैं, माननीय सिन्हा जी, माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी भी, हमारे मित्र भी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने पूर्वोत्तर के लिए अपने बजट भाषण में उल्लेख किया कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश को दिल्ली से सीधी रेल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी, मेघालय भारतीय रेल के मानचित्र पर आ जाएगा, बराक घाटी बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ी जा रही है और उस क्षेत्र के शेष राज्यों का कार्य प्रगति पर है, लंबडिग-सिलचर ब्रॉडगैज रेल लाइन परियोजना को पूरी करने की बात कही, लेकिन शायद मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया होगा कि ये सारी योजनाएं यूपीए सरकार के समय की हैं। मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि रेल बजट में पूर्वोत्तर को न तो कोई नई योजना

6.00 P.M.

दी गई है, न ही कोई रेल दी गई है। पूर्वोत्तर को मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार कितना गंभीर है, वह इस बजट से दिखाई पड़ता है।

माननीय महोदय, हमारे देहात में एक कहावत है कि जो गांव नहर के टेल पर बसता है, वहां कभी पानी नहीं पहुंचता। वही हाल नॉर्थ ईस्ट का है और वही हाल जम्मू-कश्मीर का है। बजट में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने उधमपुर-कटरा, बनिहाल सुरंग के माध्यम से जिस रेल कनेक्टिविटी की चर्चा की है, वह भी यूपीए सरकार के समय की थी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए भी कोई नई योजना, नई ट्रेन नहीं दी है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारे तमाम सारे साथियों ने रेल यात्री किराए की चर्चा की, जबकि रेल बजट आने से पहले ही किराया बढ़ा दिया गया था। कई हमारे माननीय साथियों ने कहा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में काफी भारी गिरावट आई, लेकिन इसका भी कोई असर हमारे गरीब और छोटे वर्ग के यात्रियों के किराए में प्रदर्शित नहीं हुआ। इस आम बजट में सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ाकर 14 परसेंट कर दिया गया है, निश्चित तौर पर इसका असर हमारी आम जनता के रेलवे किराए पर पड़ेगा और उसे इस बढ़ोतरी को झेलना पड़ेगा।

माननीय महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा यात्री जो सफर करते हैं, वे करोड़ों यात्री स्लीपर क्लास में या छोटी क्लास सेकेंड क्लास में सफर करते हैं, एक छोटा सा परसेंट ही ए.सी. कोच या फर्स्ट क्लास की बोगियों में चलता है, लेकिन जब रेलवे में सुविधाएं बढ़ती हैं, तो हायर क्लास के लिए ज्यादा बढ़ती हैं। लोअर क्लास, जो आम जनता की यात्रा के लिए हैं, पिछले तीस, चालीस, पचास सालों में हमें उनमें कोई खास चेंज दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। आज रेलवे में जितनी मारा-मारी है, तमाम घटनाएं घटती हैं, तमाम महिलाओं के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार होता है, अकसर अखबारों में भी पढ़ने में आता है कि ट्रेन में कोई झगड़ा हुआ तो यात्री को उठाकर ट्रेन से बाहर नीचे फेंक दिया गया और फलां आदमी मर गया। तमाम यात्री बिना रिजर्वेशन टिकट के, बिना कन्फर्म टिकट के तमाम यात्री रिजर्व्ड बोगियों में घुस जाते हैं और जब भी कोई रैली होती है तो उस समय रेलों में बदतर स्थिति होती है। रेलों में छोटी क्लास में जो आम जनता चलती है, उसको कितना दुख झेलना पड़ता है? इसको लेकर भी कोई खास योजना इस रेल बजट में हमारे सामने नहीं आई है।

माननीय महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में साफ-सफाई को लेकर चर्चा हुई, गंदगी पर भी चर्चा हुई, और महिलाओं की सुरक्षा को लेकर भी चर्चा हुई। इन तमाम चीजों को लेकर हमारी सरकार के समय में कई कमेटियां बनी थीं। एक कुंजरू कमेटी बनी, उसने सैकड़ों सलाह दीं, 1968 में वांचू कमेटी बनी तो उसने भी 499 सिफारिशें कीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 1978 में सीकरी समिति बनी। इस प्रकार तमाम समितियां बनीं, लेकिन इन समितियों की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यान्वयन हुआ या इनकी सिफारिशों का क्या निराकरण हुआ या क्या परिणाम निकला, आज तक यह जानकारी नहीं मिली।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये सारी चीजें जो हो रही हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हो रही हैं। हमें आजादी मिले 64-65 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन रेलों के माध्यम से आम जनता

