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Thursday

19 March, 2015

28 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 19th March, 2015/28th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Accounts (2012-13) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers

II. The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs

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

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub section (4) of Section 34 of the Haj Committee Act, 2002:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2041/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2040/16/15]

The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2153/16/15]

The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Micro, small and medium enterprises

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2159/16/15]

- I. Report and Accounts (2011-12 and 2012-13) of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi and related papers**
- III. Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Women and Child Development**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the above Report of the National Commission for Women.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1607/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the above Report of the National Commission for Women.

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

- (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. 2161/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), 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 Institute.

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

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2160/16/15]

III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2163/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr (U.P.) and the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Technology Development Board, New Delhi and related papers

III. Outcome Budgets (2015-16) in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Biotechnology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr (U.P.), for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2056/16/15]

(ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (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. 2166/16/15]

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

- (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Board.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2055/16/15]

III. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2058/16/15]

(ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Biotechnology. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2059/16/15]

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

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14) of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(a) S.O. 137 (E), dated the 13th January, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(b) G.S.R. 54 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2015, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2012/16/15]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2011/16/15]

III. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2173/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2174/16/15]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2175/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Department of Space

III. Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2062/16/15]

II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Space.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2064/16/15]

III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2177/16/15]

The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2187/16/15]

The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Culture.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2140/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the HMT Limited, Bangalore along with that of it's subsidiary companies and related papers

II. The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, along with that of it's subsidiary companies, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2021/16/15]

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

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2196/16/15]

Report and Accounts of Various Centre, Association, Council, Institutes and Related Papers

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mobility Aid Centre, Indore, Madhya 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 Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2030/16/15]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2029/16/15]

(iii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2025/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2027/16/15]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2026/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research (NIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2028/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2031/16/15]

The Outcome Budget (2015-16) in respect of the Department of Science and Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Science and Technology.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2111/16/15]

I. Accounts (2013-14) of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi and related papers

II. Statement of allotments

III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Authority.

(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. 2112/16/15]

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

(i) Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates O.M. No.12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt. II) dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2113/16/15]

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), 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 Committee.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2212/16/15]

Report (2010-11 and 2011-12) of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi and Related Papers

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

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution of India:—

(a) Fifth Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the years 2010-11 (June, 2010 to March, 2011) and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to March, 2012).

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the Fifth Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(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. 2035/16/15]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I present the One-Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its 179th Report (ATR on 137th Report) on the Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक के वर्ष 2009-10 के प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 9 के लेखापरीक्षा पैरा संख्या 13.5.1 के आधार पर ओएनजीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा कच्चे तेल की कीमत पर कंडेंसेट की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति के अट्टाइसवें प्रतिवेदन (पंद्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के सम्बन्ध में समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

SUBMISSION REG. HOLDING DISCUSSION ON A COUPLE OF ISSUES

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : उपसभापति जी, एक आईएस अधिकारी, डी.के. रवि, जिनकी तीन दिन पहले डेथ हुई है, उसके बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... बहुत सीरियसली एन्क्वायरी करने की बात है। उनके मां-बाप ने विधान सौध के सामने धरना दिया है और वे एक एम्पायर्स एन्क्वायरी चाहते हैं। अपने परिवार की इज्जत बचे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That's for the State Government ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, किसानों के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों का नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267 के तहत हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I am taking up 267.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये किसान विरोधी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarun Vijayji, sit down ..(Interruptions)..

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, किसान मर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... All of you, please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, ये किसानों के मामले में सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are requested. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... All of you are requested to take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय : गरीब की आवाज कोई नहीं सुनना चाहता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : उपसभापति जी, श्री डी.के. रवि की मौत के सम्बन्ध में हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये किसान विरोधी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...(Interruptions)... See, notice under Rule 267 has been received from Shri K.C. Tyagi, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Husain Dalwai, Smt. Rajani Patil, Shri Veer Singh and Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)... In the morning, it was decided, we will have a discussion and Minister will react and it will be closed by 12.00 p.m. We will close before 12.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... So, I am allowing each ...(Interruptions)... See, first, I am allowing those who have given notice. Maximum three minutes each. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi. Losses of crops due to unprecedented heavy rains and hailstorm. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K.C. Tyagi, maximum three minutes. Not more than that. ...(Interruptions)... I will call others. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... No ...(Interruptions)... But he has given notice. ...(Interruptions)... The name of Veer Singh is there. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, रूल 267 के तहत हमारा भी नोटिस है, हम लोगों को सुन लिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I read the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, किसानों के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों का नोटिस भी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती : माननीय उपसभापति जी, दो मिनट मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मिश्रा जी, आप जरा बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Behenji, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please.

श्री तरुण विजय : एक आदमी बेचारा मारा गया, हमें आवाज भी नहीं उठाने देते।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tarun. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tarun, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tarun, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tarun, I have not permitted you. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed Mr. Tarun. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed Mr. Patil ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय :*

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : *

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, ये क्या कर रहे हैं, आप बोल रहे हैं और ये खड़े हैं। ऐसे किस तरह हाउस चलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Misraji, one second. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Tarun. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, please. ...(Interruptions)... One second. त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। Misraji, you know the Rules. I have read the notice and names in the notice. The name of Shri Veer Singh is also there. But Tyagiji's notice is first. And, Tyagiji's notice is first, so, I called him. That is all. But I assure you, I will call Behenji also. ...(Interruptions)... No problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): If you are going to discuss this, please allow all of us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, leaders. ...(Interruptions)... Restricted to three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Leaders will be called but restricted to three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... But restricted to three minutes. That is it. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K.C. Tyagi. Less than three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... तीन मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं देंगे।

DISCUSSION ON THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY FARMERS IN THE COUNTRY

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं जल्दी समाप्त करने का प्रयास करूंगा, लेकिन यह सवाल ऐसा है, जिस पर मैं विस्तार से कहना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मैं एक समाचार पत्र की हेडिंग पढ़ रहा हूं। जब हम चुनाव लड़ने के लिए वोट मांगने जाते हैं, तो जिनके सामने हम गिड़गिड़ाते हैं और वोट के लिए हाथ जोड़ते हैं, यह उसी किसान की पीड़ा है— "मंत्री जी हम बरबाद हो गए हैं, हमें मुआवजा दिलवा दीजिए।" किसान रो रहा है, चिल्ला रहा है, लेकिन जो अफसर है, वह कह रहा है कि तुम्हारा सिर्फ 10% से लेकर 15% नुकसान हुआ है, अगर 100% नुकसान होगा, तब मुआवजा मिलेगा।

महोदय, इसी तरह सरकार ने बीमा की नीति बनाई है। मैं बीमा के बारे में पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो एक राज्य का विश्लेषण है— "22 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की फसल बरबाद हुई है", लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इन बीमा कम्पनियों से 1000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की मदद मिलने की संभावना नहीं है। कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों पर भरोसा करें, तो बीमा कंपनियां पिछले छः साल में करीब 1800 करोड़ रुपये कमा चुकी हैं, यानी बीमा कम्पनियां प्रदेश के किसानों से हर साल औसतन 350 करोड़ रुपये कमा रही हैं और किसानों के लिए औसतन केवल 50 करोड़ रुपये दे रही हैं। यह है मुल्क की हकीकत।

महोदय, यहां पर अगर मैं चौधरी देवीलाल जी का जिक्र नहीं करूंगा, तो ज्यादाती होगी। 1987 में हरियाणा में चौधरी देवीलाल जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी थी। उस समय सोनीपत में ओलावृष्टि हुई थी और देवीलाल जी सुबह 6.00 बजे गांव-गांव में जा करके, चारपाई पर बैठ करके गांव वालों से पूछते थे कि तुम्हारा कितना नुकसान हुआ है। सर, हमारी किस्मत इतनी खराब है कि सरकार भी खिलाफ और भगवान भी खिलाफ, तो किसके पास फरियाद करने के लिए जायें? आज तक केंद्र सरकार का एक भी मंत्री या किसी सूबे का मुख्य मंत्री किसानों के पास जाकर यह नहीं पूछ पाया कि तुम्हारा क्या नुकसान हुआ है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... **...(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आप गलत मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुख्य मंत्री जी गये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: वे गये हैं, अच्छी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: वे वहां जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मुझे इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए। प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप गलत मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मुझे प्लीज़ इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: सदन में गलत मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री प्रभात झा: मुख्य मंत्री शिवराज सिंह जी वहां गये थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: अच्छा है। मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप मत कीजिए* उनकी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jha, don't create trouble. ...(Interruptions)... We have to finish this before 12:00 noon. Don't create problem.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप उनकी बाद में कर लीजिएगा, जितनी करनी है। आपके पास पौन सेर मक्खन हम भी भिजवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, दस दिन यहीं पर चर्चा हुई थी। मैं माननीय शरद पवार जी से चर्चा कर रहा था, जो इस सदन में सीनियरमोस्ट पोलिटिशियन हैं। इन्होंने मुझे बताया कि जो यूपीए की सरकार थी, उन्होंने एक बार प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब को और एक बार श्री शरद पवार साहब को ऐसे ही मंत्री मंडलीय योजना ग्रुप का चेयरमैन बना कर पूरे देश के किसानों की जो फसल की बरबादी हुई, उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनायी थी। अब तो कमेटियां भी सब चीजों में हो गयी हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा, मुझे उनकी ईमानदारी पर पूरा विश्वास है। इनके नेतृत्व में असेसमेंट के लिए कोई कमेटी बन जाये और ये राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों के पास जायें। सर, जितनी बरबादी इस बार हुई है, मैं उसके फोटो लिए हुए हूँ। वित्त मंत्री महोदय, आपके मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि जो लेटी हुई फसल है, वह दो दिन में ठीक हो जायेगी। कभी खेती की है, उन्हें जौ-गेहूँ का फर्क पता है! गमलों में कृषि करने वाले लोग, गाँव के लोगों के प्रति असंवेदनशील भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। बरसात से, ओले से जो फसल गिर जाती है, न उनकी किस्मत उठती है, न फसल उठती है। जब आपको यह जानकारी नहीं है, तो आप किसानों का क्या भला करेंगे? 100 परसेंट लॉस किसान का हुआ है। मैं आपको कागज मुहैया कराता हूँ। सर, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि मंत्री मंडलीय समूह का एक चेयरमैन बने, वित्त मंत्री जी बनें, तो हमें बहुत प्रसन्नता होगी। हमें उन पर विश्वास है। ...(व्यवधान)... ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Time-limit is over. ...(Interruptions)... ...(समय की घंटी)... हो गया, हो गया। Now, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... ऐपल के किसान से लेकर पवार साहब के इलाके के ग्रेप का, नागपुर में संतरे का, ...(समय की घंटी)... और हमारे यहां सारी फसल बरबाद हो गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Km. Mayawati. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, आलू सड़ गया, प्याज सड़ गया। सर, एक हाई पावर कमेटी बने, वह असेसमेंट करे, सारी कर्जा वसूली बंद हो, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उनके बेटियों और बच्चों की शादियों के लिए पैसा मिले। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मौजूदा चल रहा संसद का सत्र एक-दो दिन में उठने के बाद अब अप्रैल महीने के आखिर में फिर से बैठेगा। इस समय अपने देश का किसान दो प्रमुख समस्याओं से बहुत ज्यादा दुखी है और चिन्तित भी है।

इस समय किसानों की जो दो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं, उनमें पहली समस्या यह है कि वर्तमान केंद्र की सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक में जो संशोधन किया गया है, उसको लेकर पूरे

देश के किसान काफी दुखी हैं, गुस्से में हैं और आन्दोलित भी हैं। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है, यह किसानों के हित में नहीं है और किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रख कर हमारी पार्टी तो इस संशोधन विधेयक के खिलाफ है, हमारी पार्टी ही नहीं, पूरा विपक्ष भी इस संशोधन विधेयक के खिलाफ है। तो हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती है कि यह सत्र उठने से पहले ही यह जो भूमि अधिग्रहण संशोधन विधेयक है, जो लोक सभा में पास हो चुका है, राज्य सभा में अभी नहीं हुआ है, तो उसे इस हाउस में लाने से पहले उसको वापस ले लिया जाये और सन् 2013 का जो भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक है, उसको ही स्वीकार कर लिया जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस समय किसानों की दूसरी प्रमुख समस्या यह है कि पूरे देश के अन्दर अधिकांश राज्यों में बेमौसमी बरसात की कुदरती मार से पूरे देश का किसान दुखी है, बहुत परेशान है और इस समय किसानों की तीन-चौथाई फसल बरबाद हो चुकी है। देश के अंदर जो छोटे या मध्यम किसान हैं, आज वे बहुत ज्यादा दुखी हैं और वे आत्महत्याएं तक कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा केंद्र की सरकार से यह कहना है कि इस समय हमारा किसान जो कुदरती मार से जूझ रहा है, इसमें केंद्र सरकार को सामने आना चाहिए और राज्यों की मदद करनी चाहिए तथा किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए। उनकी जो फसल बरबाद हो रही है, उनको उचित मुआवजा देना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमारी पार्टी यह चाहेगी कि आप एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बनाइए, उनसे विचार-विमर्श करें और हो सके तो सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की, जहां-जहां किसानों की फसल नष्ट हुई है, बरबाद हुई है, वहां के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाएं, उनसे विचार-विमर्श करके किसानों को उचित मुआवजा देने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... केंद्र की सरकार से हमारी यह पुरजोर अपील है।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ, खास तौर से ये जो दो समस्याएं मैंने रखी हैं, इस संबंध में केंद्र की सरकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि हाउस उठने से पहले-पहले इन दोनों समस्याओं का कोई समाधान हो जाना चाहिए और केंद्र की सरकार को इन दोनों समस्याओं के मामले में अपना जवाब देना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज पूरे देश का किसान बहुत दुखी है और बहुत गुस्से में है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस समय किसानों की जो फसल नष्ट हो गई है, अगर सरकार ने उनको उचित मुआवजा नहीं दिया, उनकी मदद नहीं की, तो किसान टूट जायेगा। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि अब पूरे देश के अंदर महंगाई भी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ जाएगी, रोजमर्रा की जो वस्तुएं हैं, जो कृषि से जुड़ी हुई हैं, उनकी कीमतों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण खत्म हो जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इससे खास तौर से जो बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी हैं, वे इसकी आड़ में नाजायज फायदा उठाएंगे, इसलिए केंद्र की सरकार को इस मामले में ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले इस पर चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन उसके बाद लगातार एक दिन, दो दिन के अंतराल में कुदरत का कहर किसानों पर टूट रहा है। जब चर्चा हुई थी, उसके बाद जो बारिश हुई और जो ओला वृष्टि हुई, उसमें फसल लगभग पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गई। चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो या अन्य राज्य हों, पूरा उत्तर भारत, पश्चिम भारत, इन सबमें किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, एक तो प्रक्रिया ऐसी खराब है कि जब नुकसान हो जाता है, तब यहां से मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर की टीम असेसमेंट करने जाती है और फिर मुआवजा देने का काम गृह मंत्रालय करता है। इसमें बहुत विलंब होता है, जब कि

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

ऐसे में किसानों को तत्काल मदद की जरूरत होती है। किसान तो वैसे ही परेशान था, क्योंकि किसान को उसकी लागत का मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जब कि आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा था कि किसान के फसल की जो लागत मूल्य होगा, हम उसका डेढ़ गुना मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करेंगे, लेकिन वैसा भी नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से पहले ही वह घाटे का सौदा थी, लेकिन अब पूरी तरह से फसल बरबाद हो गई है। हमारी तरफ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आलू होता है, गेहूं होता है, यही दो मुख्य फसलें हैं। बुंदेलखंड में सरसों बहुत होती है, तिलहन होता है, अरहर होती है, ये सारी की सारी बरबाद हो गई हैं। कुछ ओले ने बरबाद कर दीं और कुछ पानी ने बरबाद कर दिया। हवा इतनी तेज आई कि पूरा गेहूं गिर गया। इस तरह से 50 परसेंट से लेकर 90 परसेंट तक और कहीं-कहीं पूरी तरह से खेती नष्ट हो गई है।

अभी असेसमेंट करने में ये कहते हैं कि अगर 50 परसेंट से कम नष्ट होगी, तो हम मुआवजा नहीं दे सकते, फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ किसान को नहीं मिल सकता है, लेकिन इस बार ऐसा नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस बार आप *prima facie* देखें, तो आप स्वयं संतुष्ट हो जाएंगे, किसी असेसमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा फसल तो नष्ट हुई ही है। मैं स्वयं अपनी खेती देखता हूँ, तो इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो गया है कि खेतों की तरफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है। किसान पहले तो आत्महत्या करते थे, लेकिन इस बार पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि खेत पर जाकर किसानों को जो शॉक लगा, अपनी फसल को देखने से उन्हें जो धक्का लगा, उससे कई किसानों की हार्ट फेल होने से मौत हुई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में कल सात लोगों की मौत हुई। किसानों की मृत्यु चाहे हार्ट फेल होने से हुई हो या आत्महत्या करने से हुई हो, वह सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज़ कर दिए हैं, आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है कि हमें केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से और मदद दी जाए। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां नुकसान हुआ है, वहां केंद्र सरकार तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करे। हमारी ऐग्रीकल्चर की जो स्थिति है, जो कि हमारी इकोनॉमी की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, अगर उस पर भी आप बहुत स्लो काम करेंगे, लोगों को देर से मदद मिलेगी, तो वह मदद भी कोई काम की नहीं होगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि जितना शीघ्र हो, उतना राज्यों को केंद्र सरकार मदद करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इस वक्त उनके जितने भी कर्ज या बैंक लोन वगैरह हैं, सरकार उनको निलंबित कर दे और उन पर किसी तरह का ब्याज न ले।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे देश के किसान हमारी रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं और उन्हीं किसानों की वजह से हमारी गवर्नमेंट विश्व का सबसे बड़ा प्रोग्राम, Food Security Bill इस देश में लाई, जिससे लाखों-करोड़ों लोग, तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत आबादी को फायदा पहुँचता है। उनको दो रुपये, तीन रुपये में गेहूँ और चावल मिलते हैं, लेकिन यह तब संभव हो पाया जब हमारे देश के किसानों ने खून-पसीना एक करके इतनी उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर ली और हमारे पास अनाज के इतने भंडार रखे। लेकिन आज जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात,

مहाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान आदि तमाम राज्यों में किसान परेशान हैं। हम हमेशा हर चीज़ किसान पर छोड़ते हैं, जबकि किसान से ज्यादा हमें परेशान होना चाहिए, देशवासियों को परेशान होना चाहिए और सबसे ज्यादा तो जो सत्ताधारी पार्टियां हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकार की हों या केंद्र सरकार की हों, उनको सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी होनी चाहिए और हम सब को, जो विपक्ष में हैं, उनको परेशान होना चाहिए। यह केवल किसानों की परेशानी नहीं है। अगर हमारे देश में इस बर्फबारी की वजह से कश्मीर का इलाका हो या हिमाचल का इलाका हो, वहां horticulture खत्म हो गया, floriculture खत्म हो गया, उससे पूरे देश पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आज पंजाब, हरियाणा, यूपी, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात आदि राज्यों में सरसों, गेहूँ, आलू, चना, धनिया, जीरा, ईसबगोल आदि चीजों पर असर पड़ा है। यह असर चाहे बेवक्त बर्फ की वजह से पड़ा हो, जहां-जहां बर्फ पड़ती है या ओलों की वजह से पड़ा हो। महाराष्ट्र के लोग तो बता रहे थे कि हमने पहली दफा बर्फ देखी। मैंने कहा, वे बर्फ नहीं ओले थे। वे इतने जमा हो गए थे कि वे बर्फ जैसे दिखते थे। Hailstorm और बारिश की वजह से सारी फसल डूब गई है। यह न सिर्फ किसानों के लिए चिन्ता है, बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए चिन्ता है, पूरे देश के लिए चिन्ता है। चाहे सरकार में लोग हों या विपक्ष में लोग हों, उन सब के लिए यह चिन्ता है, क्योंकि उपभोक्ता पर इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा। जैसा मायावती जी ने बताया कि कीमतें बढ़ जाएंगी। जब कीमतें बढ़ जाएंगी, तो उससे जो सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित लोग होंगे, वे बेचारे गरीब लोग होंगे। यह प्रोग्राम, जो Food Security Bill है, जिससे आज करोड़ों लोगों को सहायता मिल रही है, इसको भी चलाना असंभव होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि दो-तीन जरूरी चीजें करनी हैं। एक तो मुआवजे के लिए जो असेसमेंट करनी है, वह बहुत फेयर होनी चाहिए। मुआवजे के बारे में हमेशा शिकायत आती है कि कुछ लोग छूट जाते हैं और कुछ लोगों को ही मुआवजा मिल पाता है। फिर उसके बाद fair distribution होना चाहिए और distribution भी corruption free होना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर गलती से उन्हें मुआवजा मिल गया, फिर उसमें करप्शन होता है। इस के साथ ही केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से इन किसानों के लिए फाइनेंशियल पैकेज अनाउंस होना चाहिए। यही मेरी गुजारिश है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہمارے دیش کے کسان ہماری Food Security Bill ریڑھ کی ہڈی ہیں اور انہیں کسانوں کی وجہ سے دنیا کا سب سے بڑا پروگرام، ہماری گورنمنٹ اس دیش میں لائی اور جس سے لاکھوں-کروڑوں لوگ، تقریباً 70 فیصد آبادی کو فائدہ پہنچتا ہے۔ ان کو دو روپے، تین روپے میں گیہوں اور چاول ملتے ہیں، لیکن یہ تب ممکن ہو پایا جب ہمارے دیش کے کسانوں نے خون پسینہ ایک کر کے اتنی اپلبدھی حاصل کر لی اور ہمارے پاس اناج کے اتنے بھنڈار رکھے۔ لیکن آج جموں-کشمیر، ہماچل پردیش، اٹراکھنڈ، ہریانہ، پنجاب، دہلی، راجستھان، اتر پردیش، بہار، گجرات، مہاراشٹر اور راجستھان وغیرہ تمام ریاستوں میں کسان پریشان ہیں۔ ہم ہمیشہ ہر چیز کسان پر چھوڑتے ہیں، جبکہ کسان سے زیادہ ہمیں پریشان ہونا چاہئے، دیش واسیوں کو پریشان ہونا چاہئے۔ اور سب سے زیادہ تو جو سٹادھاری پارٹیاں ہیں، چاہے وہ راجیہ سرکار کی ہوں یا کیندر سرکار کی ہوں، ان کو سب سے زیادہ پریشان ہونا چاہئے اور ہم سب کو، جو وپکش میں ہیں، ان کو پریشان ہونا

چاہئے۔ یہ صرف کسانوں کی پریشانی نہیں ہے۔ اگر ہمارے دیش میں اس برفباری کی وجہ سے کشمیر ختم ہو گیا، اس سے تو floriculture ختم ہو گیا، horticulture کا علاقہ ہو یا ہماچل کا علاقہ ہو، وہاں پورے دیش پر اثر پڑھے گا۔ آج پنجاب، ہریانہ، یوپی، بہار، مہاراشٹر، مدھیہ پردیش، راجستھان، گجرات وغیرہ راجیوں میں سروسوں، گیہوں، آلو، چنا، دھنیہ، زیرہ، ایسبغول وغیرہ چیزوں پر اثر پڑا ہے۔ یہ اثر چاہے بے وقت برفباری کی وجہ سے پڑا ہو، جہاں جہاں برف پڑی ہے یا اولوں کی وجہ سے پڑا ہو۔ مہاراشٹر کے لوگ تو بتا رہے تھے کہ ہم نے پہلی دفعہ برف دیکھی۔ میں نے کہا، وہ برف نہیں اولے اور بارش کی وجہ سے Hailstorm تھے۔ وہ اتنے جمع ہو گئے تھے کہ وہ برف جیسے دکھتے تھے۔ ساری فصل ڈوب گئی ہے۔ یہ نہ صرف کسانوں کے لئے چننا ہے، بلکہ پورے راشٹر کے لئے چننا ہے، پورے دیش کے لئے چننا ہے، چاہے سرکار میں لوگ ہوں، یا وپکش میں لوگ ہوں، ان سب کے لئے چننا ہے۔ کیوں کہ گراہک پر اس کا سب سے زیادہ اثر پڑے گا۔ جیسا مایاوتی جی نے بتایا کہ قیمتیں بڑھ جائیں گی۔ جب قیمتیں بڑھ جائیں گی، تو اس سے سب سے زیادہ متاثر لوگ ہوں گے، وہ بیچارے غریب ہے، جس سے آج کروڑوں لوگوں کو مدد مل رہی Food Security Bill لوگ ہوں گے۔ یہ پروگرام، جو ہے، اس کو بھی چلانا ناممکن ہوگا۔ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ اس لئے میں یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ دو تین ضروری چیزیں کرنی ہیں۔ ایک تو معاضے کے لئے اسپسمنٹ کرنی ہے، وہ بہت فیئر ہونی چاہئے۔ معاوضے کے بارے میں ہمیشہ شکایت آتی ہے کہ کچھ لوگ چھوٹ جاتے ہیں اور کچھ لوگوں کو ہی بھی distribution ہونا چاہئے اور fair distribution معاوضہ مل پاتا ہے۔ پھر اس کے بعد بونا چاہئے کیوں کہ اگر غلطی سے انہیں معاوضہ مل گیا، پھر اس میں کرپشن ہونا corruption free ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی مرکزی سرکار اور راجیہ سرکاروں کی طرف سے ان کسانوں کے لئے فائنانشیل پیکیج انانؤنس ہونا چاہئے۔ یہی میری گزارش ہے۔

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, आपने अभी सभी विपक्षी नेताओं को सुना कि देश में आज खेती से जुड़े किसानों की स्थिति कितनी गंभीर है।

मैं बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन बात यह है कि जब दिल्ली के चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रचार करते हुए कहा था कि उनका नसीब अच्छा है, इसलिए उनके प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही दुनिया में तेल के दाम गिर गए और जिनका नसीब अच्छा नहीं है, आप उन्हें क्यों चुन रहे हैं? अब देखिए, उनका नसीब कैसा है? सर, पूरे उत्तरी भारत में जो प्रकृति का प्रकोप सामने आया है और इस से हमारे देश में खेती का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में आपने विवरण सुना है कि कई जगह ओले पड़े हैं। सर, नसीब की बात पर याद आया कि एक पुरानी कहावत है, "सिर मुंडाते ही ओले पड़े।" जो इस सरकार पर लागू होती है। अब आज के दिन हमारे देश के किसानों की यह हालत है। इसलिए उन्हें राहत जरूर मिलनी चाहिए।

सर, पूरी दुनिया और देश के अंदर धान का दाम घटा है, गन्ना के बारे में मिल-मालिक कह रहे हैं कि 31 मार्च तक जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, उनको जो 17000 करोड़ रुपया देना है, वे उन्हें नहीं दे पाएंगे क्योंकि चीनी के दाम में गिरावट आई है। पिछले 20 दिनों में पश्चिमी बंगाल में 10 आलू उगाने वाले किसानों ने आत्म-हत्याएं की हैं। आलू का दाम गिर रहा है, उसे

खेतों में जलाया जा रहा है। सर, हम पिछले हफ्ते नासिक में थे, शरद पवार जी आपको बताएंगे, वहां एशिया का सब से बड़ा प्याज का मार्केट है वहां 11 रुपए दाम सब से बेहतरीन प्याज के लिए मिल रहे थे, जो यहां तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते 25-30 रुपए हो जाता है, लेकिन उन किसानों को आज वह दाम भी नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं क्योंकि पैसे उनके पास हैं ही नहीं। आज उन्हें 11 रुपए की जगह ढाई रुपए दाम मिल रहे हैं।

अब ऐसी परिस्थिति में किसानों की रक्षा के लिए और हमारे देश की खेती के लिए सरकार को कुछ कदम फौरी तौर पर उठाने की जरूरत है। आप उनका कर्जा माफ करवाइए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, मैं इस ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि पिछले तीन सालों में खरीद मूल्य जो बढ़े हैं, शरद पवार साहब के खिलाफ हमारी शिकायत थी, हम ने उन्हें भी यह बात बताई थी कि खरीद मूल्य जो बढ़े हैं, वे कम हैं, क्योंकि उस में एग्रीकल्चरल कॉस्ट एंड प्राइसेज के ब्यूरो ने एस्टीमेट किया है कि कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन उससे ज्यादा बढ़ी है। अब आपने सरकार में आने से पहले अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन के साथ उसका 50 परसेंट जोड़कर खरीद मूल्य तय होंगे। आपके उस वायदे का क्या हुआ? सर, ये सवाल बहुत गंभीर हैं। यह अलग बात है कि प्रचार बहुत किया जाता है, लेकिन जीडीपी में खेती का शेयर घट रहा है। अब यह 13 परसेंट तक आ गया है, लेकिन आप याद रखिए कि यही 13 परसेंट 120 करोड़ लोगों की आबादी को खाना खिलाता है। यही किसान और खेती की व्यवस्था उसे जिंदा रखती है। अगर सरकार उसका ख्याल नहीं करेगी, तो हम समझते हैं कि इस से ज्यादा कुशासन की दूसरी मिसाल नहीं होगी।

हम समझते हैं कि सरकार भी इस बारे में चिंतित है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी के तौर पर इस समस्या पर ध्यान दिया जाए और राहत के लिए फौरन घोषणा की जाए। आप किसानों को बचाइए और खेती को फिर से पटरी पर लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाएं, इस पर विचार कीजिए। इस के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश कीजिए। आप उनके ऋण माफ करवाइए और जो भी राहत उन्हें दी जानी है, दिलवाइए अन्यथा हम अपनी खेती की व्यवस्था को नहीं बचा पाएंगे। सर, अगर किसान नहीं बचेगा तो इंडिया नहीं बचेगा, आप इसका ध्यान रखकर अपना जवाब दें।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी बेमौसम बारिश के कारण जो रबी की फसल पर संकट आया है, उस पर पूरे सदन ने एक स्वर में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। दस दिन पहले जब बारिश आई थी और सदन में चर्चा चली थी, तब ऐसा लगता था कि जिन फसलों की अग्रिम बुवाई हुई है, केवल उन फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन अब जो शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार को बारिश हुई है, उसमें तो दोनों समय की बुवाई, अग्रिम और बाद वाली, दोनों को ही बड़ा गंभीर नुकसान हुआ है। जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर कर्णाटक तक और गुजरात से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक सर्व दूर किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, तुरंत उसका आकलन करके तुरंत उनको राहत पहुंचाना आवश्यक है। आज हम जिस कृषि व्यवस्था में आ गए हैं, उसमें जो हमारी कॉमर्शियल क्रॉप्स हैं, जैसे लहसुन, ईसबगोल, जीरा, सरसों, इसकी बुवाई के लिए सामान्यतया कॉंपरेटिव से किसान छोटे लोन लेता है और कॉंपरेटिव से किसान जो लोन लेता है, उसको लेकर आज उसके सामने एक बड़ा संकट खड़ा हो गया है। दूसरा, बिजली का बिल भी रहता है। अक्टूबर-नवंबर में जब किसान अपनी बुवाई शुरू करते हैं, तो उसके बाद

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

उनके खर्चे और सपने, दोनों ही उसके साथ आगे बढ़ते हैं और उनको लगता है कि जब फसल आएगी, तो फसल के आने के बाद वे अपने खर्चे भी पूरे करेंगे और अपने सपने को भी पूरा करेंगे। इस बार प्रकृति का यह जो संकट आया है, बहुत जबर्दस्त संकट आया है। मैंने विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में अनुभव किया है और वहां की जमीन को जानने के बाद पाया है कि वहां के 26 जिलों के लगभग साढ़े चार हजार गांवों में इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है, प्रकृति की ऐसी विपदा आई है कि अपने खेत में किसान ने हॉर्ट अटैक से अपना जीवन खोया है। इस समय किसान जितना आर्थिक संकट में है, मुझे लगता है कि उससे ज्यादा उसके ऊपर भावनात्मक संकट भी है, क्योंकि फसल बेचने के बाद उसके पास जो पैसा आता है, उससे बच्चों की शादी-ब्याह, रिश्ते, सामाजिक जीवन, संस्कार आगे चलते हैं। किसान को खेती से जो मिलता है, उससे यह सब जुड़ा होता है। राज्य सरकारों ने केंद्र सरकार को आकलन भी पहुंचाए हैं। जो हम लोगों ने एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के नॉर्म्स बनाए हैं, क्या एक विशेष परिस्थिति में उनमें रिलेक्सेशन दिया जा सकता है? क्योंकि हमारे सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है। इसे हम जब जमीन पर जाएंगे, तो महसूस करेंगे। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से भी हम मिले थे, उन्होंने तुरंत इसके सर्वे के लिए कहा था और इस विषय को सरकार ने बड़ी संवेदनशीलता के साथ आगे बढ़ाया था। राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस विषय को लिया था। किसानों की आपदा का यह विषय देश की आपदा का विषय है। मुझे लगता है कि इस समय किसानों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के साथ-साथ हम सब लोगों को उनके बीच में जाकर उनके साथ एक भावनात्मक संवाद करने की भी आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ एक और बड़ा संकट सामने आने वाला है, क्योंकि हम किसानों और उसके पशुओं को अलग करके नहीं देख सकते। इस प्राकृतिक विपदा के कारण हमारे सामने चारे का संकट भी आएगा। जब देश भर में 1200 मिलीमीटर, 1300 मिलीमीटर बारिश थी, तो पश्चिम राजस्थान में पिछले दो-तीन सालों में लगभग 330 मिलीमीटर बारिश थी, लेकिन अब जो अनावश्यक बारिश हुई है, उसके कारण पशुओं का जो मुख्य चारा है, उसका भी संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। यह एक बड़ा संकट है और मुझे लगता है कि इस विषय पर सरकार बड़ी संवेदनशीलता के साथ कारगर कदम उठा रही है। इसमें और शीघ्रता आए, इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, के.सी. त्यागी जी ने यहां पर जो खेती में हुए नुकसान की समस्या रखी है और अन्य नेताओं ने इस संबंध में अपनी राय सदन में रखी है, मुझे लगता है कि पिछले कई सालों में इतनी गंभीर स्थिति खेती के मामले में नहीं हुई थी। एक प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से में सूखा है, देश के बहुत से हिस्सों में अनसीजनल रेन हुई, कई जगहों पर ओलावृष्टि हुई। इससे तीन तरह से नुकसान हुआ है। एक तो जहां सूखा है, वहां की स्थिति अलग है, वहां खेती की पैदाइश ही नहीं हुई और जहां अनसीजनल रेन और ओले पड़े हैं वहां क्रॉप्स का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, जिसमें गेहूं है, चावल है, बागवानी फसल है और खासतौर पर अंगूर, ऑरेन्जेस और मँगोज़ की उपज में ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। उपसभापति महोदय, बागवानी की वे फसलें साल में केवल एक बार होती हैं और इन फसलों के लिए किसानों को ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट करनी पड़ती है। मान लीजिए यदि एक एकड़ में अंगूर की फसल लेनी हो, तो कम से कम 1.50 लाख रुपए की इन्वेस्टमेंट करनी पड़ती है। यदि वह फसल खत्म हो जाती है, तो किसानों को बहुत समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह हुई कि जहां पैदावार हुई, वहां कीमतें गिर गईं। अब आप देखिए मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, तामिलनाडु के कुछ एरियाज़ में और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में कपास एक इम्पोर्टेड क्रॉप है। हिन्दुस्तान पिछले साल तक दुनिया को दो नंबर का कपास एक्सपोर्ट करने वाला दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश था, लेकिन इस साल स्थिति बदली है। कपास की पिछले साल तक 5,800 रुपए से 6000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कीमत मिलती थी, लेकिन आज 3,700 से 3,800 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मिल रही है। इस प्रकार देखा जाए, तो किसानों की जो कॉस्ट ऑफ कल्टीवेशन है, वह भी उन्हें नहीं मिल रही है।

महोदय, आज दुनिया में चीनी का उत्पादन करने वाला ब्राजील के बाद हिन्दुस्तान सबसे बड़ा देश है और दुनिया की इंटरनैशनल मार्केट में इंडियन शुगर का एक अलग स्थान है। हम चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। इस देश की जनता की चीनी की समस्या हल करते हैं, लेकिन आप देखिए, आज चीनी की क्या हालत है और किसानों को गन्ने की कितनी कीमत मिल रही है। पिछले साल तक गन्ने की कीमत 250 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मिलती थी और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तो 260 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तक गन्ने की कीमत दी थी। आज गन्ने की कीमत 160 रुपए और 180 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के आसपास है। उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक की दो गवर्नमेंट्स ने अपनी ट्रेजरी से गन्ना किसानों को कुछ पैसा देने की व्यवस्था की है, लेकिन देश की किसी अन्य सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

महोदय, इस विषय में तीसरी बात मैं insufficient procurement के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जहां गेहूं तैयार हुआ, जहां चावल तैयार हुआ, वहां राष्ट्र की एक नीति थी कि Food Corporation of India जितना मार्केट में अनाज का arrival होता था, जितना अनाज किसान बेचना चाहता था, वह खरीदती थी। आज मध्य प्रदेश की मिसाल देखिए। इस देश में पंजाब और हरियाणा सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य थे, लेकिन आज मध्य प्रदेश सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं उत्पादक राज्य के रूप में उभर कर आया है। मध्य प्रदेश ने कई ऐसे कदम उठाए, जिनके कारण देश में सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं सप्लाई करने की जिम्मेदारी मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों ने ली, क्योंकि वहां की सरकार ने भी उन्हें मदद दी और खरीदने के लिए भी एक अच्छी व्यवस्था की। आज शिकायत यह आ रही है कि वहां की सरकार ने 100 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बोनस देने और किसानों द्वारा ज्यादा उत्पादन करने के बावजूद आज वहां एफ.सी.आई. गेहूं नहीं खरीद रही है। इससे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए इस बारे में कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इसमें तीन बातें करने की आवश्यकता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की लिमिटेशन्स हैं। इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यहां से मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि all type of recovery suspend करनी चाहिए और खासतौर पर crop loan waive करने की आवश्यकता है। जिन किसानों ने long term loan लिया है, फिर वह चाहे कुआं खोदने के लिए, मशीन खरीदने के लिए या ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए, इनका total rescheduling करनी चाहिए। ऐसे ऋणों को installments में लेना चाहिए और इनके ऊपर interest माफ करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिए। तीसरी बात यहां कही गई कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में, जहां सूखा पड़ा है, वहां चारे की कमी है। मुझे तो चिन्ता है कि एक तरफ हम cow slaughter पर ban भी लगाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम चारे की समस्या भी raise करते हैं। इस बारे में pragmatic decision लेने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of the All Indian Trinamool Congress, I share the deep concern of the hon. Members that due to untimely incessant rains and hailstorms in different parts of the country, including the districts of South Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Purba Medinipur in the State of West Bengal, vast agriculture lands are affected and huge quantity of crops like wheat, pulses, potato, paddy, fruits, etc., have been destroyed. This has caused unbearable sufferings and irreparable losses to farmers. As a resultant effect, many a farmer could not bear the shock of the vagaries of the nature and died of heart attack. Sir, the situation is undoubtedly alarming. Hence, some financial package must be announced by the Central Government towards relief and rehabilitation of the affected farmers without further loss of time.

Sir, at the same time, I would like to invite the attention of the Central Government to the plight of potato farmers in West Bengal, who have been subjected to distress sale as they are not getting remunerative prices of potato. The Government of West Bengal has taken special measures to arrest the situation. I would request, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to take stock of the situation and, if possible, some financial assistance should be given to the State Government so that some more steps can be taken in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, headed by hon. Amma, I share the concerns of all the hon. Members. Regarding Tamil Nadu farmers, I have a request to the hon. Finance Minister. The Cauvery Tribunal has mandated constitution of Cauvery Management Board. It is a decree passed by the Supreme Court. It is better known to our hon. Finance Minister than me. That decree is not obeyed by the Central Government. Hon. Amma has instructed the Tamil Nadu Government to move the Supreme Court of India. The State Government has moved the Supreme Court of India. Then, the UPA Government's Additional Solicitor General made a representation stating that it is under consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the crises of the farmers.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir, I am speaking on the ways of avoiding crisis of Tamil Nadu farmers. I share the concern of all the hon. Members with regard to the north Indian farmers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say Indian farmers. All are Indians.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, the Indian farmers. For a part of the Indian farmers, I request the Central Government to constitute the Cauvery

Management Board as early as possible. Also, with regard to the construction of a dam at Mekedatu across the Cauvery river, by the Karnataka Government, the Central Government must prevent it. The hon. Amma has taken effective steps to protect the farmers of Tamil Nadu; otherwise, all steps will be frustrating. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I share the deep concern of our friends from the States which are deeply affected by storms and rains, which have created a colossal loss of crops, especially the commercial crops. It has shaken the backbone of millions of farmers of those parts of our country. The loss is calculated to be more than ₹50,000 crores. In our country, the farmers are feeling neglected and ill-treated. Now, this will become a great stress on their part. How will they bear the colossal loss of these untimely rains? Sir, this loss of crops will not only affect the lives of millions of farmers but also the food supply system of our country. Crop insurance in our country is insufficient and inadequate. So, the majority of farmers who lost their crops will not be benefited by this insurance. In order to save the farming community from this loss and distress, the Central Government should come forward with a plan to help them immediately with the collaboration of the State Governments.

Sir, with this, I request the Central Government to form a committee consisting of Members of all the political parties and experts and come to the rescue of the farmers. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi. Please be very brief.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the farmers in Tamil Nadu, like the farmers in other parts of India have also been greatly affected by climate change. We have had unseasonal rains, floods and droughts. When it comes to harvest season, we have floods and so much of foodgrains has gone wasted. Even with regard to the Mango production last year, the farmers have been greatly affected in Tamil Nadu. So, the climate change really affects the farmers in Tamil Nadu also. The yield from the farms have also been consistently declining, which is of great concern. The cost of production in farms have gone up very high. Recently also one of our colleagues has raised the problems of sugarcane producers and farmers in Tamil Nadu. The Minimum Support Price has not been negotiated and the Minimum Support Price has not gone up. Because of the debts, which are incurred by farmers, they are greatly affected and many of the farmers, even in Thanjavur area, are selling their land to real estate owners to build things and farming is getting affected in a great way. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have two more names. Shri Sanjay Raut. That is all.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Unlike our AIADMK colleague, I would like to associate with them on their concerns about the Cauvery Delta farmers, and what is happening in Karnataka and the Dam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. That is all. Shri Sanjay Raut. Be very brief.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, पूरे देश का किसान परेशानी में है और जब किसान परेशानी में रहेगा, तो पूरा देश परेशानी में रहेगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं और देश का किसान बड़ी आशा और अपेक्षा से आपकी ओर देख रहा है। यह बात सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र की नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश की है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र का किसान एग्रीकल्चर में हमेशा बहुत बड़ा योगदान देता आया है। जैसा कि हमने सुना इस बार हमने अपने खेतों में पहली बार बर्फ को देखा है, इससे पहले बर्फ को देखने के लिए कश्मीर में जाते थे। हमारे कोंकण में mango की फसल खत्म हो गई है, विदर्भ में कपास का नुकसान हो गया है, नासिक में अंगूर का नुकसान हुआ है, संतरा है, मौसम्बी है, कोई फसल महाराष्ट्र में नहीं बची है। हमारी मांग है और जैसा कि शरद पवार साहब ने कहा है कि जो बैंकों की रिकवरी है, उसको आप सबसे पहले सर्पेंड कर दीजिए। किसान आज बिजली के बिल भर नहीं पा रहे हैं, आप उसको सर्पेंड कर दीजिए। गांव का जो किसान है, उसका बच्चा स्कूल में जाता है, कालेज में जाता है, आज उसके ऊपर बड़ा संकट है कि वह अपने स्कूल और कालेज की फीस कैसे भरे? जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जो स्कूल और कालेज में पढ़ते हैं, अगर आप उनकी फीस इस बार माफ कर देंगे, तो इससे किसानों को कुछ फायदा होगा। मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि आप इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करें। स्टेट की कुछ लिमिटेशन्स हैं, फिर भी राज्य सरकारें किसानों की मदद कर रही हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार किसानों की माई-बाप है इसलिए आपकी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी किसानों के लिए बनती है। आप उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किसानों को जिंदा रखने का प्रयास करिए। धन्यवाद

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, मैं प्वाइंट ही बोलूंगा और मैं किसी लफ्ज को रिपीट नहीं करूंगा। देश में जो असेसमेंट का सिस्टम है, वह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें एरिया ले लेते हैं, ब्लॉक ले लेते हैं, अगर सौ एकड़ फसल का भी नुकसान हो जाए, तो क्यों नहीं इसको नोटिस में लिया जाता, क्यों नहीं इसकी असेसमेंट होती? मेरा असेसमेंट में सेकेंड प्वाइंट यह है कि अगर 50 परसेंट या 100 परसेंट नुकसान है, तो फिर रिलीफ के लिए सोचा जाता है, अगर 20 परसेंट नुकसान हो जाता है, तो फिर क्यों नहीं रिलीफ के लिए सोचा जाता है? किसी का कितना भी नुकसान है, वह नुकसान है। इसलिए यह सिस्टम बदलना चाहिए। हमने इसको पंजाब में चेंज किया है।

जो रिलीफ है, वह सेंटर से सिर्फ इरिगेटिड एरिया के लिए 1500 रुपया प्रति एकड़ है और जो दूसरी है, उस पर 700 रुपया प्रति एकड़ है। यह बहुत meager है। अब इतनी महंगाई है इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को 20,000 प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मदद करनी चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है इसलिए हम इसे स्टेट के जिम्मे छोड़ देते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट के पास रिसोर्सेज कहां हैं? उसकी जान तो कमीशन ही नहीं छोड़ते हैं, एक कमीशन, दूसरा कमीशन, तीसरा कमीशन।

मैं चौथा प्वाइंट यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो शार्ट टर्म लोन है, उसको लांग टर्म करना चाहिए और इसके साथ ही जो ब्याज है, वह माफ होना चाहिए और उसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद वहन करे। जो next crop है, उसके लिए जो new loan है, उसको provide किया जाए, ताकि किसान अपनी next crop को बो सके। ये मेरे चार-पांच प्वाइंट हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार यत्न करेगी और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसान की हेल्प करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have half-a-dozen more names; but I am sorry, I am not able to accommodate them for paucity of time. Kindly bear with me. Now, the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

वित्त मंत्री; कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not possible; not possible. There is no time. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down; sit down. There is no time. I am not able to accommodate. The Minister has to reply. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister needs at least ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we have to discuss it. What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You gave your name very late also. I am not able to accommodate you; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister only. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh) :*

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra) :*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader has spoken. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister reply. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister reply. ...(Interruptions)... Rajaniji, I am sorry. I wanted to accommodate, but I am unable to accommodate. ...(Interruptions)... I am unable to do it, please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please listen.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद समय दे दीजिए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Digvijayaji.

श्री अरुण जेटली : माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन में जो विषय श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने उठाया है, एक ही स्वर में सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने उस विषय को आगे बढ़ाया है। सचमुच में यह जो अनसीजनल बरसात हुई और ओले पड़े, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा किसानों के ऊपर हुई है और एक भारी क्षति देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों के साथ हुई है। केंद्र सरकार इसमें पूरी हमदर्दी रखती है और जो भी प्रशासनिक और सहायता के कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, केंद्रीय सरकार इसमें उठाने वाली है। कुछ राज्यों ने पत्र भी भेजे हैं, कुछ सांसदों ने भी भेजे हैं अपने क्षेत्रों के संबंध में। हर राज्य का पूरा आकलन जो राज्यों से समाचार आ रहे हैं, उससे अभी नहीं हो पाया है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी दूसरे सदन में प्रश्न काल में हैं, कृषि विभाग ने अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए अलग-अलग टीम गठित कर दी है और आज से कृषि विभाग के जो तीनों मंत्री हैं, वे स्वयं भी इन राज्यों के दौरे पर जा रहे हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो कई सुझाव माननीय शरद पवार जी ने भी दिए कि किस प्रकार के कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, अन्य सदस्यों ने भी दिए। इसमें बिना टेक्नोलिटीज में गए हुए एक हमदर्दी की भावना के साथ कि कितनी जल्दी से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के किसानों की सहायता हो पाए और उनको रिलीफ पहुंच पाए, इस नजरिए से उन राज्य सरकारों के साथ तालमेल बिठाकर केंद्रीय सरकार और कृषि विभाग इसमें तुरंत कदम उठा रहा है। जो आप सबने भावना प्रकट की है, मैं उस विभाग के मंत्री को आज ही कन्वे कर दूंगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट नहीं है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश में तीन साल से लगातार ओले गिर रहे हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही, अपनी जगह सही है। उसकी प्रक्रिया का पालन वे करेंगे ही, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले साल का कृषि का जो बीमा योजना का पैसा है, वह तक अभी नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वर्ष 2012-13 और वर्ष 2013-14 का भी जो कृषि बीमा का पैसा था, वह भी नहीं मिल पाया है, आप मुआवजे की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं जानता हूं कि उसको सरकार गंभीरता से ले रही होगी। लेकिन श्रीमन्, अभी खरीफ की फसल में सूखा पड़ा, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में धान की फसल समाप्त हो गई। मंत्री जी ने यहां आश्वासन दिया कि हम टीम भेजेंगे और टीम के बाद उनको कुछ-न-कुछ मुआवजा मिलेगा। अभी खरीफ का तो मिला नहीं, और रबी में आप कब टीम भेजेंगे, तो किसान तो बरबाद हुआ जा रहा है। जो किसान अन्नदाता है, अगर उसके चेहरे पर मुसकान नहीं तो हमारे चेहरे पर मुसकान नहीं आ सकती। श्रीमन्, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी स्पेसिफिक घोषणा करें कि कितना-कितना किस राज्य को देंगे, जैसे यू.पी. ने दो सौ करोड़ का दिया है, तो कम-से-कम यू.पी. को और पैसा दें।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि गए तीन साल से महाराष्ट्र में कभी अकाल पड़ रहा है, कभी ओले गिर रहे हैं, कभी अतिवृष्टि है। अभी हाल ही में जो बेमौसमी बारिश हुई है उससे किसान परेशान है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जो महाराष्ट्र देश को ही नहीं, पूरे विश्व को आम देता

है, जिसको अलफांसो बोलते हैं, अंगूर देता है, अनार देता है, हमारे यहां कपास का जैसे अभी पवार साहब ने बोला सिर्फ 6000 का रेट मिला। सोयाबीन का उत्पादन बहुत कम हुआ। ... और किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हर स्टेट में ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे स्टेट में, जो ब्रिटिश काल से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं केंद्र सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा तबाही और बरबादी हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश का ज्यादातर हिस्सा प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ, आप इसे मेरा प्रश्न भी मान लें, कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ओला वृष्टि से, ज्यादा बारिश से जो तबाही और बरबादी हुई है, क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश को इस आपदा से निपटने के लिए एक स्पेशल पैकेज देंगे, जिससे वहां के किसानों की मदद हो सके। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : सर, जो एक-एक प्रांत की जानकारी लेना चाहेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... कृषि विभाग एक-एक प्रांत की जानकारी दे सकता है। चूँकि प्रमोद तिवारी जी और नरेश जी ने प्रश्न उठाया है, तो मैं बता दूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को सूखे की वजह से, पिछले साल, 2014-15 का जो आप कह रहे थे, 777 करोड़ रुपए दिए जा चुके हैं।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मैं ओले की बात कह रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : पिछले हफ्ते जो ओला पड़ा है, उसका भी इसी हिसाब से दिया जाएगा, आप चिन्ता मत करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, you have already made your point.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा नेता सदन से निवेदन है कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर के दो महत्वपूर्ण पद, इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च और सीएसीपी, दोनों पद 6 महीने से खाली पड़े हैं। रेल के डिस्इवेस्टमेंट के लिए कल आपने टाटा को बिठा दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... जो कृषि समितियाँ हैं, वे खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। पवार साहब के टाइम पर ...(व्यवधान)... ये पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, Mr. Vinay Katiyar and then you.

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, एक भारी समस्या खड़ी हो गई है और उसके चलते भारत का अधिकांश हिस्सा प्रभावित हो गया है। फसलें बरबाद हो रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, बड़ी भारी संख्या में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों भी नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने यह सवाल उठाया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Mr. Vinay Katiyar. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed you, Mr. Mistry. ...(Interruptions)... I have not allowed you.