[डा. संजय सिंह]
को जो परेशानी होती है, उसका कोई हल नहीं निकाला गया है। रेलों की साफ-सफाई, सर्विस सैक्टर, पंक्चुअलिटी के लिए, खराब मौसम के समय जब जाड़ा होता है, तो फॉग के समय रेलें दो-दो और चार-चार घंटे लेट चलती हैं, उनके लिए इस विज़न डाक्युमेंट या बजट में आगे 20, 25 या 30 साल में रेलवे क्या करने वाली है, यह नहीं बताया गया है।

महोदय, हम तमाम देशों की चर्चा करते हैं। यूरोप के देशों, अमरीका, जापान आदि देशों की चर्चा करते हैं और हम अपने देश में बुलेट ट्रेन भी चलाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या आजादी के बाद से आज तक, पिछले 65 सालों में हमारे देश की ट्रेनों में गुणात्मक बदलाव आया है? हम देखते हैं कि कोई गुणात्मक बदलाव नहीं आया है। रेल बजट में हमें पंक्चुअलिटी के बारे में, ट्रेनों में सफाई के बारे में, स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं के लिए, रिजर्वेशन के लिए, टिकिटिंग के लिए, इंजन की डैवलपमेंट के लिए हमारा विज़न क्या है, क्या हम इन चीजों को और अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं, इस बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, रेल बजट में हमारे देश के यात्रियों के लिए रेल यात्रा में और सुविधाएं, हमारे यूजर्स को और प्रमोट करने का इंतजाम, हमारे लाखों की तादाद में रेलवे में एम्पलाइज हैं, उन्हें अपग्रेड करने के लिए, उनके विज़न को बढ़ाने के लिए, उन्हें ठीक से काम करने के लिए कोई स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण नज़र नहीं आता है। कभी कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, तमाम लोग मर जाते हैं, ट्रेनों के एक्सीडेंट्स की इंक्वायरी होती है, लेकिन उनमें सिर्फ यही आता है कि हमारे ड्राइवर की गलती थी, हमारी सिगनल की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं थी, साफ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा था। ये सारी चीजें हमारे सामने 60-65 सालों से आती रही हैं, लेकिन क्या हम इनमें गुणात्मक बदलाव के लिए, इनके विकास के लिए, हमारे इस बजट में, हमारे इस विज़न डाक्युमेंट में कुछ है या आगे 10-20 सालों में हम कुछ करने वाले हैं, इस बारे में हमें कुछ भी देखने को नहीं मिलता है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां तमाम जांच रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं, हमारे यहां तमाम योजनाएं बनती हैं और योजनाओं का काम जल्दी शुरू नहीं हो पाता। उनका बजट बढ़ जाता है। उनका एस्टीमेट बढ़ जाता है और जब उनके पूरे होने का समय आता है, तब पता चलता है कि एक साल की बजाय उसे पूरा होने में चार-चार और पांच-पांच साल लग जाते हैं।

महोदय सुश्री ममता बनर्जी ने अपने पहले बजट में, वर्ष 2009 में संसद में हमारे यहां की ऊंचाहार, रायबरेली और सुल्तानपुर तथा अमेठी को कनैक्ट करने के लिए एक नई रेल लाइन बनाने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन आज तक उसकी शुरुआत नहीं की गई है। इसी तरह की और तमाम योजनाएं लंबित हैं। उनके बजट एस्टीमेट कुछ होते हैं, साल बढ़ते जाते हैं, उनकी कीमत बढ़ती जाती है और उनके शेड्यूल का कहीं अता-पता नहीं चलता।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी बहुत सारी योजनाएं पेंडिंग हैं। इस देश में ट्रेनों की तमाम घोषित योजनाएं हैं और आर.ओ.बी. के निर्माण की भी अनेक योजनाएं लम्बित हैं। वे कैसे पूरी होंगी, इस बारे में बजट से कुछ भी स्पष्ट नहीं होता है। हमारे अपने सुल्तानपुर जिले में जितनी भी आर.ओ.बी. सैंक्शन हुए थे, उन पर पिछले पांच सालों में कहीं 10 प्रतिशत, कहीं 20 प्रतिशत और कहीं 30 प्रतिशत काम हुआ है। उनके पूरा होने का कहीं अता-पता नहीं है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चहता हूं कि इस विज़न डाक्युमेंट या रेल बजट के एक्जीक्यूशन की सदन में घोषणा होती, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की जनता को बहुत तसल्ली होती और देश के करोड़ों लोग जो रेलों में यात्रा करते हैं, उन्हें तसल्ली होती और उनमें भरोसा पैदा होता।