श्री विनय कटियार : लेकिन यह मालूम है कि जो धान है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तो बोरे भी उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाई, जो वहां किसानों से धान की खरीद करती। इस समय काफी बड़ी समस्या है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री विनय कटियार : क्योंकि आलू सड़कों पर पड़ा हुआ है, खेतों में पड़ा हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...* भंडारण की भी समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। इसे रखने की जगह नहीं है। सारा तिलहन बरबाद हो गया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* फसलें बरबाद हो गई हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, only one minute.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Finance Minister has just now informed that he will convey our concerns to the Agriculture Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* It is very good. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Raja will speak now. *...(Interruptions)...* I have not allowed you, Mr. Mistry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Finance Minister has just now informed that he will convey our concerns to the Agriculture Minister. But what I understand is, Government is collective. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, as a collective Government, they will have to act to address the immediate problems of the farming community. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Husain Dalwai. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: And launch a mission for the farming community. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Husain Dalwai has given a notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Mistry, Mr. Husain Dalwai has given a notice. That is why I have allowed him. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, महाराष्ट्र में 122 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन प्रभावित हुई है और 90 लाख किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है। यहां से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बार-बार कहा कि हम इसके लिए पैसा देंगे, लेकिन इसने अभी एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने 4,800 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की थी, लेकिन एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की हॉर्टिकल्चर के लिए मांग थी, लेकिन एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। *...(समय की घंटी)...* 9 तारीख को सेक्रेटरी की मीटिंग हुई, लेकिन उसमें कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, सारा सदन चिन्ता कर रहा है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे राजस्थान में सभी एमएलएज ने एक महीने की सेलरी दी है, इसलिए इसका प्रस्ताव पास किया जाए कि सारे एमपीज भी एक महीने की अपनी सेलरी इन किसानों के ऊपर जो विपदा आई है, उसके लिए देंगे। इसका प्रस्ताव पास किया जाना चाहिए, तब माना जाएगा कि सभी एमपीज यहां किसानों की और जो बेमौसम वर्षा के कारण नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी बहुत चिन्ता कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, agrarian crisis is severe. Monsoon is failing. This is a matter of wind flow between June and September, yet the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please allow Shrimati Kidwai.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (छत्तीसगढ़) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ।

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : چیئرمین صاحب، میں ایک سوال پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is time for Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Maharashtra

*226. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof, district wise; and

(b) the details of work done by the Government for slum development during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Government has been implementing Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to assist State Governments and UTs including Maharashtra in providing housing and basic services to urban poor and slum dwellers. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2015 only for completing projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012. District- wise details of projects under IHSDP in Maharashtra are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of work done under IHSDP during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

District-wise Implementation details of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in Maharashtra under JnNURM as on 2nd March, 2015

State	District	No. of Projects Approved (Nos)	No. of ULBs where projects have been approved	Dwelling Units Approved (Nos)	No. of DUs In-Progress (Nos)	No. of DUs Completed (Nos)	No. of DUs Occupied (Nos)
Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar	5	4	2,410	1,732	678	256
	2. Akola	8	5	3,965	2,496	1,469	861
	3. Amravati	7	6	3,246	718	2,528	2,108
	4. Aurangabad	2	2	430	127	303	299
	5. Bhandara	5	3	3,407	1,217	2,190	1,855
	6. Buldana	11	8	8,709	6,103	2,606	1,044
	7. Chandrapur	2	2	893	273	620	617
	8. Dhule	7	3	5,954	1,340	4,614	3,588
	9. Gadchiroli	1	1	408	2	406	406
	10. Gondiya	4	1	2,061	649	1,412	1,412
	11. Hingoli	2	1	1,600	1,063	537	
	12. Jalgaon	7	6	3,284	1,234	2,050	324

13.	Jalna	1	1	461	70	391	278
14.	Kolhapur	4	3	3,067	1,474	1,593	977
15.	Latur	2	2	81.00	17.00	64.00	
16.	Nagpur	11	9	2,883	387	2,49	1,189
17.	Nanded	2	2	1,105	923	182	
18.	Nandurbar	1	1	912	912		
19.	Nashik	12	2	15,972	8,604	7,368	
20.	Osmanabad	2	2	478	176	302	
21.	Pune	1	1	259		259	197
22.	Sangli	7	4	4,888	2,545	2,343	1,425
23.	Satara	4	4	1,654	1,060	594	
24.	Sindhudurg	1	1	62		62	62
25.	Solapur	1	1	460	372	88	88
26.	Wardha	5	5	1,091	175	916	740
27.	Washim	3	3	1,256	776	480	162
28.	Yavatmal	4	4	1,508	1,186	322	78
TOTAL		122	87	72,504	35,631	36,873	17,966

16.	Jharkhand	10	10	7,613	3,709	1,285	1,892	727	3,904	3,904
17.	Karnataka	34	32	17,237			2,050	540	2,590	17,237
18.	Kerala	53	45	20,373	2,716	1,916	971	1,386	4,273	17,657
19.	Lakshadweep									
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	48	13,635	5,018	2,660	3,232	1,182	7,074	8,617
21.	Maharashtra	122	87	72,504	35,631	6,429	7,93	6,394	20,761	36,873
22.	Manipur	6	6	2,829	133	1,637	50	177	1,86	2,69
23.	Meghalaya	2	2	640	592					48
24.	Mizoram	8	6	1,950	15	38	668	63	1,115	1,935
25.	Nagaland	2	2	2,761	1,550		265	466	731	1,211
26.	Odisha	38	35	11,541	3,476	1,165	3,014	822	5,001	8,065
27.	Puducherry	1	1	216	144		72	72	72	72
28.	Punjab	5	4	2,469	1,448	702	160	159	1,021	1,021
29.	Rajasthan	66	57	37,337	16,246	2,822	4,699	7,870	15,391	21,091
30.	Sikkim	1	1	39			39		39	39
31.	Tamil Nadu	94	93	37,715	4,563	3,916	2,585	1,560	8,061	33,152
32.	Telangana	28	22	11,288	1,793	241	374	16	599	9,495
33.	Tripura	5	5	3,115	100	919	452	78	1,449	3,015
34.	Uttar Pradesh	159	136	36,728	16,541	386	2,889	1,569	8,322	20,187
35.	Uttarakhand	21	18	3,262	1,536	26	133	329	726	1,726
36.	West Bengal	95	81	49,435	3,491	4,127	2,946	1,917	8,990	45,944
TOTAL (IHSDP):		1035	885	4,48,048	1,43,698	41,496	48,172	39,188	1,28,85	3,04,350

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बड़ा विस्तृत है। इसमें इनका महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश का जो टार्गेट है, इसमें महाराष्ट्र का 122 है, जिसमें से 36.873 पूरा हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश में इनका टार्गेट 159 है, लेकिन 20.187 पूरा हुआ है। मेरा एक सीधा सवाल है कि इसकी प्रगति धीमी है, तो इसको शीघ्रता से पूरा कराने के लिए विशेष रूप से क्या महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों की मदद करेंगे?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रमोद जी बहुत ही अनुभवी हैं। केंद्र सरकार मंजूरी देती है तथा गाइडलाइन्स इश्यू करती है और बीच-बीच में पूछताछ करती है। मगर इस स्कीम पर अमल करने का दायित्व मुख्यतः प्रदेश सरकार के ऊपर है। मैं केवल उनके ऊपर नहीं थोप रहा हूँ मगर सत्य यह है कि सिस्टम ऐसे ही काम करता है, फ़ैडरल सिस्टम में Centre sanctions the programme after receiving proposal from the State Government and then the State Governments implement the programme. But in these two States as you have rightly said—even going by the answer also—the progress is not satisfactory. That has already been told to them. The Scheme was only up to 2012 and they were supposed to complete it. But as they did not complete, they were given time up to March, 2015. So, we are persuading them. But March is this month only, Sir. We have to see what further progress is made.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सभापति जी, मैं एक सीधा सवाल पूछ लेता हूँ कि आपने घोषणा की है कि 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनेंगे और आपने इसका बड़ा प्रचार-प्रसार भी किया है। मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनाने जा रहे हैं, इनके लिए आपने कितना धन आवंटित किया है और क्या आप समझते हैं कि जो आपने धन आवंटित किया है, यह इस कार्य को पूरा कर पाएगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... This doesn't flow out of this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, do you wish to shed any light on it?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he can come to my chamber and I can discuss it with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, as per the chart which has been given regarding Maharashtra, to begin with, the number of dwelling units which were approved was very less as compared to the requirement. Now, as regards the progress which has taken place, as the Minister has just now expressed, it is the responsibility of the respective States also to see that the target is achieved. I would like to know what checks are applied by the Centre on the respective States so that the target is achieved *vis-à-vis* the requirement of the people because IHSDP is a very special programme to see that there is upliftment of downtrodden and they are given the

accommodation. What checks are applied by the Centre? This is what I would like to know.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have already submitted, the progress is monitored from time to time and necessary guidance is given. But, at the end of the day, it has to be implemented by the State Governments. In respect of these 28 cities of Maharashtra where these dwelling units were sanctioned, the number of dwelling units approved is 72,504 and the number of units which are in progress is approximately 35,000 only. Then, 36,873 are completed. So, only 50 per cent could be completed. The other things are in progress. They are supposed to complete them by the end of this month. Then, out of that, 17,966 houses are already occupied. Sir, periodical review is done at the Central level. Even the Chief Secretaries at the State level monitor it from time to time. That is the system in place as of now.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि IHSDP हो या JnNURM हो, ये बहुत ही अच्छी योजनाएँ हैं, जो यूपीए सरकार ने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए बनायी थीं। सर, महाराष्ट्र में, खास तौर पर मुम्बई में जहाँ 54 परसेंट जनता स्लम्स में रहती है, मैं यही पूछना चाहती हूँ कि स्मार्ट सिटी का सपना आप दिखाते हैं, लेकिन क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं को समाप्त करने की कोई योजना बना रही है?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, यह आरोप है। मेरे खयाल से इसमें कोई सवाल नहीं है। इस स्कीम का टेन्योर पुरानी सरकार ने तय किया था। पुरानी सरकार ने यह भी तय किया था कि यह 2012 तक चलेगा, उसके बाद तय किया कि यह 2014 तक चलेगा और 31 मार्च, 2014 को यह स्कीम अपने आप समाप्त हो गयी। मगर जो ऑनगोइंग स्कीम्स हैं, उनको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। जहाँ जो पेंडिंग हैं, उनके लिए 31 मार्च, 2015 तक का समय दिया गया है। इस बीच में स्टेट्स को जो भी मदद चाहिए, वह मदद देने के लिए केंद्र तैयार है। स्मार्ट सिटी के सपना की जो बात है, तो मैं कुछ नहीं दिखा रहा हूँ, उस पर देश भर में बहुत चर्चा हो रही है, मैं क्या करूँ? लोग चाहते हैं कि स्मार्ट सिटी बने और उसके लिए भी सरकार को जो भी कदम उठाना चाहिए, उठा रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ गरीबी वाले इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को, स्लम्स में रहने वाले लोगों को मकान उपलब्ध कराना, वहाँ बाकी civic ammunities उपलब्ध कराने का काम चलता रहेगा, इसमें कोई कमी नहीं होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal; on this question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने खुद स्वीकार किया सदन में कि देश में योजना जितनी तेजी से लागू होनी चाहिए, लागू नहीं हुई है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि योजना सफल क्यों नहीं हुई, उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों

ने आपको कोई पत्र लिखा कि क्या कठिनाई हुई? राजीव गांधी योजना, जो कि एक आवासीय योजना थी, उसमें आपने जो राज्य सरकार के लिए कम्पल्सरी किया कि जमीन राज्य सरकार उपलब्ध करायेगी, धन आप उपलब्ध करायेंगे, वह समस्या चूँकि राज्य सरकारों के सामने है, तो क्या आप सदन में घोषणा करेंगे कि इस योजना में जमीन की भी उपलब्धता या उसमें जो धन लगेगा, वह केंद्र सरकार देगी?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: केंद्र सरकार क्या करेगी? Sir, I would like to humbly submit to the House—the former Minister is smiling; she too knows the problem—land is a State subject. If you want to have some developmental activities, particularly for the poor people, the minimum that a State can do is providing land. I do agree that even acquiring the State land is becoming costlier because the land prices are going up. But there is no way the Central Government could acquire the land, bear the cost of the land and also fund the scheme. That is not practically feasible, Sir. There are responsibilities ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने acquire करने के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, जब जमीन acquire नहीं करेंगे, तो जमीन नहीं मिलेगी। ऐसे में या तो सरकार की जमीन देनी होगी, नहीं तो acquire करके देनी होगी। सरकार की जमीन का मतलब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ही जमीन होता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास जमीन नहीं होती है और जो होती भी है, वह रेलवे के लिए, डिफेंस के लिए या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यदि किसी काम के लिए acquire करके रखा है, उसके लिए होती है, जैसे—पोर्ट वगैरह के लिए होती है। इसलिए जमीन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, तो नरेश जी ने जो सुझाव दिया, वह practically possible नहीं है।

Unhealthy level of particulate matter in the schools

*227. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pollution level in the Capital is PM2.5 level *i.e.* ten times higher than the safety limit prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) whether according to a new survey conducted by Greenpeace, the particulate matter inside the schools of five metropolitan cities is at very unhealthy level; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take or has plans in place to check pollution within next one year?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) World Health Organisation (WHO) published Air Quality Guidelines for Europe in 1987 for the first time while second time in 2000. A Global Update was brought out in 2005 by WHO. Said Guidelines were taken into account by the Government while revisiting and notifying the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in November, 2009 in the Gazette. NAAQS comprises of 12 pollutants. The standards for $PM_{2.5}$ are $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for daily averages (24 hourly) and $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for annual average. The air quality monitoring data of Delhi provided by Central Pollution Control Board indicates that the levels of $PM_{2.5}$ exceed the WHO guidelines of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual) by a factor of 7 to 12 depending upon the location of the station. The data of air quality monitored by the Greenpeace in five schools of Delhi are exceeding and are in similar range.

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

The three meetings of concerned Ministries/Department have been convened in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during November 2014-March 2015. Government of Delhi has come out with a Long Term and Short Term Measures in February 2015 so as to improve ambient air quality in Delhi. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has asked for a time targeted implementation plan by March 31st, 2015.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not your turn. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please sit down.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Member who was to put the question has not come. So, I wish to ask the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you know? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सालिम अंसारी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण के स्तर के सम्बन्ध में मैंने 11 दिसम्बर, 2014 को ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या-248 में एक प्रश्न उठाया था। 11 दिसम्बर, 2014 को माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए जो उपाय बताए थे, उनमें आज भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि वायु प्रदूषण का स्तर और भी अधिक बढ़ गया है।

महोदय, विभिन्न एजेंसी रिपोर्ट्स का दावा है कि दिल्ली एक बहुत प्रदूषित राजधानी बन चुकी है। इस प्रदूषण से स्कूल के मासूम बच्चे दमा जैसी बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस गंभीर समस्या का समाधान कब तक निकालेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, यह सही है कि दिल्ली की हवा निश्चित रूप से प्रदूषित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमें विरासत में मिली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ध्यान रखिए, मुझे लगता है कि कम से कम हवा पर तो आप राजनीति मत कीजिए।

अगर हमें साफ सुथरी हवा को अपना जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार बनाना है, तो इसके लिए सबको प्रयास करने पड़ेंगे। हमने इसके लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ तीन मीटिंग्स की हैं और इस चर्चा के बाद इसका सारा नक्शा बन चुका है कि 31 मार्च तक उनको क्या short term measures लेने हैं और क्या long term measures लेने हैं। उसमें बहुत सारे कदमों का जिक्र है, जिनको उठाने के लिए वे हमें 31 मार्च तक अपनी पूरी स्कीम देंगे। इसके साथ ही वे उसकी timeline भी हमें दे दें, यह भी हमने उनसे कहा है, नहीं तो हम भविष्य के लिए तो कहते रहेंगे, लेकिन आज कुछ नहीं करेंगे और यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी।

महोदय, इसमें मैं दो बातें और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि एक तरह से यह लोक शिक्षा का भी मौका है। राज्य सरकार अपनी तरफ से अपना काम करेगी और केंद्र सरकार अपना काम करेगी, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हम एक Comprehensive Air-Quality Index ला रहे हैं, जो 6 तारीख को लांच हो जाएगा और फिर सभी जगह से वह one colour, one code, one description, one number से लोगों तक पहुंचेगा। इससे लोगों में ज्यादा जागृति आएगी, जिससे जिन्हें काम करना है, उन लोगों पर ज्यादा प्रेशर बनेगा।

महोदय, यहां मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की पार्टिकुलर कुछ समस्याएं हैं, जैसे हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो stubble burning होती है, खेतों में जो आग लगाते हैं, उससे बहुत बड़ा प्रदूषण पैदा होता है। इसकी डिटेल् में आपको भेजूंगा, लेकिन अप्रैल में रबी की फसल आने के बाद और अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में खरीफ की फसल के बाद इसका एक बुरा परिणाम सामने आता है। फिर, जो tyre or waste burn होता है, उससे भी यहां प्रॉब्लम होती है। राजस्थान और हरियाणा से जो धूल आती है, वह भी दिल्ली के लिए एक विशेष समस्या का कारण है, क्योंकि North India loose soil का क्षेत्र है। हमारे यहां पर 'धूल का फूल' एक पिक्चर आई थी, लेकिन यहां पर तो धूल का संकट होता है।

तीसरा, दिल्ली के अन्दर कंस्ट्रक्शन की धूल बहुत ज्यादा है और यह सब दिल्ली में ही मौजूद है। इसके लिए मैंने अपने विभागों की एक बैठक ली थी। मेट्रो के श्रीधरन जी ने मेट्रो में एक इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था बनाई है कि यद्यपि वहां से इतनी अधिक धूल निकलती है, लेकिन सड़क पर कुछ भी धूल नहीं आती है। ऐसी ही best practices दूसरे स्थानों पर भी करने की जरूरत है। इसमें लोगों की सहभागिता अत्यंत आवश्यक है। सब तरफ से इसके लिए प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा, केवल दिल्ली में 7.5 बिलियन लीटर डीज़ल, मोबाइल टावर्स के चलाने में लगता है, जिससे लगभग 392 टन carbon dioxide और 220 टन अवशिष्ट पदार्थ उत्पन्न होते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन मोबाइल टावर्स से वायु प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाएगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, दिल्ली सरकार के साथ तुरन्त short term बात हुई है, जिसमें इसके विकल्प ढूँढ़े जा रहे हैं। चूंकि यहां पर तो बिजली मौजूद है, इसलिए वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैसे चले, इसकी व्यवस्था भी प्लानिंग में है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, if you go through part (b) of the question, the hon. Member asked about the survey made by Greenpeace in relation to schools of five metropolitan cities. Whereas माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह दिल्ली के पांच स्कूलों के बारे में दिया है, लेकिन इस जवाब में पांच मेट्रोपॉलिटन सिटीज़ के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। यह जवाब कुछ और है, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था, उसका यह सही जवाब नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि five metropolitan cities के स्कूलों की हालत Greenpeace के assessment के हिसाब से क्या है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, 16 महानगरों में 46 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं, जहां continuous monitoring होती है, ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है। उसकी रीडिंग भी रोज के रोज उपलब्ध है। अब मैंने यह तय किया है कि हम इसे मिनिस्ट्री की वेबसाइट पर भी डालेंगे, ताकि लोगों को लगातार इसकी जानकारी मिलती रहे कि हवा के प्रदूषण की क्या स्थिति है। जैसा मैंने बताया कि हम Comprehensive Air-Quality Index लांच कर रहे हैं, वह केवल मेट्रो सिटीज़ में ही नहीं, राजधानियों में भी किया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि 66 शहरों में, जहां 10 लाख से ज्यादा आबादी है और जो राज्यों की राजधानियां हैं, उन सब जगहों पर Comprehensive Air-Quality Index लोगों को दिखता रहेगा, इसकी व्यवस्था हो रही है।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन सर, एयर और वाटर में जो pollution है, अब यह सभी जगह हो गया। इसको रोकने के लिए सिर्फ लॉ ही जरूरी नहीं है, अब जो नया mechanical system आ गया, उसके मुताबिक जो wheat और paddy हैं, चूंकि जल्दी ही दूसरा सीजन आ जाता है, इसलिए उसको जलाया जाता है। मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेटों को उन मशीनों पर सब्सिडी देंगे ताकि उन मशीनों से किसानों की जो stubble burning की समस्या है, उसको वह हल कर ले?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, stubble burning एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है और इससे carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, oxide of nitrogen, methane, non-methane volatile organic carbon and ammonia (NH₃), ये सब आते हैं और इनसे ही प्रदूषण बढ़ता है। अब इसका उपयोग अनेक तरह से हो रहा है। जहां stubble burning नहीं करते हैं, वहां क्या करते हैं? वहां यह पेपर इंडस्ट्री में जाता है, पल्प इंडस्ट्री में जाता है, इथनॉल प्रोडक्शन में इसका यूज होता है। अगर हम manual bio compost करते हैं, तो इससे nutrient value आती है। अगर fodder यूज करते हैं, हम पहले fodder यूज करते ही थे। सर, जब हाथ से कटाई होती थी, तब तो पशु के खाद्य में जाता ही था, लेकिन अब मशीन से हार्वेस्टिंग होने लगी, तो इसको कोई काट नहीं रहा है और इसके कारण समस्या हो रही है। इसके लिए हम awareness campaign भी करेंगे और इसके अच्छा यूज कैसे हो, जिससे उसको पैसा मिले और उसकी कटाई भी लाभकारी हो, इसके बारे में technological solutions और commercial solutions, ये दोनों प्रयास जारी हैं। ये प्रयास जल्दी सफल होंगे, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Delhi is supposed to be a very good city, in fact, one of the best cities in the world. But it is very

surprising that as per the World Health Organisation's information, the pollution in Delhi is 10 times higher than the safety limit prescribed by the World Health Organisation. ये सब बहुत गंभीर बात हैं। Of course, the Minister has given the reply that three meetings of the concerned Ministries have been convened in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change during November 2014 to March 2015. Sir, the hon. Minister is a very dynamic and knowledgeable personality. I have seen him in several meetings. So, I want his categorical reply on what are the actual measures that he is going to take to control the pollution in Delhi, which is ten times more than the prescribed limits. He has stated that the Delhi Government has come out with some long-term and short-term measures. So, what are these measures? How are they going to control the pollution?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल पूछा है। एक तो vehicular pollution है और जो डीजल के वाहनों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है, तो fuel के नॉर्म्स का क्या करेंगे यानी वह एक टाइम टेबल तय हुआ है कि कब हम EURO-V, EURO-VI में जाएंगे। उसका क्या करना है, वह मंत्रालय तय करता है। लेकिन वाहनों की efficiency बढ़ाना, उसका ठीक maintenance रखना, जो वाहन दिल्ली में नहीं आने चाहिए, वह बायपास होना, वह भी लांग टर्म प्लानिंग का भाग है, जिसके तहत जो बायपास बनेगा, उससे दिल्ली से बाहर जाने वाले वाहन दिल्ली में आएंगे ही नहीं, एक वह उपाय है। दूसरा बड़ा उपाय है कि पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन भी होती है। केवल हम lane discipline, more use of public transport, switching off the engine at red lights, use of cleaner fuel, walking and cycling, car pooling and combining car trips, congested road avoid करना, अपने वाहनों का regular inspection करना तथा उसका maintenance करना यानी vehicle pollution कम करने में लोगों का भी सहभाग हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो डस्ट का pollution है, उसको mechanised तरीके से यानी अगर हम सड़क की सफाई करते हैं, तो डस्ट वहीं कलेक्ट होती है, वह धूल आकाश में नहीं उड़ती है। जो बाहर से धूल आती है, आज उसका कोई उपाय नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने जो stubble burning का कहा, वह उपाय है। जब हम सब उपाय करेंगे, तो उसका परिणाम आएगा।

जैसे आपने कहा कि दस गुना ज्यादा प्रदूषण है, मैं इसके विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि आंकड़े कहते हैं कि तीन गुना ज्यादा है, लेकिन तीन गुना ज्यादा होना भी खराब ही है, उसको ठीक करना हमारा काम है और हम सब मिल कर उसको ठीक करेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है, दिल्ली सरकार भी इसको देखेगी और बाकी सारे मेट्रो सिटीज़ में भी — and we, as representatives, also have to become partners in cleaning our air.

Subramanian Committee's recommendations for environmental laws

*228. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subramanian Committee's recommendations for Environmental Laws Management Act have factored in the climate change objective; and

(b) whether these objectives would be built into the proposed legislation?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The TSR Subramanian Committee has recommended for enactment of a new umbrella law-Environmental Laws (Management) Act (ELMA). The Ministry is examining this recommendation. However, the details are to be finalised by the Ministry on acceptance of this recommendation.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, after returning from Lima, the hon. Minister observed that, for India, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are not merely intended. We have already started implementing some of the actions that will form core of India's contribution. He also said that the Government has already begin work on achieving India's 100 GW solar power project. How will such a pro-active approach to climate change reconcile with the TSR Subramanian Committee, which has not even mentioned climate change in its report, and the sweeping recommendations of which run counter to the entire climate change objective?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member has raised several issues in his question. But let me assure the House that the TSR Subramanian Committee was mandated to give its opinion on existing five laws as to what changes are needed in our laws, in our rules and in our processes, the way we work. At the same time, we have to achieve both the objectives – objective of sustainable development, objective of protection of environment and, at the same time, objective of providing ease of doing business. And, to that end, they have given 55 recommendations. But all of them need not be accepted. We have already been discussing it intensively and, within next fifteen days, our Ministry's view point will be finalised and then we will do inter-ministerial consultation and will, then, come out with required changes. So, everything that has been said by the TSR Subramanian Committee is not accepted by the Government. Good suggestions will be accepted and others will not be accepted.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, in fact, the entire tenor of the Committee's Report is against the environmental objectives. I will give you an example. The forest with a canopy cover of 70 per cent is called very dense forest. According to the Forest Survey of India's report, DDF is only 2.54 per cent of the total forest cover of the country. The Forest Survey of India regards areas with 40 per cent crown density as dense forest. And, the TSR Committee recommends that

only forest area with a canopy cover of over 70 per cent should be treated as no-go areas. If you accept this recommendation, you will have extensive deforestation. This is just one example. Almost all the recommendations are against continuing proper scientific environment laws. So, with the climate change objective, I do not know how you will be able to accept even some of the recommendations of the Committee.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, as I told you, it is not that every recommendation made by a Committee is accepted. We have already sent those recommendations to all the Ministries and to all the State Governments. Many of them have reacted and have given their reactions. And, on 6th and 7th, we have the National Conference of Environment and Forest Ministers, where we will be discussing all these issues and, in a way, a final shape will come out of this. This Conference will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The issue here is this. We have only 2.5 per cent of the world's land mass and we have 17 per cent of the world's population, human as well as cattle. So, how to do it? How to balance growth and environment protection? Iron deposits and coal deposits are in jungles. So, you cannot say that you would not cut any tree. But there are new technologies also. So, we are emphasizing on latest technologies in granting mining licences, where they will go tunnelling and will save the forest also, wherever possible. And, where it is not possible, we are taking adequate care by compensatory forestation. As I told you earlier, that compensatory forestation में पिछले दस साल के झगड़ों के कारण आज हमारे पास 38,000 करोड़ की राशि पड़ी है। वह राशि राज्यों को जंगल घना करने के लिए, हरित करने के लिए देनी है। उसके लिए हमने कोर्ट में मसला पेश किया है। अगर उसमें जरूरत पड़ी, तो उसके लिए हम बिल भी तैयार करेंगे और फिर सदन के सामने आएंगे।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the malign effects of climate change are upon us. All the erratic weather conditions that we are seeing, the unseasonal rains, the droughts, the avalanches, the excessive snowfall in the Himalayan regions, the rise of the oceans, are some examples. Climate change is not some theoretical problem; it is actually upon us. How are you going to bring in these laws? I was shocked to learn from the questioner that the Subramanian Committee Report apparently goes counter to our broader objectives. If that is true, it is very unfortunate. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Minister as to when you are going to bring before the nation a comprehensive law that takes into account both the climate change and the environment. There should be a full-fledged discussion on that because there are a lot of experts in this country who have their own views on these matters. It cannot be delayed too long.

My submission is that within the next two to three months, we need to have a document before us, to have a thorough discussion and, then, to pass the necessary legislation. Will the hon. Minister please assure us about it?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : कर्ण सिंह जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं आपको एश्योर करना चाहता हूँ कि we are exactly on the job and we will produce our first draft, which will go through the inter-ministerial process, and then, to the Cabinet. We are in the process. We want to bring it and treat the whole issue of environment, of climate change, of more afforestation, and, also of development in a sustainable way as the prime of our all laws, rules and processes. And, to that end, we have made many changes and will make some more, but, we will present before the nation a comprehensive picture sooner than later.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, in Arunachal Pradesh, the Dibang Basin project and Siang Basin project can together submerge more than 23,000 hectares of prime wildlife habitat and affect several endangered and unique species of flora and fauna. With reference to the Wildlife Protection Act, the HLC Report does not talk about the habitat destruction due to development projects as one of the major threats to the wildlife but limits itself to hunting, poaching, man-animal conflicts and loss of corridors. What is the opinion of the Government regarding protecting wildlife habitat and endangered species?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this question is actually not related to the main question but let me assure the hon. Members that wildlife protection is also part of our ethos because if wildlife does not exist, then, forests do not exist, and, if forests do not exist, wildlife does not exist. There has to be a complete synthesis to avoid animal-human conflict. Therefore, we have taken all the views on board. When you construct some dams or take up some irrigation projects, there will be submergence of certain areas but there is a wildlife management plan in every project, and, I can assure you that that plan takes care of both development and wildlife.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Members have already spoken about the controversies in the Environment Law Management Act. Sir, India is currently the fourth largest emitter in the world with six per cent of the greenhouse gas emission contribution. There is tremendous international pressure on the Indian Government to commit to Carbon Emission Reduction Plan. In December, 2015, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is going to have a historical international meeting to push for legally binding agreement between all signatory countries for committing to largely climate change mitigation efforts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how India, being in a leadership position, is planning to mobilize the will of the developed nations to sign the Paris Agreement so that the historical emitters can be held accountable and emission reductions can be initiated in the real sense.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it is again a very important question. Sir, we saw what happened in Kyoto. The United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, all remained outside the Kyoto arrangement, and, therefore, objective of any such protocol could not be realized. Now, what do we have to do? We have to ensure that and that is what we are networking with all countries. Last week also, I was in Egypt. We were the only invitee – France as the host country, and, India as a friendly country in '54 African Nations' Conference on Climate Change'. And we are putting our views across, which are being reciprocated and people are welcoming. The issue is, we are emitters, means our development will require more and more emissions. But we are doing more and more energy efficiency. We are walking the energy efficiency path. The Prime Minister has launched hundred thousand megawatts of solar power, ten thousand megawatts of biomass power, sixty thousand megawatts of wind energy and five thousand megawatts of small hydel. All put together, we are doing this practically before 2020. We were not mandated by Kyoto Protocol to take upon any burden on us but we are doing it because it is an article of faith. Therefore, when, in President Obama's presence, the Prime Minister was asked by one journalist whether there was pressure on India, he said, and that I think is a correct position, that there is no pressure. We don't take pressures, but there is a pressure, pressure of future generations and pressure of climate change, and I think that is the stand where we are and will network with all the countries and will definitely put our stand very effectively.

**Increase in upper age limit for induction in
All India Services of State services officers**

*229. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the upper age limit of State services officers for induction into three All India Services — IAS, IPS and IFoS, as retirement age in Central Government has been increased from 58 years to 60; and

(b) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government, in consultation with State Governments and Cadre Controlling Authorities, has decided to raise the maximum age limit from 54 years to 56 years for induction of State services officers into three All India Services, *i.e.*, Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS).

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, as recently as on 17th March, the day before yesterday, the Government of India issued a notification increasing upper age limit from 54 to 56 for induction of State services officers into All India Services, IAS, etc. It has taken the decision in compliance with the directions issued by the hon. Supreme Court in Writ Petition 266 of 2008. Now, it does not give any relief to the petitioners on whose behalf the writ petitions were filed and directions were issued. It does not seem reasonable because petitioners are the genuinely needy officers who were aggrieved. Will the Minister explain whether the interests of the petitioner on whose behalf the orders came are being looked after?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must compliment the hon. Member for having asked a question which holds relevance for employees and Civil Services officers across the country. The reply furnished would provide information which is going to be of great importance and significance to this class of officers. Since his question carries too many things at the same time, in the next two minutes, I will try to explain as best as possible, as briefly as possible.

A small background is necessary to understand why this decision was arrived at. I shall like to place before you a chronology of the events that have happened. You would recall that the Indian Administrative Service was a rechristened form of the erstwhile ICS of the British Raj. In India, we had the ICS or the Indian Civil Services, right from 1858 to 1947. In 1947, it was rechristened as IAS. In 1948, we had the first batch of IAS probationers. At that time, there were no such rules and norms. The norms and rules were in the form of evolution. We had the age limit also from 18 to 23 years. All along, there was also a practice of inducting State Civil Services officers into IAS, as the hon. Member knows very well. Now, the rules and norms were evolving. In 1967, it was felt that there should be an upper age limit fixed. It was fixed at 52. Thereafter, the IAS, IPS and IFS retirement age was increased up to 58 years. Therefore, keeping that in mind, in 1969, the upper age limit for induction was increased to 54 years so that four years was considered a time enough for these inducted officers to undergo training, befitting the IAS services, and also to have sufficient time to serve the Government of India. Now, what happened that in 1998, following the Fifth Pay Commission Report, their retirement age was increased to sixty years. But the upper age limit of induction continued to be at fifty-four. Therefore, this contradiction arose. We had a number of representations coming from all the stakeholders including the officers. I would also like to correct the hon. Member; it was not a ruling of the Supreme Court. Let me give a brief chronology of that too. In 2007, to be very precise, some of the officers from Karnataka approached the CAT, the Tribunal, and secured a judgement in their favour stating that now since the retirement age had increased and, therefore,

the spirit of four years, keeping that in mind, the upper age limit should also be increased to fifty-six. They got a favourable judgement but Government went to the High Court and the High Court reversed the judgement. Then, they went to the Supreme Court. Supreme Court made a ruling, precisely, on the 7th of August, 2014, when this Government had come into being. We immediately took cognizance of that. But let me correct you; Supreme Court never directed us to fix this age. Supreme Court said this is a policy decision or a policy matter and, therefore, an appropriate decision, an appropriate conclusion must be arrived at by the Government. Now, in full regard of the democratic spirit, we involved all the stakeholders. We wrote to all the State Governments and I have the responses from them. This exercise continued for about four or five months. Most of the States were in favour of increasing the age limit, barring three or four, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. Sikkim did not make any comments. After having gathered this consensus, an opinion was arrived at, that look here, there was some reasonability into this, some rationale in this and considering that, a proposal was moved and, precisely, as the hon. Member said, on the 17th of this month, a Notification has been duly issued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question, if there is any.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that all? Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, while congratulating the hon. Minister for doing this exercise and increasing the age from fifty-four to fifty-six for these officers, I would like to raise a question while making the statement. You are aware that so far as these officers are concerned, the PCS officers, the PPS officers and the officers who are coming into these services in various States, after working for thirty years or thirty-two years, they get the chance of coming into this and for being considered. But this is not happening in all the States. There is a discrimination between State-to-State. In UP, they get the chance almost at the age when they are already age-barred. Then, there is a long procedure. You are already aware of the procedure for making selection at the State level, then coming to the Central level and then finally taking a decision bringing them into this category. By the time they come to the age, which is already beyond that age or they are left with only two years or one year or three years, when they themselves decide it is better to remain in the services in which they are, instead of coming into the IAS. While in the other States, in ten years or twelve years, which is the minimum period, people from these services certainly go into the IAS and they get the opportunity. So, keeping into consideration the States like Uttar Pradesh, where we have this situation and I personally know that because I have represented this class of officers in the

courts also, but looking into the difficulties because of which they are not getting this opportunity, are you trying to find out some method or you will make some rule that in the entire country, the same procedure is followed? The age which is fixed on which they have to be considered, there should be some binding on the States also that they will consider them at that particular stage. If they are eligible, they may be promoted; not to wait till they become at the age of fifty-six years or beyond that.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The question from the hon. Member is well-taken. Beginning from where he left, we do not wait actually for fifty-six years, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Fifty-six years is the upper age limit beyond which the induction process cannot be initiated by the State. Having said that let me now clarify. There are many aspects to it. Some of them go beyond the purview of the DoPT, go into the domain of the State Government. We have a fixed ratio of 66:33 or so, barring Jammu and Kashmir. We also have a fifteen per cent quota of the non-civil services officers from each State. We have made a notification regarding that also, which I will tell you in a couple of seconds. Now, what happens is that the number of vacancies arising from each State are calculated for that given year from the period starting 1st of January to the 31st of December of that year. So, the number of vacancies arising and at the same time keeping in mind the sanctity of the ratio of 66 Central Services direct recruits and 33 from the States, we calculate the number of vacancies. The State Government also has a role to play in determining how many vacancies eventually arise in a given State. Once the State Government makes this proposal, we immediately get into action and start the induction process. After having made the induction, we give them training for about two months and then they are ready to be in the job even if it is 56 years.

Since you know the subject very well, you would also appreciate that for the 15 per cent of the non-provincial civil services servants who were inducted, there is a provision to induct them, there was an anomaly that the age limit was calculated on the 1st of January of the succeeding year whereas for the State Civil Services, it is calculated on the 1st of January of the given year in which the vacancies are calculated. We have corrected that anomaly as well. There was a complaint and a grievance that the State Civil Services officers because of this suffer a disadvantage of being inducted one year earlier and therefore suffer loss of one year of service. That notification has also been issued almost simultaneously on the 17th. We have tried to bring in as much uniformity as possible going by the spirit of the question raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, my question is similar to the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Is there any proposal before the Government

of India to make a data bank of all the State service officers so that uniformity is maintained while promoting them from State Cadre to the Central Cadre Services?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the DoPT certainly has the data of the IAS officers. As I said, the number of officers inducted from each State in each given year into IAS or IPS or IFS cannot be uniform for a host of reasons which I have mentioned in my earlier answer.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी श्री सतीश मिश्रा जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा था कि जो provincial civil service, पुलिस और other civil service के *flag end of their service* वे IAS और IPS में आते हैं, उनके लिए कोशिश यह की जानी चाहिए कि 10-12 साल की सेवा के बाद वे All India Service, IAS या IPS में आ सकें। उसमें कभी-कभी बाधा बताई जाती है कि direct recruitment का percentage ज्यादा है और उसे कुछ कम करने की मांग आई, ताकि State Civil Officers, State Police Officers को IAS और IPS में जाने का ज्यादा अवसर प्राप्त हो और 10-12 साल में All India Service में जाने का उन्हें मौका मिल जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी?

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह: आदरणीय सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपके समक्ष जवाब दिया कि कितनी संख्या में किस प्रदेश और किस राज्य से अधिकारी induct होंगे, वह अनेक कारणों और factors पर निर्भर है। जहां तक यह ratio है, 66 और 63, or something like that, वह सारे पहलुओं और सारे बिन्दुओं को संज्ञान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किया गया था। अब जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि जो थोड़ी देर से induction में आते हैं या ज्यादा उम्र की अवस्था में आते हैं, उन्हें लाभ नहीं होता, यह पूरी तरह सत्य नहीं है, बल्कि यह अर्ध-सत्य है, क्योंकि जो लोग सेवानिवृत्ति के आखिरी वर्षों में भी induction में आते हैं, उन्हें बाकी के पूरे जीवन-काल में पेंशन के benefits मिलते रहते हैं और Pay Commission द्वारा जो-जो revision होते हैं, उसके भी benefits मिलते रहते हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उनको उतनी salary और perks क्यों नहीं देते? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी। ...(Interruptions)... This is not your question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I appreciate your intervention. But I am only responsible for DoPT in the Government of India.

Stress management classes for government employees

*230. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a move akin to the corporate sector practices, Government would soon kick-start stress-management and efficiency improvement classes for its employees, conducted by the National Council for Training and Social Research;

(b) whether this programme is designed for office staff including personal staff, middle level officers and senior staff members in Government departments and PSUs; and

(c) whether the cost of training during a three-day programme, ranging from ₹20,000/- to ₹45,000/- per employee would be borne by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) is the nodal department for coordinating the implementation of National Training Policy (NTP). The departments/ministries are required to conduct training for their cadres/ employees through various training programmes as per their need, under this Policy. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) for organizing any programme on stress management and efficiency improvement through National Council for Training and Social Research, New Delhi.

However, Ministry of Labour and Employment has sought nominations from its officials, including the office of Director General Labour Welfare, Jaisalmer House for a three days technical workshop on "Stress and Stress Management and Staff Development In Improving Enhancing Efficiency and Behavioural Skills" to be organised by National Council for Training and Social Research, New Delhi from 9th to 11th April, 2015.

So far no nomination has been received in the Ministry of Labour.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, as per the letter received from National Council for Training & Social Research, New Delhi, this programme is designed for the office staff including personal staff, middle level officers and senior staff members working in Administration, Personnel Management Divisions of the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Organisation. The cost indicated by the organisation is ranging from ₹ 19600.00 to ₹ 39600.00 per candidate.

After receiving nominations, the Ministry of Labour would examine financial implications and take appropriate decision.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Thank you, Sir. I agree that the Department of Personnel and Training is the nodal Department for training. But, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the stress management courses, will be based on the Western corporate concept like in the U.S. and the U.K., etc., where it will be a series of lectures, or, some sort of physical activity.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member has asked a question which goes with the kind of spirit that the nation is living through. You would appreciate that during the visit of the hon. Prime Minister to the UNO and his address in September last year, he made a call for observing a day for Yoga, and, I think, it was one of the rare instances in the history of the UN that within three months in December, out of 193 members, 175 members unanimously agreed to observe the 21st June as International Yoga Day.

Taking a cue and taking concerns of the various sections of the society, as well as, the kind of realisation of Yoga and the other stress relieving activities which are now being realised world over, the DoPT has also initiated a number of activities on these lines which include Yoga, sports, cultural activities and stress relieving measures. As far as the hon. Member's question goes, she has asked about this. She would be happy to know that only yesterday we had a sports tournament, a cricket tournament which would also gladden the hon. Member, Rajeev Shuklaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your view about it?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, surely we will take care next time. Sorry. This was just an initiation. Now, as far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, we have just initiated it. We are in the process of evolving, learning, experimenting and also improving upon this initiative. We will certainly try to take good cues, good practices from wherever they rise. I may also inform, through you, Sir, the House that on 28th and 29th of this month we are holding stress relieving activity or stress management programme in CSIO for the civil servant officers, and in the month of April we shall start across the country, as many as, 40 centres of Yoga in collaboration with the well known and credible Morarji Desai Institute for Yoga.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: What about my second supplementary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. She has a second supplementary.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, I would like to know whether this programme will be further extended to all public sector undertakings and public sector enterprises.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said in my answer to the earlier question, we have just initiated it. We would welcome suggestions coming from any quarter. The spirit behind it is to make the environment more friendly, more conducive, less stressful, considering the kind of stresses and strain that the Government officials go through. Then, we can also extend this experiment not only to the PSUs but to other Departments also.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I welcome the initiative of the DoPT for training the officials of the various Government Departments. My question is: whether the Minister is going to consider a reorientation of the Government employees, particularly in the matter of labour law enforcement because the status of which is very bad in the country which is continuing since a long time. Since the Ministry of Labour is also going to be involved in this, may I know from the Minister whether he is going to consider a special package for the implementation of the labour laws, and reorienting the Government officials in that direction?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the question which includes the suggestion, as well as, the advice is well taken. Since the basic question was confined to stress yoga, I did not actually exceed that brief. But certainly the process of reorientation courses already exists. We do it, from time to time. Recently we had it in Delhi. We had it in the Lal Bahadur Institute, Mussorie. We also have a system of sending them to the renowned institutions within India and outside India. Considering nowadays for any Government civil servant the accountability level has increased and.. ..the expectation level of the civil society has increased and also that we are now inspired by 'Maximum Governance, Minimum Government' call given by the hon. Prime Minister. We certainly try to educate them not only on this but also on the logistic aspects like e-governance, digitalization which is very rapidly moving on track. But since the moot question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: You will be glad to know that this question which I am answering actually was addressed to the Labour Ministry. But the Labour Ministry avoided it and it came to DoPT which itself is an evidence that the Ministry of Labour and DoPT over-lap each other.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to know whether the stress management classes proposed to be implemented factoring in specific courses of stress, especially, among women employees including sexual harassment at work place, gender pay-gaps and dual responsibility of work place and home. Will it also be included?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH : Hon. Chairman Sir, certainly, we would not be excluding women. So, this is an all-inclusive programme and having said that we also believe and it is our considered belief that whenever we involve the women colleagues in this programme, the programme meets with a greater success and our belief came true, when we launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in DoPT engaging women employees and as a Clinician, I said, "if you touch this file which has been lying for 30-60 years without being used, you are carrying home contaminated hands

and feeding your children with contaminated milk”, and that worked wonders. So, certainly, the participation of women employees would be very welcomed and it is already on the agenda.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am asking about including women in the specific issues.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, that is all.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Certainly, certainly. As and when they arise, we can have a separate exclusive programmes for women as well.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो स्ट्रेस होता है, कई बार यह स्वयं की गलती नहीं होते हुए भी, कई गलत कारणों से अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और सामान्य लेबर के ऊपर होता है। स्ट्रेस निर्माण होने के कई कारण होते हैं। कुछ काम illegal होते हैं, गैर-कानूनी होते हैं, जिनके कारण आदमी परेशान होता है। बाद में स्ट्रेस को मैनेज करना अलग बात है, लेकिन इसके मैटर को इकट्ठा करके ...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रकार के स्ट्रेस को इकट्ठा करके, यह स्ट्रेस न हो, क्या इसका सरकार कोई संज्ञान लेती है? क्योंकि अभी डी.के. रवि, आईएस की डैथ हो गई।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए। इसमें दूसरे सब्जेक्ट को मत लाइए।

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: It is because of stress relating to duty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please seek supplementary relating to this question.

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना को समझता हूँ और उसकी कद्र करता हूँ। इनकी सारी बात का तात्पर्य यह है कि स्ट्रेस के बहुत से कारण होते हैं- देखे-अनदेखे, कहे-अनकहे, voluntary or involuntary और धीरे-धीरे उन सबका संज्ञान लेकर, उन सबका समाधान करने का हमारा प्रयास रहता है। जैसे-जैसे हमारा प्रयास आगे बढ़ेगा, इन सभी कारणों पर संज्ञान भी लिया जाएगा। सभापति महोदय, यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं फैज़ अहमद फैज़ का एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:—

"वो बात सारे फसाने में जिसका जिक्र न था,
वो बात उनको बहुत नागवार गुजरी।"

तो कई बार इस तरह की बातों का भी स्ट्रेस रहता है। हम आने वाले समय में, आपके प्रोत्साहन से और आपके सहयोग से इन सब बातों पर संज्ञान लेंगे।

Action plan for coping with rising of sea level

*231. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to global warming the sea level is rising every

year thereby posing a serious challenge to some of the major cities in the country including cities and industrial units located along the coastline of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Ministry, in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat, has prepared any action plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated therefor and the time limit within which this work would be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) According to the Fifth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (3 working group reports and synthesis report published during September, 2013 and October, 2014), the rate of sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been larger than the mean rate during the previous two millennia. Over the period 1901 to 2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 [0.17 to 0.21] metre. Global mean sea level will continue to rise during the 21st century. Under all Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios, the rate of sea level rise will likely exceed that observed during 1971 to 2010 due to increased ocean warming and increased loss of mass from glaciers and ice sheets. Due to sea level rise projected throughout the 21st century and beyond, coastal systems and low-lying areas will increasingly experience adverse impact such as submergence, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.

As per a study of the tidal gauge records of the northern Indian Ocean conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, the sea-level rise was 1.06-1.75 millimetres per year during the past century. Further, as per the India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, sea level is projected to further rise in the current century. The most vulnerable stretches along the western Indian coast are Khambhat and Kutch in Gujarat, Mumbai, and parts of the Konkan coast and south Kerala. The deltas of the Ganga, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, and Mahanadi on the East Coast may be threatened, along with irrigated land and a number of urban and other settlements that are situated in them. According to the survey conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) in 2007 'Ranking Port Cities with High Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Extremes', which assumes a mean sea-level rise of 0.5 metres by 2070, Kolkata is identified as "amongst the cities most vulnerable" to the rising sea level and storm surges.

(b) to (d) Government of Gujarat has prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), in consultation with this Ministry. Gujarat SAPCC has included strategies for combating the challenges of climate change in sectors namely, agriculture, water resources, forest and biodiversity, health, urban development, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sea level rise and coastal infrastructure.

A thematic scheme on 'Climate Change Action Programme' has been launched during 2013-14 at a total budget allocation of ₹ 290 crores for implementation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. This has a component of SAPCC with a budget provision of ₹ 90 crores to assist State/UT governments based on the submission of projects and consideration on merit. Government of Gujarat has not submitted projects for implementing activities under SAPCC.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, जलवायु परिवर्तन 21वीं सदी का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय बन गया है। इसका दुष्परिणाम हम सृष्टि पर देखने लगे हैं। वर्ष 2007 में इसकी गंभीरता को देखते हुए गुजरात सरकार इकलौती गवर्नमेंट थी, जिसने जलवायु परिवर्तन, क्लाइमेट चेंज का मंत्रालय शुरू किया था।

माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे जो जवाब दिया गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 1901 से 2010 तक की अवधि के दौरान समुद्र तल का वैश्विक औसत 0.19 मीटर बढ़ा है। यह भी बताया गया है कि जो वैश्विक सर्वे हुआ है...

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: जो हिन्द महासागर समुद्र का सर्वे हुआ है, उसमें बताया गया है कि 2070 तक हिन्द महासागर की सपाटी में 0.5 मीटर की बढ़ोतरी होनी है। उसका इफेक्ट जो समुद्र तल के नजदीक जो स्थान हैं, जैसे गुजरात में कच्छ और खंबात है..।

श्री सभापति: समय कम है आप क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: उन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का इफेक्ट क्या होगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : हमें एक बात समझनी चाहिए कि जलवायु परिवर्तन एक सच्चाई है, जिसमें sea level rise होता है, लेकिन हम इतना भी डर का माहौल पैदा न करें कि जैसे सब कुछ डूब रहा है। एक फिल्म 2012 नाम से आई थी और लोग कह रहे थे 2012 में यह संसार डूबने वाला था, ऐसा नहीं होता है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के बहुत परिणाम होते हैं। पिछले 110 सालों में 8 इंच sea level rise हुआ है। यह 8 इंच level देखने में कम लगता है, लेकिन इसके परिणाम बहुत भारी होते हैं। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि भारत का 5400 किलोमीटर का सागर किनारा है, जो केवल ईस्ट एंड वेस्ट है। जो हमारे islands हैं, उनमें लगभग 35 ऐसे islands हैं, जिनमें मनुष्य की बस्तियां हैं। जहां मानव बस्तियां हैं, अगर वहां की समुद्री सीमा को देखें, तो हमारी लगभग 7500 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा सीमा है। In a way we are also an island State, in that sense. तो मुद्दा यह है, इसलिए सरकार पहले से इस पर गंभीर है। आपने स्पेसिफिक गुजरात के लिए पूछा था, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि गुजरात सरकार ने उस समय जो दस साल का एक SAPCC बनाया है, उसमें agriculture, water resources, forest

and biodiversity, health, urban development, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sea level rise and coastal infrastructure यह सब किया है। इसलिए इसमें CRZ का भी एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है कि हमें coastal zone का coastal regulation करना है और वह ठीक तरीके से हो, sustainable development हो, लेकिन किसी संकट के समय उसकी निकासी भी ठीक तरीके से हो और वहां ज्यादा बस्तियां न बसें, लेकिन हम दुनिया के भी सारे अनुभव देख रहे हैं कि कौन कैसा-कैसा development कर रहा है। इसलिए इस पर एक मिशन लगातार काम कर रहा है और हम इसके लिए उपाय कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : समुद्र के पानी का स्तर बढ़ेगा, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से जो समुद्र का पानी है, वह भूतल पर आएगा और उसका effect खेती पर भी होगा तथा अन्य चीजों पर भी होगा। समुद्र का यह पानी भूतल पर न आए, हमें इस क्षार नियंत्रण के लिए wall भी बनानी होगी, wall बनाने जैसी कुछ और व्यवस्था भारत सरकार की ओर से की गई.....

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, यदि sea level बढ़ेगा, तो समुद्र तटों पर यूनिवर्सिटीज़ भी बनी हैं और समुद्र तट पर नगर भी बसे हुए हैं, वे भी डूबक क्षेत्र बनेंगे, तो उनके लिए अभी से कोई नीति बनाए जाए, ताकि भविष्य में वह समस्या आए, तो हमें कोई मुश्किल न हो।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि इसीलिए Coastal regulatory zone management की कल्पना आई। जब हम coastal zone regulate करते हैं, manage करते हैं, तो हम भविष्य में आने वाले संकट से निपटने की तैयारी के लिए ही करते हैं। जहां Coastal States हैं, वहां हम इसी दृष्टि से उनके साथ मिलकर बहुत सारे उपाय कर रहे हैं और हम coastal initiative भी ले रहे हैं, ताकि इन समस्याओं पर ज्यादा ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकें।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, टाइम बहुत कम है, लेकिन मैं इतना पूछना चाहती हूं कि हम समुद्र के क्लाइमेंट में तो देख रहे हैं कि समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जैसे हिमालय के glaciers हैं, वे क्लाइमेंट चेंज के कारण पिघल रहे हैं और लेक्स बन रही हैं, तो आप उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, glaciers के बारे में पहले भी IPCC's fourth रिपोर्ट में आया था और वह जिस शोध निबंध पर निर्भर था, बाद में पता चला कि वह गलत था। लेकिन यह भी सच्चाई है कि स्थान बदलते हैं और glaciers भी कुल मिलाकर दुनिया का एक संकट हैं, इसीलिए तो sea level rise हो रहा है। इसलिए जलवायु परिवर्तन का सामना more sustainable practice से ही होता है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, क्योंकि एक historical emission हुआ है, उसमें हवा में कार्बनडाई ऑक्साइड 100 साल से भी ज्यादा समय तक रहती है। यह परिणाम पहले का है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mungekar, please.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We believe in human intent and human intellect, and new technologies are coming out which provide you a cleaner energy path, a cleaner habitation and a cleaner environment..

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Method adopted for tiger census**

*232. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's method of tiger census is flawed according to Oxford University study and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides the Oxford University which has come up with a statement, many other wildlife experts have also questioned the method adopted by Government regarding tiger population in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) In a recent publication ('Methods in Ecology and Evolution'-2015, Gopalaswamy, University of Oxford, *et al.* - British Ecological Society), the authors, based on theoretical and statistical models, calibrated selectively by old, scant, outlying data, have raised doubts on the predicting ability of an otherwise statistically robust inferential statistic used in the 2014 country level assessment of tiger, which is not well founded.

(b) No Sir; but for the few persons involved in the publication under reference and their associates, no other criticism has come to light. The methodology used in the recent country level assessment of tiger is based on a peer reviewed methodology of 'double sampling', involving three major phases, with (a) data collection at the beat level. Further, (b) remotely sensed data in the Geographical Information System has been used, with density estimation based on occupancy, joint modeling and (c) 'spatially explicit models' on a 'mark-recapture' statistical framework, camera trap photographic data of tigers and covariates. This methodology is based on sound empirical data, analysis and ecological principles, which was carried out as a collaborative initiative between the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Wildlife Institute of India, Forest Departments of 18 tiger States and experts/organizations outside the Government system. Around 70% of the estimated tiger population has been captured as individual photographs using camera traps.

Schemes for skill development and employment generation

*233. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the corrective measures taken by Government to bridge the gap in the employment and skill development target as per the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) in what manner current Government stance is different from that of the past with regard to the prevalent disparity in employment generation and skill development and in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States and details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes for skill development and employment generation for tribal and other traditional dwellers living in forest villages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to bridge the gap between the employment and skill development target. Some of them are as under :—

- (i) A Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Skill Development (CGSSD) has been launched for guaranteeing Skill Development loans sanctioned by Member Banks of Indian Banks Association (IBA) or other Banks/Financial Institutions as may be directed by Government of India.
- (ii) Under Section 135 of the new Companies Act 2013, certain category of companies have been mandated to spend at least 2% of their average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities including employment enhancing vocational skills.
- (iii) 10% of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, 10% Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Tribes Sub Plan, 5% of Border Area Development Programme, 20% of funds under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess, 10% of allocation under Integrated Action Plan for LWE districts have been earmarked for skill development.
- (iv) The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) which is a quality assurance framework and organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude has been notified. The NSQF is anchored in the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) and is being implemented through the National Skills Qualification Committee (NSQC).
- (v) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched a new scheme titled- “Establishment of National Career Service”. The national web portal that is being established as part of the scheme will facilitate users to register and seek/ access counseling and employment related services while industry will be encouraged to register and post vacancies on the NCS portal and access the data base of registered users. Under the project

about 100 Model Career Centres will be opened which will aim at last mile employability through imparting training in finishing skills.

- (vi) The Government has started a new scheme titled STAR (Standards Training Assessment and Reward) during 2013-14 to motivate a large number of youth to voluntarily join skill development programmes. The NSDC implemented the scheme wherein on successful completion of training and obtaining a certificate, every candidate was provided with a monetary reward of an average of ₹ 10,000/-.
- (vii) The Ministry of Rural Development has started a new version of the existing Aajeevika Skills Scheme as the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) which seeks to reposition rural India as a resource that can support the needs of the global manufacturing industry. The programme aims to provide placement linked training to one million youth by the year 2017.
- (viii) A scheme for Recognition of Prior Learning for the construction sector workers has been started for providing 15 days gap training at site with National Council on Vocational Training (NCVT) certificate. The scheme to be funded from the Cess collected from construction projects.
- (ix) 8 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) are being set-up for women training.
- (x) This new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been set up for evolving an appropriate skill development framework, removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled manpower through vocational and technical training, skill up-gradation, building of new skills, mapping of existing skills and their certification, etc.

The current Government is committed to make all skill development schemes outcome-oriented by emphasizing on placement post training that includes wage as well as self employment.

Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) functioning under Ministry of Labour & Employment, has implemented a scheme titled “Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism” to establish 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITISs) and 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts in 9 States. The States-wise details are as below :-

Sl.No.	State	No. of Distt.	Name of districts covered
1.	Telangana	1	Khamam
2.	Bihar	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur
4.	Jharkhand	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia
7.	Odisha	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)
TOTAL		34*	

*In each of 34 districts, 1 ITI and 2 SDCs will be established.

There are over 70 skill development schemes across various sectors being implemented by over 20 Central Ministries/Departments to develop skilled manpower. Most of the schemes are meant for all segments of population across the Country including tribals and forest dwellers. Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers few schemes for skill development exclusively for tribal population. These are :— (i) Skill Development Programme implemented through National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, (ii) TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation) – Skill Development/upgradation and capacity building for MFPs (Minor Forest Producers), (iii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and (iv) TRIFED – Skill Development/upgradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/Handlooms.

Atomic energy plants in the country

*234. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic energy plants that are working in our country in various States/locations; and

(b) whether Government has adopted any new technology/policy to enhance its function, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 21 nuclear power reactors in the country with a total installed capacity of 5780 MW. The details are given below:

Location and State	Units	Capacity (MW)
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS 1 to 4	2 X 160 + 2 X 540
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS 1 to 6 *	100 + 200 + 4 X 220
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS 1 and 2	2 X 220
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS 1 and 2	2 X 220
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS 1 and 2	2 X 220
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS 1 to 4	4 X 220
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP 1	1000
TOTAL	21	5780

*RAPS-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown for techno economic assessment of its continued operation

(b) Constant review of performance and implementation of necessary upgrades in the systems and equipment to enhance their safety and performance is an ongoing effort in all the nuclear power plants in the country.

Inclusion of pana baisnab in scheduled caste list

*235. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has recommended several times to the Ministry for inclusion of Pana Baisnab in the State Scheduled Caste list of Odisha; and

(b) if so, the status of the process of enlistment of Pana Baisnab in the Odisha State list of Scheduled Caste, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The Government of Odisha had recommended inclusion of Pana Baishnab (not Pana Baisnab) community in the list of Scheduled Castes. The said proposal was processed in accordance with approved Modalities, in consultation with Registrar General of India (RGI). As the RGI did not support the proposal even on a second reference the same has been rejected with approval of competent authority. Decision taken in the matter has been communicated to the Government of Odisha *vide* the Ministry's letter dated 13.08.2014.

Urban and infrastructure development scheme

*236. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban and infrastructure development schemes running in the country, city-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received by Government during the last two years under these schemes, city-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals cleared, funds sanctioned and work undertaken under these schemes, city-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of proposals lying pending, city-wise and State-wise and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) The details of urban and infrastructure development schemes running in the country are as under:—

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) – Transitional Phase
- (ii) Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Town around seven mega cities (UIDSST) scheme
- (iii) 10% laumpsum scheme for North Eastern States
- (iv) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)
- (v) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- (vi) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HIRDAY)
- (vii) Bus fundings and Metro Rail Projects.

The details of proposals received, projects approved and funds released during the last two years are given in the Statements—I to VII (*See* below). These projects are at various stages of implementation.

(d) Under JnNURM, there is no new proposal pending with the Government of India, as JnNURM has come to an end on 31-3-2014.

Under NERUDP, HRIDAY and UIDSST Scheme, no new proposal is pending at the ministry.

Under the 10% Lump sum provision scheme for North Eastern States, eligible projects are sanctioned each year subject to availability of funds based on priority lists

submitted by the States annually. Approvals for 2014-15 have been done and further approvals will be as per new priority list to be submitted by State Governments for 2015-16.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, seven proposals of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are at various stages of sanction. A final decision regarding these proposals will be taken before the end of financial year 2014-15.

Appraisal and approval of urban transport projects is a continuous process, wherein comments of various stakeholders are taken. Final approval of the projects are done based on feasibility of projects and availability of resources, as such no time limit for approval of projects can be given.

Statement-I

*Proposals received, sanctioned and fund Released status under UIG
Submission of JnNURM in last two years*

State	Proposal Receiving Status		Proposal Sanction Status		
	No. of City	No. of Proposal Received	No. of City	No. of Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2	26	0	0	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	0	0	-
Assam	1	11	0	0	-
Bihar	1	3	0	0	-
Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	-
Delhi	1	2	0	0	-
Goa	1	2	0	0	-
Gujarat	4	27	4	11	7,286.54
Haryana	1	4	0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	5	0	0	-
Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	1	1	2,069.40
Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	6,045.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	2	32	2	7	6,815.57
Kerala	2	7	0	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	4	16	3	5	3,014.55
Maharashtra	12	35	3	10	14,761.53
Manipur	1	1	1	1	2,019.41
Meghalaya	1	2	0	0	-
Mizoram	1	4	0	0	-
Nagaland	1	10	1	1	34.28
Odisha	1	1	0	0	-
Puducherry	1	2	0	0	-
Punjab	2	14	2	3	8,533.38
Rajasthan	1	5	0	0	-
Sikkim	1	5	0	0	-
Tamil Nadu	2	21	2	17	9,287.31
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	0	-
Uttarakhand	4	8	0	0	-
West Bengal	2	19	1	4	2,362.79
GRAND TOTAL	57	275	21	61	62,229.94

Proposals received, sanctioned and fund released status under UIG

Sub Mission of JnNURM in last two years

(₹ in lakhs)

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	26	-	-
Hyderabad	25	-	-
Visakhapatnam	1	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	7	-	-
Itanagar	7	-	-
Assam	11	-	-
Guwahati	11	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Bihar	3	-	-
Patna	3	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
Raipur	1	-	-
Delhi	2	-	-
Delhi	2	-	-
Goa	2	-	-
Panaji	2	-	-
Gujarat	27	11	7,286.54
Ahmedabad	13	5	1,788.29
Ahmedabad	2	-	-
Rajkot	2	2	1,433.65
Surat	6	3	2,516.43
Vododara	4	1	1,548.17
Haryana	4	-	-
Faridabad	4	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	5	-	-
Shimla	5	-	-
J&K	2	1	2,069.40
Jammu	1	-	-
Srinagar	1	1	2,069.40
Jharkhand	1	1	6,045.18
Ranchi	1	1	6,045.18
Karnataka	32	7	6,815.57
Bangalore	16	2	1,203.13
Mysore	16	5	5,612.44
Kerala	7	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Kochi	5	-	-
Thirunthapuram	2	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	16	5	3,014.55
Bhopal	4	3	1,582.14
Indore	6	1	714.63
Jabalpur	3	-	-
Ujjain	3	1	717.78
Maharashtra	35	10	14,761.53
Greater Mumbai	3	-	-
Kalyan	2	-	-
Kalyan Dombivli	1	-	-
Mira Bhayander	1	-	-
Nagpur	3	-	-
Nanded	6	4	2,963.16
Nashik	1	1	2,754.73
Navi Mumbai	1	-	-
PCMC	5	-	-
Pune	5	5	9,043.64
Thane	6	-	-
Ulhasnagar	1	-	-
Manipur	1	1	2,019.41
Imphal	1	1	2,019.41
Meghalaya	2	-	-
Shillong	2	-	-
Mizoram	4	-	-
Aizwal	4	-	-
Nagaland	10	1	34.28

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Kohima	10	1	34.28
Odisha	1	-	-
Bhubaneswar	1	-	-
Puducherry	2	-	-
Punjab	14	3	8,533.38
Amritsar	7	2	7,310.25
Ludhiana	7	1	1,223.13
Rajasthan	5	-	-
Jaipur	5	-	-
Sikkim	5	-	-
Gangtok	5	-	-
Tamil Nadu	21	17	9,287.31
Chennai	20	16	3,641.53
Coimbatore	1	1	5,645.78
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	-
Agra City	1	-	-
Kanpur	1	-	-
Uttarakhand	8	-	-
Dehradun	5	-	-
Dehradun	1	-	-
Haridwar	1	-	-
Nainital	1	-	-
West Bengal	19	4	2,362.79
Asansol	1	-	-
Kolkata	18	4	2,362.79
GRAND TOTAL	275	61	62,229.94

*Proposals received, sanctioned & fund Released status under UIDSSMT**Component of JnNURM in last two years*

State	Proposal Receiving Status		Proposal Sanction Status		
	No. of City	No. of Proposal Received	No. of City	No. of Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	21	21	0	0	-
Arunachal Pradesh	25	28	9	9	4,497.03
Assam	16	17	0	0	-
Bihar	31	53	0	0	-
Chhattisgarh	15	32	2	2	9,318.49
Goa	1	1	0	0	-
Gujarat	16	16	0	0	-
Haryana	3	5	0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	25	34	11	12	11,198.31
Jammu and Kashmir	8	13	1	4	9,780.87
Jharkhand	4	4	0	0	-
Karnataka	132	246	19	21	30,736.96
Kerala	35	79	1	1	586.67
Madhya Pradesh	180	221	91	113	65,157.36
Maharashtra	50	52	16	16	60,776.95
Manipur	4	4	0	0	-
Mizoram	2	2	0	0	-
Nagaland	5	8	1	1	139.50
Odisha	7	7	5	5	9,928.37
Puduchery	1	1	0	0	-
Punjab	39	52	0	0	-
Rajasthan	32	33	12	12	25,849.49
Tamil Nadu	16	17	12	13	20,296.35
Uttar Pradesh	20	22	7	7	12,947.04
Uttarakhand	47	64	13	13	5,230.54
West Bengal	13	13	6	6	9,902.56
GRAND TOTAL	748	1045	206	235	276,346.49

*Proposals received, sanctioned and fund Released status under UIDSSMT
component of JnNURM in last two years*

(₹ in lakhs)

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	21	-	-
Amalapuram	1	-	-
Atmakur	1	-	-
Bhainsa	1	-	-
Gadwal	1	-	-
Gooty	1	-	-
Husnabad	1	-	-
Huzur Nagar	1	-	-
Jangareddygudem	1	-	-
Kothagudem	1	-	-
Kundukur	1	-	-
Nandikotkur	1	-	-
Narsipatnam	1	-	-
Parvathipuram	1	-	-
Proddutur	1	-	-
Ramagundam	1	-	-
Salur	1	-	-
Siddipet	1	-	-
Suryapet	1	-	-
Tandur	1	-	-
Thiruvur	1	-	-
Yeleswaram	1	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	28	9	4,497.03
Aalo	1	1	396.10
Aalo *	1	-	-
Anini	1	-	-
Basar*	1	1	323.93
Boleng	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Bomdila	1	1	359.93
Bomdila*	1	-	-
Changlang	1	-	-
Daporijo	1	-	-
Deomali	2	-	-
Dirang*	1	1	964.35
Doimukh*	1	1	408.14
Jairampur	2	-	-
Koloriang*	1	1	607.05
Longding	1	-	-
Miao	1	-	-
Namsai	2	-	-
Pasighat	1	-	-
Roing*	1	1	727.20
Sagalee	1	-	-
Seppa*	1	1	276.98
Tawang	1	-	-
Tezu	1	-	-
Yingkiong*	1	1	433.35
Ziro	1	-	-
Assam	17	-	-
Bakalia	1	-	-
Diphu	2	-	-
Gohpur	1	-	-
Hailakandi	1	-	-
Hojai	1	-	-
Kampur	1	-	-
Lanka	1	-	-
Mangaldoi	1	-	-
Marghertia	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Nalbari	1	-	-
Pathsala	1	-	-
Sivasagar	1	-	-
Tangla	1	-	-
Tezpur	1	-	-
Tinsukia	1	-	-
Udalgiri	1	-	-
Bihar	53	-	-
Banka	2	-	-
Begusarai	1	-	-
Bhabua	2	-	-
Buxar	2	-	-
Chhapra	1	-	-
Gopalganj	3	-	-
Hajipur	1	-	-
Jahanabad	1	-	-
Jamui	3	-	-
Katihar	2	-	-
Khagaria	4	-	-
Kishanganj	2	-	-
Lakhisarai	3	-	-
Madhepura	2	-	-
Madhubani	4	-	-
Motihari	1	-	-
Munger	1	-	-
Muzaffarpur	1	-	-
Nawada	1	-	-
Purnia	1	-	-
Purnia	1	-	-
Rajgir	1	-	-
Samastipur	3	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Samstipur	1	-	-
Sasaram	1	-	-
Sheikhpura	1	-	-
Sheikpura	1	-	-
Sheohar	1	-	-
Siwan	2	-	-
Sonepur	1	-	-
Supaul	2	-	-
Chhattisgarh	32	2	9,318.49
Ambikapur	2	-	-
Bhatapara	1	-	-
Bhilai	3	-	-
Bhilai - Caroda	1	1	3,984.84
Bhilai - Charoda	1	-	-
Bilaspur	1	-	-
Biragaon	1	-	-
Dhamtari	1	-	-
Durg	3	-	-
Jagdalpur	2	-	-
Kondagaon	1	-	-
Korba	11	1	5,333.65
Raigarh	2	-	-
Rajnandgaon	1	-	-
Shankar Nagar	1	-	-
Goa	1	-	-
Mapusa	1	-	-
Gujarat	16	-	-
Anand	1	-	-
Bhavnagar	1	-	-
Gandhidham	1	-	-
Gandhinagar	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Godhra	1	-	-
Halvad	1	-	-
Himatnagar	1	-	-
Jamnagar	1	-	-
Junagarh	1	-	-
Mehsana	1	-	-
Nadiad	1	-	-
Pardi	1	-	-
Prantij	1	-	-
Radhanpur	1	-	-
Surendernagar	1	-	-
Umargaon	1	-	-
Haryana	5	-	-
Bhiwani	1	-	-
Panipat	1	-	-
Rohtak	3	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	34	12	11,198.31
Baddi	1	1	1,333.74
Banjar	1	-	-
Dharamshala	1	2	2,027.38
Dharamashala	2	-	-
Ghumarwin	1	-	-
Joginder Nagar	1	-	-
Joginder Nagar*	1	-	-
Kangra	1	1	697.20
Kullu	2	1	909.56
Manali	1	1	601.70
Mandi	2	1	3,287.20
Nadaun	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Nagrota	2	-	440.40
Nahan	1	-	-
Nalagarh	1	1	654.60
Nurpur	1	-	-
Parwanoo*	1	-	290.88
Rampur	1	1	765.66
Rampur*	2	1	-
Rewalsar	1	1	190.00
Santokhgarh	2	-	-
Sujanpur	4	-	-
Sundernagar	1	-	-
Sundernagar*	1	-	-
Talai (Bilaspur)	1	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	13	4	9,780.87
Anantnag	1	-	-
Baramulla	1	-	-
Katra	1	-	-
Khour	1	-	-
Kishtwar	2	-	-
Kulgam	2	-	-
Leh	4	4	9,780.87
Sopore	1	-	-
Jharkhand	4	-	-
Godda	1	-	-
Medininagar - II	1	-	-
Phusro	1	-	-
Saraikela	1	-	-
Karnataka	246	21	30,736.96
Afzalpur TP	2	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Aland	5	-	-
Alnavar	1	-	-
Ankola	2	-	-
Arakalagud, TP	1	-	-
Arasikere (TMC)	2	-	-
Badami	2	-	-
Bagalkote CMC	1	-	-
Baihongal (TMC)	2	-	-
Bankapura	2	-	-
Bannur	1	1	694.45
Bantwal	1	1	1,681.74
Belgaum	2	-	-
Belur	2	-	-
Bhatkal	3	-	-
Bijapur	1	-	-
Bijapura	1	-	-
Bilagi TP	2	-	-
Birur	2	1	852.73
Birur, TMC	2	-	-
Byadgi	3	-	-
Challakere	4	-	-
Chamarajanagara	3	-	-
Channarayapatna, TMC	2	-	-
Chikkanayakanahalli	1	-	-
Chikkodi	4	1	1,321.54
Chincholi	2	-	-
Chingamani	1	-	-
Chintamani	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Chitguppa	1	-	-
Chittapura	3	-	-
Dandeli	2	-	-
Devadurga	1	-	-
Doddaballapura	1	1	1,326.18
Doddaballapura-CMC	2	-	-
Gauribindanur	1	-	-
Gokak	2	-	-
Gulbarga	5	-	-
Guledaguda	1	-	-
Guledagudda	1	-	-
Guledugudda	1	-	-
Gundlupet	1	-	-
Gundlupete	3	-	-
Gurumitkal	1	1	737.10
H.D. Kote	1	-	-
Haliyal	3	-	-
Hanagal	1	-	-
Hangal	3	-	-
Hanur - TP	2	-	-
Hassan	1	-	-
Haveri CMC	3	-	-
Hirekerur	3	-	-
Hiriyur	3	-	-
Honnagara	3	-	-
Hosadurga	4	-	-
Hosanagara	1	-	-
Hukkeri	1	1	920.69
Humnabad	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Hunagund, TP	2	-	-
Hunsur	1	-	-
Ilkal CMC	1	-	-
Jamkhandi	2	-	-
Jewargi	2	-	-
K.R. Pet	2	-	-
Kadur	2	-	-
Kanakpura	2	1	2,468.40
Karkala	1	-	-
Karwar	3	-	-
Kerur	2	-	-
Khanapura	1	-	-
Kollegal - CMC	3	-	-
Kumta	2	-	-
Kundapura	3	1	1,894.72
Kushalnagar	1	-	-
Kustagi	1	-	-
Laxmeshwar	1	-	-
Lingasugur	2	-	-
Maddur	3	-	-
Madugiri	1	-	-
Mahalingapura	2	-	-
Malavalli	3	-	-
Malavalli TMC	2	-	-
Mandya	3	-	-
Mandya CMC	2	-	-
Manvi	2	-	-
Moodabidre	1	-	-
Mudagal	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Muddebihal	1	1	1,512.74
Mudhol	2	-	-
Mundgod	4	1	489.52
Nagamangala (TP)	2	-	-
Nippani	2	-	-
Pandavpura TP	2	-	-
Periyapatna	2	-	-
Rabakavi Banahatti	2	-	-
Raibag	1	-	-
Raichur	1	-	-
Ramdurga	2	2	2,894.67
Ranebennur	1	-	-
Raybag	1	-	-
Renebennur	1	-	-
Sadalga	2	2	1,945.53
Sadalga, TP	2	-	-
Sagar	2	-	-
Sandur	1	-	-
Sankeshwar	1	1	1,506.34
Sankeshwara	1	-	-
Sargur	1	-	-
Savanur	2	-	-
Sedam	3	1	985.67
Shahabad	1	-	-
Shahapura	1	-	-
Shahbad	1	-	-
Shiggaon	3	-	-
Shimoga (CMC)	1	-	-
Shorapur	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Siddapura	3	-	-
Sindagi	1	-	-
Sindahanur	1	-	-
Siraguppa	1	-	-
Sirsi	3	-	-
Sirsi (CMC)	1	-	-
Srirangapatna	3	1	828.43
Tarikere, TMC	2	-	-
Teradal	2	-	-
Thirthahalli	1	1	331.92
Tiptur	1	-	-
Tumkur	1	1	7,959.20
Udupi	2	-	-
Wadi	3	-	-
Yelandar	1	-	-
Yellapura	5	1	385.39
Kerala	79	1	586.67
Attingal	2	-	-
Chalakudy	1	-	-
Chhittur- Thathamangalam	1	-	-
Chittur-Thatham	1	-	-
Chittur- Thathamangalam	1	-	-
Guruvayur	4	-	-
Irinjalakkuda	1	-	-
Irrinjalakuda	2	-	-
Kalamassery	5	-	-
Kannur	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Kodungallur	2	-	-
Kottaickal	1	-	-
Kottaikal	1	-	-
Kottayam	3	-	-
Kozhikode	2	-	-
Kozhikode (Zone A Part A)	2	-	-
Malappuram	13	1	586.67
Manjeri	1	-	-
Maradu	1	-	-
Mattannur	1	-	-
Mattanur	2	-	-
Mavalikkara	1	-	-
Neyyattinkara	2	-	-
North Paravur	2	-	-
Palakkad	4	-	-
Payannur	2	-	-
Perinthalmanna	6	-	-
Ponnani	2	-	-
Thirur	1	-	-
Thodpuzha	1	-	-
Thodupuzha	4	-	-
Thrissure	1	-	-
Tirur	3	-	-
Tripunithura	1	-	-
Vatakara	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	221	113	65,157.36
Agar	1	-	-
Aashta	1	1	216.51

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Alampur	1	-	-
Alirajpur	1	-	-
Amanganj	1	-	-
Amarwara	3	2	695.24
Amla	1	1	191.06
Anjad	1	-	-
Anuppur	1	1	608.49
Ashok Nagar	1	-	-
Athner	2	2	611.12
Babai	1	-	-
Badi	1	1	314.24
Badod	1	-	-
Bahmani Banjar	1	-	-
Baihar	2	1	162.24
Baikunthpur	1	1	293.10
Balaghat	2	1	1,713.20
Baldeogarh	1	1	505.92
Banmor	1	-	-
Baraud Nagar (Shajapur)	1	-	-
Barhi	1	-	-
Barkuhi	2	2	675.30
Barwah	1	1	681.98
Begamganj	1	1	556.89
Berasia - II	1	-	-
Betul Bazar	1	-	-
Bhaisdehi	1	1	193.20
Bhander	1	-	-
Bhedaghat	1	1	241.36

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Bhounrasa	1	-	-
Bichhla	1	-	-
Bijuri	1	-	-
Bina	1	-	-
Binaganj	1	1	53.71
Budni	1	1	201.68
Burhanpur	1	-	-
Burhar	1	-	-
Chanderi	2	1	245.94
Chandmeta	1	2	701.40
Chhindwara	4	4	3,887.26
Chicholi	1	1	80.00
Chicholi - II	1	-	-
Chitrakoot	2	1	527.87
Churhat	1	1	92.84
Dahi	1	1	372.72
Damoh	1	1	1,486.38
Damua	2	3	1,097.21
Deori	1	1	920.67
Dewas	2	2	6,126.81
Dhanpuri	1	-	-
Dharampuri	1	-	-
Diken	1	-	-
Dindori	1	-	-
Dongar Parsia - II	1	1	482.55
Gadarwara	1	-	-
Gautampura	1	-	-
Gotegaon	1	-	-
Gotengaon	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Govindgarh	1	-	-
Guna	1	1	2,856.17
Hanumana	1	-	-
Harda	1	-	-
Harrai	3	3	550.43
Hatod	1	-	-
Hindoria	1	1	455.34
Hoshangabad	1	-	-
Isagarh	1	1	251.76
Ishagarh	1	-	-
Jaisinghnagar	1	-	-
Jeerapur	1	-	-
Jiran	2	1	219.97
Jobat	1	-	-
Junnardeo/Jamai	1	1	972.83
Kakarhati	1	-	-
Kannod	1	-	-
Kareli	2	2	1,598.10
Katangi	1	-	-
Katangi (Balaghat)	1	-	-
Katni	1	1	1,826.80
Khand	1	-	-
Khurai	2	1	183.04
Kolar	1	1	2,084.17
Kolaras	1	1	493.61
Kothi	1	-	-
Kotma	1	1	719.83
Kurwai	1	-	-
Lakhnadaun	2	1	207.75

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Lanjhi	4	2	1,056.35
Lavkush Nagar	1	-	-
Lodhikhera	2	2	411.63
Maheshwar	1	-	-
Maihar	1	-	-
Maksi	1	-	-
Malajkhand	2	1	331.77
Malhagarh	1	-	-
Malhargarh	1	1	219.57
Manawar	2	2	640.30
Mandav	1	-	-
Mandla	2	1	53.29
Mandleshwar	2	2	583.35
Mandsaur	1	1	2,254.55
Manpur	1	-	-
Mhowgaon (Indore)	1	-	-
Mohgaon	2	2	524.59
Morena	1	-	-
Multai	2	1	289.33
Mungaoli	2	2	648.16
Nagda	1	-	-
Nainpur	2	-	-
Narsinghpur	1	-	-
Narsulalaganj	1	1	146.16
Narwar	1	-	-
Neemuch	1	1	618.39
Newtonchikli	2	2	664.06
Newtonchikli - II	1	1	65.32
Niwas	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Palsud	2	-	-
Pandurana	1	1	825.50
Pansemal	1	-	-
Pasan	1	-	-
Patan	1	1	131.84
Pipalrawa	1	1	385.69
Pipariya	1	1	154.18
Piplanarayanwar	1	1	309.34
Piplanarayanwar	1	1	163.23
Piplarawa	1	1	145.88
Piplyamandi	2	2	582.49
Porsa	2	2	478.29
Prithvipur	1	1	201.92
Raghogarh	1	-	-
Rajgarh	1	1	763.11
Rajgarh (Dhar)	1	-	-
Rajpur	1	1	195.60
Rampura	2	1	782.55
Ranapur	1	-	-
Ratnagarh	1	-	-
Raur Naikin	1	-	-
Rehli	1	-	-
Rehti	1	1	84.64
Rewa	1	-	-
Sabalgarh	2	2	576.02
Sagar	1	-	-
Sailana	1	-	-
Sarni	1	-	-
Satna	1	1	3,235.03

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Satwas	1	1	558.96
Seoni	1	1	1,894.32
Seoni Malwa	1	-	-
Shahganj	2	2	365.76
Shahpura	1	-	-
Shahpura (Dindori)	1	1	547.46
Shahpura (Jabalpur)	1	-	-
Shamgarh	2	1	949.60
Shamshabad	1	1	352.99
Shehpura	1	-	-
Shivpuri	2	1	259.91
Shujalpur	1	1	199.60
Sidhi	1	-	-
Silwani	1	-	-
Singoli	2	1	105.88
Singrauli	1	1	3,118.10
Sirmaur	1	1	392.00
Sitamau	1	-	-
Sonkutch	1	1	199.60
Soyatkalan	1	-	-
Suwasara	1	1	705.72
Suwasra	1	-	-
Talen	1	-	-
Tendukheda	1	1	411.46
Thandla	1	-	-
Timrani	1	-	-
Tonk Khurd	1	-	-
Umaria	1	-	-
Unchehra	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Waraseoni	3	2	1,217.18
Maharashtra	52	16	60,776.95
Ahmednagar	2	-	-
Ahmedpur	1	-	-
Amalner	1	-	-
Ambajogai	1	-	-
Ambejogai	2	-	-
Amravati	1	-	-
Aurangabad	1	1	14,627.56
Ausa	1	-	-
Baramati	1	1	1,001.73
Barshi	1	-	-
Beed	1	-	-
Chopda	1	-	-
Dahanu	1	-	-
Dapoli	1	-	-
Dapoli - Ratnagiri	1	-	-
Dhule	1	1	4,964.80
Gangapur	1	1	716.32
Gondia	1	1	5,028.71
Hingoli	1	-	-
Ichalkaranji	1	1	3,304.10
Igatpuri	1	-	-
Islampur	1	-	-
Junner	1	-	-
Kalmeshwar	1	1	830.69
Karjat	1	-	-
Katol	1	1	1,704.40
Kedagaon/Sarasnagar	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Khopali	1	-	-
Kolhapur	1	1	17,016.40
Kopargaon	1	1	1,595.97
Mahabaleshwar	1	-	-
Mahaswad	1	-	-
Malakapur (Karad)	1	1	1,636.59
Malegaon	1	-	-
Matheran	1	-	-
Rahata	1	1	561.68
Rahimatpur	1	-	-
Rahuri	1	-	-
Roha	1	-	-
Sangamner	1	-	-
Saswad	1	-	-
Satara	1	-	-
Sawedi	1	-	-
Shirpur	1	1	1,231.11
Shrigonda	1	1	1,929.57
Shrirampur	1	1	1,974.52
Sinner	1	1	2,652.81
Talegaon Dabhade	1	-	-
Yeola	1	-	-
Manipur	4	-	-
Bishnupur	1	-	-
Kumbi	1	-	-
Kwakta	1	-	-
Wangjing Lamding	1	-	-
Mizoram	2	-	-
Lunglei	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Serchip	1	-	-
Nagaland	8	1	139.50
Mon	1	-	-
Chumukedima	2	-	-
Dimapur	3	1	139.50
Medziphema	1	-	-
Tuensang	1	-	-
Odisha	7	5	9,928.37
Baripada	1	1	2,151.20
Behrampur	1	-	-
Choudwar	1	1	396.35
Cuttack	1	1	2,746.00
Jajpur (Ph-I)	1	-	-
Rourkela	1	1	3,082.23
Sambalpur	1	1	1,552.60
Puduchery	1	-	-
Karaikal	1	-	-
Punjab	52	-	-
Abohar	1	-	-
Badhni Kalan	1	-	-
Baretta	2	-	-
Barnala	1	-	-
Bassi Pathana	1	-	-
Basti Bawa Khel	1	-	-
Bhatinda	1	-	-
Bhikhi	2	-	-
Bhucho	2	-	-
Brij Nagar	1	-	-
Budhiada	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Budhlada	1	-	-
Faridkot	1	-	-
Fazilka	1	-	-
Goniana	2	-	-
Guruharsahai	1	-	-
Jaitu	1	-	-
Jalandhar	3	-	-
Khanna	2	-	-
Kot Ise Khan	1	-	-
Kotfatta	2	-	-
Kotkapura	1	-	-
Majitha	1	-	-
Malan Wala	1	-	-
Mamdot	1	-	-
Mansa	2	-	-
Maur	2	-	-
Nabha	1	-	-
Nihal Singh Wala	1	-	-
Phagwara	1	-	-
Raman Mandi	2	-	-
Rampura Phul	2	-	-
Sanaur	1	-	-
Sangat	1	-	-
Sangat	1	-	-
Sangrur	1	-	-
Sardulgah	2	-	-
Sirhind	1	-	-
Talwandi Saboo	1	-	-
Rajasthan	33	12	25,849.49

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Alwar	1	-	-
Badi Sadri	1	1	860.49
Beawer	1	-	-
Begun	1	-	-
Bhadra	1	1	3,573.08
Bhilwara Ph-I	1	-	-
Chirawa	1	1	2,525.73
Choti Sadri	1	-	-
Deedwana	1	-	-
Fatehnagar-Sanwar Ph-I	1	1	1,469.97
Jaitaran	1	1	1,388.42
Jodhpur (JDA)	1	-	-
Jodhpur (JMC)	1	-	-
Kapasan	1	-	-
Kekri	2	1	376.40
Khaitoon	1	-	-
Kotputli	1	-	-
Kuchaman City	1	-	-
Kushalgarh	1	1	1,661.42
Ladanu Ph-I	1	-	-
Laxmangarh	1	1	2,785.42
Merta	1	-	-
Nawalgarh	1	1	3,284.51
Nimbahera	1	1	3,109.28
Phalodi	1	-	-
Pratapgarh	1	-	-
Ramganj Mandi	1	-	-
Ramgarh Sekhawati	1	1	1,795.70
Rawatbhata	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Resue STP at Sikar	1	-	-
Sheoganj	1	-	-
Suratgarh	1	1	3,019.06
Tamil Nadu	17	13	20,296.35
Arakkonam	1	1	3,098.07
Arani	1	1	1,291.22
Chidambaram	1	1	2,295.35
Erode Corp.	1	-	-
Jolarpet	1	1	1,359.79
Kangeyam	1	1	569.49
Kodaikanal	1	1	1,689.20
Kothagiri	1	-	-
Kumbakonam	1	-	-
Mettur	1	1	2,260.67
Periakulam	2	2	1,225.04
Sathyamanagalam	1	-	-
Sattur	1	1	1,183.01
Thirupathur	1	1	3,073.17
Thiruvathipuram	1	1	448.57
Tindivanam	1	1	1,802.77
Uttar Pradesh	22	7	12,947.04
Amethi	1	1	399.87
Auraiya	1	1	1,648.35
Badaut	1	-	-
Banda	1	-	-
Firozabad	1	-	-
Ghaziabad	1	1	2,953.26
Ghaziabad-hindon area	1	-	-
Ghazibad-THA	1	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Ghazipur	1	-	-
Ghzbdd-CHA Part -I, water supply scheme	1	-	-
Ghzbdd-Indirapuram zone part I	1	-	-
Gorakhpur	2	1	1,932.36
Jhansi	1	-	-
Kasaya	1	1	418.09
Lalgopalganj	1	-	-
Maharajganj	1	-	-
Modinagar	1	-	-
Rai Bareli	1	1	4,247.39
Sultanpur	2	1	1,347.72
Unnao - Shuklaganj	1	-	-
Uttarakhand	64	13	5,230.54
Almora	1	-	-
Bagheshwar	1	-	-
Bajpur	2	-	-
Barkot	2	1	204.30
Bazpur	1	-	-
Bhowali	1	-	-
Chamba	1	-	-
Chinyalisaud	2	-	-
Devprayag	1	-	-
Dharchula	1	-	-
Dineshpur	1	-	-
Gauchar	3	-	-

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Gopeshwar	2	1	287.27
Haldwani	2	1	1,395.20
Haldwani Part-II	1	-	-
Herbatpur	2	-	-
Herbertpur	1	-	-
Jaspur	3	-	-
Joshimath	2	1	292.35
Kaladhungi	1	-	-
Karnaprayag	2	1	88.31
Kashipur	1	-	-
Kashipur (06 towns cluster)	1	-	-
Kichchha	1	-	-
King Craig at Mussoorie	1	-	-
Kirtinagar	1	-	-
Kotdwar	1	-	-
Mahuadabara	1	-	-
Manglore	1	1	1,434.80
Muni Ki Reti	2	1	37.60
Mussoorie	1	-	-
Nandprayag	1	1	38.22
Narender Nagar	1	1	194.02
Pauri Garhwal	1	-	-
Pokhri	1	-	-
Purola	1	1	168.00
Rishikesh	2	1	706.24

State/City	Proposal Received	Proposal Sanctioned	ACA Released
Roorkee	1	-	-
Rudraprayag	1	1	202.50
Rudrapur	1	-	-
Sitarganj	2	-	-
Srinagar	1	-	-
Swarag Ashram (Jonk)	1	-	-
Tehri	1	-	-
Ukhimath	1	-	-
Uttarakashhi	1	1	181.72
Vikasnagar	3	-	-
West Bengal	13	6	9,902.56
Coopers Camp	1	-	-
Darjeeling	1	-	-
Dhupguri	1	-	-
Durbrajpur	1	1	926.70
Gobardanga	1	-	-
Habra	1	-	-
Joynagar-Mazilpur	1	1	746.51
Kalna	1	1	1,117.47
Memari	1	-	-
Murshidabad	1	-	-
Nabadwip	1	1	3,140.67
Panskura	1	1	1,410.04
Ranaghat	1	1	2,561.17
GRAND TOTAL	1045	235	276,346.49

Statement-II

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST)
around seven mega cities*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/City	2012-13			2013-14		
		No. of proposals received	No. of projects sanctioned	Funds released	No. of proposals received	No. of projects sanctioned	Funds released
1.	Telangana (Vikarabad)	0	0	2001	0	0	2098.19
2.	Gujarat (Sanand)	0	0	0	0	0	707.89
3.	Haryana (Sonepat)	0	0	0	0	0	2783.20
4.	Karnataka (Hoskote)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Maharashtra (Vasai-virar)	0	0	634	0	0	0
6.	Tamil Nadu (Sripermubudur)	0	0	0	0	0	902.95
7.	Uttar Pradesh (Pilkhuwa)	0	0	365	0	0	410.64

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST)
around seven mega cities*

(₹ in lakhs)

State	Town	Projects	Approved Cost	Central Share	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	Re-organisation of Water Supply	2167.55	1734.04	1733.34
	Pilkhuwa	Underground Sewerage	3687.51	2950.01	2581.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pilkhuwa	Solid Waste Management	897.70	718.16	359.08
	Pilkhuwa	GIS Base Map and HH Survey	29.30	29.30	7.32
	SUB TOTAL		6782.06	5431.51	4680.99
Telangana	Vikarabad	Providing Underground Drainage	6474.00	5179.00	3885.00
	Vikarabad	Water Supply	7009.00	5607.00	4206.00
	SUB TOTAL		13483.00	10786.00	8091.00
Haryana	Sonepat	Water Supply	6958.00	5566.40	4174.80
	Sonepat	Solid Waste Management	2496.00	1996.80	499.20
	SUB TOTAL		9454.00	7563.20	4674.00
Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	Underground Sewerage	6622.63	5298.10	2649.04
	Vasai-Virar	Integrated Solid Waste Mgmt	3172.64	2538.12	1269.06
	SUB TOTAL		9795.27	7836.22	3918.10
Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	Water Supply	4071.00	3256.80	2442.60
	Sriperumbudur	Underground Sewerage	5622.00	4497.60	2248.80
	Sriperumbudur	Solid Waste Management	443.77	355.02	266.25
	SUB TOTAL		10136.77	8109.42	4957.65
Gujarat	Sanand	Water Supply	3320.86	2656.69	1992.51
	Sanand	Underground Sewerage	5848.68	4678.94	3509.21
	Sanand	Solid Waste Management	213.62	170.90	106.44
	SUB TOTAL		9383.16	7506.53	5608.16
Karnataka	Hosakote	Underground Sewerage	4072.84	2767.12	649.10
	SUB TOTAL		4072.84	2767.12	649.10
	GRAND TOTAL		63107.10	50000.00	32579.00

Statement-III*Project sanctioned under 10% Lumpsum scheme during the last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		No. of proposal sanctioned cleared	Fund sanctioned	Fund released*	No. of proposal sanctioned cleared	Fund sanctioned	Fund released*	No. of proposal sanctioned cleared	Fund sanctioned	Fund released* as on 19.02.2015
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	7643.72	2071	7	8872.90	4503	3	2903.42	4206.00
2.	Assam	4	2524.10	1988	6	4642.28	621	1	2133.18	1159.00
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	384	3	5364.11	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	251	1	996.88	1808	1	2661.54	1555.25
5.	Mizoram	2	4656.77	3462	0	0	1577	2	3633.10	3184.00
6.	Nagaland	0	0	1786	6	7571.54	1197	5	5073.93	2174.00
7.	Sikkim	0	0	2667	6	5921.89	806	1	382.50	2460.00
8.	Tripura	0	0	2330	2	4539.39	1586	2	3990.29	0

*Funds released for on-going and new projects.

Project data base-10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Total Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh				
2012-13				
1.	Improvement of road network at Anini	2676.22	2408.6	722.58
2.	Construction of Burial Cum Cremation Ground at Anini, Arunachal Pradesh	463.72	417.35	0.00
3.	Construction/Improvement of Road network at Seepa, Arunachal Pradesh	1869.67	1682.71	504.81
4.	Improvement of Road network at Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh	1580	1422	426.60
5.	Construction of Parking Place at Yingkiong, Arunachal Pradesh	421.31	379.18	113.75
6.	Infrastructure Development at Daporijo (Phase-I) Arunachal Pradesh	632.8	569.52	170.86
2013-14				
1.	C/o Cultural Hall at Basar, AP	1152	1036.8	311.04
2.	C/o Burial cum Cremation Ground at Sagalee, AP	320.73	288.66	86.60
3.	Augmentation of water supply at Anini Township, AP	1573.05	1415.75	424.72
4.	Improvement of Road Network and C/o Parking Place at Ziro, AP	3744	3369.6	0.00
5.	C/o Burial cum Cremation Ground at Hawaii, AP	445.09	400.58	0.00
6.	Solid Waste Management at Daporijo township	597.68	537.91	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	C/o Burial-cum-cremation ground at Seppa, Arunachal Pradesh	1040.35	936.32	0.00
2014-15				
1.	C/o Burial-cum-cremation ground at Palin, Arunachal Pradesh	993.79	894.41	0.00
2.	C/o Burial-cum-cremation ground at Mariyang Town, Arunachal Pradesh	657.32	591.59	0.00
3.	C/o CC Road with side drain within Dumparijo, Arunachal Pradesh	1252.31	1127.08	0.00
Assam				
2012-13				
1.	Tangla Muncipal Market Complex Assam	543.56	489.20	163.06
2.	Construction of Bus terminus at Dhimaji, Assam	570.00	513.00	171.00
3.	Development of Playground infrastructure at Morigaon, Assam	1177.56	1059.80	353.27
4.	Market Complex for Barpeta Development Authority Berpeta, Assam	232.98	209.68	0.00
2013-14				
1.	Improvement of Road in Karimganj Town, Assam	955.20	859.68	0.00
2.	C/o Commercial Market at Chabua Town, Assam	814.91	733.42	0.00
3.	C/o Multipurpose Business Centre at Udalguri Town, Assam	1250.92	1125.83	0.00
4.	Commercial complex at Maibong, Assam	746.43	671.79	0.00
5.	C/o super market complex at Gossaigaon town, Kokrajhar, Assam	498.92	449.03	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	C/o multi-storied supermarket complex at Kokrajhar town in the district of Kokrajhar, Bodoland (Assam)	375.90	338.31	0.00
2014-15				
1.	Improvement of Roads/lanes of Silchar Municipal area with concrete block pavement, Assam	2133.18	1919.86	0.00
Manipur				
2012-13				
No Project Sanctioned				
2013-14				
No Project Sanctioned				
2014-15				
1.	Construction/upgradation of roads in Wangjing Lamding Nagar Panchayat, Manipur	1674.74	1507.27	0.00
2.	Construction/upgradation of roads at Kumbi Nagar Panchayat, Manipur	1599.37	1439.43	0.00
3.	Construction/upgradation of roads in Kwakta Nagar Panchayat, Manipur	2090	1881.00	0.00
Meghalaya				
2012-13				
No Project Sanctioned				
2013-14				
1.	Construction including metalling and black topping of road from Shamshan Ghat to Reservegittim in Tura Town, Meghalaya	996.88	897.19	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	C/o Parking cum Commercial Facilities near Inter District Bus Terminus at Akhongre Tura, Meghalaya	2661.54	2661.54	0.00
Mizoram				
2012-13				
1.	C/o Sports Stadium at Serkwan, Lunglei, Mizoram	2418.08	2418.08	0.00
2.	C/o Sports stadium at Champhai, Zotlang, Mizoram	2238.69	2238.69	0.00
2013-14				
No Project Sanctioned				
2014-15				
1.	C/o Sports complex at Kolasib, Mizoram	2268.43	2268.43	0.00
2.	Biate Water Supply Scheme (Pumping) in Mizoram	1364.67	1228.20	0.00
Nagaland				
2012-13				
No Project Sanctioned				
2013-14				
1.	Construction of Burial and Cremation Ground at Kohima Town, Nagaland	1089.61	980.65	0.00
2.	Improvement of Circular Road at Mokokchung Town, Nagaland	1498.32	1348.49	0.00
3.	Infrastructure Development works for Jalukie town, Nagaland	547.11	492.4	0.00
4.	Improvement of Town Roads, Peren Town, Nagaland	667.72	600.95	0.00
5.	Infrastructure Development of Phek Town, Phek, Nagaland	1282.24	1154.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Conversion of NST Central workshop to Bus Station, Night Parking cum Market Complex at Dimapur, Nagaland (Phase-I)	2486.54	2237.89	0.00
2014-15				
1.	Infrastructure Development Works at Medziphema Town, Nagaland	1537.48	1383.78	0.00
2.	City Centre at Medziphema Town, Nagaland	1584.98	1426.48	0.00
3.	Infrastructure Development Works for Longleng Town, Nagaland	728.29	655.46	0.00
4.	Infrastructure Work at Zunheboto Town, Nagaland	401.84	361.66	0.00
5.	Infrastructure Development Works at Kiphire, Nagaland	821.34	739.2	0.00
Sikkim				
2012-13				
No Project Sanctioned				
2013-14				
1.	Infrastructure Development and allied facilities at Jorethanag, South Sikkim	965.04	868.54	260.56
2.	Construction of walkways along Ghurpisey road at Namchi Sikkim	537.55	483.80	145.14
3.	C/o Central park extension at Namchi, Sikkim	2131.44	1918.30	0.00
4.	C/o pedestrian track from upper rabong to main bazar, South Sikkim	754.29	678.86	475.19
5.	Augmentation of Sombaria and Daramdin Water Supply in West Sikkim	799.98	719.98	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Augmentation of Legship water supply scheme at Legship in West Sikkim	733.59	660.23	0.00
2014-15				
1.	Up-gradation of Rongli Bazar in East Sikkim	382.50	344.25	0.00
Tripura				
2012-13				
No Project Sanctioned				
2013-14				
1.	Construction of Town Hall at Belonia, Tripura	2491.09	2491.09	0.00
2.	Construction Town Hall at Jogendra Nagar, Tripura	2042.39	2042.39	0.00
2014-15				
1.	C/o Town Hall at Bishalgarh, Tripura	3060.1	3060.1	0.00
2.	Septage Management for Bishalgarh (Urban Centre) in Tripura	930.19	837.17	0

Statement-IV*North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)*

(a) Following projects have been received and sanctioned during last two years:

Sl.No.	City (State)	Received in 2011-12
1.	Kohima (Nagaland)	Water Supply
2.	Aizwal (Mizoram)	Water Supply, and Sewerage
3.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Solid Waste Management
4.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Water Supply, and Solid Waste Management
5.	Agartala (Tripura)	Water Supply

(b) During last two years number of projects sanctioned and funds released for these projects by this Ministry are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

City (State)	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals Sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Released
			2012-13	2013-14
Kohima (Nagaland)	1	1	0.86	3.26
Aizwal (Mizoram)	2	2	0.86	9.77
Shillong (Meghalaya)	1	1	0.12	0.62
Gangtok (Sikkim)	2	2	0.62	3.71
Agartala (Tripura)	1	1	2.01	7.28

Note: 1. Release of funds is based on reimbursement requests.

Implementation Status: The projects are under execution and scheduled to be completed by December, 2016.

Statement-V

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014 with a target to make the country clean by 2nd October 2019. The Mission will cover all 4041 statutory towns/cities, as per 2011 census. The eligible components under SBM are (i) Household Toilets (ii) Community Toilets, (iii) Public Toilets, (iv) Solid Waste Management, (v) IEC and Public Awareness and (vi) Capacity Building and Administrative and Office Expenses.

So far, 22 States have submitted their proposals for availing 1st installment under SBM. As against the allocation of ₹ 1690.5 Crores during the current year (2014-15), an amount of ₹ 620.71 Crores (as on 11/03/2015) has been released to 15 States as 1st installment based on the proposals submitted by these States. The State-wise details of money released are as under :

Sl.No.	State/UT	Installment (as on 11th March 2015)	TOTAL (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	1st	135.00
2.	Gujarat	1st	40.95
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1st	18.81

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1st	30.79
5.	Bihar	1st	37.72
6.	West Bengal	1st	64.01
7.	Odisha	1st	1.43
8.	Manipur	1st	11.21
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1st	40.00
10.	Karnataka	1st	80.01
11.	Punjab	1st	41.40
12.	Nagaland	1st	10.52
13.	Kerala	1st	19.18
14.	Rajasthan	1st	60.73
15.	Telangana	1st	28.95
TOTAL			620.71

The proposals from Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya have been received recently and are various stages of sanction.