महोदय, दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है। दिल्ली में लाखों लोग गाजियाबाद, हरियाणा के फरीदाबाद एवं अन्य भागों से रेलों से यात्रा कर के आते हैं। वे लोग किस तरह से टिकिट ले पाते हैं, किस तरह से लोग ट्रेनों में घुस पाते हैं, किस प्रकार से ट्रेनों में यात्रा कर पाते हैं, यह बहुत ही दर्दनाक कहानी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि रेल बजट में न कोई विज़न दिखता है, न कोई योजना दिखती है और न कोई नई ट्रेन दिखती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार बहुत सारे लोगों के सपने को, बहुत सारे लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षांओं को साकार करने की बात तो करती है, लेकिन वे योजनाएं कैसे इम्पलीमेंट होंगी, कहां से और कैसे पैसे आएंगे, कैसे उन्हें पूरा किया जाएगा, इस बारे में कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। आज इस देश में हमारे देश का जो टूरिस्ट है, जो यात्री है, वह तमाम विदेशी पर्यटकों से कहीं ज्यादा खर्च करके इस देश में पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो दक्षिण के टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स हैं या नॉर्थ के टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स हैं, पहाड़ों के टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स हैं, हमारे जंगल के इलाकों के जो टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स हैं, क्या उनको भी कनेक्ट करेंगे? इस देश में उनके तमाम पर्यटक आते हैं, हमारे पर्यटन उद्योग को आज बहुत सारा पैसा हमारे देसी पर्यटकों से मिल रहा है, तो क्या उनकी सुविधा के लिए जो tourist attraction spots हैं, उनको कनेक्ट करने के लिए रेलवे कोई नई पहल करेगी, कोई नई योजना लाएगी, जिससे कि हमारे देश के पर्यटकों को – हमारे देश में तमाम धार्मिक स्थल हैं, समुद्री इलाका है, जंगल के टूरिस्ट स्पॉट्स हैं, देश के कोने-कोने में जो आकर्षण के स्थान हैं, उनको भी कनेक्ट करके हमारे पर्यटकों को सुविधा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाएगी? मैं जानता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत काबिल व्यक्ति हैं, तो वे इसके बारे में भी विचार करेंगे जिससे कि पर्यटन उद्योग को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा और आने वाले समय में रेलवे इस देश में जो ऐसे आकर्षण के पर्यटन केंद्र हैं, वहां हमारे यात्रियों को सुविधापूर्वक पहुंचाने का प्रबंध करेगी।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरी बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में सबसे बड़ा चिंता का विषय है कि जो रेल दुर्घटनाओं से लोगों को क्षति होती है, लोगों के जान-माल की समस्या आती है, उसके लिए कोई व्हाइट पेपर माननीय मंत्री जी को लाना चाहिए। ट्रेन में लोग सुरक्षित चल सकें, हमारी महिलाएं सुरक्षित चल सकें, इसके बारे में हमें माननीय मंत्री जी से अर्ज़ करना है कि इसके लिए भी कोई व्हाइट पेपर लाएं, जिससे कि भविष्य में इस देश में रेल यात्रा अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित रूप से हो सके, यह बहुत ज़रूरी है।

महोदय, आज रेलवे नेटवर्क इस देश का सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क माना जाता है। ट्रेन इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा इलाकों को कवर करती है, ट्रेन आज सबसे ज्यादा लोगों को लाभान्वित करती है। मैं यही अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह नेटवर्क कैसे आज पुराना होने के साथ-साथ, कैसे इसकी जो आने वाली परियोजनाएं हैं, तमाम सारी रेल लाइनों को, रेल पटरियों को चेंज करने की व्यवस्था, तमाम जो रेल की परिसम्पत्तियां हैं, उनके उपयोग की समस्या, उनका तमाम एनक्रोचमेंट सारे

[डा. संजय सिंह]

देश में हो रहा है, उनका उपयोग रेल नहीं कर पा रही है, उसके लिए भी बहुत लंबी योजना बनाने की आवश्कयता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही चाहता हूं कि यह विषय बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे देश की रेल की जो परियोजनाएं हैं, वे समय पर पूरी हो सकें, उनको अच्छी तरह से पूरा किया जा सके, इसलिए ज़रूरी है कि इसके बारे में भी रेल मंत्री जी विचार करें।

महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां... जैसा मैंने आपसे पहले भी कहा कि जो माननीया सुश्री ममता जी ने पहले अपने बजट में हमारे सुलतानपुर-ऊंचाहार, सलोन और अमेठी होती हुई, अठेहा होती हुई जो ट्रेन लाइन की बात की थी, वे ज़रूर उसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे। इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है और तीन-चार बार सर्वे हो चुका है, लेकिन इस पर अभी तक कोई concrete काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में जो पैसा आपने अलॉट किया है, तो उसको इंप्लिमेंट करने के लिए आप उसकी व्यवस्था करें।

महोदय, दिल्ली में देश के लाखों पैसेंजर्स हरियाणा से, उत्तर प्रदेश से, गाज़ियाबाद से, सोनीपत से, फरीदाबाद से आते हैं, तो उनके लिए विशेष ट्रेनें चलाने और सुगमता से उनको पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करें, यह मैं मंत्री जी से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। आपके माध्यम से मैं यही चाहता हूं कि यह बजट और इस देश में इतना पुराना, इतना लंबा-चौड़ा रेलवे नेटवर्क, इतने लोगों से चलने वाला यह नेटवर्क किसी तरह से प्रभावी हो और इसकी गुणात्मक ग्रोथ दिखाई पड़े। हमारी तमाम यात्राओं की क्वालिटी में सुधार हो, हर तरह से यात्रा सुरक्षित हो, इस तरह से इसके बारे में कोई विज़न डॉक्युमेंट आना चाहिए, जो कि अपने शेड्यूल्ड टाइम के साथ इसके execution को कर सके, यही मैं चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्रभु की कृपा तो है ही, माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी भी प्रभु के उन चमत्कारों के साथ-साथ इस रेलवे में चमत्कार करेंगे, ऐसा हमें विश्वास है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, even now, two hours and thirty-nine minutes are left for this debate. Our own time is 48 minutes. It is 6.10, and it is very clear that the debate cannot be concluded today, nor the reply can be given today by the Minister. I would request, through you, to the Government to agree, and also to the House, that we should do it tomorrow and let the Minister's reply come tomorrow. I would request the Minister to accept this request. It should be adjourned at 6.15.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : सर, कल मेन बजट पर भी डिस्कशन होना है और महिला एवं बाल विकास विषय पर मंत्री जी को रिप्लाई भी करना है। वैसे तो सात बजे तक बैठने का समय था, लेकिन अगर आपकी इच्छा है और सारे सदन की यह स्थिति है तो ...(**व्यवधान**)... बेहतर तो होता कि आज यह खत्म हो जाता ...(**व्यवधान**)... जैसी सदन की सहमति हो, वह कर लीजिए।

(**श्री उपसभापति** पीठासीन हुए)