Statement-VI

National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

Under the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), initially the following twelve cities have been identified for development:-

(1) Ajmer (2) Amritsar (3) Amaravati (4) Badami (5) Dwarka (6) Gaya (7) Kanchipuram (8) Mathura (9) Puri (10) Varanasi (11) Velankanni (12) Warangal

The Scheme was launched with a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, fully funded by the Central Government of the total allocation of Project Fund available with HRIDAY, the distribution will be as under Budget allocated for 6 components.

Component	Fund Allocation
HRIDAY Cities Project implementation	85%
HRIDAY PMU Establishment	3%
Capacity Development for Heritage Cities	3%
Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and City Heritage Management Plans	4%
Information, Education and Communication	4%
Administrative and Operating Expenses	1%

The Scheme aims at restoring, reviving and strengthening the soul and heritage of the City. Therefore, to ensure that the projects undertaken align with and enhance the Heritage value of the City, admissible projects under HRIDAY would fall under the following two categories:

(i) Core Infrastructure Projects

- Revitalization and façade improvement of heritage/historic and surrounding
- Rejuvenation of heritage core areas (river front development, etc.)
- Reviving intangible assets (local art and craft, dance forms, literature)
- Tourist Information Systems and Kiosks

(ii) Linked Infrastructure Projects

- Sanitation, drinking water roads, public parking
- Underground Wiring
- Pedestrianization of surrounding streets
- Tourist facilities

Being a central sector Scheme, HRIDAY shall be implemented directly by the Ministry through the Mission Directorate in consultation with City level stakeholders.

Funds will be released based on proposals received from State Governments. No such proposal is pending at present.

Statement-VII

Metro Rail Project proposals received/sanctioned during last two years and current year

Sl. No.	State	City	Projects	Length (in Kms.)	Estimated/ Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of Sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project	35.96	10773.00	Sanctioned and work started
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Nagpur Metro	38.215	8680.00	Sanctioned and work started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai*	Mumbai Line-3	33.5	23136	Sanctioned and work started
4.	Maharashtra	Pune	Pune Metro Rail Project	31.515	11802.00	Under consideration
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore*	Bangalore Metro Phase-2	72.09	26405.14	Sanctioned and work started
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Lucknow Metro Rail Project	22.878	6928.00	Under consideration
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Greater Noida	Extension of Delhi Metro from Noida and Greater Noida	29.707	5533.00	Under consideration
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda	9.41	1770.00	Under consideration
9.	Kerala	Kochi	Kochi Metro Rail Project-Extension of Phase-1	2.00	420.00	Under consideration
10.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chennai Metro Rail Project-Phase 1 Extension	9.05	3770.00	Under consideration
11.	NCT Delhi & Uttar Pradesh	NCR	Extension of Delhi Metro from Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden	3.96	845.00	Under consideration
12.	Uttar Pradesh	NOIDA	Extension of Delhi Metro from NOIDA City Centre to Sector-62	6.675	1807.00	Under consideration

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	NCT Delhi	NCT Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from HUDA City Centre – Jahangirpuri-Badli Metro Corridor from Badli to Siraspur	1.057	215.00	Under consideration
14.	NCT Delhi	NCT Delhi	Phase-IV project of Delhi Metro	103.93	55208.00	Under consideration
15.	Haryana	Faridabad	Extension of Delhi Metro from YMCA Chowk, Faridabad to Ballabgarh	3.2	564.00	Under consideration
16.	Kerala	Kochi*	Kochi Metro Rail Project-Phase-1	25.61	5181.79	Sanctioned and work started
17.	Rajasthan	Jaipur*	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1	12.067	3149.00	Sanctioned and work started
18.	NCT Delhi	NCT Delhi*	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dwarka to Nagafgarh	5.5	1070.00	Sanctioned and work started
19.	NCT Delhi	NCR*	Extension of Delhi Metro from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.71	281.78	Sanctioned and work started
20.	Haryana	NCR*	Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh	11.5	1991.00	Sanctioned and work started

**Proposals for these projects have been received before 2012-13, but sanctioned during the last two years.*

Details of bus funding sanctioned and fund received (State-wise.) during last two years.

States	Cities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Proposal received for no of buses	No. of Buses Sanctioned	Remaining proposals	estimated cost of buses sanctioned	GoI Share	ACA released for No. of buses	ACA released during (2014-15)
Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	90	90	0	39.25	19.63	40	4.77		
	Vishakhapatnam	105	105	0	45.8	22.9	40	4.77		
	Tirupathi	120	120	0	25.88	20.7	120	12.89		
	Kadapa	40	40	0	11.2	8.96	40	5.3		
	Guntur	60	60	0	16.8	13.44	60	7.95		
	Chittoor	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	3.98		
	Anantpur	40	40	0	11.2	8.96	40	5.3		
	Warangal	199	0	199	0	0	0	0		
	Kurnool	123	0	123	0	0	0	0		
	Nizamabad	78	0	78	0	0	0	0		
	Nellore	101	0	101	0	0	0	0		
	Nandyal	62	0	62	0	0	0	0		
	Ramgundam	50	0	50	0	0	0	0		
	Ongle	50	0	50	0	0	0	0		
	Rajahmundry	93	0	93	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Kakinada	85	0	85	0	0	0	0
	Eluru	55	0	55	0	0	0	0
	Vizianagaram	55	0	55	0	0	0	0
Assam	Guwahati	500	400	100	191	171.9	330	54.99
Bihar	Purnia	61	61	0	15.74	12.59	55	4.7
	Darbhanga	53	53	0	13.62	10.89	47	4.01
	Katihar	38	38	0	9.61	7.68	32	2.73
	Bhagalpur	55	55	0	14.85	11.88	49	4.19
	Baigania- Sheohar	51	51	0	13.61	10.88	51	4.36
	Patna	60	60	0	34.9	17.45	0	0
	Biharsharif	60	60	0	12.5	10	0	0
	Madhepura-Saharsa	50	50	0	13.35	10.68	50	4.27
	Aurangabad-Arwal cluster	40	40	0	10.68	8.54	40	3.42
	Siwan	45	45	0	12.01	9.61	45	3.84
	Muzaffarpur	50	50	0	12.5	10	0	0
	Jehanabad-Nawada cluster	40	40	0	10.68	8.54	40	3.42
	Gaya	40	40	0	10.63	8.5	21	1.79

Munger	30	30	0	8.01	6.41	30	2.56
Bhabhua-Sasaram cluster	30	30	0	8.01	6.41	30	2.56
Begusarai	50	50	0	13.11	10.49	36	3.07
Arrah	53	53	0	13.25	10.6	0	0
Araria	45	0	45	0	0	0	0
Banka	34	0	34	0	0	0	0
Bettiah	55	0	55	0	0	0	0
Buxar	48	0	48	0	0	0	0
Chhapra	58	0	58	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	39	0	39	0	0	0	0
Hajipur	39	0	39	0	0	0	0
Jamui-Sheikhpura-Lakhisarai	51	0	51	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	29	0	29	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	55	0	55	0	0	0	0
Madhubani	43	0	43	0	0	0	0
Motihari	57	0	57	0	0	0	0
Rajgir	31	0	31	0	0	0	0
Supaul	48	0	48	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	400	400	0	161.1	80.55	170	11.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhatisgarh	NRDA	50	50	0	39	31.2	0	0
	Dhantari Cluster	10	10	0	2.8	2.24	10	0.91
	Kanker Cluster	10	10	0	2.8	2.24	10	0.91
	Ambikapur Cluster	35	35	0	9.8	7.84	35	3.1
	Jashpurnagar Cluster	5	5	0	1.12	0.9	5	0.45
	Chirmiri Cluster	7	7	0	1.68	1.34	7	0.64
	Dhamdha Cluster	5	5	0	1.12	0.9	5	0.45
	Khairagarh Cluster	6	6	0	1.4	1.12	6	0.54
	Raipur Cluster	60	60	0	20	16	20	1.82
	Rajnandgaon Cluster	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.82
	Raigarh Cluster	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.82
	Bhilai Durg Cluster	110	110	0	36.11	28.89	35	1.99
	Jagdalpur Cluster	10	10	0	2.8	2.24	10	0.91
	Bilaspur Cluster	50	50	0	13.95	11.14	25	2.27
	Korba Cluster	48	48	0	13.84	11.07	40	3.64
	Janjgir Naila Cluster	10	10	0	2.8	2.24	10	0.91
	Mahasamund Cluster	9	9	0	2.73	2.18	5	0.45
	Kondagaon Cluster	5	5	0	1.12	0.9	5	0.45

Gujarat	Dantewada Cluster	5	5	0	1.12	0.9	5	0.45
	Kawardha Cluster	10	10	0	2.8	2.24	10	0.91
	Gobranayapara Cluster	8	8	0	2.04	1.63	4	0.36
	Baloda Bazar Cluster	8	8	0	2.02	1.62	5	0.45
	Greater Ahmedabad	349	0	349	0	0	0	0
Goa	Surat	156	0	156	0	0	0	0
	Panaji	125	125	0	38.38	31.06	50	7.21
	Una-Amb-Santokhgarh Cluster	40	40	0	11.5	10.35	40	4.75
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	90	90	0	25.6	23.04	90	10
	Kangra Nagrota Sri Chamundajee Cluster							
	Kullu – Manali Cluster	30	30	0	8.6	7.74	30	3.5
	Nurpur – Jassur Cluster	30	30	0	8.4	7.56	30	3
	Mandi – Sunder Nagar	100	100	0	28.4	25.56	100	11
	Joginder Nagar Cluster							
	Nahan Ponta Sahib Cluster	20	20	0	5.7	5.13	20	2.25
	Chamba Dalhousie Cluster	75	75	0	21.4	19.26	75	8.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rampur Rohru Cluster	70	70	0	19.8	17.82	70	7.49
	Bajinath-Palampur-	80	80	0	23	20.7	80	10.2
	Joginder Nagar Cluster							
	Nalagarh-Baddi-	35	35	0	10	9	35	4
	Parwanoo Cluster							
	Hamirpur – Jwalamukhi	90	90	0	25.6	23.04	90	10
	Cluster							
	Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-	50	50	0	14.2	12.78	50	5.5
	Sunder Nagar Cluster							
	Shimla – Solan Cluster	90	90	0	25.78	23.13	90	10.74
	Bangalore	810	810	0	460	161	500	32.03
	Mysore	125	125	0	60.06	48.04	93	12.65
	Hubli Dharwad	250	250	0	162.12	129.7	250	55.53
	Davangere	50	50	0	14.85	11.88	50	6.81
	Kolar & KGF	50	50	0	14.85	11.88	40	5.45
	Tumkur	40	40	0	11.88	9.5	40	5.45
	Bellary	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	2.74
	Bidar	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.83
	Bijapur	35	35	0	9.8	7.84	35	3.2

Karnataka

Gulbarga	100	100	0	43.5	34.8	75	7.33
Raichur	35	35	0	9.8	7.84	35	3.2
Yadgir	14	14	0	3.92	3.14	14	1.28
Hospet	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	2.74
Koppal	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.83
Sindhur	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.83
Gangavathi	25	25	0	7	5.6	25	2.28
Belgaum	60	60	0	22.65	18.12	50	4.47
Sirsi	20	20	0	6.6	5.28	20	1.79
Begalkot	20	20	0	6.6	5.28	20	1.79
Chikodi	20	20	0	6.6	5.28	20	1.79
Karwar	20	20	0	6.6	5.28	20	1.79
Harvery	10	10	0	3.3	2.64	10	0.89
Ranebechur	20	20	0	6.6	5.28	20	1.79
Mandaya	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	2.92
Ramnagara	20	20	0	5.6	4.48	20	1.95
Chitradurga	30	30	0	8.91	7.12	24	3.27
Simoga	65	65	0	18.85	15.08	55	7.49
Bhadravati	35	35	0	10.15	8.12	35	4.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	Mangalore & Udupi	65	65	0	18.85	15.08	65	8.64
	Hassan	35	35	0	10.15	8.12	35	4.76
	Chikkamagaluru	60	0	60	0	0	0	0
	Chikkaballapura	33	0	33	0	0	0	0
	Chamarajanarara	36	0	36	0	0	0	0
	Puttur	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
	Madikeri	18	0	18	0	0	0	0
	Cluster-I Kozikoda, Kalpetta and Malapura	100	100	0	55	44	100	19.11
	Cluster-II: Kottayam, Thodupuzha and Pathanamathitta	85	85	0	40.5	32.4	85	16.14
	Cluster-III Kannur, Kasargod	30	30	0	9	7.2	30	3.97
	Cluster-IV Thrissur and Palakkad	85	85	0	40.5	32.4	85	16.14
	Cluster-V Kollam and Alappuzha	100	100	0	48	38.4	100	19.11

Madhya Pradesh	Indore	199	170	29	59.45	29.73	0	0
	Jabalpur	158	136	22	45.08	22.54	0	0
	Dewas	40	38	2	9.5	7.6	0	0
	Burhanpur	37	30	7	8.4	6.72	0	0
	Guna	57	50	7	12.5	10	0	0
	Chhindwara	67	60	7	16.8	13.44	0	0
	Saagar	49	40	9	11.2	8.96	0	0
	Katni	76	76	0	19	15.2	0	0
	Ujjain	35	0	35	0	0	0	0
	Khandawa	30	0	30	0	0	0	0
	Morena	47	0	47	0	0	0	0
	Bhind	56	0	56	0	0	0	0
	Shivpuri	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
	Bhopal	231	0	231	0	0	0	0
	Gwalior	144	0	144	0	0	0	0
	Stana	66	0	66	0	0	0	0
	Ratlam	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
	Singrauli	38	0	38	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	Vidisha	57	0	57	0	0	0	0
	Rewa	66	0	66	0	0	0	0
	Navi Mumbai	195	195	0	104.3	52.15	185	22.95
	Solapur	200	200	0	85.8	68.64	200	39.44
	Mira-Bhaingar	100	100	0	35.3	28.24	90	14.41
	Kalyan Domvivi	185	185	0	84.6	42.3	185	20.17
	Thane	230	230	0	121.5	60.75	220	26.91
	Pune	300	300	0	138.5	69.25	0	0
	PCMC	200	200	0	92.05	46.03	0	0
	Vasai Virar	346	346	0	131.36	65.68	100	7.58
	Latur	60	60	0	27.5	22	0	0
	Panvel	140	140	0	40.46	32.36	75	6.28
	Kolhapur	104	104	0	29.12	23.29	0	0
Maharashtra	Amravati	64	64	0	17.92	14.33	0	0
	Ahmadnagar	59	0	59	0	0	0	0
	BEST	426	0	426	0	0	0	0
	Ulhasnagar	20	0	20	0	0	0	0

Meghalaya	Shillong	240	240	0	60	54	240	23.16
	Tura	60	0	60	0	0	0	0
	Williamnagar	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
	Baghmara	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
	Resubelpara	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Joypore-Koraput	40	40	0	10	8	0	0
	Cuttack	100	100	0	27	21.6	0	0
	Balasore Bhadrak	54	54	0	14.04	11.23	0	0
Puducherry	Raurkela-Rajangpur-Biranutrapur	80	0	80	0	0	0	0
	Balangir-Patnagarh	35	0	35	0	0	0	0
	Puducherry	50	50	0	20	16	50	7.77
	Bathinda	20	20	0	3.1	2.49	20	1.59
Punjab	Patiala	50	50	0	14.45	11.56	0	0
	Amritsar	93	93	0	40.95	20.47	0	0
	Jalandhar	128	128	0	46.94	37.55	0	0
Rajasthan	Jaipur	286	286	0	124.5	62.25	280	30.79
Sikkim	Gangtok-Namchi Cluster	53	53	0	13.25	11.92	41	4.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	350	350	0	190	66.5	0	0
	Vellore	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
	Kancheepuram	14	0	14	0	0	0	0
	Chidambaram	32	0	32	0	0	0	0
	Kumbakonam	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
	Tiruchirapalli	69	0	69	0	0	0	0
	Tanjavur	33	0	33	0	0	0	0
	Madurai	213	0	213	0	0	0	0
	Salem	66	0	66	0	0	0	0
	Hosur	30	0	30	0	0	0	0
	Coimbatore	192	0	192	0	0	0	0
	Erode	70	0	70	0	0	0	0
	Tirupur	56	0	56	0	0	0	0
	Ooty	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
	Gudalur	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
	Tirunelveli	46	0	46	0	0	0	0
	Thoothukudi	16	0	16	0	0	0	0

Telangana	Nagercoil	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Hyderabad	422	422	0	221.41	77.49	80	12.1	
	Mahabub Nagar	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	3.98	
	Khammam	30	30	0	8.4	6.72	30	3.98	
	Karim Nagar	70	70	0	19.6	15.68	70	9.28	
Tripura	Agartala	100	100	0	25.5	22.95	100	12.19	
Uttar Pradesh	Etawa	88	0	88	0	0	0	0	
	NOIDA	205	0	205	0	0	0	0	
	Rampur	165	0	165	0	0	0	0	
	Gorakhpur	186	0	186	0	0	0	0	
	Ghaziabad	310	0	310	0	0	0	0	
Uttarakhand	Moradabad	189	0	189	0	0	0	0	
	Jhansi	135	0	135	0	0	0	0	
	Dehradun-Mussoorie	102	102	0	26.91	21.52	0	0	
	Nainital - Haldwani-Ramnagar	83	83	0	21.53	17.22	0	0	
	Haridwar - Rishikesh - Roorkee	80	80	0	20.36	16.28	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tehri-Uttarkashi	53	0	53	0	0	0	0
	Kashipur-Rudrapur	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
	Pauri -Srinagar	35	0	35	0	0	0	0
	Almora - Bageswar	40	0	40	0	0	0	0
	Chamoli -Joshi Math -Karnprayag	27	0	27	0	0	0	0
	Champawat-Pithoragarh	56	0	56	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	Kolkata	632	632	0	310.85	108.8	632	62
	Siliguri	80	80	0	22.88	18.3	80	9.57
	Jalpaiguri	60	60	0	20.83	16.66	60	7.17
	Asansol	60	60	0	17.04	13.63	60	6.3
	Durgapur	42	42	0	11.92	9.54	42	4.39
TOTAL		18511	12000	6511	4731	2938	7509	884.89

Amending the RTI Act

*237. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring changes in or to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed changes and the grounds under which they are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, the Government is not considering to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

PSUs and their employees in Bihar

†*238. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PSUs in Bihar and the number of employees working in them;

(b) whether the employees working in the PSUs in Bihar get their salaries regularly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when they will start getting their salaries regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per available information, on 31.3.2014, there were two Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) having their registered office in the State of Bihar, namely Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (BWEL) and HPCL Biofuels Ltd. employing 751 and 394 employees respectively. In addition, 60 other CPSEs also have their operations in Bihar. These 62 CPSEs employed 17,200 employees in Bihar. List of these CPSEs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Profit making CPSEs pay salary and wages to their employees regularly. In respect of Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd. (BWEL) under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways, as per the available information, salary dues of 4-5 months are outstanding.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement***List of the CPSEs Ministry/Department-wise details of
CPSEs in Bihar as on 31.3.2014***

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/CPSE	Gross Block in Bihar (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Employees in Bihar
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
D/o Agriculture and Cooperation			
1.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	96	48
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers			
D/o Fertilizer			
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	2	3
3.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	17970	2
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	6	4
D/o Pharmaceuticals			
5.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2	3
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	3	26
7.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0	30
Ministry of Civil Aviation			
8.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	0	27
Ministry of Coal			
9.	Coal India Ltd.	4	17
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
D/o Telecommunications			
10.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0	1
11.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	472559	5708
12.	ITI Ltd.	0	8
13.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	9	5
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distrib			
D/o Food & Public Distribution			

1	2	3	4
14.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	755	1
15.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	970	86
16.	Food Corpn. of India	3736	3605
Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises			
D/o Heavy Industries			
17.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	1048	680
18.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0	92
19.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	1	11
20.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	0	2
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2	1
22.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0	2
23.	Scooters India Ltd.	0	1
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation			
24.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0	14
25.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	182	17
Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Indus			
26.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	22	6
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
27.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	36544	128
28.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	45140	95
29.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	75787	394
30.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	593914	1736
31.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	1	0
32.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	16573	0
33.	Oil India Ltd.	858	135
Ministry of Power			
34.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	399093	125

1	2	3	4
35.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	297453	195
36.	NHPC Ltd.	153	90
37.	NTPC Ltd.	2646567	1712
38.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	943687	482
39.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1	0
40.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	46	16
41.	SJVN Ltd.	0	103
42.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	4721	39
Ministry of Railways			
43.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	2305	751
44.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	476	3
45.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	1311	101
46.	IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	11	0
47.	IRCON International Ltd.	414	146
48.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	0	8
49.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	0	12
50.	Rites Ltd.	0	31
Ministry of Shipping			
51.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	3
Ministry of Steel			
52.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	321	6
53.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	40	5
54.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12239	13
Ministry of Textiles			
55.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	8	0
56.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	1357	3
57.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	57	39
58.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	5	59

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Tourism			
59.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	494	38
Ministry of Urban Development			
60.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	261	55
Ministry of Water Resources			
61.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	96	273
62.	WAPCOS Ltd.	4	4
TOTAL		5577304	17200

Encroachment on Reserve Forests in Assam

*239. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale encroachment on the Reserve Forests in Assam which is a matter of serious concern;

(b) the present forest cover in the State in comparison to other North East States; and

(c) the action that Government is going to take so as to curb and put an end to encroachment on forest with immediate effect in the interest of the national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Assam, 3172.15 sq. km. (approx) of forest area is under encroachment in the State.

(b) The details of forest cover in the State of Assam in comparison to other North East States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Protection and management of forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned Government of State/Union Territory. The action to remove encroachment is taken by respective State/Union Territory Governments as per the provisions of various Acts, such as Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the relevant State Acts and Regulations. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the States in protection and management of forests through Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Intensification of Forest Management Scheme.

As per the report received from Government of Assam, action for eviction of encroachments is taken as per existing Rules and regulations. Further, under various

State Sector Schemes, a number of activities including regular patrolling of the forest areas by frontline staff and Assam Forest Protection Force, survey and demarcation, use of Geographical Information System for mapping etc. are taken up to prevent and detect encroachment in forest areas.

Statement

The details of forest cover in the State of Assam in comparison to other North East States

(Area in km²)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Forest cover as per the Indian State of Forest Report, 2013	Forest cover as percentage of total geographical area of the State
1.	Assam	27,671	35.28%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67,321	80.39%
3.	Manipur	16,990	76.10%
4.	Meghalaya	17,288	77.08%
5.	Mizoram	19,054	90.38%
6.	Nagaland	13,044	78.68%
7.	Sikkim	3,358	47.32%
8.	Tripura	7,866	75.01%

Improvement in Chandrayaan II project

*240. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is improving the Chandrayaan II project with private participation on geological, health and space research components for the benefit of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme and financial cost and benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Chandrayaan-2 is totally an indigenous mission funded by the Government of India, envisaged to enhance our knowledge about the Moon. There is no private participation in this project. However, industry participation limited to supply of structure and few components/materials is sought as being done in other satellite technology missions.

(b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Lack of independence of AERB**

2401. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether media has reported several times that the Nuclear safety in India is compromised by the lack of independence of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether any audit has found irregularities in AERB's mandates, such as the agency not possessing enough power to oversee nuclear safety and security, failure of the board to develop a full and comprehensive safety policy, poor inspection rates, lack of formal procedures for decommissioning nuclear reactor etc. and if so, the reaction of Government thereto, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government is aware of media reports questioning independence of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). These reports are not based on facts. Nuclear power plants in India are designed, built and operated in accordance with the safety and security requirements and guidelines prescribed by AERB in the form of Safety Codes, Safety Guides, Safety Manuals and Technical documents. These requirements/guidelines are in line with the safety and security standards advised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international bodies. Further to bolster the nuclear safety, reviews of the Indian nuclear power plants are carried out periodically by the AERB. In addition, international peer reviews are also carried out by experts of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO). Post Fukushima, Government decided to get the safety of RAPS Units 3 and 4 reviewed by the Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) of IAEA also. Thus AERB has evolved a robust mechanism to ensure complete nuclear safety.

The safety reviews of the Indian Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) are carried out by the regulatory authority, the AERB which is functionally independent. The Government has constituted AERB by exercising the powers conferred by the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to carry out certain regulatory and safety functions under sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Act. AERB also has the powers of the Competent Authority for the safety related rules issued under the Act, namely the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004, Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 and Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1996. AERB has been effectively fulfilling its mandate of safety review and regulation concerning nuclear safety with various nuclear facilities in India. This is evident from the very good safety performance of the nuclear facilities which is on par with the international benchmarks.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India had carried out a performance audit of AERB for the period 2005-2010. The audit report issued by CAG had made observations and recommendations regarding certain improvements needed. In this regard, the following actions were taken to further strengthen the nuclear safety.

- (i) Detailed responses to explain the position of AERB and the status/progress of development of the documents were submitted to CAG.
- (ii) AERB agreed to the suggestion of CAG of consolidating the existing policy objectives and higher level principles as brought out in various codes and other documents into a separate 'Safety Policy' document. AERB also issued a document consolidating the established policies into single document named "Policies Governing Regulation of Nuclear and Radiation Safety".

Commissioning of Kudankulam nuclear plant

2402. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Civil Nuclear Liability Act, 2010 would be applicable to the construction and commissioning of Kudankulam 3, 4, 5 and 6; and

(b) if not, the implications for suppliers, domestic and foreign vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity from atomic energy sector

2403. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in which electricity is generated by atomic energy sector;

(b) the percentage of electricity generated in this way out of the total electricity generated globally, country-wise particularly in America, China, England, Japan, Germany, Canada, Russia, France and India etc.; and

(c) whether power generation through atomic energy is being reduced globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Electricity is generated from nuclear power presently

in 31 countries viz. Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

(b) Nuclear power plants provide over 11% of the world's electricity production. List of countries with share of nuclear power in their total electricity generation in 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. Most countries with nuclear power programme are continuing with their Nuclear Power programme. Currently 439 reactors with total capacity 376946 MW are under operation in 31 countries. There are presently 69 nuclear power reactors with an aggregate capacity of 66125 MW under various stages of construction in the world.

Statement

*List of countries with share of nuclear power in their total
electricity generation in 2013*

Country	Nuclear Share in 2013 [%]	Country	Nuclear Share in 2013 [%]
Argentina	4.4	Mexico	4.6
Armenia	29.2	Netherlands	2.8
Belgium	52.1	Pakistan	4.4
Brazil	2.8	Romania	19.8
Bulgaria	30.7	Russia	17.5
Canada	16.0	Slovakia	51.7
China	2.1	Slovenia	33.6
Czech Republic	35.9	South Africa	5.7
Finland	33.3	Spain	19.7
France	73.3	Sweden	42.7
Germany	15.4	Switzerland	36.4
Hungary	50.7	Taiwan, China	19.1
India	3.5	Ukraine	43.6
Iran Islamic Republic of	1.5	United Kingdom	18.3
Japan	1.7	United States of	19.4
Korea Republic	27.6	America	

Accidents in civilian nuclear power sector

2404. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of leaks, fires and structural damages that have occurred in civilian nuclear power sector during last ten years in the country;

(b) whether our country is not prepared for Nuclear Disasters because of lack of doctors trained to handle radiation related injuries, lack of emergency shelters and camping facilities near nuclear plants, non-identification of alternate sources of food and water, inadequate involvement of home guards, police and civil defence volunteers as first responders and inadequate emergency response centres; and

(c) if so, the needful steps taken by Government, if not, the concrete details regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There have been no incidents of leaks involving radioactivity release in the public domain beyond the stipulated limits or any structural damage which has occurred in any of the nuclear power plants operating in the country in the last 10 years. There has also been no fire incident jeopardising the nuclear safety of the plants or involving any structural or major equipment damage. However, a few localised and minor incidents, inconsequential to radiological safety, had occurred in some plants, which were controlled.

(b) No Sir. All nuclear reactor sites are having adequate emergency preparedness to respond to Nuclear and Radiological emergencies with trained Doctors to handle radiation emergency. The regulatory requirements for emergency preparedness and response are specified in the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) codes, guidelines and guides. Based on these requirements, each Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) has prepared Off-site Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plans, which are reviewed by AERB and approved by the concerned District/State authorities.

(c) All the operating nuclear power stations in the country are well prepared to handle any emergency in the unlikely event of an accident involving leak of radioactivity in the public domain. A detailed emergency plan is in place at each of the operating nuclear power plant sites in the country and is a pre-requisite to obtain the permission from the AERB before starting any nuclear power plant. The emergency preparedness plans fully cover details of various aspects related to emergency shelters, camping facilities, alternate sources of food and water, sanitation facilities and the medicines required in such cases. Regular training programmes are conducted for the in-house doctors as well as doctors and para medicos working with the State Governments.

Deficiencies found in Kudankulam

2405. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has pointed out certain deficiencies in the Valve component of Kudankulam Atomic Power Plant, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to reinforce safety measures with a close scrutiny of all the components of the plants and to take corrective action in the plant; and

(c) the punitive action taken by Government against the Russian company for supplying substandard equipment and parts for the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The process of commissioning of a nuclear power plant or any other operating facility has the objective of determining the performance of various components and systems after integration of the facility section by section. Any deviations noted have to be thereafter corrected and repeat tests are to be conducted till the performance is found to match the stipulated requirements. Accordingly, the commissioning of a nuclear power plant includes performance testing of thousands of valves and other components, as well as of the integrated system. The commissioning process is an iterative one in which deficiencies observed are rectified and retesting is done till satisfactory results are obtained. During commissioning of Kudankulam-Nuclear Power Plant Unit-1, a few of the valves had been found deficient in initial testing, for which corrective actions, including replacement of their internals, where required, were done to achieve acceptable performance.

(b) and (c) There is a well established quality assurance programme laid down for various stages of fabrication/ manufacturing of components. All components installed in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant have been manufactured in line with prescribed quality requirements and stage-wise verification. Subsequent to installation, these have been tested on individual basis as well as verified meeting of the performance requirement in accordance with the prescribed quality standards during integrated system commissioning. As a part of the corrective actions, the performance of these valves has been brought to an acceptable level by improvement in the components.

Potential of nuclear power during energy shortage

2406. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear power has the potential to resolve India's energy shortage;

(b) if so, the past experience of the nuclear power plants functioning in the country;

(c) in what manner Government deals with the outdated technology and the fuel supply issues; and

(d) how long it may take to operationalise the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Nuclear power has the potential to meet the long term energy needs of the country using the vast indigenous resources of thorium for electricity generation by pursuing the indigenous three-stage nuclear power programme.

(b) India has recorded a safe and reliable operation of commercial nuclear power plants over 45 years. There has not been any accident or incidence of release of radioactivity, beyond stipulated limits, in the public domain during this period. Indian nuclear power plants have consistently operated at high availability factors and demonstrated operation at high Plant Load Factors.

(c) The nuclear power plants are maintained with state-of-the art safety standards by constant review in the light of evolving global standards and implementing necessary upgrades based on national and international experience feedback. The domestic fuel supply has been augmented with opening of new mines and processing facilities. Fuel supply contracts have been signed with several countries for import of fuel for reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards.

(d) At Jaitapur, six units of 1650 MW each are planned in three phases of twin units. At present, discussions on the techno-commercial offer of M's Areva, France are in progress. On conclusion of the discussions, the project proposal arrived at will be considered by the Government for accord of financial sanction. This will be followed by the project construction. The expected gestation period from the first pour of concrete (zero date for start of construction) of a twin unit project (2X1650 MW) is five and half years for the first unit and six and half years for the second unit. The operationalisation of the Jaitapur project would depend on the actual start and subsequent progress of the project on the above lines.

Doubling of nuclear capacity

2407. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to double nuclear capacity by 2017, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has ascertained assured fuel supply by entering into fuel supply contract with foreign countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present nuclear power installed capacity of 5780 MW is expected to reach 10,080 MW by 2019 on progressive completion of the projects under construction/commissioning.

(b) Yes Sir. In respect of projects set up with international technical cooperation, life time fuel supply guarantees are incorporated in the commercial contracts. Accordingly, the life time fuel supply guarantees in respect of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1-2 and Kudankulam Atomic Power Project Units 1-4 are a part of the respective agreement/contracts.

Adverse effect of atomic energy on life of people

†2408. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the extremely adverse impacts of atomic energy on the life of people and despite this fact it is encouraging atomic energy and entering into agreements with various countries;

(b) if so, the manner and the way to deal with this situation; and

(c) the number of countries in the world that have stopped production of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are no adverse effects of the operation of the nuclear power plants on the people living in and around the plants. An independent Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) set up at each of the nuclear power plant site several years before setting up of the plant, regularly analyses environmental matrices-like air, water, soil, vegetation, crops, milk, fish, etc. around each of the nuclear power plant (NPP) site. The data collected has established that there is no measurable change in radioactivity and radiation levels in the environment/environmental matrices compared to the base line data collected before the operation of the nuclear power plants.

Epidemiological survey for health assessment in respect of employees working in close proximity of radiation and staying in the nearby residential complex and villages of each of the nuclear power plants in operation have been carried out by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reputed local medical colleges and analysis has been carried out by Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, a premier cancer research centre in the country. In addition, annual medical check-ups are carried out for all occupational workers regularly. The examinations/studies have found that the morbidity pattern of all ailments as well as birth defects among new borns is lower than the national average. There has also not been any rise in cancer morbidity, birth defects in the new born as compared to national average. All these studies and reports clearly establish that there are no adverse effects of the operation of the nuclear power plants on the people living in and around the plants.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) In the immediate aftermath of Fukushima, Germany had announced phasing out of nuclear power by 2022. Switzerland had announced that it would not construct new units and Taiwan had announced a decision not to extend the life of the existing units. However, largely the countries with nuclear power have continued with their nuclear power programmes. Since the Fukushima incident in March, 2011, 19 new reactors have been connected to the grid in various countries viz. China (11), India (1), Russia (2), Iran (1), Korea (2), Pakistan (1) and Argentina (1). Construction of 24 new units have been started post Fukushima in various countries viz. China (7), India (2), Russia (1), Belarus (2), Pakistan (2), Korea (2), Argentina (1), United Arab Emirates (3) and the United States of America (4). In the USA, where there had been no new builds for about two decades, construction on four units (Vogtle 3 and 4 and Summer 2 and 3) was started. New entrants like the United Arab Emirates have also started construction of nuclear power plants and several other like Bangladesh have plans to start construction of nuclear power plants. There are presently 69 nuclear power reactors with an aggregate capacity of 66125 MW under various stages of construction in the world.

Uranium found in Telangana

2409. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the aerial survey conducted by GSI, NGRI, Atomic Mineral Directorate, etc. Uranium prospects have been found in Suryapet-Nalgonda district of Telangana, if so, the details of the survey; and

(b) in what manner the above metals are helpful and the plan of action the Ministry has to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration

and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), an exploration agency with a mandate to evaluate mineral resources of uranium, thorium, and other prescribed substances required for the implementation of Nuclear Power Programme of the country, has located significant uranium deposits in parts of Nalgonda District, Telangana.

The known uranium deposits have been located through ground, airborne and heliborne geophysical surveys over parts of Suryapet-Nalgonda district, Telangana.

The details of the survey conducted are as under:

Year	Type	Surveys
1983-84	Airborne Surveys	Gamma-Ray Spectrometric and magnetic surveys
2009-10	Heliborne	Gamma-Ray Spectrometric, Time Domain Electro
2010-11	Surveys	Magnetic (TDEM) and Magnetic

The details of the uranium deposits identified in the State of Telangana as of December, 2014 are as under :

District	Name of the deposit	Uranium reserves	
		U30S (t)	U (t)
Nalgonda	Lambapur	1,450	1,230
	Peddagattu	7,585	6,432
Nalgonda	Chitrial	9,515	8,069
SUB-TOTAL		18,550	15,731

(b) The uranium reserves established by AMD are mined by M/s Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Jaduguda, a Public Sector Undertaking Unit of DAE, and subsequently processed by Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad. Such processed material is used in nuclear reactors by M's Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) for generation of electricity.

The deposits in the Nalgonda district consists of isolated ore patches spread over a distance and the product will be economical only if opencast mining is permitted. UCIL and DAE have made efforts to initiate the mining of uranium deposits located at Lambapur-Peddagattu by obtaining Environmental Clearance from State Government, though validity of which has since expired; There are some constraints such as (i) public apprehension about contamination of Nagarjunsagar - a major source of water; and (ii) strong opposition by NGO.

Employment opportunities in NER

2410. SHRI PROMOD TIWARI:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by the Government to create industry base and employment opportunities in the North Eastern States; and

(b) whether Government has any project/plan/schemes to promote the establishment of industry, especially which can provide large number of employment in North Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There has been continued focus for development of North Eastern Region (NER) during the last Plan periods. For creation of conducive atmosphere for industrial investment and generation of employment opportunities, the Government has emphasised expeditious and time bound completion of critical infrastructure of NER, viz. road, rail, inland water transport, power, airports and air connectivity, telecom connectivity, etc. With the objective of rapid economic development, industrialization and trade in the region, the Government has also proactively taken initiatives for close bilateral relations by developing connectivity with the neighbouring countries and other South East Asian countries for in pursuance of the 'Act East Policy'.

(b) DIPP has a set of policy to encourage industrial investment in NER. M/o MSME is implementing various central sector schemes for promotion and development of medium, small and micro enterprises. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) under the M/o DoNER promotes enterprises in handloom and handicrafts sector and provide a platform for promoting the local artisans, weavers and entrepreneurs by creating demand for their products in the national and international markets. As a follow-up of the announcement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister for setting up of Apparel and Garment Centre in each of the North Eastern States, M/o Textiles has initiated action for implementation of the programme under the North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS). The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) under M/o DoNER provides financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up industrial units in NER.

Skill development is a thrust area to cater to skilled manpower needs of the potential growth sectors, including hospitality, services and processing of agro-foods, plant based, animal products, etc. with the ultimate objective of large scale employment and income generation.

Setting up of airport within BTAD area of Assam

2411. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern Council (NEC) is taking up the issue of setting up of a new airport within Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) area of Assam as requested by the BTC; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Niti Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Airport Authority of India (AAI) had prepared a Pre-feasibility Report for a greenfield airport at Kokrajhar with the financial support of the North Eastern Council (NEC) in 2007-08. However, the Feasibility Report of AAI found that the site identified by BTC was not suitable for setting up an airport and hence, the matter was closed thereafter, as far as NEC is concerned.

Scheme for farmers by NEDFi

2412. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether North-Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) has prepared any scheme in order to help the farmers through micro credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to the farmers by NEDFi during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The North-Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) does not provide micro credit to the farmers directly but, under its Microfinance Scheme, provides wholesale micro credit

to Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) of the North Eastern Region for onward lending to low income people in order to carry out various types of income generation activities in farm and non-farm sectors. A sum of ₹ 85.00 crore has been allocated for microfinance during the current financial year.

New sophisticate technology to predict earthquakes

2413. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to adopt any new sophisticate technology, apart from the existing ones to predict about the earthquakes in various zones of the country particularly for the safety of people living in the quake-prone high risk zones of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) To date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to predict/forecast the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude. Nevertheless, efforts are being made world-over including India, to monitor and study various earthquake precursory phenomena in critical seismotectonic regions, which would not only help understand the earthquake generation processes better but also lead to identifying possible earthquake precursors, which may serve as useful predictors in future. As part of this, a Programme on 'Seismicity and Earthquake Precursor' has been initiated by MoES, through a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary mechanism to adopt an integrated approach of generation, assimilation and analyses of a variety of earthquake precursory phenomena in critical seismotectonic environments in the country in a comprehensive manner. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has also initiated a major project on drilling a deep bore hole in the seismically active Koyna-Warna region in Maharashtra, to study in detail the ongoing earthquake generation processes in the region. The proposed scientific deep drilling investigations in the seismically active Koyna region will provide a unique opportunity and the much desired data sets to better understand the mechanisms of faulting, physics of reservoir triggered earthquakes and also contribute towards earthquake hazard assessment and develop models for earthquake forecast in future.

However, Government has taken several initiatives/measures towards safety of people living in earthquake-prone zones. These include:

Guidelines have been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. These guidelines are in wide circulation amongst the public and the administrative authorities responsible for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures in earthquake prone areas.

Loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes may be considerably reduced through proper planning and implementation of pre and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner. As part of pre-disaster preparedness measure, Government of India has completed seismic microzonation studies of some of the major cities in the country such as, Jabalpur, Guwahati, Bangalore, Sikkim, Ahmedabad, Gandhidham-Kandla, Kolkata and Delhi.

Ministry of Earth Sciences is also taking up microzonation of other megacities in a phased manner. These seismic microzonation maps are useful in land use planning and formulation of site specific design and construction criteria for the buildings and structures towards minimizing the damage to property and loss of life caused by earthquakes.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), other State Disaster Management Authorities, have also taken up various initiatives to educate and bring awareness amongst general public and school children on the general aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses caused by them. A National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is also functional under the general superintendence, direction and control of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the purpose of specialized response to natural and man-made disasters.

Timely dissemination of information pertaining to occurrence of earthquakes to various concerned State and Central Government authorities helps in planning and implementing various post-disaster mitigation and management related issues. National Centre for Seismology (NCS)/ Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is operating national seismological network to detect and locate earthquakes in the country and disseminate the information to all the concerned in least possible time.

Environmental education as part of school curriculum

2414. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes environmental education as part of the school curriculum, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken to educate children and create environmental awareness among them; and

(c) the total funds granted/utilized for creation of environmental awareness during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Environmental Education has been made a part of the school curriculum. National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 formulated by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) emphasizes on environmental protection and generating awareness amongst school students and teachers. Environmental concerns and concepts have been incorporated in the curricula developed by the NCERT. NCERT has also developed project books in environmental education for classes VI to XII and the teacher's handbook for the higher secondary stage. Environment is one of the themes of the State level and National level Science Exhibitions being organized by the NCERT every year.

In addition to above, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has launched National Green Corps (NGC) programme during 2001-02 with the objective to build a cadre of young children working towards environmental conservation and sustainable development, operated through Eco-clubs set up in schools registered as members of NGC. It encourages activities such as plantation of saplings, census of trees and medicinal plants, inventories of water resources and water polluting sources for action by enforcement agencies etc. These activities inculcate in them the skills of observation, experimentation, survey, recording, analysis and reasoning—all of which will help them become serious practitioners of environmental conservation.

(c) Details of funds granted/utilized under NGC for creation of environmental awareness during the last two years, State-wise, are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement*Details of funds granted/utilized under National Green Corps (NGC)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15697500	15697500
2.	Assam (NE)	14877125	-
3.	Bihar	-	23041115
4.	Chhattisgarh	18061500	18061500
5.	Delhi (NCT)	5025750	5243250
6.	Goa	-	1190644
7.	Gujarat	15651250	16428485
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7676483	8056218
9.	Karnataka	18671625	22697307
10.	Kerala	9555000	9555000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34125000	-
12.	Maharashtra	23460122	23490716
13.	Manipur (NE)	-	4830000
14.	Nagaland (NE)	7036250	7074375
15.	Odisha	20372260	20216589
16.	Puducherry (UT)	-	1093142
17.	Punjab	14950000	15015000
18.	Rajasthan	22306369	22449387
19.	Tamil Nadu	21651248	21748643
20.	Tripura (NE)	2423750	2566250
TOTAL		251541232	238455121

Objection for field trial of GM crops

†2415. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed the field-trial of Genetically Modified (GM) crops;

(b) whether different bio-tech companies of the country have objected to this trial; and

(c) if so, the complete details of these objections thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) the apex body notified under the Rules 1989, "Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" has approved during March, 2013 to July, 2014 GM crops namely; cotton, rice, castor, wheat, maize, groundnut, potato, sorghum, brinjal, mustard, sugarcane, and chickpea for experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data subject to submission of NOC from the concerned State Governments. All field trials are also subjected to stringent norms such as maintaining (i) a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site; (ii) biological barrier; (iii) submission of a validated event specification test protocol; and (iv) post harvest restrictions.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Ministry has not received any objections from bio-tech companies opposing the above trials.

Karnataka power projects pending for environmental clearance

2416. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of power projects are awaiting environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof from Karnataka along with the period of their pendency;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) So far applications from 39 Power Projects for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) are at various stages of appraisal with Central and State Governments.

(b) to (d) Three power projects from the State of Karnataka are under appraisal for EC out of which two are at Central level and one is at the State level with State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority, Karnataka. The Projects have

been deferred in want of additional information and compliance reports from the project proponents. The proposals are appraised in accordance with the stipulated timeframe under the EIA Notification, 2006, after receiving the requisite information and documents.

Leakage of toxic gas at Vatwa Industrial Area

†2417. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people complained of vomiting, burning sensation in eyes etc. due to leakage of toxic gas at Vatwa Industrial Area, Ahmedabad on 12th January, 2015, if so, the number of people affected to the toxic gas; and

(b) whether any death has also been reported in this incident, and the steps being taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) An incident of ammonia gas leakage has been reported at Vatwa Industrial Area on 12.01.2015. One worker and five other citizens were reportedly affected due to the said incident. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued guidelines on Chemical Disasters in April, 2007. Workshops, training programmes for workers, safety awareness campaigns, special safety drives, mock drills of on-site and off-site emergency plan, etc. are organised by the concerned departments and agencies to ensure safety.

Approval for roads in Bastar district

†2418. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those schemes of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh which are pending due to lack of clearance from the Forest Department;

(b) whether Forest Department has not granted approval for the construction of roads in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh due to the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and

(c) whether Government will take action in this regard to find out a solution to this problem by discussing it with the officers of the Forest Department and if so, by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No schemes are pending due to lack of clearance from the Forest Department in the State of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No such proposals are pending for grant of approval. with Forest Department in Bastar district under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. However the following Government proposals under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are under process at various stages as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Question doesn't arise as the Forest Department, Chhattisgarh immediately processes any case received from User Agencies.

Statement

Details of proposals under process by various user agencies in the State of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Category of Proposals	Total
1.	Irrigation	66
2.	Link Road	1
3.	Mining	48
4.	Misc.	108
5.	Rakhad Dam	3
6.	Rakhad Pipe Line	1
7.	Thermal Power Project	2
8.	Transmission Line	17
9.	Water Transmission Line Project	1
GRAND TOTAL		247

Decommissioning of certain power plants

2419. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study by Centre for Science and Environment has suggested decommissioning of certain power plants in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to take action against such plants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In the study Report by Centre for Science and Environment, decommissioning of certain power plants has been suggested to improve the energy efficiency in the country. Government of India has already taken several initiatives to improve the efficiency of power plants and to reduce the carbon footprint of the power sector. Renovation, Modernisation and Life Extension of old thermal power generating Units and decommissioning of old and inefficient Units, in phased manner is a part of the said initiatives. A total capacity of 3,000 MW has already been decommissioned till date.

Dilution of tasks at recent climate talks in Geneva

2420. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has opposed dilution of tasks at the recent climate talks in Geneva and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the United States and the European Union has proposed to dilute the tasks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. Does not arise. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in its Article 3.1 refers to the principles of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and Respective Capabilities (RC). India has reiterated that the ongoing negotiations for the climate change agreement in 2015 should be held as per the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC.

(b) US and EU have been emphasizing the evolving nature of world economy and that responsibilities of countries should also evolve accordingly.

World Bank assistance for adaptation

2421. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed an agreement with World Bank for financial assistance to take up various adaptation measures in rural areas to deal with the threat of climate change;

(b) if so, how the money will be used to implement for improving adaptive capacity of rural poor; and

(c) in what manner this assistance fund will be used for rural poor, particularly women farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A grant agreement has been signed on 13.2.2015 between the Government of India and the World Bank for the grant amount of US \$ 8 million in respect of Sustainable Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC) project funded through Global Environment Facility (GEF) trust Fund.

(b) and (c) As per the agreement, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India will implement the project through identified one or more beneficiary institutions in the Participating States for providing grants, to improve adaptive capacities of the rural poor, engaged in farm based livelihoods to cope with climate variability and change.

Water pollution

2422. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that water pollution in India is alarmingly increasing; and

(b) if so, the details, reasons and the action that Government is planning to arrest the water pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the water quality monitoring indicates that the rivers are polluted in downstream of major urban and industrial centers due to large scale water abstraction and discharge of untreated/partially treated waste water not meeting the criteria. The pollution in rivers is increasing due to rapid urbanisation and industrialisation and resultant waste water generation. The development of wastewater treatment facility is not commensurate with the increasing wastewater generation in urban centres, lean flow in rivers for a large part of the year after a short span of monsoon period. The CPCB has identified 302 highly polluted river stretches on 275 rivers for priority action for controlling pollution in these rivers. The major industries responsible for pollution in these rivers are Distilleries, Pulp and paper, Sugar, Tanneries, Pharmaceuticals etc.

One of the major sources of water pollution is discharge of untreated/partially treated sewage. The CPCB carried out survey on status of sewage generation in the

country and the treatment capacity available. The municipal wastewater generated has increased from the level of 38,254 Million Litres per Day (MLD) during 2008 to about 57,000 MLD in 2015. The sewage treatment capacity has not augmented and a wide gap of more than 37,000 MLD is existing which is the prime cause of increase of water pollution.

The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The following steps are taken to prevent and control pollution:

- Control of Industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974;
- Special Drives for 17 categories of industries;
- Environmental auditing;
- Scheme of Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units;
- Urban centres discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified and recommended for appropriate action to respective authorities;
- Identified urban centres are being considered under various River Action Plans for interception, diversion and development of treatment facilities;
- The depletion of flow in the rivers is one of the major factors for water quality degradation. Steps are being taken to augment flow in rivers for ecological consideration and the respective ministries concerned such as Water Resources and Power are being persuaded to provide adequate flow in the rivers so that rivers can attain its ecological balance including desired water quality for various beneficial uses;
- The rain water harvesting practices implemented in various regions of the country have augmented the depleted water table and consequently improved quality of sub surface water.

Delinking of the clearance under Forest Conservation Act from NBWL

2423. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued circular which delinks the clearance required under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 from the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) for projects located within 10 kms. of the boundaries of Protected Areas or their Eco-Sensitive Zone (as applicable); and

(b) if so, the impact of this delinking and whether these projects will now be allowed to commence despite not having the requisite NBWL approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has issued Guidelines dated 20th August, 2014 wherein process of granting approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been delinked from the clearance of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), except in cases where the forest land proposed for diversion falls within the boundary of the Protected Areas for which the prior approval of Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to be obtained by the project proponent. Delinking of the approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from approvals by the Standing Committee of NBWL does not amount to exemption from obtaining approvals from the Standing Committee of NBWL or approvals under any other applicable laws.

Deteriorating condition of environment in India

†2424. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for the protection of the environment in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the environment in India is considerably deteriorating and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified several Acts and Rules, which are amended from time to time for prevention and control of environmental pollution in the country. These Acts and Rules are given below:

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010;
- Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;
- Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;
- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;
- Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001;
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006;
- Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
- Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010;
- Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011;
- E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011;
- Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011.

Due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, water quality in rivers/lakes, ambient air quality in our cities/town and other natural resources like land/soil have been adversely affected. In this regard, Government has taken following steps to control environment pollution which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

The steps taken for prevention and control of pollution are as under;

- (i) For assessment of water quality, monitoring network comprising of 2500 locations have been established;
- (ii) For assessment of air quality, monitoring network comprising of 582 locations have been established;
- (iii) The CPCB has identified 302 highly polluted stretches on 275 rivers for priority action for controlling pollution in these rivers;
- (iv) Based on ambient air quality data, 95 non-attainment cities have been identified and State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) have been asked to formulate action plans to ascertain ambient air quality in these cities to comply with national ambient air quality standards;
- (v) To prevent ground water pollution, industries have been directed to meet the standards for disposal of treated liquid effluents on land;
- (vi) For prevention of coastal pollution, SPCBs have directed industries to treat their effluents and meet the standards of coastal water discharges;
- (vii) Environmental standards for 105 categories of industries have been notified;
- (viii) For control of industrial pollution, 17 categories of highly polluting industries discharging waste water into river and lakes have been identified;
- (ix) 43 critically polluted industrial clusters have been identified in the country and action plans in these clusters are at various stages of implementation to bring down the score of Comprehensive

Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). The Government has imposed moratorium for not allowing new industries or permitting expansion of existing industries if no actions are taken in these clusters for improvement in environmental quality;

- (x) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Schemes (CSSs) to provide financial assistance for setting up of common effluent treatment plants and disposal facilities for environmentally sound disposal of hazardous, bio-medical wastes and treatment facilities for e-wastes to contain the ground/surface water pollution;
- (xi) Industry/sector-specific programmes have been undertaken to control pollution enforcing distilleries, tanneries and textiles industries to achieve zero liquid discharge;
- (xii) Use of beneficiated coal by thermal power plants;
- (xiii) For control of vehicular pollution, a comprehensive auto fuel policy has been drawn. Vehicular exhaust emission standards have been notified for their compliance at the manufacturing stage. Efforts have also been made to improve fuel quality specifications;
- (xiv) Noise monitoring stations have been established in seven cities (Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Lucknow, Kolkata and Mumbai) and data is brought into public domain. Impositions have been made on use of loud speakers and burning of crackers for control noise pollution.

Reasons for pending projects of States

2425. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects pending for clearance from States like Telangana, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons for such pendency, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There are eighteen (18) proposals in Andhra Pradesh and twelve (12) proposals in Telangana under consideration of the Ministry for Environment Clearance (EC). One of the main reasons for pendency in respect of EC cases in the Ministry is on account of information sought from the project proponent. Project-wise list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Projects in pending***Sector: Industry**

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Status
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	J-11011/461/2009-IA.II(I) Proposed Integrated Cement Plant with 8MW CPP of M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd., at vill. Budavada, Gogulapadu, Dist. Guntur, A.P. (EC).	Considered in EAC(I) meeting held on 13th-14th Nov. 2014 and recommended for EC. Submitted and under discussion.
2.	J-11011/21/2014-IA-II(I) Expansion project for increase of clinker production from 1.8 MTPA to 2.2 MTPA of M/s Sree Jayajothi Cement Plant Ltd. (My Home Industries Ltd.) at Tehsil Banaganapalle, dist. Kurnool, A.P. (EC).	Considered in EAC(I) meeting held on 13th-14th Nov. 2014 and recommended for EC. Submitted for grant of EC.
3.	J-11011/272/2012-IA. II (I) Proposed Titanium Dioxide Slag Plant (100,000 TPA) of M/s Satyavathi Minerals and Metals Ltd. at Ramannapeta (Gudimetla), Chandarlapadu (M), Dist. Krishna, A.P. (EC)	Considered in EAC(I) meeting being held on 11th-12th Dec., 2014 and EAC has sought additional inf.
4.	J-11011/250/2012-IA.II(I) Proposed Expansion of Induction Furnace and Rolling Mill of M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd. in existing plant premises of Plot No. 29, APIIC Industrial Park, vill. Gollapuram, Mandal Hindupur, Dist. Anantapur, A.P. (EC).	Considered in the EAC(I) meeting on 10th-11th Feb., 2014. Minutes under preparation
Telangana		Nil

Sector: Infrastructure

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Status
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Installation of Dual Sub-sea Pipeline and Umbilical for Odalarevu Facility for Vashishta & S1 Fields of K.G. Offshore, Eastern Offshore Asset at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh by M/s ONGC.	EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 28th-30th January, 2015 and recommended for clearance. File to be processed.
2.	CRZ Clearance for installation of Water Pipelines and Coal Transportation system for the 1980 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Project at Chillakur Tehsil, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Kineta Power Private Limited.	EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 9th-11th March, 2015. Minutes is being finalized.
3.	Expansion of Srikakulam Mineral Sand Mine at Village Vatsavalsa & Tonangi, Mandal Gara, Srikakulam, A.P. by M/s Trimex Sand Pvt. Ltd.	EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 28th-30th January, 2015 and recommended for clearance. File under submission.
4.	Environmental Clearance for Aditya Heights R.S.NO: 139/2A AND 139/2B, China Avutupali Village, Ganavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Sri. Machineni Koteswara Rao.	To be considered by EAC.
5.	Setting up of Bulk Drugs and Intermediates manufacturing unit at Sancham Village, Ranasthalam Mandal, Srikakulam District-marine disposal of treated effluent through dedicated pipeline to bay of Bengal at Donepeta, Mentada Village Ranasthalam Mandal, Srikakulam District. M/s Hyacinth Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 9th-11th March, 2015. Minutes is being finalized.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
Telagana		
1.	Construction of proposed Residential Complex at Sl. Nos. 978 & 979, Kukatpally (V), Balanagar (M), Ranga Reddy (D) Telangana by Mr. Ravi Surya Prakash Babu.	<p>EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 26th -28th November, 2014 and recommended for clearance subject to submit undertaking.</p> <p>Project Proponent (PP) addressed to submit the undertaking.</p> <p>Undertaking awaited from PP.</p>
2.	Construction of proposed residential Complex at Sl. Nos. : 113 to 119, 121 & 126 Kondapur (V), Serilingampally (M), Ranga Reddy District, Telangna by M/s. SMR Builders Pvt. Ltd	<p>EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 26th -28th November, 2014 and sought additional information viz. energy saving measures along with estimation of % of energy saving, certification that there is no violation, no amalgamation and not applied earlier for clearance and undertaking that the conditions on maintenance of STP, energy saving measures etc.</p> <p>Information awaited from PP.</p>
3.	Construction of Proposed Residential Quarters for JNIBF officers and Staff, at Sl. Nos. : 91(P), H.No.2-53/2 to 53/22, Gachibowli, Telangana by Bhushan B. Gawali (DGM)	To be considered by EAC.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
4.	EC for construction of proposed 'Lotus Homes' at village Ahmedguda, Dist. RR, Telangana by M/s Lotus Structures India Pvt. Ltd.	To be considered by EAC.
5.	EC for proposed Wipro Fast Track Buildings near Gopanapally at Sl. No. 124(P), RR District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Wipro Ltd.	EAC considered the proposal in its meeting held on 6th-7th January, 2015 and recommended for clearance. File under submission.

Sector: Coal Mining

Andhra Pradesh	Nil
Telangana	
1. Kakatiya Khani Opencast Sector-I Coal Mining Project (from 1.50 MTPA to 2.50 MTPA in an ML area 306.92 Ha) M/s The Singareni Collieries Company Limited, located in dist. Warangal, Telangana - EC under 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006.	The proposal was considered in 29th EAC meeting held on 15th-16th January, 2015. The Committee recommended the project for EC. File is under submission for approval.
2. Kalyan Khani OCP (1.75 MTPA Normative and 2 MTPA Peak in an ML area of 945.21 ha) of M/s The Singareni Collieries co. Ltd, located in dist. Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh-EC based on TOR granted on 29.02.2012.	The proposal was considered in 29th EAC meeting held on 15th -16th January, 2015. The Committee recommended the project for EC. File is under submission for approval.
3. Kasipet-2 Incline (production capacity of 0.47 MTPA in an ML area of 206 ha) of M/s The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. located in Kasipet Mandal, dist. Adilabad, Telangana-EC based on TOR granted on 29.02.2012 – Further Consideration.	The project was considered in 31st EAC meeting held on 16th-17th February, 2015. Minutes are awaited.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
4.	Ramagundam Opencast-III Expansion Phase-II project of (expansion of coal mining project 4.30 MTPA to 6.30 MTPA Normative and 5 MTPA to 6.80 MTPA in an ML area of 1393.81 Ha) M/s The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. dist. Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh – EC based TOR granted dated on 09.09.2013	The project was considered in 31st EAC meeting held on 16th-17th February, 2015. Minutes are awaited.
5.	Kakatiya long wall underground coal mine expansion project (from 2.15 MTPA to 2.747 MTPA normative and 2.28 MTPA to 3.13 MTPA peak in ML area of 601.20 Ha) of M/s The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., village Basvarajupalli, dist. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh-EC based on TOR granted on 05.06.2013– Further Consideration.	The project was considered in 31st EAC meeting held on 16th-17th February, 2015. Minutes are awaited.

Sector: Non-coal Mining

Andhra Pradesh

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Srikurmam Mineral Sand Mine of M/s Trimex Sands Pvt. Ltd., village Vatsavalasa, MandalGara, district Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh(59.27ha) (2.0MTPA to 6.0 MTPA). | The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during May 28-30, 2014 and January 15-16, 2015 wherein the Committee recommended the proposal for EC. File processed, Query has been raised. |
| 2. | Ongole Magnetite Deposits (ML area 529.04 ha) and iron ore beneficiation of 5.0 MTPA with a through put of 1.35 MTPA of concentrate of M/s A.P. Mineral Development Corp. Ltd. at village Konijedu and Marlapadu, Mandal Ongole in district Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh (Consultants Bhagavathi Ana Labs Ltd. Hyderabad) | The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during January 29-30, 2015. wherein the Committee recommended the proposal for Environmental Clearance. File is under submission. |
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Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
3.	Color Granite Quarry of M/s Sanjith Aswath with production capacity of 9,000m ³ /annum located at Sl. No. 639, Mustikovila village, C.K. Pally Mandal, Ananthpur district, Andhra Pradesh (5.705ha) (Consultant: Vison Labs Hyderabad).	CR date 10/06/2014 The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during September 25-26, 2014 meeting proposal was recommended for grant of EC. File processed Additional information sought from PP. PP has submitted information file under submission.
4.	Iron Ore Mine of M/s K. Rajamohan Reddy located at village Pendlamarri, Mandal Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh (88.95ha).	The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during the meeting held during 16-18th January, 2013 and re-considered during July 22nd-24th, 2013 and November 24-25, 2014. The information submitted by PP. The proposal considered in the EAC meeting of 16.3.15. Minutes under preparation.
5.	Mellacheruvu limestone Mine of M/s My Home Industries Limited, Located at village & Mandal-Mellacheruvu. distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (141.644ha) (1.95MTPA) Consultant: B.S. ENVI-TECH(P) Ltd.	The proposal to be considered in the next EAC meeting.
6.	Augmentation of Limestone production from 3,80,000 TPA to 7,80,000 TPA Jaggayyapeta Limestone Mine of M/s Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited Locaied at Tehsil Jaggayyapeta, district Krishna, Andhra Pradesh (1295ha).	Considered by Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held during January 16-18th, 2013 and reconsidered during 28-30 May, 2014 wherein the Committee recommended the proposal for Environmental

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
		Clearance. Additional information sought. The information is awaited from PP and State Government.
7.	Manganese Ore Mining of M/s Aditya Minerals Private Ltd. district, Adilabad Andhra Pradesh (89.01ha) (Manganese Ore 11273.8 TPA).	The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during May, 28-30, 2014 and recommended for EC. The proposal placed in the EAC meeting held in January 15-16, 2015 Show Cause Notice issued dated 15.01.2015.
8.	Captive Limestone Mine (5.0 MTPA) of M/s Chettinad Cement Ltd. located at Village-Peddagarlapadu & Kesanupalli, Mandal-Dachepalli, district-Guntur, Andhra Pradesh (377.68 ha)	The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during September 25-26, 2014 meeting. EAC has sought. Add. Information, information has been received in MoEF&CC. The proposal placed in the EAC meeting held in December 10-11, 2014. Additional information sought letter issued dated 20.01.2015. The information is awaited from PP.

Telangana

Nil

Sector: Thermal**Andhra Pradesh**

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Name: Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) Stage - V (1x800 MW) at Ibrahimpatnam (M), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh. | The proposal was considered in the EAC meeting held during 27th and 28th November, 2014. |
| | Company: M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO). | Project deferred and additional information sought from the PP is awaited. |

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Status
Telangana		
2.	Name: Expansion by Addition of 800 MW Supercritical Coal Based Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (Stage-VII), at Tehsil Palwancha, Distt. Khammam, Telangana Company: M/s Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited.	The proposal was considered in the 32nd EAC meeting held during 23rd and 24th February, 2015. Minutes under finalisation.
Sector: Nuclear		
Andhra Pradesh		Nil
Telangana		Nil
Sector: Defence		
Andhra Pradesh		Nil
Telangana		
1.	Creation of Naval VLF communication Base at Pudur Mandal, Telangana by Indian Navy.	EAC (Defence) under reconstitution.

Air pollution by dust and vehicular emission

2426. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that worst air pollution is being caused by dust and vehicular emissions in the National Capital and NCR and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures that Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi has a total area of over 33,500 Sq. Km. extending over 15 districts in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the ambient air quality

under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), which presently comprises of 582 operating monitoring stations located in 244 cities/towns covering 28 States and 5 Union Territories across the country. Under NAMP, three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM_{10}) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. Other parameters like $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ (Particulate Matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to $2.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH_3), Lead (Pb), Ozone (O_3), Benzene (C_6H_6), Benzo(a)pyrene {B(a)P}, Arsenic (As) and Nickel (Ni) are being monitored at selected specific locations in the network under NAMP.

There are 21 operating stations under NAMP covering 6 cities in NCR including Delhi. The analysis of air quality data during 2011-2013 with respect to SO_2 revealed that all the cities are within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual standard). The NO_2 levels at Alwar and Ghaziabad are within NAAQS of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual standard) during 2011-2013, but, Faridabad and Noida are exceeding the NAAQS during 2011 and observed within NAAQS during 2012 and 2013. However, Meerut and Delhi exceeds the NAAQS of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO_2 during 2011 and 2012. With respect to PM_{10} , all the 06 cities exceeded the NAAQS of $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual standard).

The increasing trend for PM_{10} may be attributed to the increasing number of vehicles and re-suspension of road dust. Nonetheless, the variation in database does not undermine the fact that Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) has been a matter of concern in Delhi. The situation becomes more critical with multiplicity and complexity of sources and unfavourable meteorological conditions, especially characterized by low winds and mixing height during winter months. The prominent sources of PM emissions in Delhi include road dust re-suspension, vehicular exhaust emissions and industries including power plants. Many actions have been initiated and levels have also reduced slightly during 2013, but the levels of pollutants are still exceeding the national standard.

(b) A gist of measures taken by the Government for controlling vehicular emissions are as follows:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS)–IV emission norms have been implemented in about 38 cities of the country from April, 2010 upto now, while BS-III emission norms have been implemented in the entire country from April, 2010 for four wheelers.
- (ii) Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage III) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agriculture tractors from April, 2010 throughout country;
- (iii) Public transportation systems in several major cities are now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG);
- (iv) Expansion of Metro rail in major cities;

- (v) New PUC norms have been notified *vide* GSR 103(E) dated February 23, 2012 for both gasoline and diesel B.S-IV vehicles, wherein besides idle emission limits for gasoline vehicles, high idle emission limits have also been proposed and it is implemented from February 2013;
- (vi) MoRTH (Ministry of Road Transport and Highways) in collaboration with Automotive Research Association of India has proposed to develop model I&C (Inspection and Certification) centres in all the States and the said model will further be replicated by all State Governments in their respective states;
- (vii) The proposal for setting up modern I&C centres for ten States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Himachal, NCT of Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan has already been approved by MoRTH;

Management of debris causing dust pollution in NCR

2427. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that piles of debris can be seen littered in every nook and corner of the National Capital which is causing dust pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps that Government propose to take to manage the debris generated in the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The management of waste is the State subject. As per Delhi Pollution Control Committee, no information is available regarding dust pollution from littered piles of debris in the National Capital. However, the disposal of construction and disposal waste on the bank of river Yamuna was brought in to the notice of the National Green Tribunal in 2012. The Tribunal has directed concerned State authorities for lifting and disposal of waste from the river bank.

(b) As per the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified by this Ministry, construction or demolition wastes or debris are required to be collected separately and disposed off in accordance with State laws. A construction and demolition waste processing plants is operational in Delhi for processing of construction and demolition waste in to products like pavement, tiles, blocks and ready mix aggregates etc.

Increase in different eco-system services

2428. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eco-system services provided by forests are of critical importance to the well being of the nation, particularly tribals;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government to augment production of eco-system services from the forests, forest-type-wise; and

(c) the estimated quantitative increase in different eco-system services over the next five years as a result of those steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The ecosystem services are benefits which people derive from forests. These include provisioning services such as food, water, fodder, fuel, timber, medicinal plants; regulating services such as climate and water purification, pollination and seed dispersal; cultural services such as recreation and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling etc. These services are essential for ecological balance and environmental security of the country in addition to providing livelihood support to the people living in and around forest areas including tribals.

(b) The Government of India has taken various steps to improve and increase the forest and tree cover, which will contribute to enhanced production of ecosystem services from forests. These include schemes such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for Green India, Intensification of Forest Management and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat etc., in addition to the schemes and programmes of the States/Union Territories, creation of network of Protected Areas, adoption of community based practices such as Joint Forest Management/Van Panchayats, awareness campaigns, capacity building of stakeholders etc.

(c) Most of the Ecosystem services cannot be given a monetary connotation and countrywide assessment of ecosystem services has not been made by the Ministry.

**Recommendations made by TSR Subramanian
High Level Committee Report**

2429. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accepted the recommendations made by the TSR Subramanian High Level Committee's Report on the amendment of key environmental laws;

(b) if so, specifications of the recommendations which have been accepted and details of the proposed framework for their implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the expected time-frame for completing the review of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is examining the recommendations of High Level Committee. The Ministry has not fixed any time-frame for completing the review of the Report.

Environmental clearance along international borders

2430. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a simplified process giving mandate to concerned State Governments to clear key projects along international borders and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that environment clearance for highways in border States and diversion of forest land for border security related infrastructure within five km. of international border would now be given by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken measures to facilitate creation of requisite road network along the Border areas which include the following:

- (i) An amendment to EIA Notification 2006 dated 03.02.2015 was made so as to exempt all highway projects in border States from scoping requirement and exempt all linear projects in border States from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions prescribed by the Ministry.
- (ii) Decided to accord general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction and widening of two lane roads by the Border Roads Organization (BRO) and other road construction agencies entrusted with the job by the Ministry of Defence, in the area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the LAC and widening of roads (by the BRO and other road construction agencies) which are identified by the Ministry of Defence as link roads, between Border roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC and National Highways/State Highways/ Other State Roads. This general approval has been extended for diversion of forest land, if any, required for construction of similar roads for Indo-Tibet Border Police (ITBP) within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC, for which funds are provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Similarly, with a view to expedite creation of strategic infrastructure along the international Border, the Ministry decided to accord general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for creation of border security related infrastructure such as, Border Roads, Fencing, Border Outposts, Floodlights, Surveillance Infrastructure, and Power Infrastructure, within five kilometres aerial distance from the International Border by paramilitary organizations of the Ministry of Home Affairs, such as Border Security Force (BSF) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) from funds provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (iii) With a view to expedite the environment/forest/wildlife clearance to border roads projects, the Ministry has constituted a Working Group headed by the Secretary, MoEF&CC with representatives from the Ministry of Defence, Border Roads Organization, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Railways, etc. Working Group reviews the status of clearance of proposals pertaining to the border roads at frequent intervals.

Highly contaminated sub-soil water

2431. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of places in the country where sub-soil water is highly contaminated and is affecting the health of people; and
- (b) the strategy evolved and contemplated to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Localized occurrence of contamination having various constituents in excess of the limits prescribed for drinking water use has been observed in case of ground water in almost all the States. The commonly observed contaminants such as Arsenic, Fluoride and Iron are geogenic in nature whereas contaminants such as Nitrates, Phosphates, Heavy Metals etc. owe their origin to various human activities including domestic sewage, agricultural practices and industrial effluents.

The Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The following steps are taken to prevent and control pollution:

- Control of Industrial pollution under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974;
- Special Drives for 17 categories of industries;
- Environmental auditing;
- Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units;
- Urban centres discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified and recommended for appropriate action to respective authorities;
- Identified urban centres are being considered under various River Action Plans for interception, diversion and development of treatment facilities;
- The rain water harvesting practices implemented in various regions of the country have augmented the depleted water table and consequently improved quality of sub surface water.
- Zero Liquid Discharge has been implemented in a number of categories of industries to protect the water quality.

International treaties on climate change

2432. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) in what way, Government proposes to meet the challenges of climate change;
- (b) the details of negotiations going on in this regard; and
- (c) the details of multilateral and international treaties in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government has announced a domestic mitigation goal of reducing emissions intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. The Government has taken many remedial steps in this regard. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. It has eight Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change, which addresses both mitigation and adaptation components of climate change.

(b) and (c) In response to the concerns about the potential impacts of increase in GHG emissions and the need for global action, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February, 2005. Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012. In Doha, Qatar, on 8 December, 2012, the "Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol" was adopted, according to which the second commitment period is from 1 January, 2013 to 31 December, 2020.

Also, the ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action constituted in the Conference of Parties during Durban in 2011, is negotiating the 2015 Climate Agreement, which is mandated to be under the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC.

Proposal for utilisation of land

2433. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of barren forest land in country, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Punjab; and
- (b) whether Government has any proposal for utilisation of these land and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No report about barren forest lands in the country is available. However, Forest Survey of India has

been carrying out assessment of forest cover on biennial basis since 1987 and India State of Forest Report-2013 is the latest in the series. Forest Survey of India has classified the forest cover in different density classes as per details given below:—

Class	Area in square kilometer	Percentage of geographical area
Forest Cover		
Very Dense Forest (Canopy Density of 70% and above)	83,502	2.54
Moderately Dense Forest (Canopy Density 40% or more and less than 70%)	318,745	9.70
Open Forest (Canopy Density of 10% or more and less than 40%)	295,651	8.99
TOTAL FOREST COVER	697,898	21.23

In addition to above, degraded forest land having canopy density less than 10% are classified as Scrub. The area under Scrub is reported to be 41,383 square kilometers which is 1.26% of total geographical area of the country.

(b) There is no specific plan for Scrub area. However, afforestation under various Central and State Sectors Schemes is taken up in such patches of Scrub area which are suitable for planting activity.

Affected livelihood of fishing communities

2434. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the loss of beaches and restricted access to sea due to seawalls is affecting the livelihood of fishing communities in several coastal villages; and

(b) if so, what does Government propose to do to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No instance of seawalls restricting of access to sea and thereby affecting livelihood of fishing communities in several coastal villages was brought to the notice of the Central Government. In fact, erosion control measures like seawall is proposed only at eroding coastal stretches by the State Governments for the prevention of the coastal erosion and thereby save the beaches.

(b) Does not arise.

Monitoring and maintenance of the forests

2435. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forest department is unable to monitor and maintain the forest due to lack of roads in and around the forest;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the Forest Act for provision of better facilities for monitoring and maintenance of the forest; and

(c) if so, by when does Government propose to bring in the amendment in the Forest Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The monitoring and maintenance of forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Government. The Ministry has not received any report that Forest Departments are unable to monitor and maintain the forests due to lack of roads.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to amend the Forest Act for provision of better facilities for monitoring and maintenance of the forests. However, under various Centrally Sponsored/Centre Sector Schemes, financial assistance is provided to supplement the efforts of Forest Departments for protection and conservation of the forests.

Tiger deaths

2436. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tiger deaths reported inside and outside tiger reserves in the last three years, along with reasons for deaths; and

(b) whether Government has taken measures to effectively address habitat destruction, human-tiger conflicts and poaching outside reserves and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of tiger deaths (classified as cases of confirmed poaching including seizure, cases under scrutiny and those due to natural and other causes), as reported by States, inside and outside tiger reserves during the last three years, are given in the the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India has taken several steps to control poaching, habitat destruction and human-tiger conflicts, and the details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals in the country and the details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of tiger deaths (classified as cases of confirmed poaching including seizure cases, under scrutiny and those due to natural and other causes), as reported by States, inside and outside tiger reserves in the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year 2012						Total	Outside Tiger Reserve			Total	Grand Total
		Inside Tiger Reserve			Total				Tiger Reserve				
		Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes	Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
2.	Assam	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	0	2	6	
3.	Bihar	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
5.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
6.	Karnataka	2	2	4	8	8	0	6	6	0	6	14	
7.	Kerala	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	5	7	7	0	7	1	1	8	15	
9.	Maharashtra	0	2	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	14	
10.	Odisha	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
11.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	1	4	4	0	1	2	2	3	7	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	2	2	1	4	0	5	7	7	
14.	Uttarakhand	0	1	2	3	3	1	5	3	9	12	12	
15.	West Bengal	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	
TOTAL		6	12	20	38	38	8	34	9	51	89		

Year 2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	Inside Tiger Reserve				Total	Outside Tiger Reserve				Total	Grand Total				
		Cases under scrutiny		Poaching Including seizure			Natural & Other causes		Cases under scrutiny				Poaching Including seizure		Natural & Other causes	
1.	Assam	5		1		0		0		2		0		2	8	
2.	Karnataka	10		1		0		2		2		0		4	15	
3.	Kerala	0		0		0		2		2		2		6	6	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5		1		3		0		1		0		1	10	
5.	Maharashtra	0		3		0		3		1		4		8	11	
6.	Odisha	0		0		1		0		0		0		0	1	
7.	Tamil Nadu	0		0		0		0		1		1		2	2	
8.	Uttarakhand	1		0		0		1		7		0		8	9	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1		2		0		3		0		0		1	4	
10.	West Bengal	0		0		1		1		0		0		0	1	
11.	Rajasthan	1		0		0		1		0		0		0	1	
TOTAL		23		8		5		36		15		10		32	68	

Note: 18 Kg. approximately tiger bones were seized in Delhi (07.09.2013) by a team of Forest Department officials from Maharashtra, by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and Delhi Police.

Year 2014

Sl. No.	Name of State	Inside Tiger Reserve			Outside Tiger Reserve			Total	Grand Total
		Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes	Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	3
2.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1	4	12	0	0	2	14
3.	Maharashtra	5	0	0	5	3	0	6	11
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	0	3	10	0	1	7	17
5.	Assam	4	0	0	4	1	1	2	6
6.	Bihar	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
7.	Uttarakhand	0	2	0	2	5	1	6	8
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
9.	Kerala	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	4
10.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
11.	Karnataka	6	0	0	6	1	0	1	7
12.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL		32	3	10	45	23	7	33	78

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government of India to control poaching, inter alia including measures to address habitat destruction and human-tiger conflicts

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for protection infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves
- Alerting the States as and when required
- Transmitting backward / forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares / traps
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring system for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STrIPES)
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% Central assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), eg. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered/encouraged in the last two years].
- Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.
- The compensation on man-wildlife conflict has been doubled from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh in the case of loss of human life, while the compensation for serious

injury has been retained at 30% of the amount of compensation on death, besides meeting the cost of treatment of minor injuries to people due to wildlife.

- A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
- A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.

Statement-III

Several milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers and other wild animals in the country

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh).

Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) and Rajaji (Uttarakhand) for declaring as a tiger reserve by States. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter-alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (38770.30 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29906.17 sq.km.) of all the 47 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
10. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

11. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

12. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
13. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.

14. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
15. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
16. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
17. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
18. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful.
19. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

20. The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), with 100% Central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded

for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).

21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
26. The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226, lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.06% of country's geographical area spread out in 47 tiger reserves in 18 States).
27. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
28. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
29. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation

Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.

30. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
32. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old / injured tigers in the wild.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand). Central assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded/straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. A bilateral arrangement exists on tiger/wildlife conservation with Bangladesh, Nepal, and China. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.
43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths / Project Tiger implementation.

44. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserves.
45. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
46. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
47. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
48. A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
52. Ascertaining progress of CBI investigation in rhino poaching cases handed over by the State of Assam.
53. Real Time Monitoring of funds released to Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from the Centre.
54. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
55. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
56. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger / wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Steps taken for preservation of tigers in Karnataka

2437. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) considering the fact that the number of tigers have increased in India and State of Karnataka top this list, the steps Government is taking to ensure preservation of tigers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Ministry has approached the State Government of Karnataka to develop and declare more tiger reserves in the State where the number of tigers is highest in the country, at Kudremukh, Cauvery basin and MM Hills region etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government of India has taken several milestone initiatives for conservation and protection of wild animals including tiger, in the country, *inter-alia*, including the State of Karnataka and the details are given in the Statement.[Refer to the Statement-III appended to the Answer to USQ No.2436,Part (b)].

(b) Yes Sir. Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh National Park (Karnataka) for declaring as a tiger reserve by the State. Besides this, the State Government of Karnataka has also been advised to send proposals for declaring the Cauveri-MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve.

Forest fire

2438. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) details of forests area caught fire during the last three years in the country and details of affected area in each State;

(b) whether such areas were allowed to afforest again in the past, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of areas which were used for alternate proposes by Government/ local public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The information pertaining to details of forest area affected by forest fires is not maintained in the Ministry. However, under the real time forest fire monitoring programme being

implemented by the Forest Survey of India, active forest fires locations are generated using Remote Sensing technology. The details of number of active forest fire locations, State/Union Territory wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The State/Union Territory Governments rehabilitate and restore burnt forest areas through afforestation, protection and soil moisture conservation measures. However, records of such areas so restored by the State/Union Territory Governments are not maintained in the Ministry. Burnt forest areas continue to have the legal status of forests and diversion of such areas to any non-forestry use requires approval of the Central Government under the provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

Statement

Number of fire points communicated by the Forest Survey of India using Remote Sensing technology:

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2559	2143	2458
2.	Bihar	196	273	140
3.	Chhattisgarh	3448	1530	1018
4.	Gujarat	146	179	74
5.	Goa	0	4	3
6.	Haryana	42	5	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	249	34	32
8.	Jharkhand	307	554	202
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	127	23	74
10.	Karnataka	724	606	424
11.	Kerala	223	98	114
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3076	753	534
13.	Maharashtra	3329	1433	702
14.	Odisha	3022	2221	1904
15.	Punjab	83	36	20
16.	Rajasthan	83	75	53
17.	Tamil Nadu	262	89	284
18.	Uttar Pradesh	560	237	218
19.	Uttarakhand	1265	119	379
20.	West Bengal	117	118	116
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	560	501	535

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2012	2013	2014
22.	Assam	2172	1608	2536
23.	Manipur	1507	1303	1774
24.	Meghalaya	911	804	1123
25.	Mizoram	2218	2259	2189
26.	Nagaland	927	846	886
27.	Sikkim	3	0	0
28.	Tripura	1233	588	1160
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	9	96
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	New Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0

Target set to reduce greenhouse gases emission

2439. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set to reduce greenhouse gases emission by 2020;
- (b) the details of success that has been achieved so far; and
- (c) the manner in which country aims to achieve the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India is a party to Kyoto Protocol. India does not have legally binding emission reduction commitments with regard to reducing GHG. However, Government of India has voluntarily announced to reduce emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 from the 2005 level without reckoning the emissions from agriculture sector.

(b) The carbon dioxide emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product has been reduced by approximately 14% in 2010 as compared to 2005 as base year at constant prices.

(c) Government is implementing the National Solar Mission, National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat and Green India Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which are aimed at addressing mitigation of GHG.

Approval to Neyveli Lignite's thermal power plant

2440. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Board of Wildlife (NBWL) has approved Neyveli Lignite's thermal power plant project at a wildlife area in Tuticorin and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of public utility projects cleared by NBWL in the peripheries and inside wildlife sanctuaries in 2015; and

(c) whether mitigation measures have been proposed to protect the wildlife sanctuaries in the vicinity of the approved projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Standing Committee of NBWL has recommended the Neyveli Lignite's thermal power plant project in its 32nd Meeting dated 21st January 2015.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes. While considering the projects including power plants for clearances, various mitigation measures are prescribed by appraising agencies like Chief Wildlife Warden, State Board for Wildlife and Standing Committee of NBWL for minimizing the impacts on the wildlife.

Statement

Details of public utility projects cleared by NBWL in the peripheries and inside wildlife sanctuaries in 2015

Sl. No.	Name of the sector	No. of proposals recommended
1.	Roads & Highways	10
2.	Irrigation	6
3.	Water Supply Pipeline	1
4.	Electric Transmission Lines	1
5.	Optical Fibre Cable	2
6.	Thermal & Coal Based Power Plants	3
TOTAL		23

Notification of E-waste Management Rules

2441. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011;

(b) if so, whether according to the latest annual report of Government, by the end of 2014, India would have generated a whopping eight lakh tones of e-wastes up by eight times in the past seven years;

(c) if so, whether despite a ban a huge quantity of e-waste is being imported from developed countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to minimize the e-waste to save the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a), (b) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules apply to producer, consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in Schedule-I under the Rules. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these Rules as per which the producers shall be responsible for environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from their end of life equipment. On the basis of survey carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 1,46,800 Metric Tonne (MT) of e-waste was generated in the country during 2005 which had been projected to increase to 8,00,000 MT by the year 2012.

(c) Import and export of e-waste is regulated under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, and permission from the Ministry is mandatory for import of any such waste. As of now no permission for import of e-waste has been granted under the rules.

Killing of wild animals by poachers through electrocution

2442. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

0(a) whether it is a fact that more than 88 wild animals including elephants, sambars, boars and endangered rhinoceros have been killed in the last few years by poachers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that poachers electrocuted them with high tension power lines running over wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development projects including those with power and electricity lines passing through these protected areas are cleared by the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken on this issue to protect these wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The protection and conservation of wildlife is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Central Government is aware about poachers drawing wires from high tension power lines passing through forest area including Protected Areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries with an objective to kill wild animals by electrocution. The data of killing of wild animals is not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife considers proposals for developmental projects including projects for laying transmission lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and recommends the proposals along with mitigation measures on a case to case basis. The details of transmission line proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife during the last year and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Standing Committee of NBWL while recommending proposals for laying transmission lines within national parks/sanctuaries stipulates mitigatory measures such as:

- (a) Earth-wires of transmission line should be marked at 20m distance with in and 40m distance around Sanctuary(2 Km radius) with Bird Flight Diverters while spacers binding quad-conductors should be colour-marked at 50m distance within and around Sanctuary to make them more visible to flying birds, thereby reducing the chances of aerial collision.
- (b) Minimum movement of the staff and vehicles of the user agency will be allowed to move in the sanctuary area.
- (c) No damage shall be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by user agency and its establishment.
- (d) The agency and/or contractor will strictly follow the Wildlife (Protection) Act.

- (e) The user agency shall take full care and precaution for the transmission line so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the transmission lines.

Statement

Details of transmission line proposals recommended by the standing committee of NBWL in its 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Proposal
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal for establishment of 400 KV D/C Rajgarh-Karamsad transmission line passing through Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of 765 KVS/C Anpara “D” Unnao transmission line (from distt. Sonebhadra to Unnao) passing through Kaimur WLS within jurisdiction Kaimur WL Division in distt. Sonebhadra and Mirzapur, U.P. by Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.,
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposal for construction of 400 KV D/C Kishenpur New Wanpoh transmission line in Chakore Reserve, Jammu and Kashmir.

Details of transmission line proposals recommended by the standing committee of NBWL in its 32nd meeting held on 21st January 2015

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Proposal
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Diversion of 27.47 ha (20.77 ha forest land and 6.70 ha of Private Land) from Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh for construction of 765 KV electric transmission line (Partly S/C and Partly D/C) between Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior) and Rajasthan (Jaipur).

World Bank assistance to deal with climate change

2443. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government signed with World Bank for assistance of \$8 million to take up various adaptation measures in rural areas to deal with the threat of climate change;

(b) the special projects that would be adopted for rural poor and in which States they are located; and

(c) whether any projects are located in the State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in coastal areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A grant agreement has been signed on 13.2.2015 between the Government of India and the World Bank for the grant amount of US \$ 8 million in respect of Sustainable Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC) project funded through Global Environment Facility (GEF) trust Fund.

(b) and (c) As per the agreement, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, will implement the project in various states to improve adaptive capacities of the rural poor engaged in farm based livelihoods to cope with climate variability and change.

Agreement on completion of imprisonment in native country

†2444. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Indian inmates imprisoned abroad are languishing in the prisons of Gulf Countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India and UAE had signed an agreement in 2011, according to which the Indian prisoners languishing in the prisons of the UAE can complete their remaining sentence in the prisons of India, but no Indian prisoner has benefited from this agreement so far and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) 6290 Indian nationals are detained in 72 countries. Out of these 2909 (46.6% of 6290) Indian prisoners are detained in 9 Gulf countries as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of Indian prisoners
1.	Bahrain	106
2.	Iran	36
3.	Iraq	9
4.	Kuwait	290
5.	Oman	75
6.	Qatar	96
7.	Saudi Arabia	1508
8.	U.A.E.	785
9.	Yemen	4
TOTAL		2909

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes. An agreement for Transfer of Sentenced persons has been signed between India and UAE.

As for the implementation of the agreement, till date only one case of an Indian national serving his sentence in UAE jail was forwarded by the UAE authorities, which has been forwarded by our Mission to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, for further action.

To expedite the implementation of the agreement, Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi is in constant touch with the concerned local authorities. The requests for transfer to Indian jails under this agreement received during weekly jail visits by the officials of the Indian Mission and Post in the UAE are regularly forwarded to the concerned UAE authorities for processing at their end. As and when such cases for transfer to Indian jails are received from the local authorities, our Mission will immediately forward them to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for taking further action.

Minutes of meeting of Governing Board of Nalanda University

2445. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got hold of the approved minutes of the meeting of the Governing Board of Nalanda University; and

(b) if not, by when Ministry would get hold of the approved minutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Clean chit to Pakistan by us on terrorism issue

†2446. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently America has given clean chit to Pakistan on the issue of terrorism saying that Pakistan has taken action against terrorist organizations like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any objection over the clean chit given by America to Pakistan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government has lodged its objection with America, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Government continues to voice to its interlocutors, including those from the United States, its concerns about continuing acts of cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India.

Indo-pak Secretary level talks

†2447. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the various issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of issues on which the Secretaries of both countries were agreed; and

(d) the reaction of Pakistan's Foreign Secretary on these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) In accordance with Prime Minister's directive, Foreign Secretary completed the first phase of a 'SAARC Yatra' from March 1-4, 2015 which included a visit to Pakistan on March 3.

During the talks with his counterpart from Pakistan, Foreign Secretary reiterated India's vision for transforming the SAARC region into a region of shared prosperity through deeper integration and discussed various ideas to take SAARC forward. Foreign Secretary also expressed India's willingness to work with Pakistan who will be the next Chair of SAARC.

The visit also provided an opportunity to discuss bilateral relations. Foreign Secretary reiterated India's desire to establish peaceful cooperative ties with Pakistan and its commitment to resolve all outstanding issues through a meaningful bilateral dialogue within the framework of Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration for which an environment free from terror and violence is required. In this context, our concerns on cross-border terrorism including the lack of progress in the Mumbai case were highlighted. Pakistan was also called upon to maintain peace and tranquility along the IB and respect the sanctity of the LoC in Jammu and Kashmir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The talks between the two Foreign Secretaries were held in a constructive and positive atmosphere. Government will, however, continue to monitor all activities that have a bearing on India's national security and on the safety and security of our people.

Attacks on indians in US and European countries

2448. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increase in the attacks on Indians living in US and European countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts being made to save Indians from attack in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There is no indication to suggest that there is an increase in attacks on Indians living in US and European countries. However, a few incidents targeting immigrants in general, have taken place such as excessive use of force by Police in Madison, Alabama (US) on an Indian national Mr. Sureshbhai Patel on 6 February 2015, and the attack on an Indian student Mr. Niraj Shah in Karlsgraben (Germany) on 20 February 2015.

(b) Our Embassies/Consulates remain in constant touch with the Indian community and regularly issue advisories for the safety of Indian nationals. They also provide prompt and appropriate consular and financial assistance to the victims. Where relevant, they also strongly take up with the host Governments such issues so that the attackers are brought to justice.

People killed in Italy

2449. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 25th December, 1996 in Malta, Italy, about 300 people were killed;

(b) if so, whether an NGO Malta Boat Tragedy Probe Mission has visited the spot and submitted a report to Government; if so, the action Government has taken on the report; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the NGO has requested Government to visit the Schengen countries to finish the remaining work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As a result of mid-sea collision between 2 ships in the Malta-Sicily Channel on 24-25 December, 1996, approximately 170 young Indians died. The total number of deaths was approximately 300.

(b) and (c) In November-December, 1998, a 5-member team of Malta Boat Tragedy Probe Mission visited Greece, Malta and Switzerland on a fact finding mission and submitted a report. Though it was a private visit, the Indian Missions in these countries extended all possible assistance to the team in the accomplishment of its mission. The team wrote to the Government expressing their desire to travel to Europe in May 2014 to finish the remaining work and update itself regarding the progress of the case. As has been done in the past, Government of India would be willing to extend all possible help to the team and facilitate their visit, whenever it materializes.

Russian cooperation with Pakistan

2450. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Russia, it's cooperation with Pakistan would serve the long term interest of India;

(b) whether Russia's cooperation with Pakistan would lead to a shift in India-Russia ties; and

(c) whether Government has discussed this issue with the Russian President during his visit to India, if so, the deliberation made in such meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The special and privileged strategic partnership between India and Russia has been built on the strong foundation of mutual trust. India-Russia bilateral relations are on a firmly positive trajectory. We regard our relations with Russia as independent of external factors. There are several bilateral mechanisms, including the Annual Summit, where all relevant issues and concerns on developments of regional and international importance are discussed with Russia.

Indian fishermen in foreign jails

2451. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of Indian fishermen and other people of the country are

languishing in jails of various countries, if so, the total number of Indians including fishermen languishing in various foreign jails at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the release of all Indian prisoners at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) 6290 Indian nationals including fishermen are detained in 72 countries. Detailed country-wise list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) After verification of the Indian nationality of the person, the Missions/Posts make all possible efforts with the Foreign Government to provide necessary assistance to Indians imprisoned in jails, which include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking of remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Missions also request the local Government for grant of amnesty to the arrested Indians and if any mercy petition for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration.

The Government of India have signed bilateral Agreements for Transfer of Sentenced Persons with 20 countries. In addition, we have also acceded to a multilateral convention with the Organization of American States (OAS), known as the Inter-American Convention on serving Criminal Sentences abroad of the Organization of American States. So far, 54 prisoners have benefited from such agreements between India and other countries. Out of these, 45 Indian prisoners have been brought back from abroad, and 9 foreign prisoners in India have been repatriated to their countries to serve the remainder of their sentences.

Statement

Indian fishermen in foreign jails

Sl. No.	Name of country	No. of Indian prisoners including fishermen languishing in various foreign jails at present, country-wise.
1	2	3
1.	Angola	2
2.	Armenia	2
3.	Austria	5

1	2	3
4.	Australia	51
5.	Azerbaijan	1
6.	Bahrain	106
7.	Bangladesh	223
8.	Belgium	27
9.	Bhutan	24
10.	Brunei	2
11.	Bulgaria	1
12.	Cambodia	2
13.	Canada	23
14.	China	117
15.	Colombia	5
16.	Cyprus	8
17.	Denmark	18
18.	Egypt	6
19.	Fiji	2
20.	France	51
21.	Germany	1
22.	Ghana	6
23.	Greece	40
24.	Indonesia	25
25.	Iran	36
26.	Iraq	9
27.	Ireland	1
28.	Israel	4
29.	Italy	145
30.	Japan	5
31.	Jordan	5
32.	Kenya	3
33.	Korea (Republic of)	1
34.	Kuwait	290
35.	Kyrgyzstan	1
36.	Madagascar	1
37.	Malaysia	319
38.	Maldives	26

1	2	3
39.	Mauritius	10
40.	Mexico	3
41.	Morocco	1
42.	Myanmar	76
43.	Nepal	614
44.	New Zealand	9
45.	Nigeria	13
46.	Oman	75
47.	Pakistan	352
48.	Philippines	5
49.	Poland	3
50.	Portugal	4
51.	Qatar	96
52.	Romania	1
53.	Russian Federation	5
54.	Saudi Arabia	1508
55.	Senegal	5
56.	Seychelles	2
57.	Singapore	158
58.	South Africa	16
59.	Spain	60
60.	Sri Lanka	73
61.	Suriname	1
62.	Sweden	1
63.	Switzerland	6
64.	Syria	1
65.	Tanzania	1
66.	Thailand	76
67.	Uganda	3
68.	U.A.E.	785
69.	UK	437
70.	Ukraine	1
71.	U.S.A	291
72.	Yemen	4
TOTAL		6290

Discussion on boundary issue with China

2452. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Chinese Special Representatives of the boundary issue have held discussions recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is making efforts in showing flexibility and creating a favorable atmosphere on resolving the border issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India and China have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been seventeen meetings of SRs so far, last one in New Delhi on February 10-11, 2014. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. The two sides are committed to resolving bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

Agenda to elevate ties with China

2453. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has unveiled an ambitious agenda to elevate its ties with China;

(b) whether India has announced a six point proposal to jointly realize with China, the dream of an Asian Century, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India is of the view that both the countries needed to achieve convergence of common regional and global interests and develop new areas of cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to India in September 2014, Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi and President Xi Jinping agreed to build a closer developmental partnership and make it a core component of the India-China Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity.

During the visit to China from 31 January to 03 February, 2015, External Affairs Minister (EAM) Smt. Sushma Swaraj, while addressing the 2nd India-China High

Level Media Forum on February 1, proposed that the two countries should follow (i) action oriented approach (ii) broad base bilateral engagement (iii) convergence of common regional and global interests (iv) develop new areas of cooperation (v) expand strategic communication (vi) fulfill common aspirations to usher “Asian Century”.

India and China have common interests on several multilateral issues of global importance like climate change, WTO, reform of the international financial institutions etc. This is reflected in close cooperation and coordination between the two sides within the BRICS, G-20 and other fora. Both sides have agreed to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and deepen cooperation with a determination to add new content and substance to the relationship.

Forced conversion of Indian prisoners abroad

†2454. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of forced conversions of Indian prisoners in foreign jails have come to light, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is investigating those cases and objections have been lodged with concerned Governments of foreign countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No such cases have come to the notice of the government.

(b) Does not arise.

Passport for people from Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir

2455. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir born Indian citizens can not apply for passport under Tatkal category;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Indian citizens born in Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir are generally not covered for passport application under Tatkaal category as passports are issued in these States on the basis of prior police

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

verification. However, Tatkaal applications are accepted for certain categories of individuals, such as:

- (i) minor children up to the age of 10 years whose either parent holds a valid passport;
- (ii) those who hold/held Diplomatic/Official Passports;
- (iii) children on inter-country adoption;
- (iv) Jammu and Kashmir migrants for re-issue of passports;
- (v) applicants from non-Jammu and Kashmir subjects born in Jammu and Kashmir but resident outside Jammu and Kashmir, viz. children of Government employees born in Jammu and Kashmir during their posting in Jammu and Kashmir, etc.

Besides, to avoid inconvenience to passport applicants hailing from Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, Short-Validity Passports are issued pending additional verification in urgent cases.

Talks on fishermen issue with Sri Lanka

2456. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Minister had a talk regarding fishermen issue with Sri Lankan counterpart during his visit to India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the two Governments would facilitate resumption of talks between fishermen associations in the issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj had raised the fishermen issue with the Sri Lankan Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Mangala Samaraweera during his visit to India from 17–19 January 2015. She had emphasized during the discussions that the issue of fishermen was an emotive one that concerned the livelihood of fishermen from both the countries and has to be handled with great care and sensitivity.

The Government is in touch with the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and the Government of Sri Lanka to facilitate resumption of talks between Fishermen Associations from both countries.

Country's membership in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

2457. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia would push for India's full membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) during the upcoming meeting it is hosting in July, 2015; and

(b) whether Russia would take all necessary steps to comply with India's application for full membership during the organization's summit in Bashkortostan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India had formally applied for membership of the SCO in September 2014. A decision regarding India's membership would be taken by SCO members by consensus. In the Joint Statement, 'Druzhba-Dosti: A vision for strengthening the Indian-Russian Partnership over the next decade', issued during the 15th bilateral India-Russia Summit in New Delhi in December, 2014, Russia stated that it looks forward to India becoming a member of the SCO following the completion of all required negotiation procedures.

Meeting of top officials of neighbouring countries

2458. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of top officials from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan has been called to fast track the process of sub-regional transport agreement for seamless movement of passengers vehicles across the four countries and would also address issues of connectivity across borders for smoother vehicular movement; and

(b) when and where this meeting is likely to be held, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A meeting of Transport Secretaries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal was held in Kolkata on February 2-3, 2015. Discussions at the meeting focused on a four-country Motor Vehicle Agreement to enable vehicular movement through the territory of the four participating countries.

Capital investment through PSUs

2459. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether to give a thrust to investment in the economy Public Sector Units (PSUs) were expected to invest through capital investment;

(b) if so, target fixed during the year 2014-15 in this regard and achievement made so far; and

(c) whether Government is satisfied with PSUs contribution and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which is a mutually negotiated agreement between the management of the Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) and its Administrative Ministry/Department, annual targets are fixed for different financial and non-financial parameters. As per MoU Guidelines 2014-15, CPSEs are encouraged to make capital expenditure (CAPEX) and include it as a parameter in MoU. This parameter is included for CPSEs which have accumulated cash surpluses and there is a need/demand for capacity addition and management considers it as necessary/viable.

(b) and (c) The target fixed for CAPEX with respect to CPSEs who have taken it as a parameter in MoU 2014-15 is about ₹ 1.60 lakh crore. As per available information, the achievement till December, 2014 is about ₹ 93,000 crore. The performance of CPSEs *vis-a-vis* targets in the MoU is evaluated after the end of the concerned financial year.

Impact of lower excise duty on industry

2460. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the current growth rate of automobile industry;
- (b) the steps taken to improve the same; and
- (c) the impact of the lower excise duty on this industry and policies to reap the benefits of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Sir, the production growth rate of Automobile Industry during the period April 2014 to February 2015 compared to the same period of last year is as under:

	April-February 2014	April-February 2015	Growth%
Passenger Vehicles	2,815,563	2,927,447	3.97
Commercial Vehicles	636,923	629,905	-1.10
Three Wheelers	763,338	867,888	13.70
Two Wheelers	15,429,731	17,042,863	10.45
TOTAL of All Categories	19,645,555	21,468,103	9.28

(b) The Government is taking steps to improve growth through policies like the JNNURM and support for improving exports. The vehicles manufacturers are launching newer and improved models to boost demand.

(c) Excise duty was reduced w.e.f. February, 2014 to December, 2014 and thereafter the earlier higher duty level has been restored. Almost all the sectors had shown improvement in production during the lower excise duty phase and the previous negative trend was reversed. Comparative data of production during the period January-December, 2013 and January-December, 2014 is as under:

	January-December 2013	January-December 2014	Growth%
Passenger Vehicles	3,155,694	3,158,215	0.08
Commercial Vehicles	742,731	681,945	-8.18
Three Wheelers	847,323	937,879	10.69
Two Wheelers	16,413,175	18,490,931	12.66
GRAND TOTAL	21,158,923	23,268,970	9.97

BHEL procedure to select the properties in Noida

2461. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the complete details of properties taken on lease/rent by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during the last 3 years in Noida (UP) with the names of owners/companies;

(b) the lease/rent being paid for each property/premises in Noida and the nature of work being carried out by BHEL; and

(c) what procedure BHEL has followed to select the properties in Noida, property-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) The details are as given below:—

Sl. No.	Details of property/ properties taken on lease/rent basis by BHEL in NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh)	Period/ duration of current lease/rent	Name of the owner(s)/ companies from whom the property taken on lease/rent	Lease/ Rent (₹ lakh)	Nature of work/ purpose for which the leased/ rented property/ premises is used	Procedure followed to select the property
1.	3rd, 4th and 5th Floor of Advant Navis Business Park building, Plot No. 7, Sector-142, Expressway NOIDA [BHEL occupied the rented space in September 2013]	4 years from the date of possession	M/s Advant IT Park Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 69.93 Lakh per month including all other taxes and duties except Service Tax	Office space for employees	Through Open Tender & Reverse Auction
2.	4th and 5th Floor of Mindmill Software Ltd. building, Film City, Plot No. 24A, Sector-16A, NOIDA [Lease extended for 4th Floor from November 2014 and for 5th Floor from December 2014 (initially taken on lease for 3 years for 4th Floor from Nov. 2011, and for 5th Floor from Dec. 2011)]	Lease extended for One year [<i>i.e.</i> till Nov. 2015 for 4th Floor, and Dec. 2015 for 5th Floor]	M/s Mind Mill Software Ltd.	₹ 24.89 Lakh per month including all taxes except Service Tax	Office space for employees	Through Open Tender & Reverse Auction
3.	2nd and 3rd Floor of KRIBHCO Bhawan, Plot A-8/10, Sector-1, NOIDA [premises taken on lease since Oct. 1996 with provision of extension for 3 years]	Current deed valid till October 2015	M/s KRIBHCO	₹ 10.81 Lakh per month excluding Service Tax	Office space for employees	Through negotiation with another PSU

**Shortage of raw material in electrical equipment
manufacturing industry**

2462. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of domestic availability of critical inputs/raw material is hampering the development of domestic electrical equipment manufacturing industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to mitigate this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain critical inputs/ raw materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment by the domestic industry such as Cold Rolled Grain Oriented (CRGO) Steel under BIS 3024 (used in manufacture of Transformers) and Steel Plates of thickness above 150 mm under BIS 2002 (used in manufacture of Generators) are not made/manufactured in India. Moreover, the requirement of such critical inputs/raw materials is met through imports from a few worldwide manufacturers outside India.