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have to take up the Women and Child matter tomorrow.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Not tomorrow. Tomorrow, it is not possible to do the same thing. फिर यह क्लीयर कर दें।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we can have the Minister's reply tomorrow. That is what we, the House, is saying. Sir, it cannot be concluded today.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : फिर मिनिस्टर साहब का रिप्लाई कल ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : ढाई घंटे का टाइम और है, आज तो वह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, अगर हाउस की सहमति है और आज इस समय इसको आगे कॉन्टीन्यु नहीं करना है तो जो मंत्री जी का रिप्लाई है, वह कल दिन में तीन बजे होना चाहिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : दो बजे तो डिबेट शुरू होगी। दो-ढाई घंटे डिबेट के बचे हैं।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Only five or six speakers are left, and hon. LoP is there. एक घंटे में हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What was the suggestion?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the House has discussed and we have requested, through the Chair, that at 6.15, the House should be adjourned because still, two-and-a-half hours are left. The debate cannot be concluded today. The Minister's reply should be tomorrow and after that, Women and Child matter can be taken up. Sir, we have no other choice.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is not possible to take both the things ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Government has also no objection to it and we will start the further discussion on the Railway Budget from 2 o'clock tomorrow.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, ऑनरेबल एलओपी और हमारे कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि यह पूरी की पूरी चर्चा सात बजे तक खत्म नहीं हो सकती और यह कल भी कांन्टीन्यु करेगी। हमारा तो यह विचार था कि यह आज रात में खत्म हो जानी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर सदन की यह सहमति बनती है तो हमारी रिक्वेस्ट यह होगी कि कल तीन बजे, एक-दो बजे से चर्चा शुरू हो और तीन बजे मिनिस्टर साहब का रिप्लाई हो जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, ऐग्री करो। Why don't you agree to that? That is okay.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it means 3 or 4 o'clock. Don't say that it should be exactly 3 o'clock. If everybody is done by 3 o'clock, we have no objection.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: That is all right.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Between 3 or 4 o'clock, we should finish.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Between 3 or 4 o'clock, as the debate concludes, the Minister can reply.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : कन्क्लूड हो जाएगी, चर्चा दो बजे और मिनिस्टर साहब का रिप्लाई तीन बजे।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, ऐग्री करो। So, that is the agreement. Okay. Therefore, tomorrow, we will have the discussion. Not many names are there; about five names are there.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister has taken notes and he wants to explain to us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, how much time do you require for reply tomorrow?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as much time you give, but, at least, a little more than one hour because I have to explain to everybody for the points raised.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Minister's reply can be between 3 to 4 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a doubt. What about the General Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to be clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to be clear because the BAC had decided that the General Budget will be taken up on 17th and 18th. From the 17th, you are now removing two hours. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, after the reply of the Railway Minister, you will start the General Budget.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, Sir. After the reply of the Railway Minister, we will start the General Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: How can we start it, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there was an agreement. ...(*Interruptions*)... For the last four sessions now, we are neglecting the women and child development issue.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Nobody is neglecting the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right, Mr. Derek. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You cannot take it to the next Session, and, it cannot be taken up in the Zero Hour. Only the Minister's reply on the women and child development has to be there. ...(*Interruptions*)... I do not know as to why this Government is not letting...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no. It is listed. ...(*Interruptions*)... You want to change the Business; it is on your request. We are agreeing to this on your request first, and, then, by the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want to have a reply, the Zero Hour... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqvi ji, hon. Chairman himself has directed the Minister that she should come and reply. In this House, from the Chair, I also said this. ...(*Interruptions*)... She has to give a reply.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: सर, वे कल आ रही हैं। But, the complete business is changed now. Railway Discussion is continuing, the reply by the Railway Minister is tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If there is time left, then, she will reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, do you agree?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not qualified to agree. The full Opposition is not here. We will talk tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

Demand for taking effective measures to regulate clinical trial of new drugs in the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हमारे देश के कई राज्यों में गैर-क़ानूनी एवं अमानवीय तरीके से कई दवा बनाने वाली कंपनियां गरीब मरीजों के ऊपर नई दवाओं का क्लीनिकल टेस्ट (परीक्षण) करती हैं, जिसमें कई गरीब लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है और दवा कंपनियां इन गरीबों के परिवारजनों को कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं देतीं। वे कुछ मामलों में काफी कठिनाई के बाद बहुत ही कम कम्पेंसेशन देती हैं।

महोदय, ऐसे कई मामले प्रकाश में आए हैं कि कई दवा निर्माता कंपनियां बिना कोई उपयुक्त क्लीनिकल परीक्षण किए ही अपनी दवाएँ बाजार में उपलब्ध करा देती हैं, जिससे उस दवा का उपयोग करने वाले लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

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* Laid on the Table.

महोदय, भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से मेरी विनती है कि वह इस मामले को अति गंभीरता से लेते हुए राज्य सरकारों तथा रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की सख्त कार्रवाई करे, जिससे देश के लाखों-करोड़ों देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा की जा सके, साथ ही साथ गैर-क़ानूनी प्रवृत्तियों को रोका जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta, not present; Shri Basawaraj Patil, not present; Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Demand for increasing the representation of minorities in public sector employment

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I wish to mention about worrisome low trend of representation of minorities in the public sector employment as well as in the Central Police Forces which is only 7.8% and 9.9% respectively now.

Sir, there have been many studies conducted regarding the socio-economic condition of minorities and recommendations have been submitted to the Government and in those reports, it has been argued that minorities especially Muslims continue to be left out of both Government jobs and the urbanization wave. Moreover, basic advantages of a better sex ratio and higher birth rate have been wasted due to lack of health facilities in areas dominated by Muslims and a high school drop-out rate.

Sir, nearly six months have passed since the submission of Post-Sachchar Evaluation Committee's report but no action has been taken by the Government

Sir, I wish to request the Government, through you, that it must incentivize both private and public sector companies to undertake large scale and strong affirmative action initiatives in skill trainings and employment opportunities for minority and especially Muslim youths. Also, there should be Government-led planned recruitment drive in the time bound manner for them.

Finally, I wish to conclude by saying that the true idea of India resides in "Representation by We All" and it must be respected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th March, 2015.

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 17th March, 2015.

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