(b) The Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), in consultation with various stakeholders prepared the Indian Electrical Equipment Industry Mission Plan 2012-2022 with a view to boost and support the domestic electrical equipment industry's future development and enhance its global competitiveness. The Mission Plan launched on 24th July 2013 recommended formation of a consortium of domestic steel manufacturers and user industry, to develop technology in India for domestic production of CRGO. Further, the issue of indigenous manufacturing of CRGO Steel has been discussed in various meetings held at Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Ministry of Steel and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) with participation from various concerned stakeholders.

Revival of Public Sector Companies

2463. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended for revival of 48 out of 58 Public Sector Companies and closure of 4 PSUs;

(b) if so, the details of each of the PSU going to be revived and proposed to close;

(c) whether any blueprint has been prepared for revival of companies and if so, the details thereon, company-wise; and

(d) the losses incurred by each of the 58 companies since they have gone before BRPSE and the strength of employees in each company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) had given recommendations in respect of 64 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), (revival of 58 CPSEs and closure of 6 CPSEs), as given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of the Government approvals are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The details of losses incurred and the number of employees in each of 64 CPSEs are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Recommendations in respect of 64 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs),
(revival of 58 CPSEs and closure of 6 CPSEs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/ Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
1	2	3
Department of Heavy Industry		
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
4.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
5.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
6.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
7.	NEPA Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment.
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment.
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment.

1	2	3
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Closure of Non-operating units and revival of 3 operating units.
12.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
13.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
14.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
15.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
16.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
17.	HMT Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
18.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Revival as a PSE—Closure of Bangalore unit and transfer of Ranibagh unit to State Government before its closure.
19.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure.
20.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure.
21.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & take-over by BHEL.
22.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.
23.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Revival through either transferring to State Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir or joint venture with any State/Central Govt. PSU/Private Sector.
24.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure.
25.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture.
Ministry of Textiles		
26.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
27.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	Revival of IS mills as PSE units and 19 mills through Joint Venture.
28.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
29.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Revival of Elgin Mill NO.2

1	2	3
Department of Fertilizers		
30.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
31.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
32.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Ministry of Shipping		
33.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.
34.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Defence Production		
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals		
36.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
37.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Revival by its Holding Company as a PSE.
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
39.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
40.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
41.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	Merger with IDPL.
43.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Merger with IDPL.
Ministry of Coal		
44.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Revival by its Holding Company as a PSE.
45.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival by its Holding Company as a PSE.
Ministry of Mines		
46.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
47.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research		
48.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Ministry of Water Resources		
49.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.

1	2	3
Ministry of Steel		
50.	Mecon Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
51.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & merger with SAIL.
52.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Agriculture and Co-operation		
53.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
54.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	
Ministry of Railways		
55.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
56.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
57.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd	Revival as a PSE.
58.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Revival through transfer of two wagon manufacturing units to D/o Railways and transfer of one refractory unit to M/o Steel.
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation		
59.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Food and Public Distribution		
60.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	Closure of Breakfast Food Unit.
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		
61.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
62.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Telecommunications		
63.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.
Department of Commerce		
64.	STCL Ltd.	Closure.

Statement-II*The details of the Government approvals*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/ Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the approval of the Government	Assistance approved		
			Cash ^a	Non-Cash ^b	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Heavy Industry					
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. The feasibility of forming a joint venture company for the management of salt factory may also be considered by D/o Heavy Industry.	4.28	73.30	77.58
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	60.00	42.92	102.92
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE		54.61	54.61
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd. *	Closure	7.40	43.97	51.37
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71	214.71
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	102.00	1116.30	1218.30
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Closure of non-operating units and Revival of 3 operating units.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
8.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment	-	-	-
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.*	Closure	-	-	-
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	3.37	153.15	156.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and JV formation with majority shareholding being held by JV partner.	859.04	196.38	1055.42
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and takeover by BHEL.	34.00	665.61	699.61
13.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	87.06	458.14	545.20
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	48.36	549.36	597.72
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.	--	815.59	815.59
16.	NEPA Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	234.18	634.94	869.12
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	90.38	111.58	201.96
18.	HMT Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	447.92	635.56	1083.48
19.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure.	9.80	--	9.80
20.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure.	3.82	7.55	11.37
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure.	181.54	--	181.54
22.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Closure.	--	--	--
23.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	Closure.	--	--	--
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Closure.	--	--	--
Ministry of Mines					
25.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	--	612.94	612.94
26.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	--	104.64	104.64
Ministry of Shipping					
27.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.	73.60	280.00	353.60
28.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture.	286.81	631.30	918.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Defence Production					
29.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer from M/o Shipping to M/o Defence.	452.68	372.22	824.90
Ministry of Steel					
30.	Mecon Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	93.00	23.08	116.08
31.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with SAIL.	--	479.16	479.16
Ministry of Textiles					
32.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Revival of 22 mills as PSE units and handing over 2 mills to Government of Pondicherry.	39.23	-	39.23
33.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	338.04	108.93	446.97
34.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Running of Kinnison and Khardah in West Bengal and Rai Bahhadur Hadrut Mill, Katihar in Bihar by NJMC and closure of remaining three mills, <i>i.e.</i> National, Union and Alexendra.	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
Department of Pharmaceuticals					
35.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	137.59	267.57	405.16
36.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	207.19	233.41	440.60
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals					
37.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	250.00	110.46	360.46
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company.	12.53	56.52	69.05
39.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	-	267.29	267.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Fertilizers					
40.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	-	670.37	670.37
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research					
41.	Central Electronics Ltd. Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	Revival as a PSE.	-	16.28	16.28
42.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	21.21	124.42	145.63
Ministry of Railways					
43.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
44.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer to M/o Railways.	59.45	136.08	195.53
45.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and transfer to M/o Railways.	4.00	280.21	284.21
46.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Transfer of (i) Refractory unit at Salem to SAIL under M/o Steel and (ii) administrative control of BSCL (excluding Refractory unit at Salem) to M/o Railways on "as is where is" condition with financial restructuring.	75.43	1139.16	1214.59
Ministry of Water Resources					
47.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	--	646.89	646.89
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					
48.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	--	128.00	128.00
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
49.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	3.00	28.40	31.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas					
50.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	--	59.60	59.60
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region					
51.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	8.50	83.06	91.56
Department of Telecommunications					
52.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE.	3986.00	170.79	4156.79
Ministry of Coal					
53.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company.	--	2470.77	2470.77
54.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company.	1350.00	3428.55	4778.55
Department of Commerce					
55.	STCL Ltd.	Closure.	--	--	--
TOTAL			11135.08	30004.24	41139.32

^aCash Assistance involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

^bNon-cash Assistance involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

*Earlier approved for revival, now approved for closure.

Statement-III

The details of losses incurred and the number of employees in each of 64 CPSEs
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Profit (+)/Loss(-)			No. of Employee as on 31.3.2014
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-1794	-2906	481
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-3264	-15829	944
3.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1980	-35396	-26495	2862
4.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7227	-6937	-8423	1120
5.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	252	95	-2482	179
6.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	160	292	185	1212

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-7807	-13799	-17685	1146
8.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-36	-341	NA	NA
9.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-23958	-17443	114
10.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	11199	2444	10004	734
11.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	82236	149880	171435	58960
12.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	96213	165554	87223	71826
13.	ITI Ltd.	-36980	-18206	-34426	7350
14.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-410978	-532112	782072	36523
15.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-8598	-5517	-4621	1832
16.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-151	-150	-232	9
17.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	1185	1135	2229	15031
18.	Bharat heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	1044	3504	NA	NA
19.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-91	-2791	-524	7800
20.	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	477	4208	4412	866
21.	Bridge & Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	4580	3840	1061	1477
22.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	1943	811	1620	910
23.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	858	2038	29931	2035
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-88505	NA	NA
25.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	22	74	111	111
26.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-207	-1598	62
27.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-51 J6	NA	NA
28.	HMT Ltd.	-8220	-14537	8721	1434
29.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-4365	-5266	2567
30.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-24248	NA	NA
31.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6769	-5409	-6861	1151
32.	Nepa Ltd.	-7290	-8408	30886	621
33.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2949	-383	22
34.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	106	30	44	115

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1994	-600	1360	620
36.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5233	-7587	NA	NA
37.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-3115	-3191	84
38.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1636	NA	NA
39.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	247	-370	47	262
40.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	408	635	-321	98
41.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	32344	35564	28642	4112
42.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1732	2066	2546	1481
43.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-759	-667	755
44.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	689	715	1043	328
45.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7610	-1966	-828	772
46.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1874	-23541	1311	4847
47.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-1591	-241	194	549
48.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-1309	-2393	9545	296
49.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	42114	-3984	10096	378
50.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-1981	-1867	200
51.	Mecon Ltd.	13636	10102	4948	1673
52.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-6030	-8278	NA	NA
53.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-3821	-1600	-655	53
54.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	13014	8512	-17571	8310
55.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	4218	5097	4706	1355
56.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Merged in National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.			
57.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Merged in HMT Machine Tools Ltd.			
58.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Merged in Steel Authority of India Ltd.			
59.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closed			
60.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closed			

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Closed	-156059	NA	NA
62.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-1146	-2510	106
63.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-2013	-1195	-1439	446
64.	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-29612	-35252	25

NA: Not Available

Utilization of PSUs' surplus land for new infrastructure projects

2464. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to utilize the surplus land available with Public Sector Units (PSUs) for establishment of new infrastructure Projects in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the surplus land available with various PSUs and the action plan envisaged by Government and the details of the new infrastructure Projects being established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Details of land of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is maintained by the concerned CPSEs and is not centrally maintained. The decision regarding use of surplus land, if any, for business expansion, diversification, restructuring, setting up of infrastructure of new Projects or development either on its own or alongwith other is taken by Board of Directors of Central Public Sector Enterprises/concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments as per their requirements on case to case basis.

Cut in allocation

2465. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a cut in allocation for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, if so, the amount of decrease; and;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, it is a fact

that there is a cut in allocation for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The allocation and amount is as below:

(₹ in crores)

Allocation for 2014-15	Allocation for 2015-16	Amount Reduced
6008.62	5634.47	374.15

Regularization of garbage handling workers

2466. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to regularize the garbage handling workers of the municipalities who are currently employed through private contractors and receive meager pay;

(b) whether it is a fact that presently the municipalities do not even take the responsibility of providing them with the necessary protective gear;

(c) whether it is a fact that presently there is lack of any social security against morbidity and mortality that results from the work they do; and

(d) whether Government proposes to take steps to address the above said concerns, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Regularisation of garbage handling workers comes under the purview of the State Governments and is a decentralized subject. Government of India does not intervene into the services of the garbage handling workers.

Poverty alleviation programmes

2467. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation programmes/scheme being run/implemented by the Government in the country current/last years;

(b) the physical targets set and achieved in each of the above schemes; and

(c) whether any difficulties faced during the implementation of these programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Housing

and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997, which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. NULM seeks to organize urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), provide skill training to urban poor so that they can find gainful employment, provide interest subsidy on bank loans to the poor for setting up self employment ventures. The Mission has provision for construction and maintenance of shelters equipped with essential services for the urban homeless. The Mission also provides support to urban street vendors.

(b) The Targets and Achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:—

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training		Formation of Self Help Groups
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement
2013-14 (SJSRY+NULM)	160000	134160	400000	705507	25008
2014-15 (NULM)	60000	23194	500000	156947	37856

(c) During the implementation of the programme many difficulties are faced such as selection of correct beneficiaries, empanelment of competent training providers, placement of trainees in jobs, general reluctance of banks to give loans to poor, etc. Ministry endeavors to overcome these difficulties by providing regular guidance to the States and also by reviewing their performance.

Status of infrastructure sector to housing

2468. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to provide affordable housing and sanitation facilities to urban poor of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to accord the status of 'infrastructure' sector to the housing sector for its promotion, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Provision of affordable

housing and sanitation facilities to urban poor falls in the domain of State Government and ULBs. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been assisting States/UTs in providing affordable housing and basic civic amenities including sanitation to urban poor under its schemes. State-wise details of progress is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had requested Ministry of Finance to accord the status of 'infrastructure' sector to the housing sector, the request has not been agreed to by Ministry of Finance.

Statement

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

(As on 2nd March 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projets	Central Share Sanctioned	Central Share Released	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Dwelling Units Under-Progress	Dwelling Units Completed	Dwelling Units Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A&N Island	1	8.90	5.53				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72	1,126.93	1,118.66	77,599	15,501	60,965	33,780
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	140.81	91.19	2,708	896	276	100
4.	Assam	19	145.87	110.74	6,547	3,429	3,094	2,974
5.	Bihar	42	683.58	426.20	40,379	19,070	10,033	480
6.	Chandigarh	4	300.94	379.03	17,69	4,960	12,736	10,799
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	499.43	411.86	36,297	14,65	17,422	7,956
8.	D&N Haveli	2	2.38	1.67	96	96		
9.	Daman & Diu	1	0.51	0.29	14		14	14
10.	Delhi	16	1,155.44	1,118.17	55,124	32,200	22,924	585
11.	Goa			1.85				
12.	Gujarat	97	1,790.54	1,354.61	1,69,153	36,119	1,13,455	78,782
13.	Haryana	32	568.83	329.07	21,065	2,119	12,270	9,605
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	81.55	54.52	2,430	1,360	770	210
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	55	263.17	168.14	14,577	7,890	6,318	6,110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Jharkhand	22	246.48	210.35	14,422	6,356	4,851	4,309
17.	Karnataka	97	1,684.99	1,013.77	83,212	5,679	42,150	34,642
18.	Kerala	65	419.79	404.46	44,270	9,241	33,452	32,836
19.	Lakshadweep							
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89	855.59	638.61	54,123	13,422	27,744	5,588
21.	Maharashtra	177	2,950.61	3,246.18	1,64,452	60,866	1,03,586	57,493
22.	Manipur	7	76.26	76.26	4,079	303	3,776	3,776
23.	Meghalaya	5	42.92	51.91	128	106	224	144
24.	Mizoram	12	119.00	112.6	318	255	2,791	1,935
25.	Nagaland	6	188.58	163.13	7,319	1,677	4,635	2,497
26.	Odisha	62	565.70	346.27	26,551	685	9,653	9,414
27.	Puducherry	4	37.15	40.75	1,542	800	742	177
28.	Punjab	10	83.75	140.9	7,789	3,208	3,901	915
29.	Rajasthan	98	1,090.25	865.13	67,245	28,812	27,793	22,683
30.	Sikkim	4	46.98	46.9	293	38	255	149
31.	Tamil Nadu	166	1,592.01	1,456.93	1,33,607	33,520	96,241	92,481
32.	Telangana	52	1,074.93	1,016.92	89,960	12,674	71,660	49,208
33.	Tripura	10	129.93	81.9	6,376	100	3,271	3,211
34.	Uttar Pradesh	246	1,702.24	1,711.18	91,556	26,002	57,019	43,109
35.	Uttarakhand	41	254.42	166.60	8,047	1,963	2,095	1,375
36.	West Bengal	210	2,227.70	2,294.30	1,68,908	19,971	1,47,645	1,46,993
GRAND TOTAL		1777	22,158.15	19,656.90	14,21,912	3,71,107	9,03,761	6,64,330

Pending proposals of Uttar Pradesh

2469. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects of accommodation to the poor are pending with the Union Government for approval, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly pertaining to Uttar Pradesh;

(b) since when these projects are pending along with reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the time by when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Government has set the target for providing pucca houses to all by 2022. Ministry is in the process

of launching a comprehensive “Housing for All” mission in place of its existing scheme. All States/UTs have been informed that proposals pending for appraisals under existing scheme may be submitted to this Ministry after launch of the new Mission as per its guidelines.

Rajiv Awas Yojana in Tamil Nadu

2470. SMRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identified some specific slum pockets in Tamil Nadu to implement good housing under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) scheme;

(b) whether those slum pockets would be considered especially in Tirunelveli Corporation limits (Thimmarajapuram etc.) if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of implementation of New Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) scheme benefitting grassroots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Housing and colonisation are State subjects and the responsibility for rehabilitation of slums lies with the State Government. The Central Government, however, through its schemes assists the State Government for the purpose.

A total of 21 projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu with a total project cost of ₹ 406.33 crore and Central Share of ₹ 69.34 crores for construction of total 6172 dwelling units (DUs) including 3 projects in Tirunelveli Corporation limits with a total project cost of ₹ 6.19 crore and Central Share of ₹ 2.53 crores for construction of total 111 dwelling units (DUs).

(c) A total of 239 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 8,836.11 crores and Central Share of ₹ 4,903.63 crores have been approved for construction of 1,68,207 dwelling units (DUs) out of which 2,501 DUs have been completed and 40 DUs have been occupied under RAY. However, Government has set the target for providing pucca houses to all by 2022. Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive “Housing for All” mission in place of its existing scheme.

Uniform housing policy for States

2471. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow States to have uniform housing policy as different rules in different States make it difficult to have unified guidelines, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has appointed consultants in consultations with the State Governments to draft policies for housing with special accent on affordable housing for the economically weaker sections, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore, it is the responsibility of States to prepare their own housing policy according to their needs, local condition, geographical requirements etc.

(b) Government has appointed consultants for formulation of State Affordable Housing and Habitat Policy in consultations with the State Governments for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal.

Slum dwellers in the country

2472. SHRI SANJAY DATTATRAYA KAKADE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) The number of slum-dwellers, State-wise and top ten most populated slums in the country; and

(b) details of the programmes running in the country for rehabilitation of these slums, the details of the healthcare schemes focused on these slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) State-wise details of slum dwellers as per Census 2011, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RGI) has informed that the census data are collected Enumeration Block (EB)-wise and not slum area-wise. Hence, details of most populated slums are not available from census separately.

(b) 'Slum' is a State subject, accordingly the responsibility for rehabilitation of slums is with the State Governments/ULBs. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been assisting State Governments to address the issue of rehabilitation of slums. Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive mission for "Housing for All" including slums in place of existing schemes.

In addition, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), a sub-mission under National Health Mission (NHM) to address the health care needs of the urban poor including slum dwellers.

Statement*State-wise slum population in India as per Census-2011*

State/UTs	Slum Population@	Slum Population (In million)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	10.19
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	0.02
Assam	197266	0.20
Bihar	1237682	1.24
Chhattisgarh	1898931	1.90
Goa	26247	0.03
Gujarat	1680095	1.68
Haryana	1662305	1.66
Himachal Pradesh	61312	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	662062	0.66
Jharkhand	372999	0.37
Karnataka	3291434	3.29
Kerala	202048	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	5.69
Maharashtra	11848423	11.85
Manipur	NS	NS
Meghalaya	57418	0.06
Mizoram	78561	0.08
Nagaland	82324	0.08
Odisha	1560303	1.56
Punjab	1460518	1.46
Rajasthan	2068000	2.07
Sikkim	31378	0.03
Tamil Nadu	5798459	5.80
Tripura	139780	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	6239965	6.24

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	487741	0.49
West Bengal	6418594	6.42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	0.01
Chandigarh	95135	0.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	NS	NS
Delhi	1785390	1.79
Lakshadweep	NS	NS
Puducherry	144573	0.14
INDIA	65494604	65.49

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011.

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Source: Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slum.

Pukka house for slum dwellers

2473. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total population of the slum areas in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to settled them in pukka house; and
- (c) the expenditure made by Government of India to settled this slum area people in pukka house in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Census 2011, the total slum population in the country is 65.49 million. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) 'Slum' and 'Housing' are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ULBs to make provision of housing for slum dwellers. Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) schemes, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has assisted the State Governments to address the issue of rehabilitation of slums. State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned by

Government of India under these schemes in last 3 years and progress made are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government has now set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 and this Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission "Housing for All" for the purpose.

Statement-I

State wise slum population in India as per Census-2011

State/UTs	Slum Population@	Slum Population (In million)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	10.19
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	0.02
Assam	197266	0.20
Bihar	1237682	1.24
Chhattisgarh	1898931	1.90
Gaa	26247	0.03
Gujarat	1680095	1.68
Haryana	1662305	1.66
Himachal Pradesh	61312	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	662062	0.66
Jharkhand	372999	0.37
Karnataka	3291434	3.29
Kerala	202048	0.20
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	5.69
Maharashtra	111348423	11.85
Manipur	NS	NS
Meghalaya	57418	0.06
Mizoram	78561	0.08
Nagaland	82324	0.08
Odisha	1560303	1.56
Punjab	1460518	1.46

1	2	3
Rajasthan	2068000	2.07
Sikkim	21378	0.03
Tamil Nadu	5798459	5.80
Tripura	139780	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	6239965	6.24
Uttarakhand	487741	0.49
West Bengal	6418594	6.42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	0.01
Chandigarh	95135	0.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	NS	NS
Delhi	1785390	1.79
Lakshadweep	NS	NS
Puducherry	144573	0.14
INDIA	65494604	65.49

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011.

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Source: Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slum.

Statement -II

State/Union Territory-wise details of steps taken to settle urban slum dwellers in Pukka House and expenditure made by Government of India in last three years in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana schemes

(As on 2nd March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status of sanctioned Housing Units DUs along under construction completed occupied units				Central share released in last three years including current year (₹ in cores)							Cumulative since inception
		Sanctioned (Nos.)	Under, Progress (Nos.)	Completed (Nos.)	Occupied (Nos.)	Sanctioned	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total for last three years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					8.90					5.53		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77,599	15,501	60,965	33,780	1,126.93	77.98	17.34	6.77	102.09	1,118.66		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,708	896	276	100	140.81	16.24	25.69	32.11	74.05	91.19		
4.	Assam	6,547	3,429	3,094	2,974	145.87	3.71		23.13	26.84	110.74		
5.	Bihar	40,379	19,070	10,033	480	683.58	128.16		114.51	242.67	426.20		
6.	Chandigarh	17,696	4,960	12,736	10,799	300.94		4.74		4.74	379.03		
7.	Chhattisgarh	36,297	14,658	17,422	7,956	499.43	24.40	85.55	14.31	124.26	411.86		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	96			2.38					1.67		
9.	Daman and Diu	14		14	14	0.51					0.29		

10.	Delhi	55,124	32,200	22,924	585	1,155.44	145.00	150.00	349.93	644.93	1,118.17
11.	Goa						0.70			0.70	1.85
12.	Gujarat	1,69,153	36,119	1,13,455	78,782	1,790.54	120.25	228.48	180.04	528.77	1,354.61
13.	Haryana	21,065	2,119	12,270	9,605	568.83	12.43	113.51	18.10	144.03	329.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,430	1,360	770	210	81.55	7.69	15.06		22.76	54.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,577	7,890	6,318	6,110	263.17	18.85	17.84	12.64	49.33	168.14
16.	Jharkhand	14,422	6,356	4,851	4,309	246.48		21.32	41.18	62.50	210.35
17.	Karnataka	83,212	5,679	42,150	34,642	1,684.99	17.17	319.45	141.82	478.44	1,013.77
18.	Kerala	44,270	9,241	33,452	32,836	419.79	40.57	28.56	47.08	116.21	404.46
19.	Lakshadweep										
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54,123	13,422	27,744	5,588	855.59	46.71	86.71	113.32	246.73	638.61
21.	Maharashtra	1,64,452	60,866	1,03,586	57,493	2,950.61	378.97	342.60	48.47	770.03	3,246.18
22.	Manipur	4,079	303	3,776	3,776	76.26		10.98		10.98	76.26
23.	Meghalaya	1,288	1,064	224	144	42.92	10.09	4.48		14.57	51.91
24.	Mizoram	3,188	255	2,791	1,935	119.00	15.96	6.94	19.93	42.84	112.68
25.	Nagaland	7,319	1,677	4,635	2,497	188.58	26.40		27.61	54.01	163.13
26.	Odisha	26,551	6,858	9,653	9,414	565.70	62.89	52.46	77.94	193.29	346.27
27.	Puducherry	1,542	800	742	177	37.15	8.08			8.08	40.75
28.	Punjab	7,789	3,208	3,901	915	83.75	31.25	12.77	3.78	47.81	140.98
29.	Rajasthan	67,245	28,812	27,793	22,683	1,090.25	109.74	253.25	87.57	450.56	865.13
30.	Sikkim	293	38	255	149	46.98	9.66	6.57		16.23	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,607	33,520	96,241	92,481	1,592.01	209.31	237.64	32.47	479.42	1,456.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Telangana	89,960	12,674	71,660	49,208	1,074.93	102.26	8.18	48.13	158.58	1,016.92
33.	Tripura	6,376	100	3,271	3,211	129.93	2.80	0.70	29.97	33.47	81.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	91,556	26,002	57,019	43,109	1,702.24	43.31	73.34	87.83	204.47	1,711.18
35.	Uttarakhand	8,047	1,963	2,095	1,375	254.42	9.96	5.93	69.06	84.94	166.60
36.	West Bengal	1,68,908	19,971	1,47,645	1,46,993	2,227.70	328.06	279.07	40.35	647.47	2,294.30
	GRAND TOTAL	1421912	3,71,107	9,03,761	6,64,330	22,158.15	2,008.60	2,409.16	1,668.04	6,085.81	19,656.90

Assessment of needs for urban residential units

2474. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding providing residential units to needy urban people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the number of persons, who are in need of residential units, have come down as there are number of housing schemes were formulated and implemented/ still being implemented, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, housing shortage of 18.78 million was estimated in 2012. Out of which, 56.18% shortage (10.55 million units) had been estimated for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and 39.44% (7.41 million units) for the Low Income Group (LIG) and 4.38% (0.82 million) for the Middle Income Group (MIG) or higher.

(b) Yes, Sir. The housing shortage has come down from 24.71 million as estimated by the Technical Group in 2007 to 18.78 million in 2012 due to the various schemes/programmes.

Schemes for promoting MSME in backward region

2475. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPIRSES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme/policy for promoting MSME Sector in the industrially backward and tribal region of the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned for the same in financial year 2015-16;

(c) whether the Ministry has any special incentive for jute industry of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details of amount sanctioned and allotted and if not, whether Ministry has any plan to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPIRSES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at all India level including industrially backward and tribal regions of the country. The major

schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programme, International Cooperation Scheme etc. For implementing various schemes for the development of MSMEs, Government has allocated ₹ 2,700.00 crore, ₹ 2,835.00 crore, ₹ 2,977.00 crore and ₹ 3,327.00 crore for 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Outlay allocated for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 2612.50 crore.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have no scheme for providing incentive to jute industry. However, Government of India through the Ministry of Textile has various incentive schemes for the jute industry as a whole. The Government of India had launched Jute Technology Mission (2007-13) for overall growth of jute industry. Moreover, there are incentive schemes of acquisition of Plant and Machinery, Technology upgradation fund scheme for Textile and Jute Industry, Project on Noncloneable identification, tracking and tracing for B.Twill bales etc. Since almost 75% of Jute Mills are located in West Bengal, the Jute Industry of West Bengal has benefited immensely from such schemes.

Twelfth Five Year Plan to MSMEs

2476. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Twelfth Five Year Plan document identified and focused on credit and finance, technology upgradation marketing to MSMEs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount that has been allocated to Ministry for this purpose in the Twelfth Plan, year-wise;

(c) whether Ministry feels that money so given is sufficient to implement the focused areas identified by the Twelfth Plan document; and

(d) if not, how Ministry is planning to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan document is focused in the areas of Credit & Finance, Technology Upgradation, Marketing Assistance, Infrastructural Support, Skill Development, Institutional Structure etc. for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. An amount of ₹ 24,124.00 crore was allocated to Ministry of MSME for Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) to implement various schemes and programmes for the development of the

MSME sector. The amount allocated for first four years of the Twelfth Plan period i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 2,835.00 crore, ₹ 2,977.00 crore, ₹ 3,327.00 crore and ₹ 2,612.51 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Comprehensive women entrepreneur development programme

2477. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government brings out comprehensive women entrepreneur development programmes to empower and educate women countrywide to promote self employment;

(b) whether this make them self sufficient, empowered, utilizing youth skilled manpower to generate income; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with detailed information of schemes implemented or to be implemented for graduated women under the age group of 45?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme for Women. The scheme envisages economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information and counseling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. Under the Scheme financial loans are provided by Nationalized Banks and grants by Government of India at the rate of 30% of the loan subject to maximum limit of ₹ 30.00 lakh through NGOs for capacity building and for undertaking self-employment ventures by women in non-farm activities. Ministry of MSME also conducts Skill Development Training Programmes for women to upgrade their skills for self and wage employment and generate income. Under Mahila Coir Yojana, financial assistance is provided for motorized ratts for spinning coir yarn to women artisans after giving training. Government provides motorized rats/motorized traditional ratts at 75% cost subsidy subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 7500/- for motorized ratts and ₹ 3200/- for motorized traditional ratts. The remaining 25% is raised by the beneficiaries. Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the women entrepreneurs are provided additional subsidy of 10% over and above the general category entrepreneurs in both rural and urban areas, with reduced beneficiary contribution of 5% of project cost as against 10% for general category. Under the Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Scheme (MSE-CDP),

there is special dispensation for women entrepreneurs in Soft and Hard Intervention ranging from additional 15% to 20% of GoI grant.

Employment generation in manufacturing sector

2478. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to explore novel ways of generating employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector in rural India including Jharkhand and Gujarat, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of sector/new areas being encouraged in the country with special reference to Jharkhand and Gujarat during each of the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in rural as well as urban area of the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

(b) Under PMEGP, any industry related to agro and food processing, rural engineering enterprises, mineral based items, forest based units, polymer and chemical based units, textiles/apparel items and services sector can be taken up the beneficiaries.

Under PMEGP, a total of 2.94 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 5734.03 crore providing employment to an estimated 25.76 lakh persons since its inception till 31.01.2015.

The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years is given below:

Year/State	Margin money subsidy released (₹ in lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ in lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
Jharkhand				
2011-12	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
2012-13	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
2013-14	4508.29	4533.11	2612	13062
Gujarat				
2011-12	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
2012-13	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
2013-14	2522.22	4401.81	914	14777

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

Assistance for khadi polyster

†2479. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that institutions involved in making polyster khadi have not received assistance for production from Government for last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government would take immediate action to provide assistance to those institutions; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government has in 2010-11 introduced the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme in place of the erstwhile scheme of Rebate. Under MDA, financial assistance is provided to khadi and polyvastra producing institutions @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.

Government in the Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has also been implementing a scheme named Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) for making available concessional working capital credit to khadi and polyvastra producing institutions. Under ISEC, credit at a concessional

rate of interest of 4% per annum for working capital, is made available to khadi and polyvastra producing institutions and the difference between the actual rate of interest charged by banks and 4% is provided as subsidy.

The details of financial assistance provided by KVIC to polyvastra producing institutions under MDA scheme and ISEC scheme during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds provided by KVIC under MDA scheme	Funds provided by KVIC under ISEC scheme
2011-12	8.32	1.36
2012-13	2.65	0.80
2013-14	10.04	3.07

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps taken to protect SMEs

2480. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh steps to protect the small and medium enterprises and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government's initiative have helped the sector in mitigating the hardships of the small and medium enterprises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) To protect and promote the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various Schemes/Programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing assistance etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Marketing Assistance Scheme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Furthermore, the Government is continuously expanding the coverage of the schemes and strengthening their implementation.

(b) The steady annual growth rate in MSME registration (*i.e.* above 10 per cent) in the recent years is a pointer to the fact that Government's policies and initiatives are meeting the desired objectives. The growth rate of Entrepreneur Memorandum (Part-II) (MSME) in the last three years is as follows:

Period	Growth Rate of EM-II (MSME)
2010-2011	12.23
2011-2012	18.64
2012-2013	13.91
2013-2014	11.45

Persons working in MSME

2481. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the people encouraged/working in MSME sector; and
- (b) the welfare measures taken for them along with funds spent in Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, and data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is estimated as 805.24 lakh.

(b) Ministry of MSME has been implementing various schemes and programmes to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs. Through these schemes, development of entrepreneurship, improving their technical and managerial skills, creating wage and self employment, enhancing production and productivity of MSME products, accessing markets, facilitating collateral free bank loans etc. to MSME entrepreneurs are envisaged.

Ministry of MSME was allocated ₹ 10,330 crores for Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) for implementing various schemes, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 8,743 crores was made.

For Twelfth FYP, an outlay of ₹ 24,124 crores has been allocated. The budgeted allocation and utilization during first 4 years of the plan period is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Allocation	Utilization
2012-13	2,835.00	2,235.56
2013-14	2,977.00	2,277.01
2014-15	3,327.00	2,102.82*
2015-16	2,612.50	-

*Till 24.2.2015

Contribution of MSMEs to GDP

2482. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of MSMEs in GDP, employment and exports during the last five years, information year-wise;

(b) the total private investment in this sector during the last five years; and

(c) whether Government consider giving more incentives to this sector in future and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the revised methodology suggested by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by CSO, MoSPI and final results of the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the estimated contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector (including service segment) to GDP during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are 36.12%, 36.05%, 36.69%, 37.97% and 37.54% respectively.

The Government monitors the employment in the MSME sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by CSO, MoSPI, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the MSME sector is ₹ 805.24 lakh.

Based on the export data maintained by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and the information available with this Ministry about MSME products having significant export, the share of MSMEs in India's total export, for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, has been estimated as 43.00%, 43.00% and 42.40% respectively.

(b) Information on investment in MSMEs was collected as market value of fixed assets, as part of Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07. The total investment in MSMEs, excluding those engaged in wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), in the country is ₹ 6,89,954.88 crore.

(c) The Ministry of MSME has been providing incentives to the MSMEs through the implementation of various Schemes and programmes at all India level. The Major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Market Development Assistance, Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate Scheme, Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Khadi reform and Development Programme, Coir Udyami Yojana, Mahila Coir Yojana, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme and Skill Development Programme, etc. The Ministry is continuously monitoring the implementation of these schemes with suitable modifications and upgradation to increase their efficiency.

Loans provided by KVIC

2483. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the loans provided to economically weaker sections through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the last three years;

(b) the social objectives of Khadi and Gramodyog Commission and the works implemented by it in the areas coming under its network and outside its ambit;

(c) the details of special schemes being initiated by Khadi and Gramodyog Commission to make poor and rural people of the country self-reliant, State-wise; and

(d) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has any proposal to manufacture green cloth by spinning yarn on solar spinning wheel and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) At present there are no schemes whereby Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides loan to economically weaker sections.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body established under KVIC Act 1956, mandated to promote and develop khadi and village industries (KVI) through generation of employment opportunities in rural areas, thereby creating self-reliance amongst the people and building up a strong rural community spirit. KVIC has been implementing various schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries in the country.

(c) KVIC has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries (KVI) sector to make poor and rural people of the country self-reliant, which include:

- (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) under which assistance is provided @ 20% of value of production khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.
- (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans for khadi and polyvastra at subsidized rates of interest.
- (iii) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.
- (iv) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided in clusters.
- (v) Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure envisaging renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions.
- (vi) Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana to provide insurance cover to khadi artisans.
- (vii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and achieve synergy with village industries.

Government in the Ministry of MSME has also launched a Programme for the Hill, Border and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in respect of 100 institutions under KRDP.

In addition, Government in the Ministry of MSME has also been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through Banks with KVIC since 2008-09 for generating self-employment in the country by setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) KVIC has sanctioned a pilot project to an Institution for production of cloth through New Model Charkhas using solar energy.

Statement

State-wise margin money subsidy released and utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ in lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ in lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2011-12					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra**	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

2012-13

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra**	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246
2013-14					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3226.20	1855	12301
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.84	1112	5188
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2477.06	979	7629
4.	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2075.51	935	5866
7.	Delhi	0	164.74	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4064.94	1280	13471
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15104.91	4354	44044
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20013
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.77	421	4373
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2225.25	1307	9074
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	600.13	397	1386
18.	Assam	3619.41	7393.07	8255	29332
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.72	3216	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.11	2612	13062
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4075.76	2146	16653
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	2118.61	921	6106
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7973.02	2462	19442
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.81	914	14777
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.62	2186	20183
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18200
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2778	25752
28.	Goa	0	143.86	79	412
29.	Lakshadweep	0	3.18	4	8
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5216.93	2268	29107
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	170
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	164.94	224	654
TOTAL		98836.38	107644.48	50493	378907

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Making co-operative entrepreneurship attractive

†2484. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to attract the future generations towards co-operative entrepreneurship and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the details of efforts being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board. Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Co-operative Societies are eligible to work as implementing agencies in the scheme. Under SFURTI, khadi, village industries and coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. 101 clusters (29 Khadi, 47 Village Industries and 25 Coir clusters) have been developed under this scheme. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in Twelfth Plan and 71 clusters with an outlay of ₹ 149.44 crore are proposed to be developed in the 1st phase.

In addition to SFURTI, Government in the Ministry of MSME has also been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Co-operative Societies are eligible to setup micro-enterprises under PMEGP.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit Rating Scheme for MSME

2485. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SMEs have challenged the ratings provided under the Credit Rating Scheme by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), if so, the details and action taken thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme since formulation in 2004-05 to 2014-15 State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the amount of subsidy given and amount collected annually under the scheme since 2005 to 2015 year-wise; and

(d) how does NSIC monitor the rating fees charged by the Rating Agencies, as the amount payable as fees varies amongst various agencies under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The "Performance and Credit Rating Scheme" of the Ministry is implemented through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), a PSU under this Ministry. Rating under the scheme is being carried out through empanelled Rating Agencies, selected by the eligible Micro or Small Enterprise (MSE). No instance has been brought to the notice of NSIC wherein a MSE has challenged the rating.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the scheme, during 2004-05 to 2014-15 (upto 19.02.2015) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under this Scheme, rating fee payable by the Micro or Small enterprises is subsidized for the first year only and that is subject to maximum of 75% of the fee or ₹ 40,000/-, whichever is less. The unit pays its share of 25% towards the rating fee directly to the Rating Agency chosen by it. The subsidy towards rating fee is released by the Government through NSIC to the Rating Agencies after submission of rating report to NSIC.

The year-wise details of funds released to NSIC for implementation of the scheme during 2004-05 to 2014-15 (upto Feb. 2015) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Rating Agencies have different fee structure for their rating of various clients including MSEs. As the evaluation criteria for award of rating is different with various Rating Agencies and their acceptability also varies with the users, the rating fee to be charged by the Rating Agencies will also be varying. However, the rating fee is reviewed by Rating Agencies from time to time due to the competition and the number/size of clientele. Rating agencies are required to inform NSIC, in advance, about change in their fee structure. Although the rating fee of different Rating Agencies are varying, for the purposes of providing subsidy, a ceiling has been fixed as stated in part (C) above.

Statement-I
Regarding Credit Rating Scheme for MSME

Sl. No.	State	(Number of units rated)											Total (19.2.15)
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Maharashtra	120	540	656	1000	1683	2579	2936	3735	4681	3347	21277	
2.	Gujarat	19	242	330	580	649	1032	1622	2473	3558	2696	13201	
3.	Tamil Nadu	122	345	670	712	1009	984	1375	2043	2641	2207	12108	
4.	Uttar Pradesh	64	132	190	351	553	726	959	2110	2225	2125	9435	
5.	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh	21	96	264	324	643	985	1476	1485	1507	1001	7802	
6.	Karnataka	67	144	294	407	634	709	894	1199	1651	1404	7403	
7.	Haryana and Delhi	114	121	339	391	562	856	956	1220	1270	984	6813	
8.	Andhra Pradesh	57	114	371	371	365	597	565	1141	1678	842	6101	
9.	West Bengal	41	179	226	257	283	456	764	1085	1901	1788	6980	
10.	Rajasthan	17	79	154	148	243	427	453	718	1138	874	4251	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12	12	54	44	218	186	304	560	739	668	2797	
12.	Odisha	5	62	99	103	215	219	166	208	283	345	1705	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Uttarakhand	1			29	62	119	157	303	311	306	1288
14.	Kerala	3	21	45	90	108	176	182	149	105	42	921
15.	Jharkhand	1	54	70	100	87	54	136	128	137	73	840
16.	Chhattisgarh	0	8	26	28	114	103	146	214	109	106	854
17.	Bihar	3	6	20	14	33	34	129	283	215	100	837
18.	North East States	3	9	30	34	32	65	247	420	591	746	2177
19.	Others (Puducherry, Goa and Silvassa)	1	6	12	28	38	20	80	202	146	61	594
20.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	144
TOTAL		671	2170	3850	5011	7531	10327	13547	19676	24886	19859	107528

Statement-II*The year-wise details of funds released to NSIC*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount released to NSIC
2004-2005	0.30
2005-2006	4.50
2006-2007	8.31
2007-2008	9.50
2008-2009	7.15
2009-2010	36.80
2010-2011	44.80
2011-2012	69.25
2012-2013	57.58
2013-2014	57.98
2014-2015	66.25
(upto Feb., 2015)	

Credit linked capital subsidy scheme

2486. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme being implemented in the country in the last five years and the current year;

(b) the number of plants that have got 15 per cent subsidy under the above scheme in the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the performance of above schemes; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) aims at facilitating technology upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing 15% capital subsidy (limited to maximum ₹15.00 lakhs) for purchase of plant and machinery. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is ₹ 100.00 lakhs. Scheme is applicable for prospective as well as existing MSEs. The financial status of the scheme in the last five years and the current year is as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 28.02.15)
Subsidy released (₹ in lakhs)	14043.00	24018.00	21166.27	34378.91	42148.82	36173.119

(b) The year-wise, State-wise number of units/plants that have got 15 per cent subsidy under the scheme in the last five years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Evaluation Study of the Scheme was done by an independent agency in February, 2014, As per the study, after availing the subsidy, the units are getting benefitted in the form of increase in productivity, reduction in cost of production, reduction in rejection, better quality of products, automation in process, increase in profitability due to higher sales realisation and increase in export.

Statement

Number of units/plants that have got 15 per cent subsidy under CLCSS

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of plants/units					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 28.2.15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119	187	202	175	203	110
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	0	1	1	0
5.	Bihar	3	3	2	1	3	0
6.	Chandigarh	35	22	14	18	50	22
7.	Chhatisgarh	14	9	7	23	38	50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	5	2	3	4	23
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	8	20	24
10.	Goa	5	7	4	3	3	4
11.	Gujarat	321	730	937	2223	2154	2257

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Haryana	66	160	190	256	325	446
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	7	3	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	17	27	7	22	20	11
16.	Karnataka	289	593	408	460	438	409
17.	Kerala	16	23	17	36	31	27
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	21	27	28	36	67	34
20.	Maharashtra	365	370	337	665	1112	1025
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0
25.	New Delhi	17	61	43	59	65	32
26.	Odisha	12	83	27	26	22	17
27.	Puducherry	0	1	6	4	2	3
28.	Punjab	235	448	305	618	582	515
29.	Rajasthan	92	175	221	301	452	254
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	862	934	418	655	561	327
32.	Tripura	4	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34	84	51	84	97	144
34.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	8	5	16
35.	West Bengal	20	29	17	21	21	24
36.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	25
TOTAL		2553	3984	3248	5713	6279	5808

Skill development programmes offered under MSME

2487. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Skill Development Programmes are being offered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) The allocation of funds under these programmes and amount released so far, the programme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organizes a variety of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes of short, as well as long duration through various Institutions like MSME Tool Rooms, MSME Technology Development Centres, MSME Development Institutes, KVIC, Coir Board, National Level EDIs and NSIC etc. working under the Ministry of MSME. These programmes are organised for the benefit of various sections of society including persons employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(b) The Ministry's interventions under the programme are in the nature of Central Schemes. No data is maintained State-wise. The allocation of funds for entrepreneurship and skill development programmes is maintained Institution/Scheme-wise. The same, for the current year is tabulated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Scheme/ Programme	Fund Allocated (BE)	Fund Released
I. Office of the DC (MSME)				
1.	MSME-Tool Rooms and TDCs	Skill Development Trainings*	-	₹ 18.22 crore
2.	MSME-DIs/TIs	EDPs Scheme	₹ 23.00 crore	₹ 13.93 crore
II. MoMSME (SME Division)				
	National Level EDIs and NSIC	ATI Scheme	₹ 132.00 crore	₹ 74.75 crore
III. MoMSME (Agro-Rural Industry Division)				
3.	KVIC		₹ 18.67 crore	₹ 6.34 crore
4.	Coir Board	Different Schemes/ Progs.	₹ 10.00 crore	₹ 7.485 crore

* MSME Tool Rooms and MSME Technology Development Centres are conducting paid skill development trainings. However, in case to SC and ST participants, the fee is reimbursed out of funds provided by Office of DC(MSME).

Zero Effect, Zero Defect model

2488. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the Prime Minister's vision of high quality local manufacturing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated towards the same and the target of the recent “Zero Effect, Zero Defect Models”; and

(c) whether any steps have been envisaged towards skill development of the workers to achieve Government target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of Schemes and Programmes for the benefit of local manufacturing in the MSME sector across the country. These Schemes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Cluster Development Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and Marketing Assistance Scheme. These Schemes are aimed towards upgradation of technology, creation of infrastructure, making available collateral free credit, provision of capital subsidy and provision of marketing assistance which in turn lead to creation of high quality local manufacturing. Especially, the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) Scheme highlights the needs for enhancing the competitiveness of Indian manufacturing sector by reducing the manufacturing costs through better space utilization, scientific inventory management, improved process flows, reduced engineering time etc.

(b) The funds allocated towards these Schemes are aimed towards overall development of the Sector including inducing high quality local manufacturing. It is worthwhile to mention that the 12th Five Year Plan allocation for the NMCP Scheme is ₹ 860.70 crore, which is primarily geared for promoting quality local manufacturing. To achieve the targets of the recent "Zero Effect, Zero Defect Models", the Ministry has not only aligned its schemes like Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT), Technology and Quality Upgradation (TEQUP) Schemes in particular but also with Quality Council of India (QCI) has worked out a ‘ZED Certification’ model encompassing an array of quality parameters in manufacturing.

(c) The Ministry of MSME is providing skill development training in rural and urban areas in the widest range of skill sets, from those required for the khadi and village industries to the skill sets required by the globally competitive industries such as auto-components, electronic items, pharma products etc. Efforts are now being directed for a more co-ordinated approach in the areas of skill development *i.e.* accreditation of institutions, certification, curriculum development, industry linkage, training of trainers, trend spotting etc. through various training outfits of the Ministry, such as National Level Training Institutions, Tool Rooms and Technology Development Institutions.

NRI facilitation centres

2489. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established any NRI facilitation centres in the country during the last one year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the number of such facilitation centres for the Non-Resident Indians that are functioning in the country and whether Government is planning to set up more such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has setup an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in Gurgaon in 2008 which operates a 24 hours round the clock toll-free helpline to provide information and assistance to intending emigrants, overseas workers as well as their family members on all aspects of overseas employment. OWRC also registers their complaints and grievances and provides walk-in counseling.

The Indian Workers Resource Centre set up by this Ministry in Abu Dhabi (UAE) operates a toll-free helpline for calls from Indian emigrants in UAE and their families.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has setup the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) with the Confederation of Indian Industry, as a PPP project in May 2007, to facilitate and strengthen economic engagement with the Indian Diaspora. OIFC is based in Gurgaon, Haryana.

In 2008 The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up the India Development foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) to facilitate philanthropy from overseas Indians towards India's social development efforts. IDF-OI is based in New Delhi.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is not planning to set up any other Facilitation Centres for NRIs.

Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas in Gujarat

2490. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD) was held recently in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, if so, the details thereof and the number of delegates who attended the PBD;

(b) the details of issues discussed and decisions taken during PBD; and

(c) whether Government proposes to merge OCI and PIO and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 13th edition of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD) Convention was held at Mahatma Mandir Convention Center, Gandhinagar in Gujarat from 7th to 9th January, 2015. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was the Partner Ministry and Gujarat was the Partner State for the PBD-2015. The details of PBD including the number of delegates and issues discussed during PBD are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The OCI Scheme and PIO Scheme have already been merged by the Government through issue of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 on 06.1.2015. The Ordinance has since been replaced with the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which has also been passed by the Parliament on 04.3.2015.

Statement

The details of PBD including the number of delegates and issues discussed during PBD

The Thirteenth Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) was celebrated from January 7-9, 2015. This year's Pravasi Bharatiya Divas was unique as it marked the Centenary Year of Mahatma Gandhiji's return to India from South Africa in 1915. H.E. Donald Ramotar, the Hon'ble President of Guyana was the Chief Guest and H.E. Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa was the Guest of Honour.

The three-day function highlighted this event and had two sessions on Gandhian thoughts. There was a release of commemorative stamp and coin on Gandhiji's return by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. There was a Book and Art Exhibition on Mahatma Gandhi.

PBD 2015 had 1444 international delegates registered and 1810 domestic registrations. 878 participants also attended the Youth PBD on 07.01.2015. This was apart from Government officials, organizers, volunteers and special invitees to the Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions etc.

PBD Conventions provide the largest platform to PIOs and NRIs for exchange of views and networking on matters of common interest. The PBD Convention is not a decision making forum. However, the details of the matters discussed during the PBD-2015 are as follows:

Day 1

The sessions of the Day One (Jan. 7) focused on deliberations on finding ways to link the Youth Diaspora with the great traditions, culture and philosophy of India and innovations taking place in a youthful and modern India. These were termed as the Youth PBD. The following sessions were held:

- (i) “Bharat Ko Jano” – Indian Diaspora Youth – Linkage with Traditions, Culture and Philosophy. The session included speeches and discussion on the culture, traditions and philosophy of India.
- (ii) “Bharat Ko Mano”: Innovation in Modern India. This session highlighted scientific developments and innovations made in India. It emphasized that since India embarks on a journey of growth and development, innovations that affect common man can go a long way to ensure that their aspirations and hopes are met swiftly.
- (iii) Gandhian thought in the Context of the 21st Century: A Youth Perspective. The session highlighted that Gandhiji’s idea that youth can play a crucial role in nation building holds true in the 21st Century and that they have to take inspiration from the Father of the Nation to shoulder such a great responsibility.

Day 2

Day Two (Jan. 8) began with the inaugural session by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India. The Chief Guest H.E. Donald Ramotar, the Hon’ble President of Guyana and Guest of Honour, Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa also spoke. The other sessions which followed were:

- (i) Opportunities in India: Thrust on Important Initiatives, Namami Ganga, Smart Cities and Urban Planning, Skill Development and Tourism Development. The session focused on highlighting the recent development initiatives under taken by the Govt. before the Indian Diaspora. It also focused the investment opportunities in the offing.
- (ii) Session with Achievers of Indian Diaspora. Some of the prominent Indian expatriates shared their success stories and experiences during this session.
- (iii) Soft Power in India’s Global Engagement. This session, highlighted that while India continues to build on its hard power in terms of economic, and technological assets to strengthen its strategic position, the country should also seek to fully leverage its soft power as the country is blessed with a rich heritage, tradition and culture which is already garnering much attention from the world.

Day 3

Day Three (Jan. 9) saw Chief Ministers of 9 States presenting the investment potential of their respective states in the session on “Investment Opportunities in States”. The deliberations underlined the fast changing face of the country from North to South in terms of ease of doing business, infrastructure development, innovative ideas and a renewal of the India Success Story.

Other sessions that followed were:

- (i) Parallel State Session by State Governments focussing on opportunities, facilities and incentives for investors in their respective States.
- (ii) PBD Oration: Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy over the Century was delivered by Prof. Arvind Sharma, Birks Professor of Comparative Religion, McGill University, Canada.
- (iii) Issues of Labour and Employment in Gulf Countries: Indian Diaspora members from the Gulf region voiced their concerns including the issue of higher education for children of expatriate Indians, skill development of Gulf returnees, the plight of overseas Indians in jail and safety of fishermen from Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Session on Girmitiyas: The session deliberated on the evolution of the diaspora in “Girmitiyas” countries where Indian had been taken as indentured workers, but have now risen to positions of responsibility in Government and business. It explored ways to strengthen bonds with this section of the diaspora.
- (v) Session on The Francophone Diaspora: Diaspora members from French speaking countries aired their concerns at this session.
- (vi) Role of Indian Diaspora Organisations: Indian Diaspora organizations have become important bodies over the years and are playing the role of advocacy groups in countries where they are based. In this session representatives of various diaspora organisations took part and discussed a wide range of issues of concern to overseas Indians.

Organisations without full time CVOs

2491. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Standing Committee on Personnel is of the considered view that Central Vigilance officers play vital role in the vigilance mechanism of an organization

and in order to ensure financial transparency and accountability, appointment of full time CVOs is an absolute necessity, so that they can devote their entire time to strengthen the vigilance mechanism and also ensure timely disposal of complaints received;

(b) the details of organizations under the administrative control of Deptt. of Personnel and Training functioning without full time CVO; and

(c) the action taken by Secretary (Personnel) to appoint full time CVOs to ensure financial transparency, accountability and to strengthen vigilance mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The organizations having part-time CVOs, whose administrative works are being handled by Department of Personnel and Training, are:

1. Staff Selection Commission (S.S.C.)
2. Central Information Commission (C.I.C.)
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (L.B.S.N.A.A.)
4. Central Administrative Tribunal (C.A.T.) and
5. Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.).

Full time CVOs are appointed on the basis of quantum of work-load of particular organization in consultation with CVC, on receipt of such proposals from the organization concerned.

This Department appoints full time CVOs in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/Public Sector Enterprises (PSUs) according to the procedures and guidelines laid down in O.M. No. 372/8/99-AVD-III dated 18th January, 2001. For selection of full time CVOs, regular and periodical meetings are held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Personnel) for drawing panel from which such full time CVOs in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are appointed.

To ensure absolute accountability and transparency for appointment of CVOs, the concurrence of CVC is invariably taken for individual officers before placing them in the offer list of CVOs. In order to ensure financial transparency, accountability and to strengthen vigilance mechanism, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has appointed CVOs in 139 Organizations/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on date.

Institute for training of regional level officers

†2492. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reform Commission had recommended to set up institutes for imparting training to officers at regional level apart from providing training at the top level;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any concrete steps in this regard till date; and

(c) whether the Central Government is taking any steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government supports setting up of Regional/District level training centre through State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) by providing financial assistance for augmentation of capacity of the training institutions in the form of hardware, software, courseware, networking of training institution and training ware under the Plan Scheme of "Training for All", These institutes are also encouraged and supported for developing case studies, e-learning packages, training films, organizing workshop/seminars etc.

As part of implementation of the recommendation of the 2nd ARC, the allocation under the plan scheme of "Training for All" was raised to ₹ 26 crores in the financial year 2012-13 with an overall outlay of ₹ 127.63 crores for the 12th Five year plan as a whole in comparison to ₹ 18 crores in the terminal year of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Change in training system due to terrorism and naxalism

†2493. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the changes carried out in the training system imparted to the administrative officers to curb the growing effect of terrorism and naxalism,

(b) whether the administrative officers are able to complete the training in view of the existing requirement and changes; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The changes carried out in the training system imparted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad to Indian Police Service Officers Trainees are as follows:

- (i) Introduction of a new subject “Internal Security” since 2011.
- (ii) Revision and updation of the subject of “Field Craft and tactics”, and increasing its marks from 50 to 200 since 2011 thus emphasizing the importance of application of knowledge and skills to counter and threat of terrorism/naxalism.
- (iii) Establishment of Special Tactics Wing in the Academy since 2009 which imparts specialized practical training to the Officer Trainees to prepare them for the challenges related to countering terrorism/naxalism;
- (iv) Fine-tuning of the syllabus at micro level on annual basis as per the challenges arising in the field.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government and its various agencies organize a number of training programmes for Indian Administrative Service officers, Indian Police Service Officers as well as State police and Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel on a continuous basis on various aspects of left wing extremist/terrorist operations. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie provides inputs on law and order, national security and developmental challenges to the officers. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad provides training to senior police officers of various States and CAPFs to fight with the naxalites/terrorists and to face the challenges of internal security. North Eastern Police Academy, Meghalaya provides training on Counter Insurgency and Anti-naxal operations to police officers. Most State police forces have set up their own training institutions also to impart comprehensive training to their forces.

Indian Police Service Officer Trainees are attached with Greyhound training Centre, Hyderabad for Jungle Warfare Training and Central School of Weapons and Tactics (CSWT), Indore for getting advanced training in weapons as a part of their training.

The SVP NPA has also taken the initiative of conducting tailor made tactical courses for various State Police Academies.

Vacant posts of CIC

2494. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) is lying vacant since 23 August, 2014 and if so, measures taken to fill up the post;

(b) whether it is a fact that the departments allocated to the then Chief Information Commissioner are not being looked after by any other Information Commissioner

and the second appeals/complaints pertaining to these departments are lying pending unattended since 23 August, 2014; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to distribute these departments amongst other Information Commissioner to bring down pendency and to give relief to appellants, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) On completion of tenure of Shri Rajiv Mathur as Chief Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission on 22.08.2014, the post is lying vacant since 23.08.2014. For filling up of the post, advertisement was issued on 24.10.2014. The last date of receiving applications was 24.11.2014. The selection would be made by the Committee constituted under Section 12(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(b) The last allocation of Ministries/Departments amongst Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission was done on 15.01.2014.

(c) Section 12(4) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that the general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the Central Information Commission shall vest in the Chief Information Commissioner who shall be assisted by the Information Commissioners and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Information Commission autonomously without being subjected to directions by any other authority under this Act. As informed by the Central Information Commission, the last allocation of Ministries/Departments amongst Information Commissioners was done on 15.01.2014.

Role of civil servants in Government schemes

2495. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) who ensures the proper implementation of various Government schemes/programmes meant for the poor and weaker sections of the society;

(b) the role of civil servants in this regard;

(c) whether any accountability has been fixed to ensure proper and timely implementation of schemes/programmes; and

(d) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Implementation of Government schemes/programmes including the ones meant for poor and weaker sections of the society is done through

the concerned sectoral ministry and the line departments both at the Central and State level.

(b) Civil servants play the main role in implementing Government schemes/programmes.

(c) and (d) Services rules regulating conduct of civil servants clearly mandate that they shall be accountable for ensuring proper and timely execution of work assigned to them including implementation of Government schemes/programmes.

Need of Aadhaar cards for welfare scheme

2496. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of Aadhaar card system is increasingly sought after much beyond the LPG subsidy reimbursement scheme to other social welfare schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana;

(b) whether the Election Commission of India has now initiated moves to embed and synchronize the Aadhaar database with that of Electoral Photo ID Card (EPIC) to minimize complaints of duplication or forgery of the electoral rolls; and

(c) whether UIDAI is still attempting to secure legal and constitutional validity through a verdict by the Supreme Court where it has been challenged under a PIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Various Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Central and State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, that implement different schemes/programmes involving provision of benefits and/or services, are encouraged to leverage Aadhaar for elimination of fakes and duplicates from the list of beneficiaries/consumers, increasing efficiency of implementation, and achieving higher levels of transparency in operations. In doing so, it has to be ensured that no eligible person suffers, or is denied any benefit or service, merely for the lack of an Aadhaar.

(b) In order to ensure improvement in electoral rolls, the Election Commission of India has issued instructions for the launch of a comprehensive 'National Electoral Roll Purification and Authentication Programme' (NERPAP) with a major objective, *inter-alia*, of linking and authentication of EPIC data of electors with Aadhaar data of UIDAI by collecting Aadhaar details from the electors.

(c) In January, 2009, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established as an 'Attached Office' of the Planning Commission vide Notification

dated 28 January 2009. A 'National Identification Authority of India' (NIDAI) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3 December, 2010. After examination of the report of the Standing Finance Committee, a Notice for introduction of official amendments was moved in the Rajya Sabha in the Winter Session 2013. Presently, the Bill is pending consideration of Rajya Sabha.

MDGs reports by United Nations

2497. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reports by the United Nations, India has turned out to be a failure in achieving its goals and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the special efforts being made by Government to achieve Millenium Development Goals-2015 in remaining period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Millennium Development Goals Reports of the United Nations contains no such statement as India has turned out to be a failure in achieving its goals. So far as India is concerned, 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with 12 targets (Target 1 to 11 and Target 18) are relevant which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015. According to the Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2015 brought out by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), the progress achieved by India is quite satisfactory in respect of majority of Goals/Targets.

(b) The Government of India is a signatory of the Millennium Development Goals and makes all efforts to achieve the targets set for the Goals/indicators associated with it. The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes and programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission etc.to improve India's social indicators to attain MDGs.

Direction of Apex court on framing schemes

2498. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently directed the Government not to frame schemes which Government cannot implement, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken on the directive of the Apex court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Planning has not received such direction. However, information, in this regard, is being collected from other Ministries/Departments.

Proposal received from Telangana for Godavari Pushkaralu

2499. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that Godavari Pushkaralu, Kumbh Mela of River Godavari, are going to be held in July, 2015 in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received from Government of Telangana for financial and other assistance for smoothly organizing Kumbh; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received information from Government of Telangana and also from Government of Andhra Pradesh that Godavari Pushkaram will take place for 12 days starting from 14th July, 2015.

Even though organizing a “fair” is a subject enumerated in State list, the Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Telangana for financial assistance of ₹ 750 crore and another proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for assistance of ₹ 600 crore for this purpose.

In past, assistance to States were given under budgetary window of one-time Additional Central Assistance for projects. However, in the Union budgetary proposal of 2015-16, no allocation has been kept under this head. At this stage, the proposal of the State Governments is under consideration subject to the available budgetary space in the current year of 2014-15.

Accuracy and integrity of Aadhaar database

2500. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Government's assessment on the accuracy and integrity of the Aadhaar database created thus far;

(b) whether Government is aware of various reports of fraudulent entries, due to incorrect and weak verification process that have entered the database in large numbers; and

(c) to what extent would be Government guarantee the integrity of the Aadhaar database?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The methodology for generation of unique identity number (Aadhaar) for residents of India involves usage of certain basic demographic (name, age, gender and address) and biometric information (ten finger prints, two iris images) and a photograph to uniquely identify a resident after a process of biometric de-duplication. The process of biometric de-duplication helps in ensuring uniqueness to a high degree of accuracy, exceeding 99%. The data collected during enrolment process is immediately encrypted and transmitted to Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) of UIDAI for further processing. After a series of validation/quality checks, the residents' biometrics are matched against the existing database of UIDAI, on a 1:N matching basis, to determine if the resident has previously enrolled. Currently, over 700 trillion matches are carried out each day to ensure exhaustive de-duplication. The process involves various stages such as automated data validation, manual quality checks, demographic de-duplication, and biometric de-duplication. More than 9 crore enrollment packets have been rejected so far, that did not meet the quality and de-duplication criteria. Government is fully alive to the need of constantly monitoring and observing quality and veracity of Aadhaar database, and a dedicated Fraud Investigation and Analytics team has been deployed to ensure compliance with various fraud detection rules. Further, periodic exploratory data analysis of UIDAI database is undertaken to detect any fraudulent patterns in the system.

Increase in retirement age for scientists

2501. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to raise the retirement age for scientists in CSIR labs and other institutions to 65 from the present retirement age of 60 years; and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to reorient that the outcomes of research benefit the people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has repositioned itself and its Vision is to "Pursue science which strives for global impact, technology that enables innovation-driven industry and nurture trans-disciplinary leadership thereby catalyzing inclusive economic development for the people of India". For this, CSIR has put in place 'CSIR@80~ Vision and Strategy 2022'. This challenges the scientists working in CSIR to take up Research and Development activities which would be benchmarked globally and thus are aimed to create scientific and technological niches. CSIR has been providing the Science and Technology knowledgebase needed for the benefit of the people. The efforts are focused at bringing in desired S&T interventions for improving the quality of life, removing drudgery and augmenting income of the people. Thus, CSIR has developed technologies for: food and food processing, water, healthcare, building and construction, environment and sanitation, rural roads; cultivation and processing economic plants, farm machinery, leather, pottery, etc. The technologies developed have been gainfully utilized in several States and contributed for improving quality of life and economic growth of people. Some recently developed technologies benefiting the people of the country include: Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Risorine (a cost effective bioavailability enhanced anti-tuberculosis drug); Battery operated hand-held MicroPCR (towards affordable and point of care disease diagnostics); Soleckshaw (an innovative rickshaw to remove drudgery of rickshaw pullers); KrishiShakti (a low cost indigenous diesel engine tractor for small land holdings); Wood without trees (an innovative material from agri and plastic waste); Sulphate of Potash, a premium fertilizer (novel technology for self-reliance); Liquid fertilizer from sea weeds; Ashwagandha variety (released to farmers for enhancing their income); Terafil (an innovative very low cost water filter for the rural masses); Products based on aromatic and medicinal plants such as nutraceuticals, deodorants, biofertilizers and disinfectants; Lavender Park set up in J&K (helping women in a significant manner); Organized mushroom cultivation introduced in North-Eastern states; Post harvest technology centres in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh; Leather products (e.g., Diastep, a special low cost footwear for low risk diabetics); Drishti transmissometer (a visibility measuring system that provides information to pilots on visibility for safe landing and take-off operations); Supercontinuum light generating source based on a patented photonic crystal fiber (PCF) technology; Broad spectrum reflectance confocal microscope with supercontinuum light source (first of its kind world-wide); 'DHVANI', the Detection and Hit Visualization using Acoustic N-wave

Identification system (for perfecting marksmanship skills by accurately determining the location of bullet impact and providing real-time feedback); Environmentally-benign Inorganic Pigments (as novel coating materials); and Mobile Pilot Plant for Toxic Emission Monitoring and Control for MSMEs.

Myths and superstitions as science

2502. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the attempts to present myths and superstitious things as science even in Science Congress and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry to address this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) During the Indian Science Congress (ISC) held at University of Mumbai, from 3-7 January, 2015, a special symposium on 'Ancient Sciences through Sanskrit' was organized. In this symposium, various speakers talked of ideas of scientific nature contained in ancient Indian texts in various fields, such as botany, neuroscience, aviation, surgery, architecture. ISC is a mammoth grassroots science event of the country and presentations by various speakers contained their personal opinion and interpretation. The Government has always maintained that all such information will have to stand the scrutiny of scientific methods before they can be accepted as scientific facts.

NABL accredited laboratories

2503. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of laboratories accredited by National Accreditation Board of Laboratories (NABL) present in India and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications for accreditation of laboratories pending in India;

(c) whether Government proposes to enlist the laboratories functioning without accreditation in India and the percentage of error in the laboratories in India; and

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce mandatory accreditation of laboratories in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) The total number of accredited

Laboratories as on 31.01.2015 is 2238. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As on 31.01.2015, 549 applications for accreditation of Medical, Testing and Calibration Laboratories are pending.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The statement showing the State/UT-wise number of laboratories as on 31.01.2015

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Testing Laboratories	Medical Laboratories	Calibration Laboratories
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	12	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	10	14	0
4.	Bihar	12	5	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	2	1
6.	Goa	11	0	1
7.	Gujarat	148	43	39
8.	Haryana	75	25	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	3	7
12.	Karnataka	84	45	45
13.	Kerala	39	13	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	12	15
15.	Maharashtra	266	71	121
16.	Manipur	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	15	4	1
21.	Punjab	28	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	52	18	18

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	125	52	50
25.	Telangana	0	41	2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	85	48	22
28.	Uttarakhand	10	7	4
29.	West Bengal	70	54	19
30.	Delhi	54	89	28
31.	Puducherry	0	1	2
32.	Chandigarh	0	6	1
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
TOTAL		1203	582	453

Schemes under implementation in Gujarat

2504. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) The details of schemes/projects implemented or under implementation by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) during the last five years in Gujarat;

(b) The quantum of funds allocated in this regards during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Department contemplates starting any new scheme/project for Gujarat in 2015-16 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Department of Biotechnology has implemented a number of Research and Development projects and many other schemes in the State of Gujarat in the areas of basic research in Modern Biology, Agriculture Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and RNAi Research, Animal Biotechnology, Public Health, Food and Nutrition Biology, Medical Biotechnology, Biotech Product and Process Development, Bioinformatics, Environmental Biotechnology, Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology, Bio-Resource and Energy Biosciences; Societal Development Scheme, Human Resource Development Programme and DBT-Builder Programme,

International Cooperation. Also various other programmes have been implemented under public-private partnership like BIPP and SBIRI. An amount of ₹112.21 crore has been allocated by the Department for implementing the above projects. The scheme-wise details of funds allocated year-wise for last five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) This department is planning to initiate a major programme with NDDDB, Anand on genomic selection of livestock.

Statement

Year-wise allocation of funds in various schemes/projects implemented/under Implementation in the State of Gujarat during last 5 years

Sl. No.	Schemes	No. of Projects and allocation (in lakhs) year-wise					Total fund allocated (₹ in lakhs)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Basic Research in Modern Biology	6.26	22.14	114.34	21.03	39.77	203.54
2.	Agriculture Biotechnology	9.32	3.10	32.52	10.22	64.28	119.44
3.	Nanotechnology and RNAi Research	38.00	67.70	72.95	0.00	0.00	178.65
4.	Biocontrol/ Biofertilizers	4.79	24.91	15.92	12.45	32.70	90.77
5.	BIPP/SBIRI	669.08	2184.98	1700.00	1626.16	531.00	6711.22
6.	Animal Biotechnology and animal health	18.46	155.39	133.51	72.64	19.69	399.69
7.	Public health, Food and Nutrition Biology	0.00	79.59	13.87	18.63	53.34	165.43
8.	Medical Biotechnology	69.29	30.00	34.57	38.56	35.26	207.68
9.	Biotech Product and Process Development	19.86	54.17	27.63	43.52	9.72	154.9
10.	Bioinformatics Programmes	7.51	8.09	12.86	15.77	12.98	57.21
11.	Societal Programmes	0.00	0.00	7.57	6.59	0.00	14.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Environmental Biotechnology	34.31	88.96	29.12	59.96	64.02	276.37
13.	Bio-resource and Energy Biosciences	15.64	80.81	10.93	10.93	6.30	124.61
14.	Centre of Excellence/ Programme Support in Biotechnology	34.31	20.67	50.58	50.43	57.74	213.73
15.	International cooperation	4.49	3.39	0.00	161.99	252.39	422.26
16.	Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.37	59.27	118.64
17.	DBT-Builder Programme	642.88	469.43	117.05	120.61	70.60	1420.57
18.	Human Resource Development (Post Graduate Teaching Programme and Star College Scheme)	45.46	85.44	95.86	12.40	103.11	342.27
TOTAL		1619.66	3378.77	2469.28	2341.26	1412.17	11221.14

Formal head of CSIR

2505. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's scientific agency, the CSIR has been functioning without a formal head for more than a year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the absence of a permanent head for so long has affected the functioning of the organization, which is the premier scientific body; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to fill up this vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The post of Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is vacant since 01.01.2014. However, the charge arrangement for the post has been continuing since 1st January, 2014.

(b) To some extent, particularly where the rules provide for DG, CSIR and Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as *ex-officio* member in

various Search-cum-Selection Committees *viz.* absorption Committee for Directors, Search-cum-Selection Committees for Outstanding Scientist/Distinguished Scientist and Outstanding Scientist (Scientist and Technologist of Indian Origin) etc.

- (c) The position has been advertised and the process of selection is currently on.

Funds for NSDC

2506. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN:

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allotted by Government to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) during the last five years for the skill development programmes;

(b) if so, the amount of fund that has been utilized by NSDC so far, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government and NSDC to promote skill development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Government has been releasing funds to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under skilling, STAR scheme and UDAAN scheme for skill development. Funds released to NSDC and their utilization by NSDC are given in the Statement (*See below*). NSDC facilitates skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations that provide skill training. It also develops appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives.

Statement
Funds released to NSDC and their utilization by NSDC

Fund Movement		(₹ in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till December
Funds Transfer from								
National Skill Development								
Fund (NSDF) to NSDC								
(i)	Skilling	20000			10495	28900	45000	20000
(ii)	UDAAN						3899	2261
(iii)	STAR						58500	41500
TOTAL		20000	0	0	10495	28900	107399	63761
Utilization by NSDC								
(i)	Skilling		715	5307	14708	13354	30582	13323
(ii)	UDAAN					351	2477	2435
(iii)	STAR						620	59856
TOTAL		0	715	5307	14708	13705	33679	75614
								143729

Using of railway infrastructure for skill development

2507. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is in discussions with the Ministry of Railways for skill development initiatives, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal of utilizing the railway infrastructure for skill development activities across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has assessed the feasibility of conducting skill development trainings on railway platform, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is in discussion with the Ministry of Railways to harness the large railway network and infrastructure to ensure accessibility of skill training services to a number of small towns and villages where such facilities are otherwise not available. No feasibility assessment has been conducted in this regard.

Proposal for new institutes for skill development

2508. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether new institutes are being proposed to be set up for skill development in the field of industrial employment and if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of such institutes or institutions that are likely to be established in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide special assistance to the tribal areas in the field of skill development, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a public private entity under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which is working in private space to create training capacities across the country. As on date, it has got 187 training partners with 2930 centres across 474 districts in the country.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment has a network of 11,972 Industrial Training Institutes

(ITIs) (2284 Government ITIs and 9688 Private ITIs) having an annual seat capacity of 16.94 lakh as on 02.01.2015. Further, setting up of new ITIs under DGET or new training centres by training partners of NSDC, is a continuous process guided by demand.

There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill development/entrepreneurship programmes. These Schemes have provisions for equal access to skill development for all social groups including those in tribal areas. Moreover, there are few schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs which are exclusively for tribals. These are:— (i) Skill Development Programme implemented through National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, (ii) TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation)-Skill Development/upgradation and capacity building for MFPs (Minor Forest Producers), (iii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and (iv) TRIFED-Skill Development/upgradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/Handlooms.

Budgetary allocation for skill development

2509. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is of view that the budgetary allocation of ₹ 435 crores in 2014-15 for skill development is sufficient to meet its aspirations in skill development, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps the Ministry has taken to persuade the Finance Ministry for more budget to fulfil its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is a new Ministry which has been included for the first time in the Union Budget for 2015-16. The Ministry has been allotted a plan outlay of ₹ 1500 crore in the Budget for its schemes/programmes during 2015-16.

Special schemes for women entrepreneurs and differently abled persons

2510. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any special schemes to develop women entrepreneurs and differently-abled persons in the country;

(b) the total funds allocated in the last five years, year-wise in various States/UTs for the various such schemes, the total number of beneficiaries got benefited through the schemes, State-wise;

(c) the list of measures taken by Government for the development of women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from the differently-abled population; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to create a Financial Corporation for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The various schemes being implemented by Government to develop entrepreneurship among differently abled persons are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). These schemes are equally applicable to differently-abled women also.

The information on funds provided and number of beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II and the Statement-III (*See below*) respectively.

(d) The Government has already set up National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation.

Statement-I

Details of the schemes for entrepreneurship and skill development of differently-abled people being implemented by the Government

1. **NHFDC:** In 1997, the Government set up a Corporation named National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to Persons with Disabilities (PwD) for self employment. This Corporation also gives skill training grant for Skill Training and Entrepreneurship of PwDs wherein it provides 100% of the total recurring cost of the training programme to the training institutes/organisations. NHFDC also provides stipend @₹2000/- per month to the disabled trainees during the training. The training duration ranges from one month to six months. The funds for training programmes of NHFDC are provided through the DDRS and SIPDA schemes and also by internal resources of the Corporation.
2. **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) Vocational Training Centre projects are given financial assistance (up to 90% of the project cost) for skill

upgradation of PwDs. These are meant for the age group of 15-35 years to provide skills to enable such persons to move towards economic independence.

3. **Skill training through the National Institutes:** The seven National Institutes (NIs) under the administrative control of Department of Disability Affairs also organise Vocational Training Programmes for the PwDs in their respective field of disability for appropriate trades.
4. **SIPDA (Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995):** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is provided for the skill development programmes for PwDs with effect from the year 2013-14.
5. **Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped:** The Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) at different parts of the country. The main objective of these centers is to impart non formal vocational training and extend vocational rehabilitation assistance to PwDs as per their residual capacities with a view to assist them to lead an independent and productive life in society.

Statement-II

State-wise details of fund provided, utilized and number of beneficiaries trained during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15 (As on 20.12.2014)				(₹ in lakh)
		NHFDC grant for skill Trg.		VTC under DDRS		NHFDC grant for skill Trg.		VTC under DDRS		NHFDC grant for skill Trg.		VTC under DDRS		NHFDC grant for skill Trg.		VTC under DDRS		
		No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	No. of beneficiaries	Funds Utilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100	0	7086	647.08	29	1.5	3432	235.8	60	4.92	5560	442.56	453	0	3608	239.06	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	1129	95.95	0	0	1115	76.46	616	28.09	1101	75.46	270	4.92	785	47.67	
5.	Bihar	0	0	360	28.74	0	0	302	15.63	750	36.64	696	49.95	90	0	232	18.94	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0.78	90	5.4	88	8.1	960	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	65	0.72	0	0	80	2.25	0	0	540	22.13	0	0	0

11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	70	0.27	79	3.05	50	1.51	0	0	188	9.1	134	8.41	402	1.37	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	25	1.31	522	53.92	50	1.96	299	27.11	500	24.44	292	20.32	1490	5.65	451	23.89			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40	0	29	2.54	0	0	0	0	40	2.3	0	0	150	0	0	0	0		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	33	1.5	0	0	40	2.3	0	0	150	0	0	0	0		
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	2.7	0	0	170	0	360	0.41			
17.	Karnataka	40	4.11	1357	152.24	0	0.24	490	31.58	120	0	976	53.28	470	9.84	0	0	0		
18.	Kerala	0	0	1921	205.74	44	0	864	65.16	0	3.06	1495	142.44	85	0	734	40.16			
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	29	0	918	51.49	60	1.74	784	32.43	330	19.8	136	9.83	749	2.35	303	22.09			
21.	Maharashtra	93	3.17	1228	47.76	105	1.88	495	30.31	120	10.9	203	27.39	720	2.4	230	18.12			
22.	Manipur	0	0	695	75.57	0	0	1269	53.38	0	0	1612	142.1	30	0	1005	32.06			
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	100	7.16	0	0	105	3.58	0	0	0	0	60	0	107	8.02			
24.	Mizoram	0	0	148	14.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0		
26.	Odisha	27	0	855	65.52	114	0.78	476	25.27	140	6.3	538	37.5	185	2.7	347	18.25			
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	68	2.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28.	Punjab	0	0	758	18.59	30	2.25	346	6.13	85	2.96	0	0	240	1.32	598	24.69			
29.	Rajasthan	65	0	306	25.82	40	2.25	841	39.8	162	7.33	998	47.72	1272	0.75	510	25.6			
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	45	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
31.	Telagana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	44.45
32.	Tamil Nadu	160	0	1083	85.61	120	4.56	0	0	50	4.26	776	72.95	200	1.89	267	12.54
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	54	1.86	0	0	24	1.19	0	0	80	2.4	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	60	1.38	1077	91.6	73	3.6	1574	27.38	200	15.43	1024	69.45	1590	0	557	28.08
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0.43	254	22.66	0	0	270	19.53	0	0	0	0	90	0	256	12.5
36.	West Bengal	0	0.49	721	90.84	81	0	1433	98.51	1234	50.15	1039	88.88	362	12.49	0	0
TOTAL		709	11.16	20626	1786.71	1061	30.31	14155	788.84	4889	239.5	16668	1296.34	11123	70.21	10526	616.53

Note: Physical targets in one financial year may be reimbursed to the training institutes in the subsequent years.

Statement-III

The information on funds provided and number of beneficiaries

(i) Skill training through the National Institutes:

The number of persons imparted training during the last three years by the National Institutes (NI) is given below:

Year	No. of PwDs trained by the NIs
2011-12	756
2012-13	5151
2013-14	5756
*2014-15 up to November, 2014	2413
TOTAL	14076

(ii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA):

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Organizations to whom grant-in-aid provided	Amount (₹ in crore)	Number of beneficiaries
1.	2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	2013-14	3	0.3638	570
4.	2014-15 (till 15.12.2014)	2	10.33	9000
TOTAL		5	10.6938	9570

(iii) Vocational Rehabilitation Centre For Handicapped-Achievements:

Financial and Physical achievements of VRCs for the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of Trainees	Funds utilised (₹ in lakh)		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total
2011-12	11588	341.83	1519.21	1861.04
2012-13	12621	380.79	1551.51	1932.30
2013-14	11928	401.24	1562.35	1963.59
TOTAL	40437			5756.93

Funds for Other Backward Castes

2511. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for implementation to improve the socio-economic status programmes for Other Backward Castes, State-wise and the target thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any reports from the State Governments with regard to the socio-economic status of the Other Backward Castes in the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The State-wise funds allocated to improve the socio-economic status of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under different programmes for the year 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I and the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Under Section 9 of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993, NCBC gives its advice to the Government for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the Central List of OBCs. For tendering its advice, the NCBC also takes reports from the State Backward Class Commissions. The advices of the Commission are examined by the Government in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries. As on date, 2403 castes/Communities have been added in the Central List of OBCs. State-wise list of these castes/Communities is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

The State-wise funds allocated to improve the socio-economic status of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under different programmes

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBC Students		Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students		Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls (BE ₹ 4500 lakh)		Assistance to VO's working for OBCs (BE ₹ 600 lakh)		National Fellowship for OBCs	(₹ in lakh)
		Notional Allocation	Amount released	Notional Allocation	Amount released	Amount Released	Amount Released				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No. of JRF seats		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.00	515.50	3022.00	3322.00				12		
2.	Bihar	1206.00	721.00	6385.00	6581.90				23		
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	948.00	1569.00	1569.00				6		
4.	Goa	18.00	18.00	92.00	442.00				2		
5.	Gujarat	702.00	573.32	3715.00	3142.87			3.10	13		
6.	Haryana	295.00	0.00	1562.00	0.00			3.40	6		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	40.00	425.00	425.00				2		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	0.00	769.00	769.00				3		
9.	Jharkhand	384.00	68.53	2030.00	2222.90				8		
10.	Karnataka	710.00	710.00	3758.00	4115.30				14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	388.00	607.00	2054.00	2117.30			8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	0.00	4466.00	5620.00	235.50		16
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	279.70	6915.00	8014.00		16.36	25
14.	Odisha	487.00	243.50	2577.00	1289.00	20.00	1.64	10
15.	Punjab	322.00	0.00	1704.00	0.00			6
16.	Rajasthan	797.00	508.44	4220.00	4546.02		17.42	15
17.	Tamil Nadu	838.00	623.31	4435.00	4571.50	304.46		16
18.	Telangana	413.00	413.00	2188.00	1094.10			8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	3520.00	12278.00	13445.00			45
20.	Uttarakhand	117.00	58.50	621.00	680.10			2
21.	West Bengal	1061.00	315.60	5616.00	5280.55			20
23.	Assam	1228.00	182.00	6469.00	5454.96			23
24.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	560.00	598.00		10.43	2
25.	Sikkim	24.00	0.00	124.00	150.00	274.00		2
26.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	746.00	1430.00			3
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00			1
28.	Chandigarh	61.00	0.00	61.00	61.00			1

29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00		1
30.	Daman and Diu	11.00	5.50	11.00	7.13		1
31.	Delhi	93.00	54.76	93.00	92.98	392	4
32.	Puducherry	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00		2
33.	Central Univ./ Institutes				976.50		
GRAND TOTAL		15000.00	10547.66	78500.00	77059.61	444.35	300

Note:- 1. Except for Post-Matric scholarship for OBCs and Pre-Matric scholarship for OBCs, no state wise allocation has been made under the schemes for OBCs.
2. The released amount is up to 17.03.2015.

Statement-II

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
Statement showing AAP approved and amount disbursed during 2014-15
(As on 12.03.2015)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the SCA	AAP Approved	Amount Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh*		0.00
a.	Andhra Pradesh (BC)		
b.	Andhra Pradesh (TT)		
2.	Bihar		
3.	Chhattisgarh	450.00	
4.	Goa	450.00	75.00
5.	Gujarat		
a.	Gujarat (BC)	1000.00	90.00
b.	Gujarat (Gopalak)	618.00	100.00
c.	Gujarat (Thakor)	700.00	300.00
6.	Haryana	1000.00	250.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	350.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		
a.	Jammu and Kashmir (BC)	200.00	
b.	Jammu and Kashmir (W)	200.00	200.00
9.	Jharkhand	325.00	
10.	Karnataka	2600.00	1950.00
11.	Kerala		
a.	Kerala (A)	100.00	100.00
b.	Kerala (BC)	9000.00	5000.00
c.	Kerala (CC)	50.00	
d.	Kerala (Fisheries)	3500.00	3500.00
e.	Kerala (Women)	1600.00	1600.00
f.	Kerala (Handicraft)	90.00	90.00
g.	Kerala (P)	50.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh*		
a.	Madhya Pradesh (BC)		
b.	Madhya Pradesh (Hastshilp)		

Sl. No.	Name of the SCA	AAP Approved	Amount Disbursed
13.	Maharashtra		
a.	Maharashtra (OBC)	2500.00	
b.	Maharashtra (VJNT)	1000.00	
14.	Odisha	750.00	
15.	Punjab	870.00	200.00
16.	Rajasthan (BC)	1642.00	
17.	Tamil Nadu (BC)	5500.00	5500.00
18.	Uttarakhand		
19.	Uttar Pradesh		
a.	Uttar Pradesh		
b.	U.P. Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd.	3000.00	500.00
20.	West Bengal (BC)	675.00	300.00
21.	West Bengal (Minorities)	1300.00	
	Union Territories		
1.	Chandigarh	26.00	
2.	Delhi	150.00	
3.	Puducherry	500.00	500.00
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli/Daman & Diu		
	North East (10% of Total/ Allocation)		
1.	Assam		
a.	Assam (BC)		
b.	Assam (Electronics)		
c.	Assam (ARTFED)		
2.	Manipur		
a.	Manipur (BC)		
b.	Manipur (W)		
3.	Mizoram		
4.	NEDFI	1500.00	1500.00

Sl. No.	Name of the SCA	AAP Approved	Amount Disbursed
5.	Sikkim	552.00	
6.	Tripura	2100.00	2100.00
7.	Meghalaya		
TOTAL		44498.00	24205.66

a. Notional Allocation is made on the basis of total Population as per Census 2011.

b. More than 10% of total allocation to North-East States made as per Government Policy.

*SCAs of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh not submitted Annual Action Plan in view of State Government Policy.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of entries in the central list of OBCs (As on 13.03.2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Entries as in the Central Lists of OBCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0
3.	Assam	28
4.	Bihar	130
5.	Chhattisgarh	67
6.	Goa	17
7.	Gujarat	104
8.	Haryana	74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
11.	Jharkhand	129
12.	Karnataka	197
13.	Kerala	84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76
15.	Maharashtra	255
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Mizoram*	0
18.	Meghalaya*	0
19.	Nagaland*	0
20.	Odisha	198
21.	Punjab	65
22.	Rajasthan	68

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	181
25.	Tripura	43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77
27.	Uttarakhand	79
28.	West Bengal	99
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
30.	Chandigarh	60
31.	Daman and Diu	44
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
33.	Delhi	58
34.	Lakshadweep*	0
35.	Puducherry	58
GRAND TOTAL		2403

*States/UTs have no notified list of OBCs

Grants for handicapped in Maharashtra

†2512. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been released to the organisations of the country especially of the various organisations of the State of Maharashtra for the welfare of handicapped persons, women and children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for last three years and the number of beneficiaries, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department is implementing Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which the Department has been providing financial assistance only in the form of grant in aid to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including women and children aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels in the country, including the State of Maharashtra.

(b) State-wise and year-wise details of grant-in-aid released and number of beneficiaries during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise and year wise details of grant-in-aid released and number of beneficiaries during the last three years under DDRS

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)			Number of beneficiaries		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2487.87	1275.5	1538.08	5482	21668	20613
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	0	20.06	5482	0	1926
3.	Assam	174	119.75	162.31	5596	1452	1908
4.	Bihar	137.68	43.43	90.39	1950	801	1218
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.69	11.87	80.56	581	216	984
6.	Delhi	188.78	137.98	229.23	4333	2850	3950
7.	Goa	0	11.6	3.25	0	201	108
8.	Gujarat	49.68	30.95	113.8	35141	5541	4636
9.	Haryana	159.14	87.35	273.21	1756	1213	10640
10.	Himachal Pradesh	38.3	28.14	39.54	913	1214	1836
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.63	3.67	3.73	152	54	50
12.	Jharkhand	0	9.17	3.85	0	326	180
13.	Karnataka	1146.63	348	480.87	10405	4650	7290
14.	Kerala	1005.96	488.05	572.88	11583	2706	7404
15.	Madhya Pradesh	158.72	102.78	120.12	5383	22709	767
16.	Maharashtra	228.92	111.5	146.12	49455	7865	10350
17.	Manipur	191.07	128.5	324.8	1568	2416	4751
18.	Meghalaya	63.99	79.86	15.45	783	1009	243
19.	Mizoram	22.68	5.89	2.03	241	35	40
20.	Odisha	605.59	399.85	608.58	9445	7517	11199
21.	Puducherry	12.65	12.05	6.28	216	225	115
22.	Punjab	97.65	47.72	13.54	1740	985	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Rajasthan	144.46	111.67	159.19	3818	2255	3143
24.	Tamil Nadu	405.1	199.87	375.41	18993	6347	37654
25.	Tripura	10.66	12.58	25.14	0	147	188
26.	Uttar Pradesh	597.65	503.76	590.02	14857	20333	7968
27.	Uttarakhand	63.83	45.35	27.95	1638	2527	498
28.	West Bengal	544.52	342.72	337.7	38758	33430	27039
	DDRC	0	0	0	0	0	94000
	TOTAL	8615.51	4699.56	6364.09	255307	154692	260799

Abandoned mentally retarded persons

2513. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any statistical data/information about mentally retarded persons in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has any figures as to how many out of the above persons are destitute abandoned by their families under open sky and nobody to take care of them if so, the details thereof along with Government's rehabilitation efforts for them and if no, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would take lead and coordinate with State Governments to address this important social issue, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per Census 2011, there are 15,05,624 mentally retarded persons in the country. State-wise population of mentally retarded persons is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Relief for the disabled is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. The Ministry has not conducted any such survey regarding the number of abandoned mentally retarded persons. The Central Government supplements the effort of the State Government through its schemes/programmes for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in area of education, vocational training, skill development etc.

(c) As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995, the State Governments are

mandated to develop schemes/programmes for education, rehabilitation, social security, health care of persons with disabilities including mentally retarded persons. The State Governments have been advised to frame suitable schemes exclusively to take care of homeless mentally retarded persons.

Statement

State-wise population of mentally retarded persons

Sl. No.	State	Mental Retardation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1264
3.	Assam	26374
4.	Bihar	89251
5.	Chhattisgarh	33171
6.	Delhi	16338
7.	Goa	1817
8.	Gujarat	66393
9.	Haryana	30070
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8986
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16724
12.	Jharkhand	37458
13.	Karnataka	93974
14.	Kerala	65709
15.	Madhya Pradesh	77803
16.	Maharashtra	160209
17.	Manipur	4506
18.	Mizoram	1585
19.	Meghalaya	2332
20.	Nagaland	1250
21.	Odisha	72399
22.	Punjab	45070
23.	Rajasthan	81389
24.	Sikkim	516
25.	Tamil Nadu	100847

Sl. No.	State	Mental Retardation
26.	Tripura	4307
27.	Uttar Pradesh	181342
28.	Uttarakhand	11450
29.	West Bengal	136523
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294
31.	Chandigarh	1090
32.	Daman and Diu	176
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180
34.	Lakshadweep	112
35.	Puducherry	2335
TOTAL		1505624

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship to SCs

2514. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste (SC) students applied and how many of them were found eligible for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for the year 2014-15, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the number of eligible students who have not yet received the fellowship amount, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons for delay and when will the payment be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) the University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste students (RGNF-SC) for award of fellowships to selected students based on recommendation of the Expert Committee as constituted by the UGC, for pursuing M. Phil/Ph.D. research and higher research respectively on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutions/ Colleges in India. The State-wise details of number of applications received, number of eligible applications and number of selected students for 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Funds have been placed at the disposal of UGC which is the implementing agency for disbursement of fellowships to the selected students.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of applications received, number of eligible applications and number of selected candidates for 2014-15 under RGNF (SC)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Applications Received	No. of Eligible applications	No. of selected candidates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1951	1683	90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0
4.	Assam	76	71	26
5.	Bihar	204	181	157
6.	Chandigarh	11	9	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	69	29
8.	Delhi	173	141	28
9.	Goa	3	3	1
10.	Gujarat	277	226	43
11.	Haryana	249	201	49
12.	Himachal Pradesh	157	137	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	65	58	12
14.	Jharkhand	34	25	25
15.	Karnataka	889	771	103
16.	Kerala	215	195	38
17.	Madhya Pradesh	599	493	110
18.	Maharashtra	1159	968	119
19.	Manipur	49	47	4
20.	Meghalaya	4	4	0
21.	Mizoram	1	1	0
22.	Odisha	274	244	73
23.	Puducherry	45	42	2
24.	Punjab	251	219	84
25.	Rajasthan	371	281	117
26.	Sikkim	3	3	0

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Tamil Nadu	1839	1644	142
28.	Telangana	149	134	58
29.	Tripura	17	13	10
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1425	1192	422
31.	Uttarakhand	118	109	18
32.	West Bengal	654	589	220
TOTAL		11346	9757	2000

Shelters for mentally challenged girls in Delhi

2515. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the capital there are no shelters for mentally challenged girls;

(b) if so, whether they are citizen of the country and vulnerable from both within and outside homes; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to provide shelters to those under privileged girls and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Relief for the disabled is primarily a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State list of the Constitution of India. The information relating regarding shelters of mentally challenged girls in various States/UTs is not compiled in the Ministry. However, the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple disabilities supports mentally challenged persons both male and female through its two residential care scheme namely Samarth and Group Home and Rehabilitation Activities for Disabled Adults (GHARAUNDA). In Delhi, National Trust is supporting two centres under Samarth scheme namely, Manovikas Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Research Centre, Surajmal Vihar and Society of Child Development, Roop Nagar and another centre under GHARAUNDA scheme namely, Muskaan Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicapped, Vasant Kunj.

(b) The Persons with Disabilities including mentally challenged persons are citizen of the country and are considered to be one of the marginal groups.

(c) As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995, the State Governments are

mandated to develop schemes/programmes for education, rehabilitation, social security, health care of Persons with disabilities including mentally retarded persons. The State Governments have been advised to frame suitable schemes exclusively to take care of homeless mentally retarded persons.

Scheme for physically challenged women

†2516. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of schemes being implemented for upliftment of the physically challenged people specially women in the country;

(b) whether Government has any specific scheme to encourage the participation of physically challenged women in the education sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken/propose to take any concrete steps for the upliftment of physically challenged women and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Schemes implemented for rehabilitation and social, educational and economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) including women are Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS); Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP); Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA); Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities (RGNF); National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities; Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities, Gyan Prabha Scholarship Scheme of National Trust; Scholarship from Trust Fund and Scholarship from National Fund and Incentives to employers in the private sector for providing employment to the PwDs.

The Department is presently providing financial assistance under the following major schemes for the welfare of persons with disabilities, including women, in the country:—

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs running projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) under which grant is released to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PwD Act) under which grant-in-aid is provided to State Governments and various bodies set up by the Central and State Government, including autonomous bodies and Universities, to support activities pursuant to implementation of the provisions of the PwD Act, particularly relating to rehabilitation and provision of barrier-free access.

(c) The Government has introduced the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 in Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2014 which *inter-alia* proposes to mandate the appropriate Governments to take measures to protect the Rights of women with disabilities.

Welfare scheme for aged persons

2517. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of aged persons are bound to live in poverty, if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the details of welfare schemes available to these persons; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to improve the condition of aged persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No authentic data in this regard is available in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) As per available information details of the Welfare Schemes and provisions made by the Government to improve the condition of the aged persons in the county, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Schemes/Provisions made by the Government to improve the condition of the aged persons

(1) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by

encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance (up to 95% in the case of States of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and North-eastern states and 90% for rest of the country) is provided to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for maintenance of Old Age Homes, Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes, Multi-service centres, mobile medicare units, Day care centres for Alzheimer's disease /Dementia patients, physiotherapy clinics for older persons etc. The Programme is mainly implemented through Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations.

(2) Ministry of Rural Development

Old age pension is provided under the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. Under IGNOAPS, central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above and belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household as per the criteria by Government of India. States/UTs have been requested to contribute at least the same amount under the scheme.

(3) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Keeping in view the recommendations made in the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 as well as the State's obligations under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens, 2007, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) during the Eleventh Plan period to address various health related problems of elderly people. The basic aim of NPHCE is to provide dedicated health care facilities to the elderly people through State Public health delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, including outreach services.

Major components of this programme, launched in 2010-11, are:

- Community based Primary Healthcare approach;
- Strengthening of health services for senior citizens at District Hospitals/ CHC/ PHC/ Sub-Centres;
- Dedicated facilities at 100 District Hospitals with 10 bedded wards for the elderly;
- Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutions to provide dedicated tertiary level Medical Care for the elderly, with 30 bedded wards and Introduction of PG courses in Geriatric Medicines in the these Institutions and In-Service training of health personnel at all level.

As on date, a total of 104 districts of 24 States/UTs have been covered under the Programme.

(4) Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue

A number of incentives have been provided under the Income Tax Act, 1961, to a senior citizen (ie., an individual, resident in India, who is of the age of 60 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year). Some such incentives are enumerated below:

- A Senior Citizen is liable to Income-Tax if his total income exceeds ₹3 lakh as against the exemption limit of ₹ 2.5 lakh applicable in the case of other individuals. An individual resident in India who is of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the relevant previous year is liable to income tax if his total income exceeds ₹ 5 lakh.
- Any sum deposited in an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004 is eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income-Tax Act subject to a limit of ₹ 1.5 lakh.
- A deduction of ₹ 20,000/- (₹ 15,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80D of the Income Tax Act in respect of premium paid to effect or keep in force an insurance on the health of an individual being a Senior Citizen.
- A deduction of ₹ 60,000/- (₹ 40,000/- in other cases) is allowed under Section 80DDB of the Income-Tax Act on amount of expenditure actually incurred for the treatment of specified diseases in case of a Senior Citizen.
- No deduction of tax at source is required to be made under Section 193, 194, 194A, 194EE or 194K of the Income Tax Act in case of Senior Citizen if he furnishes to the deductor a declaration to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the relevant previous will be nil.
- Under the Service Tax law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax.

(5) Ministry of Railways

The following facilities have been extended by Ministry of Railways from time to time to senior citizens:

- As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the basic fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- In all trains having reserved accommodation, a combined quota of two lower births per coach has been earmarked in sleeper, A/C 3 tier and A/C 2 tier classes for the Senior Citizens, Female passengers aged 45 years above and pregnant women when travelling alone.
- Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- Instructions exist for provisions of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies on payment as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations.
- After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically handicapped person booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.
- Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including handicapped persons or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

(6) Ministry of Home Affairs:

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27-3-2008 and 30-8-2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate

measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

(7) Ministry of Civil Aviation:

In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc. all the stakeholders have been instructed to ensure that the following requirements are complied:

- Airline/airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.
- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including do's and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.
- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

Welfare schemes through NGOs

2518. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes which are implemented through NGOs and funds allocated to them for the past five years;

(b) the details of the audit made regarding their expenditure of funds and irregularities, if any, found by Government; and

(c) the details of those NGOs which are run by persons belonging to SC/STs and if there is no NGOs run by SC/ST, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The details of the welfare schemes being implemented through NGOs and the funds allocated during the past five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Grants-in-aid is released to the NGOs directly and the annual accounts and balance sheet of the NGOs including that of the project are audited by their Chartered Accountant, as well as Utilization Certificates for grants released earlier are obtained from the NGOs before release of subsequent grant to the NGOs. Based on audit, no irregularity has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) No data/record is being maintained by this Ministry regarding caste and community of the persons running the NGOs.

Statement

Details of the Schemes and funds allocated during past five years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (28.2.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes	3500.00	3500.00	5000.00	2800.00	5000.00
2.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	797.48	364.10
3.	Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Students	335.70	132.65	20.59	330.48	218.73
4.	Assistance to Voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the Other Backward Classes	170.00	101.73	45.71	296.73	450.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4500.00	5000.00
6.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	4100.00	4100.00	4000.00	4500.00	2381.00
7.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization for providing Social Defence	500.00	500.00	500.00	300.00	201.00
8.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP)	2252.22	1994.28	1622.19	2171.24	854.10
9.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	8225.64	8615.51	4699.56	6364.09	4412.56
10.	Grants in aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	5260.92	5348.22	1808.88	4000.00	3500.00
11.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	152.74	249.93	45.06	118.42	0.00
12.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	3756.03	3123.19	741.19	4030.01	3196.83
13.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	87.94	179.56	168.12	270.75	227.33
14.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) (NGOs and UT component)	520.85	560.31	150.00	529.54	419.60

Augmentation of Braille press for visually challenged

2519. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: WILL the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of Government run Braille printing presses are in dire straits because of outdated machinery and old technology, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government for capacity augmentation of Braille presses for the benefit of visually challenged; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to provide digital and audio books to the visually challenged students keeping in view technological advancements in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the Central Sector Scheme of “support for establishment/modernization/capacity augmentation of Braille presses” for the benefit of visually challenged during the Twelfth Plan Period (effective from 2014-15). The objectives of the scheme are:

- (i) to establish 18 new Braille presses;
- (ii) to establish 03 small scale Braille printing units in UTs;
- (iii) to modernize 12 old Braille presses; and
- (iv) to augment Braille printing capacity of 3 modern Braille printing presses.

The Government has approved one proposal for establishment of new Braille press, three proposals for capacity augmentation and four proposals for modernization of Braille presses.

The Government has undertaken the following steps to provide digital and audio books to the visually challenged students:

- (i) The National Institute for The Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun has been recording talking books since 1984.
- (ii) The audio books are being recorded in Digital Accessible Information System (DAISY) format.
- (iii) Facility to play audio books on several kind of devices such as mobile phones, DAISY players, normal mp3 players and computers.
- (iv) NIVH, Dehradun is in the process of upgrading its online Braille library.
- (v) Deptt. of Information Technology has implemented a project titled Content Generation for Capacity Building of Persons with Blindness and Low Vision audio books in DAISY format in human recorded voice, in synthesized voice. E-text books were also generated for graduate and post graduate level students with visual impairment.

Undue benefit to DTH service provider

2520. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of CAG, undue benefits have been extended by Department of Space to DTH service provider Tata Sky by delaying in launch of satellites, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government would inquire into the extending undue benefits to Tata Sky and fix responsibility in this regard and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As per the Report of the CAG of India No. 22 of 2014 (Compliance Audit) pertaining to management of satellite capacity for DTH service by Department of Space (DOS), CAG has referred to the delay in realisation of satellites for DTH services while commenting on inability to realise satellite with Ku band transponders during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The delay in realisation of satellite was not in relation to the M/s Tatasky contract.

(b) The CAG report has been tabled in Parliament and the Department of Space is preparing the Action Taken Note (ATN) for the same. Public Accounts Committee (PAC) called DOS for a witness examination on February 10, 2015 and referred the subject matter to sub-committee of PAC on infrastructure.

Purpose of Mangalyaan

2521. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of Mangalyaan, when was it sent to the space; and

(b) the returns uptill now and that we would achieve in future course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), popularly known as Mangalyaan is India's first interplanetary mission. The objectives of the Mars Orbiter Mission include:

- Realization of a Mars Orbiter spacecraft of 1350 kg mass.
- Launching of Mars Orbiter spacecraft by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, PSLV-XL.

- Placing the spacecraft in an elliptical orbit of 366 km X 80,000 km around Mars by September, 2014 after a voyage of 300 days from the Earth's orbit.
 - Studying Mars surface features, morphology, mineralogy and Martian atmosphere, using scientific instruments on-board the spacecraft, during the orbital life of the spacecraft around Mars.
- (b) The significant returns of MOM up-till now include:
- By successfully placing the Mars Orbiter Spacecraft into an elliptical orbit around Mars on September 24, 2014, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) became the fourth space agency to successfully send a spacecraft to Mars orbit and India became the first country in the world to do so in its first attempt.
 - Technological up-gradation in the area of space technology including on-board autonomy, miniaturisation, deep space communication etc.
 - Excellent opportunities in planetary research for the scientific community of the country.
 - Enthused the younger generation to take up space science and planetary research.
 - Earned recognition as the most economical interplanetary mission in the world.
 - Collection of images of the Martian surface by Mars Colour Camera and data from other scientific instruments on-board Mars Orbiter.

The expected returns in future course includes collection of the scientific datasets and analysis of the scientific datasets to study the Mars surface features and Martian atmosphere.

Cost of launching of satellite

2522. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether launching of satellite like GSAT 16 abroad is quite expensive;
- (b) whether the price tag for the GSAT 16 comes to about ₹ 900 crore and of this the foreign launch costs come to around ₹ 560 crore;
- (c) whether has the next generation GSLV Mark III, which take four tonne communication satellite, been operational that launch might have cost only about half as much; and
- (d) whether the cryogenic engine for the upper stage for the Mark III is still being developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The launching of a satellite like GSAT-16 (of 3000 Kg class) on-board foreign launch vehicle costs higher as compared to launching on-board indigenous launch vehicle GSLV Mk III, which is under development.

(b) The cost of GSAT-16 satellite was ₹ 297.50 crores and the procured launch cost was US \$ 88.26 million.

(c) Yes, Sir. Substantial reduction in cost of launching four tonne class of communication satellites is anticipated after the development and operationalisation of GSLV Mark III vehicle.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Cryogenic Engine for the upper stage of GSLV Mark III is under development. It has successfully undergone two short duration ignition trials at the ISRO Propulsion Complex, Mahendragiri and other developmental tests are in progress.

Allocation to the increased fund

2523. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of the increased funds received for your department in the budget this year;

(b) whether any new proposals are being taken up to incentivize the Launch Vehicle Technology projects in view of the hike;

(c) the number of launch pads in India; and

(d) whether any steps are going to be taken to increase the number in view of the exponential development in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the budget allocations in 2015-16 for Space Technology by ~27% compared to RE allocation made during previous financial year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, India has two Satellite launching pads located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(d) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to establish a third launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota to support increased

launch frequency, provide active redundancy to existing launch pads and to support launching requirements of advanced launch vehicles. Further work on design of the launch pad will be taken up at an appropriate time after finalising the configuration of the advanced launch vehicle, operationalisation of GSLV MIII, programmatic requirements and resource availability.

Joint Mars exploration between ISRO and NASA

2524. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting for joint Mars Exploration between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was held, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether talk to launch joint mission to observe the planetary structure was also held, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any working group to improve the cooperation between the two countries was established, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The members of ISRO - NASA Mars Working Group held a meeting in Bangalore during 29th to 31st January, 2015 to discuss possible collaborations between ISRO and NASA in Mars science and exploration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. ISRO - NASA Mars Working Group has been formed in September 2014 to discuss possible collaboration between ISRO and NASA in Mars science and exploration.

Set up of porta cabins under MPLADS fund

2525. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up porta cabins under the MPLADS fund for operating grocery and consumer stores on public land by co-operative societies and disabled persons and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of Members of Parliament who have accorded their consensus to sanction the MPLADS fund for the said purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Movable and non-durable assets are generally not allowed under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Commercial activities are also not allowed under MPLADS. There is no proposal for permitting porta cabins under MPLADS.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme for less populated cities

2526. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) would be extended to the cities having a population of less than 5 lakhs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the alternative programme announced for developing infrastructure and good transport facilities, modernized buses etc. for less populated cities in India especially Tirunelveli city in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) ended on 31st March, 2014. There is no proposal to extend the Mission further. The Government is considering the launch of a new Urban Development Mission for infrastructure development of 500 cities. The contours of the Mission are being finalized.

Land Bank for smart cities

2527. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any National Policy on Land Bank for expanding urbanization in the existing urban areas and future new creation of smart cities; and

(b) if so, what are the developments mapped up and road map with mile stone to reach the goal year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) At present, there is no National Policy on Land Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

Water supply scheme in urban areas

2528. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major towns/cities and metropolitan cities face shortage of drinking water particularly during summer season every year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has assessed the likely shortage of drinking water in the urban towns/cities and metropolitan cities in the ensuing summer season and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken therefrom; and

(c) whether Government is implementing water supply schemes in urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Some towns/cities and metropolitan cities face shortage of drinking water during summer season. The day-to-day operations of water supply are looked after by the Local and State Governments concerned. The assessment of summer shortage in drinking water is also made by them.

(c) Water supply is a State subject. However, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) supplements the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas by providing financial assistance from time to time under various schemes.

Contaminated drinking water in DIZ area

2529. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contaminants in drinking water supplied in New Delhi is not within the WHO norms;

(b) if so, whether drinking water supplied to the DIZ area, Raja Bazar, New Delhi is contaminated with chemicals/mud/rust causing health related problems including diseases, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of provision for testing of contaminated drinking water and result of testing the drinking water during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the NDMC/CPWD/DJB to provide purified/safe drinking water supply to the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The drinking water supplied in New Delhi area is potable and is as per the WHO and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) norms. The testing of water is regularly being done in the field and also through the testing Laboratories and the results are found satisfactory. Some modern zonal laboratories have been setup in NCT of Delhi and follow the standards of drinking water as laid down by BIS-10500:2012.

(d) After mixing the treated tube well water through Reverse Osmosis Plant with the bulk water supplied by Delhi Jal Board, it is distributed in the DIZ area, Raja Bazar, New Delhi. The parameters of mixed water is well within permissible limit.

Provision of extra FAR in Lal Dora area

†2530. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for increasing maximum limit of height *i.e.* 15 mts. of houses in the urban and rural areas as set in the master plan of Delhi is under consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any provision is being made for extra Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in construction for 'Lal Dora' areas; and

(c) the details of the new guidelines formulated for land falling under the above said areas; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the height of buildings in Delhi is governed by the Development Control Norms stipulated in Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) for respective use premises. As per MPD-2021, buildings taller than 15 meters (without stilt) and 17.5 meters (including stilt) in all use zones are considered as High Rise Buildings. There is no height restriction for Group Housing. There is no proposal with Government for further increase of height of houses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per MPD-2021, Extension of Lal Dora/firni, located in any use-zone, as notified by Revenue Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) is considered as residential. The building regulations titled "The Building Regulations for Special Area, Unauthorised Regularized Colonies and Village Abadis, 2010", which are applicable to these areas have been notified by DDA *vide* notification S.O. 97(E) dated 17.10.2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme for Kollam corporation in Kerala

2531. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes to help the Development of B and C Class cities; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Kollam Corporation in Kerala has been given any schemes, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government of India Schemes to help the development of urban areas including B and C class cities are as under:-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) (Transitional Phase)
- (ii) Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Town around seven mega cities (UIDSST) scheme
- (iii) 10% laumpsum scheme for North Eastern States
- (iv) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)
- (v) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
- (vi) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HIRDAY)
- (vii) Bus funding and Metro Rail Projects.

JnNURM and UIDSST have come to an end and only committed liabilities are to be addressed. The details of schemes of Serial No. (iii) to (vii) above are given in the Statement-I to V (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India has sanctioned 100 buses to Kollam and Alappuzha cluster of cities alongwith ancillary infrastructure such as Depot Upgradation and Intelligent Transport System Control Centre under bus funding of JnNURM.

No other projects under aforesaid schemes have been given to Kollam Corporation. However, Swachh Bharat Missions is a scheme, covering all cities with details as given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*10% Lump sum provision scheme for benefit of
North Eastern States including Sikkim*

- The scheme started in the Financial Year 2001-02 to provide financial assistance to North Eastern States for Development of Urban Infrastructure.
- Scheme covers NE States Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim

- 10% of Annual Budget of Ministry is earmarked for implementation of projects / schemes for the 8 States of North Eastern Region.
- In the last 12 years, 307 projects worth ₹ 2908.42 crore has been sanctioned for the 8 States.
- Out of 307 projects, 78 projects sanctioned for Arunachal Pradesh, 61 projects for Nagaland; 46 projects for Assam; 34 projects for Sikkim; 23 projects for Manipur; 23 projects for Mizoram; 21 projects for Tripura and 21 projects for Meghalaya.
- Out of 307 Projects, 176 Projects (58%) have been completed so far.

Statement-II

North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

- The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is implementing the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) covering capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya) for Water Supply, Sewerage, and Solid Waste Management, coupled with Rerorms, at an estimated cost of ₹ 1371.4 crore.
- The project was started in 2009 for implementation in three Tranches as follows:

Tranche 1 (2009-16)	₹ 205.4 crore
Tranche 2 (2012-16)	₹ 463.2 crore
Tranche 3 (2014-16)	₹ 702.8 crore

- Financing of the project :
 - a. The project is being financed by ADB as 70% loan, and 30% by Government of India.
 - b. 90% of project cost is being released to states as grant on submission of Statements of expenditure (SoE) by the States and 10% as one time loan under each Tranche.

Statement-III

Swachh Bharat Mission

The proposal is a Sub-Mission of the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) Scheme with a view to achieve the objective of providing sanitation facilities for all 4041 statutory towns in the country over a period of 5 years commencing 2nd October 2014.

The specific objectives of the Scheme are:

- (a) Eliminate open defecation;
- (b) Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets;
- (c) Eradication of manual scavenging;
- (d) 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycle of Municipal Solid Waste;
- (e) To bring about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices;
- (f) Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health;
- (g) Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems; and
- (h) To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital Expenditure and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the Mission will ensure that the country's 4041 statutory towns become sanitized in the next five years.

The Mission is covering following components in all 4041 statutory cities and towns as per census 2011:

- i. Construction of Household Toilets;
- ii. Community and Public Toilets;
- iii. Solid Waste Management;
- iv. IEC and Public Awareness; and
- v. Capacity Building

Statement-IV

Heritage city Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

- Heritage areas are neglected, overcrowded with inadequate basic services and infrastructure, such as water supply, sanitation, roads, etc. Basic amenities like toilets, signages, street lights are missing.
- The heritage development of city is not about development and conservation of few monuments, but development of entire city, its planning, its basic services, quality of life to its communities, its economy and livelihoods, cleanliness, security, reinvigoration of its soul and explicit manifestation of its character.

- In order to make these cities vibrant, competitive and to address some of stated challenges, a planned approach is necessary for tapping the unlimited potential underlying in tourism and heritage sector unleashing the power of skilful artisans and traditional economy. This will also enable smooth dovetailing of modern concept of local economic development through locally available knowledge, resources and skills.
- The proposed Scheme HRIDAY offers tremendous opportunity towards an integrated, inclusive and sustainable development of heritage components in India.
- HRIDAY offers a paradigm shift in India's approach to city development, bringing together urban planning/economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive and integrated manner with focus on livelihoods, skills, cleanliness, security, accessibility and service delivery.
- The city level infrastructure needs for water, sanitation facilities etc. will be addressed by dovetailing with other schemes of the ministry such as proposed 500 cities renewal scheme. However the scheme will support infrastructure projects which link heritage facilities with trunk infrastructure of the city.

Statement-V

UT Planning Scheme

1. The Ministry of Urban Development provides financial assistance up to 80% for taking up Traffic and Transportation Studies, feasibility studies, Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), preparation of DPR for Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS)/Light Rail Transit System(LRTS), which are originated by the State Governments/Union Territories/Urban Local Bodies (limited to 50% in case of MRTS) under the scheme of Urban Transport Planning & Capacity Building in the following manner:

(i) Mobilisation Advance	10% of CFA
(ii) Interim Report/Draft Final Report	45% of CFA
(iii) Approval of Final Report	45% of CFA

The rest of the amount will be funded by the concerned States/UTs/ULBs,

2. As per the guidelines of UT Planning Scheme, ToR for engagement of consultant for undertaking study/CMP/preparation of DPR etc. will have to be got approved by this Ministry, prior to inviting the bids. The selection of consultant should also be through bidding process.

Metro Rail

1. Presently Metro Railways are under implementation in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Kochi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Gurgaon, Nagpur and Ahmadabad. Out of these, operations have commenced in about 230 kms which include the Metro Rail in Delhi, Bengaluru, Gurgaon and Mumbai (does not include Kolkata Metro which is under MoR). About 550 kms are presently under construction and another about 500 kms are under consideration by various State Governments.
2. There are basically four models for implementation of Metro Projects in India:-
 - (a) 50:50 equity sharing model which is the predominant model and is followed for Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai Line-3 (Colaba to Seepz), Kochi, Ahmedabad, Nagpur etc.
 - (b) PPP model which is being followed in Hyderabad, Mumbai Line-1 (Versova – Andheri – Ghatkopar) and was also used for Delhi Airport Express Link.
 - (c) Purely Central Government: Kolkata Metro is being implemented solely Central Government *i.e.* MoR
 - (d) Purely Private – Rapid Metro Gurgaon is a private initiative.

Urban infrastructure scheme in Uttarakhand

†2532. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider extending the urban renewal mission and urban infrastructure development scheme to Ramnagar, Kotabagh, Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Lohaghat, Tanakpur, Berinag, Chaukhutia, Gairsen, Karnprayag, Purola, Devprayag, Dhanaulti, Vikas Nagar, Nainidanda, Bironkhal and Rudraprayag cities of Uttarakhand State; and

(b) if so, the names of cities of the State whose proposal for expansion is under consideration of the Ministry and if not, whether the Ministry would consider the proposals of State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government is considering the launch of a new Urban Development Mission for infrastructure development of 500 cities/towns. The contours of the Mission are being finalized and the coverage of cities will be known only after the Mission is finalized.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mega Cities in Maharashtra

†2533. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare many cities and towns of the country particularly in the State of Maharashtra as 'Mega Cities' and to provide facilities to them accordingly if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal to declare some cities as mega cities.

(b) Does not arise.

Mass rapid transport system in Delhi and NCR

2534. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of introduction of mass rapid transport system (MRTS) in Delhi and National Capital Region;

(b) what will be financial implications to complete the project; and

(c) whether the concerned States have deposited their due amount, if so, the details thereof, by when the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Feasibility Reports of the following three prioritized Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors have been prepared:

(i) Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Alwar: 180 kilometer;

(ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut: 90 kilometer; and

(iii) Delhi-Sonepat-Panipat: 111 kilometer.

(b) As per the Feasibility Reports, the total estimated project cost for the above three prioritized corridors including escalation and Interest During Construction (IDC) (with Central and State Taxes) is ₹ 72,170 crores at 2013 price level.

(c) The four participating States viz. Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have contributed their share of ₹ 12.50 crore (12.5%) each towards seed capital of ₹ 100 crores in National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC). None of these corridors have been sanctioned as yet, hence, the question of expected time period to start the project does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pending sewerage schemes of Rajasthan

†2535. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Rajasthan in respect of which sewerage schemes are pending with the Central Government; and

(b) by when such schemes would be granted approval, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No proposal from Rajasthan in respect of Sewerage Scheme is pending with the Government of India. Further, it is informed that the JnNURM, has come to a close, and no new projects can now be sanctioned under it.

Conversion of waste into energy

2536. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made an estimation of total amount of urban solid waste generated in the country and potential for converting this waste into energy, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any initiatives in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereto; and

(c) the other initiatives being undertaken for solid waste disposal and management and recycle in urban areas, the details thereof, if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Annual Report 2013, about 1,33,760 metric tonnes of waste per day is generated in urban areas in the country. Estimated State-wise waste generation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

According to the Report of the Task Force on Waste to Energy, published by erstwhile Planning Commission in 2014, India can produce 32,890 tonnes of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) each day which can currently support 88 power plants of 5 mw each (total 440 MW) in a foreseeable future of 5-7 years based on incineration, gasification or pyrolysis technologies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. One of the admissible components under SBM is municipal solid waste management with central support upto 20% of project cost in form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/ grant. In the municipal solid waste management, segregation, recycling and reuse are integral process components.

Statement-I

Estimated waste generation in the country State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	MSW MT/ day 1999-2000			MSW MT/ day (2012)
		Class-I Cities	Class-II Towns	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3943	433	4376	11500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	180.83
4.	Assam	196	89	285	650
5.	Bihar	1479	340	1819	1670
6.	Chandigarh	200	-	200	340
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1896
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	85
9.	Delhi	4000	-	4000	7500
10.	Goa	-	-	-	183
11.	Gujarat	-	-	-	8336
12.	Haryana	3805	427	4232	3490
13.	Himachal Pradesh	623	102	725	1370
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	-	35	1792
15.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	4450
16.	Karnataka	3118	160	3278	6500
17.	Kerala	1220	78	1298	1576
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	21
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2286	398	2684	5079

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	8589	510	9099	17000
21.	Manipur	40	-	40	176
22.	Meghalaya	35	-	35	268
23.	Mizoram	46	-	46	552
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	270
25.	Odisha	646	9	655	2383
26.	Puducherry	60	9	69	495
27.	Punjab	1001	265	1266	3853
28.	Rajasthan	1768	198	1966	5037
29.	Sikkim	-	-	-	40
30.	Tamil Nadu	5021	382	5403	14532
31.	Tripura	33	-	33	360
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5515	445	5960	19180
33.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	1251
34.	West Bengal	4475	146	4621	8674
TOTAL		48134	3991	52125	133760

Source: CPCB, Annual Report, 2013

*Does not include waste picked up by Kabadiwala at the door step and the ragpickers.

Rain water harvesting system in Delhi Metro

2537. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro has not installed mandatory rain water harvesting system on a number of stations in Delhi and other NCR towns, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Delhi Metro install proper rain water harvesting system on all existing stations, tracks and depots in NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they have installed 371 rain water harvesting systems on various DMRC structures in Delhi and other NCR towns as under:

Viaduct	— 247
Stations	— 96
Metro Bhawan	— 3
Depots and staff quarters	— 25

Puri under HRIDAY scheme

2538. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a list of heritage cities for revamp under a scheme called Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the cities selected for the above purpose and the focus areas of the scheme;

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so far to improve the overall condition of these cities including Puri in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The list of twelve cities identified for development under Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme and the funds earmarked to these cities is as under:—

Sl. No.	City	State	Fund allocation (₹ in crores)
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	69.31
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	40.04
3.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	40.04
4.	Gaya	Bihar	40.04
5.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	23.04
6.	Vellankanni	Tamil Nadu	22.26
7.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	89.31
8.	Badami	Karnataka	22.26
9.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	22.26
10.	Warangal	Telangana	40.54
11.	Puri	Odisha	22.54
12.	Dwarka	Gujarat	22.26
TOTAL			453.90

The focus area of the scheme aims at preserving and revitalizing the soul and unique character of the Heritage Cities in India. So far, identification of heritage assets and prioritization of projects in each of these twelve cities has been done.

Heritage status of Delhi

2539. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi was selected as India's official nomination to UNESCO for world heritage status in January, 2014;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has objected to Delhi getting world heritage status fearing it would come in the way of urban development, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any hindrance to the city's nomination at this advanced level would show India in very poor light and very embarrassing for the whole, if so, the steps taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Ministry of Urban Development has concurred with Ministry of Culture's proposal regarding nomination of the imperial cities of Delhi as World Heritage City, with the caveat that development control norms as per Master Plan of Delhi and any other guidelines, as revised from time to time, will be acceptable to UNESCO and no further restriction will be applied.

Environmental provisions in Master Plan 2021

2540. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has finalized chapters on environment and transport in Master Plan 2021, and if so, the salient features;

(b) whether system to reduce travel demand and pressure on roads, helping pedestrian movement and sharing of public places etc., has been included, if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) whether it has taken into account transit-oriented development, green buildings and rain water harvesting to improve quality of life, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. Government has not received chapters of Master Plan for Delhi 2021(MPD-2021) on Environment and Transport from Delhi Development Authority for notification.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Dwelling units in ASIAD villages

2541. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units allotted to the Directorate of Estates in the ASIAD village in Delhi;

(b) out of this how many houses have been allotted under discretionary quota and since when, details of such houses and their occupants;

(c) whether such allottees are actually residing in these houses, whether periodical surveys are conducted to ascertain the actual resident in such houses; and

(d) whether Government has noticed discrepancy in such allotments and actions of such allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are 137 houses in Asiad Village in Delhi under administrative control of Dte. of Estates.

(b) No allotment has been made under discretionary quota in Asiad Village in Delhi. However, as per guidelines, 28 houses have been allotted to various prominent artists in various localities including Asiad Village on recommendation of Ministry of Culture. The details of these allotments are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No periodical survey is conducted to ascertain whether these artists are actually residing in these houses or not.

Statement*The details of allotments*

Sl. No.	Name of eminent artist	Category	Detail of accommodation
1.	Asad Ali Khan	Artist	DII/97, Asian Games Village Complex (AGVC)
2.	Birju Maharaj	Artist	DII/23, Shahjahan Road
3.	D. Devraj	Artist	DII/55, A.G.V.C.
4.	Ms Geetanjali Lal	Artist	DII/366, AGVC
5.	Gulam Sadiq Khan	Artist	DII/59, A.G.V.C.
6.	F.W. Dagar	Artist	DII/379, A.G.V.C.
7.	H.K. Bahere	Artist	DII/127, A.G.V.C.
8.	Jayarama Rao	Artist	DII/99, A.G.V.C.

Sl. No.	Name of eminent artist	Category	Detail of accommodation
9.	Sabri Khan	Artist	DII/764, A.G.V.C.
10.	S.H. Khan	Artist	DII/141, A.G.V.C.
11.	Surjit Sen	Artist	DII/361, A.G.V.C.
12.	Yugal Sharma	Artist	DII/140, A.G.V.C.
13.	Ms Bharti Shivaji	Artist	DII/104, A.G.V.C.
14.	Jatin Das	Artist	DII/93, A.G.V.C.
15.	Ms Joy Micheal	Artist	DII/121, A.G.V.C.
16.	K.N. Dakshnamurthy	Artist	DII/56, A.G.V.C.
17.	Mayadhar Raut	Artist	DII/760, A.G.V.C.
18.	P.V. Balakrishnan	Artist	DII/122, A.G.V.C.
19.	Raja & Radha Reddy	Artist	DII/57, Kaka Nagar
20.	Ms Vishalam Venkatachalam	Artist	DII/372, A.G.V.C.
21.	Family of Late Sh. Vilayat Khan	Artist	DII/55, Pandara Road
22.	Sunil Kothari	Artist	DII/94, A.G.V.C.
23.	Prof. Mohan Maharishi	Artist	DII/135, A.G.V.C.
24.	Ms S. Kanaka	Artist	DII/1/17, Andrews Ganj
25.	Ms Kamalini	Artist	DII/211, Kidwai Nagar (West)
26.	G.R.Iranna	Artist	DII/790, AGVC
27.	K.R. Subhana	Artist	DII/774, A.G.V.C.
28.	Ms Rani Singhal	Artist	DII/D-87, Gulmohar Park

CPWD maintenance flats in Laxmibai Nagar

2542. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats being maintained by CPWD in Laxmibai Nagar, particularly type IV flats, under General Pool and other pooled quota;

(b) the number of vacant flats under type IV category and their present status, flat number-wise;

(c) the details of renovation work being carried out in these flats, and the average time taken for making them habitable;

(d) whether the vacant flats are being let out by CPWD authorities without knowledge of allottee, thereby delaying its possession;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(f) the punitive action being taken/proposed to be taken against officers of CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Total 756 Type-IV flats are being maintained by CPWD in Laxmi Bai Nagar including of all pools.

(b) Total 16 nos. Type IV flats are vacant as on 11.03.2015. The present status of these flats is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The renovation/upgradation is being carried out in accordance to MoUD OM No.11014/1/2008-W.3 dated 14.03.2008 (*Available at moud.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moud/files/29.pdf*). The average time taken for up-gradation in normal circumstances is 60 days, which may vary subject to availability of agency, funds and condition of flat which require extensive Structural Repair and Rehabilitation.

(d) No such instance came into the notice of CPWD and no one is authorized for such alleged let out.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

*Detail of vacant T-IV qtr. at Laxmi Bai Nagar
Service Centre-336 as on 11.03.15*

Sl. No.	Qtr. No.	Status as on 11.03.15	Remarks
1.	T-IV/107	Upgraded	
2.	T-IV/120	Upgraded	
3.	T-IV/316	Upgraded	
4.	T-IV/776	Upgraded	
5.	T-IV/591	Upgraded	
6.	T-IV/37	Upgraded	
7.	T-IV/104	Upgraded	
8.	T-IV/905	Upgraded	
9.	T-IV/908	Upgraded	
10.	T-IV/144	Being upgraded	
11.	T-IV/172	Being upgraded	
12.	T-IV/393	Being upgraded	

Sl. No.	Qtr. No.	Status as on 11.03.15	Remarks
13.	T-IV/264	Being upgraded	
14.	T-IV/39	Being upgraded	
15.	T-IV/911	Handed over to DMRC	
16.	T-IV/912	For demolition.	

STEP Scheme for women

2543. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor women;

(b) if so, the details of field/sectors selected to provide and knowledge to the poor women;

(c) the steps taken to expand the reach of the programme and further strengthen it to provide updated skills and new knowledge to more poor women during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the Central assistance provided to each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the experience gained from the implementation of the scheme during the 11th plan and also on the evaluation report of 'National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR)', Mussorie for the 11th Plan period, the Ministry has launched the revised STEP Scheme Guideliens-2014 to provide skills that give employability to women, who are in age group of 16 years and above.

The assistance under the STEP scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the "Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc. Handicrafts, Computer and IT enabled services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality". The revised guidelines envisages the project proposals to be sent directly to the Ministry.

(d) Through STEP Scheme, the grant-in-aid assistance is being provided directly to the organizations who are providing skills related training to women in the designated sectors/areas. The details of funds released during the last three years and

the current year to the organizations of various States/UTs are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

Details of funds released during the last 3 years and current financial year to the organizations State/ UT –wise under STEP Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Funds released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 28.02.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.49	82.82025	86.58256	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	29.63820	-	-
3.	Assam	18.29	40.91433	20.01907	56.19352
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	3.37	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	24.07	13.86883	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.44	15.90409	67.44328	10.10587
10.	Kerala	265.28	19.93500	-	-
11.	Karnataka	290.67	242.20000	159.19850	19.76850
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.94	3.48030	120.14167	85.61564
13.	Maharashtra	25.11	19.54020	48.11850	10.21860
14.	Manipur	42.41	62.82990	55.32214	195.15229
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	10.55925
17.	Nagaland	36.31	47.54625	21.77000	19.71050
18.	Odisha	-	3.36065	-	-
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	2.20	0.96935	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	6.52	99.73141	53.96000	18.86108
25.	Uttar Pradesh	36.24	151.91037	51.39660	5.69628
26.	West Bengal	9.92	-	5.41125	-
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
	For evaluation study	21.81	48.64965	12.49462	7.58000
	TOTAL	833.07	883.29878	701.85819	439.46153

Residential hostel for working women

†2544. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the atrocities against women and working women in particular are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is contemplating to chalk out a plan to build residential hostels for the working women; and

(c) if so, the details of number of working women hostels, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, which is available upto 2013, a total number of 228650, 244270 and 309546 cases of atrocities against women including working women have been registered in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively which shows increasing trend.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering a Scheme of Working Women Hostel, under which financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Since its inception in 1972-73, 916 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country. Details of State/UT-wise number of hostels sanctioned in the country as on 12.03.2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise number of hostels sanctioned in the country
(As on 12.03.2015)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	52
13.	Kerala	154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62
15.	Maharashtra	137
16.	Manipur	19
17.	Meghalaya	3
18.	Mizoram	4
19.	Nagaland	18
20.	Odisha	29
21.	Punjab	14
22.	Rajasthan	40*
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	96
25.	Telangana	21
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Hostels
28.	Uttarakhand	7
29.	West Bengal	38
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	Chandigarh	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Delhi UT	20
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL		916

*One hostel is running in rented premises.

Sabla scheme in Andhra

2545. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains provided to Andhra Pradesh under Sabla Scheme (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls) during the last five years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) physical targets set and achieved under Sabla Scheme during the above period, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla launched in the year 2010 was being implemented in seven districts *viz.* Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Chitoor, West Godavari, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh prior to the formation of new State Telangana. From June 2014, with the new State Telangana coming into the existence, the scheme is being implemented in four districts namely Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Chitoor, West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

Foodgrains at BPL rates are being provided from 2011-12 onwards under the scheme. The State-wise allocation of foodgrains are made by the Ministry, district-wise allocation of requirement of food grains are worked out by the State Government and sent to the Regional/District Officers of the Food Corporation of India.

Year-wise details of food grains provided under Sabla Scheme (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls) to Andhra Pradesh along physical targets and achievements during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

Year	Allocation made (in MTs)		Beneficiaries	
	Wheat	Rice	Target	Achievements
2011-12	938.28	7382.82	809973	618975
2012-13	0.00	14944.84	699175	620553
2013-14	0.00	14384.00	620095	655666
2014-15	0.00	15433.52	633836 (upto quarter-1 of 2014-15, prior to the formation of new State Telangana)	644407 (upto quarter-1 of 2014-15, prior to the formation of new State Telangana)
			360365 (after quarter-1 of 2014-15, with the new State Telangana coming into the existence)	Not Reported

Pepper spray for self defence

2546. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is planning to formulate any scheme for the provision of pepper spray free of cost to women to enable them to ensure their personal safety for self-defence, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): As informed by Ministry of Home Affairs, there is no such scheme under formulation.

Economic empowerment of rural women

2547. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government scheme is being run for economic empowerment of poor women in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these schemes have given positive result during the last years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. For economic empowerment of poor women across the country including the rural areas, Ministry of Women

and Child Development has launched a revised STEP Scheme Guideliens-2014 to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor women of the age group of 16 years and above.

The assistance under the STEP scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the “Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc. Handicrafts, Computer and IT enabled services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, Travel and Tourism, Hospitality”.

(b) The National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR), Mussorrie evaluated the STEP Scheme for the 11th Five Year Plan period. The main findings are:

- The scheme has achieved main objectives of providing livelihoods and enhancing the income of women.
- It has succeeded in mobilizing women into groups.
- The enhanced income has contributed to women beneficiaries having a stronger voice in decision making both within the family and also society which is a very significant move towards empowerment.

The details of funds released along with number of beneficiaries covered, during the last three years to organizations of various States/ UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of funds released and beneficiaries covered during the last 3 years and current financial year to the organizations (upto 28.02.2015) State/UT-wise under STEP Scheme

Sl. No.	States	Funds released (₹ in Lakhs)					Beneficiaries covered				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.49	82.82025	86.58256	-	666	151	2100	800		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	29.63820	-	-	-	-	50	-		
3.	Assam	18.29	40.91433	20.01907	56.19352	365	139	754	50		
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6.	Gujarat	3.37	-	-	-	50	-	-	-		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8.	Haryana	24.07	13.86883	-	-	1666	166	-	-		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.44	15.90409	67.44328	10.10587	1832	922	2800	5500		
10.	Kerala	265.28	19.93500	-	-	466	2171	-	770		
11.	Karnataka	290.67	242.20000	159.19850	19.76850	18878	12769	17076	-		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.94	3.48030	120.14167	85.61564	500	110	1400	520		
13.	Maharashtra	25.11	19.54020	48.11850	10.21860	259	641	-	3609		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Manipur	42.41	62.82990	55.32214	195.15229	1516	1709	536	1505
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	10.55925	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	36.31	47.54625	21.77000	19.71050	271	2763	300	563
18.	Odisha	-	3.36065	-	-	-	500	-	250
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	3537	5000
20.	Rajasthan	2.20	0.96935	-	-	500	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	6.52	99.73141	53.96000	18.86108	250	1152	2125	3180
25.	Uttar Pradesh	36.24	151.91037	51.39660	5.69628	1765	7150	200	1810
26.	West Bengal	9.92	-	5.41125	-	666	138	600	480
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	For evaluation study	21.81	48.64965	12.49462	7.58000	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	833.07	883.29878	701.85819	439.46153	29650	30481	31478	24037

Shortage of manpower in NCPCR and SCPCR

2548. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of man-power in National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR);

(b) if so, the details of vacancy in the country, Commission-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to fulfil those vacancies, if so, details thereof and if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The post of Chairperson and six Members of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) are lying vacant at present. Besides the following posts are also vacant in NCPCR:

1. Registrar (01)
2. Presenting Officer (01)
3. PPS (06)
4. Desk Officer (01)
5. Research Assistant (01)
6. Personal Assistant (03)
7. Assistant (01)
8. Accounts Clerk (01)

As per Section 17 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, State Governments/UTs are required to set up the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in their respective States/UTs. At present SCPCR are functional in 28 States and 5 UTs. Since, it is the responsibility of State Government to fill up the posts in SCPCRs, no data of vacant posts is maintained by Ministry of Women and Child Development/NCPCR. The Ministry and NCPCR have invited applications for filling up all the vacancies in NCPCR.

Instances of escape from juvenile homes

2549. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been rising instances of juvenile escapes or attempted ones from juvenile homes;

(b) if so, how many cases have come to the knowledge of Government during the last three years in the country, the details State-wise and centre-wise;

(c) how many children have escaped so far and how many of them have been apprehended so far; and

(d) whether Government have inspected the juvenile homes in the country, if so, how many are there in the country and total number of juvenile homes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that they have registered two complaints regarding juveniles escaping from observation homes/special homes during the last three years and the current year. In these two incidents seven children had escaped the homes. The year-wise and State-wise detail is as follow:

Year	State/UT	No. of case	No. of children who escaped
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	Uttar Pradesh	1	6
2013-14	-	-	-
2014-15	Delhi	1	1

(d) Yes, Sir. The officers from the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the NCPCR have visited the observation homes and special homes for inspection purpose. There are 346 observation homes and special homes in the country which are provided financial support under this Ministry's Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

Sexual harassment in play homes and anganwadi centres

2550. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increase in the cases reported relating to sexual harassment in play homes and Anganwadis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, along with the action taken by Government thereon State/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to protect the girl child from exploitation including sexual harassment?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Commission

for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has so far registered only one complaint of sexual abuse of a three year old girl child in a play school. No such case has come to notice in respect of Anganwadis. Since, only one such case is reported from Uttar Pradesh in May 2014, no conclusion can be drawn that the cases of sexual harassment in play schools and anganwadis in the country are on increase.

(c) The NCPCR recommended a set of measures for implementation by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and all the States/UTs. The measures include:—

- (i) clear guidelines need to be issued by the competent authority to remove any ambiguity regarding the responsibility for providing protection and security to the children; and,
- (ii) the persons/institutions, like schools, tutorial centers, nurseries, etc., which have the custody of a child for any period of time, have to be made responsible for the protection and security of the child during the period that the child is in their custody.

**Programme for children in naxal affected
region of Maharashtra**

2551. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes launched by Government for the children of naxal affected regions in the country;

(b) the names of the districts in which these schemes are functioning in totality and in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether certain districts are yet to be covered by these schemes/programmes, if so, the details thereof, and how these schemes/programmes are being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The 'Bal Bandhu Scheme—A Pilot Programme for Protection of Child Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest' was implemented by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) with the following objectives:—

- (i) To intervene in five States in areas of civil unrest with the mandate to protect child rights, focusing attention on mobilization of communities through trained local youth volunteers of 'Bal Bandhu', who will act as child defenders.

- (ii) To bring stability in the lives of children in the process of ensuring that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through government action.
- (iii) To enhance democracy through community participation and action and renew hope in harmonizing the society and stabilizing the lives while a child's well being become the focus of all action in the area.

The scheme was implemented in the nine districts of the following five states:

State	Districts
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam
Assam	Chirang and Kokrajhar
Bihar	East Champaran, Rohtas, Sheohar and Jamui
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli

Major activities carried out under the scheme included interaction with local officials, youth, community members and other stakeholders, public awareness, social mobilisation, exposure visits, survey of children, training & workshops and National State/District level consultations.

The NCPCR also issued a policy document laying down guidelines and recommendations for different Ministries of Government of India and State departments for 'Protection of Children Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest'. The above scheme has since been closed *w.e.f.* 31.03.2013.

Welfare schemes through NGOs

2552. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of those welfare Schemes which are implemented through NGOs and funds allocated to them for the past five years;
- (b) the details of audit made regarding their expenditure of funds and irregularities, if any, found by Government; and
- (c) details of those NGOs which are run by persons belonging to SC/STs; and
- (d) if no NGOs are run by SC/STs reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are various welfare Schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which are being implemented through

NGOs. The details of those schemes are as follows:

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) for Children of Working Mothers launched *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than ₹ 12,000/-. The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, pre-school education (03-06), emergency medicine and contingencies. This scheme is being presently implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) autonomous body under the Ministry and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) Mother NGO. Funds are released to both the said Implementing Agencies.
- (ii) The Ministry has been administering Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme since 1986-87 as a Central Sector Scheme. The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. The Scheme is intended to benefit women including SC/ST women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country. The grant under the Scheme may be given to an institution having a distinct legal entity including NGOs. The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc. Handicrafts, Computer and IT enable services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, Travel and Tourism, Hospitality.
- (iii) The Swadhar scheme purports to address the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home based holistic and integrated approach. The scheme provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation; women prisoners released from jails; women survivors of natural disasters; women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances. At present, 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes are functioning across the country with a capacity to provide shelter and other services to more than 17,000 women who are in need. The scheme is implemented mainly through NGOs.

- (iv) Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/running of Hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the Hostel is an important aspect of the scheme. Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed ₹ 50,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or ₹ 35,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place. When the income of any working women already residing in a hostel exceeds the prescribed limits, she will be required to vacate the hostel within a period of six months of crossing the income limit.

The details of funds allocated to the eligible organisations for the past five years and current year under the above-mentioned Schemes are as under:

		(₹ in crore)					
Name of the Scheme	Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014.15 (upto 28.2.2015)
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS)	Budget Estimate	100.00	70.00	95.00	110.00	110.00	125.00
	Fund released to ICCW	12.14	16.85	14.71	24.87	20.46	16.41
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	Budget Estimate	15.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	Revised Estimate	15.00	25.00	11.50	9.10	10.00	8.00
	Released Amount	12.29	24.32	8.33	8.83	7.02	4.39
Swadhar	Budget Estimate		34.21	30.00	100.00	75.00	115.00
	Actual expenditure		34.21	24.59	52.23	53.74	20.89
Working Women Hostel	Fund allotted		15.00	10.00	8.30	20.00	25.00

(b) As per Scheme guidelines the implementing agencies which include NGOs are required to get their accounts audited by Chartered Accountant/Government Auditor and submit the audited accounts and Utilisation Certificate to the Government. Further grants are released only after the audited accounts are found in order.

(c) and (d) Data regarding the NGOs run by SC / ST is not maintained separately.

Budget allocation

2553. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for the women and child development in the country;

(b) the amount of budget allocated in current/last budget and amount of money that have been spent so far; and

(c) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the country, and the steps that are being taken by government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government is implementing various Schemes/programmes for the development of women and children in the country. Details of some major schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development is as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is a centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented for holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers, by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level.
- (ii) The 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls' (RGSEAG)– 'Sabla', is a Centrally-sponsored scheme which was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. It is being implemented presently in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. Sabla aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them 'self-reliant'. The scheme has two major components: Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. While the nutrition component aims at improving the health and nutrition status of the adolescent girls the non-nutrition component addresses the developmental needs.
- (iii) Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), 100% centrally sponsored scheme for pregnant and lactating (P & L) women is being implemented in 53 selected districts across the country on pilot basis

to improve their health and nutrition status by providing cash incentives upon fulfilment of certain health and nutrition conditions. The scheme addresses short term income support objective with long term objective of behavioral and attitudinal changes. It also attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to P&L women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

(b) The allocation of budget for current/last budget [Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE)] and expenditure incurred under these major schemes of the Ministry are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Year	Budget allocation (₹ in crore)		Expenditure (₹ in crore)
			BE	RE	
1.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	2013-14	17700.00	16312.00	16247.79
		2014-15	18195.00	16553.60	15128.77
		(as on 28.2.2015)			
2.	Rajiv Gandhi scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- Sabla	2013-14	650.00	585.00	602.09
		2014-15	700.00	630.00	617.63
		(as on 28.2.2015)			
3.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana-IGMSY	2013-14	500.00	300.00	231.93
		2014-15	400.00	360.00	336.83
		(as on 28.2.2015)			

(c) As per the last National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, carried out by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% of the children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48% are stunted, 19.8% are wasted, and 35.6% of women in age group of 15-49 years have BMI less than 18.5.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the ICDS Scheme, National Health Mission, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation

Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition. In addition, a Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched since 2012.

Malnutrition deaths in Jharkhand

2554. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malnutrition deaths are in rise among children in Jharkhand state, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any enquiry through National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to find out the causes of these deaths; and

(c) the findings thereof, and the recommendations made by NCPCR to tackle the situation, measures being adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per information received from the State Government of Jharkhand, 85 Malnutrition Treatment Centers are functional in the State, where children with severe malnutrition are treated. During the last two years and the current year, 24 deaths have been reported due to various medical complications and acute malnutrition.

(b) The NCPCR team visited the State during September 2012, based on a complaint alleging cases of deaths of six children in Chaibasa and took up the matter with the District Administration and the State Government.

(c) Some of the findings of NCPCR are issues concerning community based management of malnutrition due to limited role played by the Malnutrition Treatment Centers (MTC), shortage of space and resources at MTCs, no understanding of policy for admitting exclusively breastfeeding children with SAM, no dedicated bed for children, irregular functioning of Anganwadi Centers, etc.

The recommendations made by the NCPCR team to the State Government were for immediate action on various issues such as universalisation of services, growth monitoring, infrastructure for Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including rent for the private buildings, facility of safe drinking water, need for proper coordination and initiatives from the district level, notification/reminder to be sent to all MTCs for nutritional assessment of the accompanying siblings and mother and to ensure that all children receive 100 days of iron and folic acid at discharge, etc.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. In addition, a Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched since 2012.

Additionally, as per information received from the Jharkhand Government, the action taken by the Health Department is as follows:

- All MTCs have been asked to examine the sibling of the admitted malnourished child and if found malnourished, they should be admitted and treated as well.
- Any child between 0-6 months of age, if found malnourished in spite of breastfeeding, to be admitted and treated at the MTC.
- All children discharged from MTCs to get iron and folic acid syrup.
- All MTCs to be managed by the paediatrician and if paediatrician is not available FMNCI (Facility-Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness) trained should manage MTC.

Financial assistance to NGOs for child development

2555. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to release financial assistance to NGOs engaged in Child Development Schemes in the wake of availability of large unspent funds lying with several States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any objections from any State Governments have been received, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by Government in clearing the apprehensions of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Allocation for ICDS

2556. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the allocations for the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) have been curtailed by 50 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. The Central Government provides funds to States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio for implementation of ICDS Scheme. The Budget allocated for ICDS for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation(BE)	Budget Allocation (RE)
2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00
2014-15	18195.00	16,561.60
2015-16	8335.77	—

Thus, there is curtailment in budget allocation for 2015-16 by more than 50% for ICDS Scheme. The Budgetary allocations for all Plan Schemes including ICDS was made against the backdrop of substantial higher devolution of taxes of 42% to the States, decision to give more flexibility to States in implementation of Schemes and expected higher share from States.

ICDS scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2557. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any district in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been covered under the strengthened and restructured Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women & Child Development is administering the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. The ICDS Scheme was universalized in

2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06–2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, across the country including all Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is self selecting and open to all without any discrimination.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September, 2012 alongwith its continued implementation during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Restructured and strengthened ICDS has been rolled out during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 in a phased manner across the country including all Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Fine for harassment of women at workplace

2558. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to levy certain fine on the employers for harassment of women at workplace, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to be done at the direction of Apex Court, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of other measures that are proposed to be brought in to control the above menace and provide relief to the working women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Supreme Court of India laid down formal guidelines for dealing with sexual harassment at the workplace in the case of *Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan*. The guidelines clearly state that all workplaces should constitute a Complaint Committee to deal with complaints of sexual harassment. Taking forward the Supreme Court guidelines, “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” was enacted which came into force with effect from 9th December 2013.

The Act casts a responsibility on every employer to create an environment which is free from sexual harassment. Employers are required to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing the employees about the provision of this legislation and display notices regarding the constitution of Internal Committee, penal consequences of sexual harassment etc. An employer will be liable to a fine of ₹ 50,000/- in case of violation of his duties under the Act and in case of subsequent violations, the amount of fine will be double together with penalty in the form of cancellation of his licence, withdrawal or non-renewal of the registration required for carrying out his activity.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued advisories to States/UTs Government on 23rd December, 2013 to ensure effective implementation of the Act. The Ministries/Departments in Government of India have also been advised to ensure the compliance of the Act.

Rewards for balanced sex ratio

2559. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced Rupees one crore award for any innovative village attaining a balanced sex ratio, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has selected about 100 districts across the country for save daughter, educate daughter programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. However, to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), in age group of 0-6 years, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme has been launched. The Scheme is intended to improve Child Sex Ratio across the country with the focussed intervention & Multi-Sectoral Action in 100 gender critical districts.

(b) The criteria/norms for selection/identification of 100 districts under the Beti Bachao Beti Padao programme are as under:—

- (i) 87 Districts have been selected from 23 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio below the National average of 918.
- (ii) 8 Districts have been selected from 8 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 but showing declining trend.
- (iii) 5 Districts have been selected from 5 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 and showing improving trend so that other parts of country can be learn from them.

Honorarium of anganwadi workers

†2560. SHRI SANJAY DATTATRAYA KAKADE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the honorarium of the Anganwadi Workers in the country differs from State to State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the honorarium of the Anganwadi Workers in most of the States of the country is lower than even the MGNREGA wages; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the deplorable condition of the women workers working at the Government Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development.

The AWWs and AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs are paid Honoraria of ₹ 3000/- per month *w.e.f.* 01-04-2011. The AWHs and AWWs of Mini-Anganwadi Centres are paid honoraria of ₹ 1500/- per month *w.e.f.* 01-04-2011. Recently, AWWs of Mini – AWCs are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04-07-2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments/ UT Administrations from their own resources. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, they are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act as *inter-alia* held by the Supreme Court in a ruling of 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.Ameerbi* and Ors.

Government of India has been fully conscious of the significance of voluntary efforts put in by these honorary workers and, therefore, consistent efforts have been made to improve their working conditions by extending facilities/benefits from time to time. The following benefits other than honorarium are extended to them:—

- 20 days casual leave per year
- Paid absence on maternity of 180 days
- Provision of uniform and name badge
- Reservation of 25% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers
- Recruitment of 25 % of Anganwadi Workers from amongst AWHs
- Insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana

The workers under the MGNREGA Scheme are paid wages at a fixed daily rate, which varies from State to State, for minimum 100 days of work in a year.

The AWWs and AWHs under the ICDS are regularly paid monthly honorarium for 365 days in a year at the rate mentioned above. Besides, they are also extended other benefits.

Statement

Statement indicating additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs. from their own resources

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹)	
		AWW	AWH
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	5940 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-2500, GP-500,HRA-500,CCA-180,MA-100 and DA-2160)	3532 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-1300, GP-300,HRA-500,CCA-180,MA-100 and DA-1152)
2.	Goa	3000-4200	1700-2300
3.	Tripura	2865	1924
4.	Sikkim	2225	1500
5.	Delhi	2000 p.m. as addl. honorarium + 300 p.m. as 10% cost share of honorarium	1000 p.m. as addl. honorarium + 150 p.m. as 10% cost share of honorarium
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2000	1500
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
8.	Karnataka	2000	1000
9.	Haryana	2500	1000
10.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
11.	Chandigarh	1600	800
12.	Punjab	2000	1000
13.	Uttarakhand	1500	750
14.	West Bengal	1300	1300
15.	Rajasthan	1330	815
16.	Gujarat	1250	600
17.	Maharashtra	1050	500

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
20.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
21.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
23.	Jharkhand	700	350
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
25.	Assam	1000	500
26.	Odisha	1000	500
27.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
28.	Puducherry	600	300
29.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100
30.	Manipur	100	50
31.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
32.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
34.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
35.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Demand-supply mismatch of skilled manpower

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that no proper training is available for skilled manpower like carpenter, mason, blacksmith, goldsmith etc. resulting in their huge shortage in the country due to demand-supply mismatch;

(b) if so, whether Government has assessed such mismatch, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, has prepared/is going to prepare any action plan to provide latest training for such personnel to fill this demand-supply gap;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has conducted a research study to assess the incremental human resource requirement in the Building Construction and Real Estate, and Gems and Jewellery Sector, as a whole.

According to the report, the Building Construction and Real Estate sector employed 45.42 million people in 2013, which is expected to increase to 59.40 million by 2017 and 76.55 million by 2022. This implies a requirement of 31.13 million additional manpower in the sector by 2022, which includes carpenter, mason etc.

Similarly, in Gems and Jewellery sector the total employment stood at 4.64 million in 2013, which is expected to increase to 5.91 million in 2017 and 8.23 million in 2022. This implies an additional manpower requirement of 3.59 million in this sector by 2022, which also includes goldsmith.

Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which are employer led bodies have been formed in both the sectors to promote the training efforts in these sectors and align the outcomes with the needs of the employers. The National Occupational Standards(NOS) and Qualification Pack(QP) has been developed for mason and carpenter by the Construction SSC, and for the goldsmith by the Gems and Jewellery SSC.

In the year 2014-15, till 28th Feb 2015, below are the trainings done in Carpenter Masson and Goldsmith:

Sector	Skill	Trainings	Number of Training Partners
Construction	Carpenter	5102	7
Construction	Mason	9825	10
Gems and Jewellery	GoldSmith	32	1

In addition, there is Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) of Ministry of Rural Development, which is a demand-based program undertaken in PPP mode and dependent on the capacity of States to use available resources in the Plan period. Under DDU-GKY, it is mandatory for every Project Implementing Agency undertaking Placement linked skill training project to carry out a market scan for identifying gaps and feasibility of the project.

The Government, however, realizes the need to scale up these efforts in coordination with State Governments to meet the estimated requirement of skilled manpower in the sector. The Government will soon launch a National Mission for Skill Development to coordinate all efforts in the skill domain and achieve the objective of skilling India in a mission mode approach.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, क्या केंद्र सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि एक तरफ कॉरपोरेट क्षेत्र है और दूसरी तरफ ब्लैकस्मिथ और गोल्डस्मिथ जैसे हमारे सामान्य लोग हैं, जो गांवों में काम करते हैं, ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं, जिनके पास स्किल पावर नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे लोगों को स्किल पावर देकर, उनको स्थानीय स्तर पर एम्पॉवर करके उनकी रोजी-रोटी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने एक विशेष क्षेत्र के बारे में चर्चा की है, जिसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले विभिन्न समुदाय के लोगों को किस प्रकार से प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। महोदय, इसी संदर्भ में देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह तय किया कि इस मंत्रालय का गठन किया जाए। इस मंत्रालय का गठन 9 नवम्बर, 2014 को किया गया और उसके पश्चात् यह पता लगाया गया है कि आखिर किन-किन क्षेत्रों में किन-किन रोजगारों की आवश्यकता है और उनकी कितनी बड़ी संख्या में आवश्यकता है। ये जिस क्षेत्र के बारे में कह रहे हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें प्रशिक्षण के अंग अलग-अलग हैं। जैसे, आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो कौशल विकास का कार्य किया जाना है, तो उस क्षेत्र में लगभग 24 मिलियन लोग हैं, ऑटोवेयर एवं ऑटो कम्पोनेंट में लगभग 3.9 करोड़ लोग हैं और इसी प्रकार हेल्थकेयर में 3.8 करोड़ लोग हैं। ये जिस क्षेत्र के बारे में कह रहे हैं, वह देश का सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है और उसमें 24.8 करोड़ लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना है, लेकिन इसमें एक बात यह भी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जिस संदर्भ में आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वहां के लोग दूसरे क्षेत्रों में और शहरों की तरफ प्रवास कर रहे हैं। उनके प्रशिक्षण का बिन्दु अलग हो जाता है, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो हमारा सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल है, एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल, वह इस काम को, जो एग्रीकल्चर के डोमेन क्षेत्र से बाहर है, इसको पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, उनका कौशल वर्धन सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट मैटर इसलिए है कि जब उनका कौशल वर्धन होगा, तो जो कम्पनीज़/इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनमें स्किल पावर मिलेगी। क्या भारत सरकार ऐसा कर सकती है या ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार है कि वह गांवों में, तहसील में आईटीआई चलाए? आईटीआई ऐसे स्किल पावर के लिए तो काम करती ही है, वह और करे, लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जब वे इंडस्ट्री लगाएँ, तब तक उनके साथ एमओयू किया जाए कि उनको अपनी इंडस्ट्री में, वह इंडस्ट्री जिस क्षेत्र में लगी है, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले युवाओं को स्किल पावर देने की कार्रवाई उसको ही करनी है और उसके यहां उनको जाँब देकर, इंसेंटिव देकर वह वहां स्किल डेवलपमेंट करेगी।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: महोदय, इन्होंने दो चर्चाएँ की हैं, एक तो आईटीआईज़ के बारे में किया, जो वर्षों से हमारे यहां...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Answer one part of the question.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The answer to one part of the question is that ITIs do exist, and they have been playing a certain role. But there is a review as to how they have been creating training and employment. The second aspect, which he mentioned, Sir, is, सामान्य रूप से जिस क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हैं, क्या उनकी पार्टनरशिप हो सकती है और वे पार्टनरशिप में कैसे लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दें। हमारी जो संस्था है, National Skill Development Corporation, वह इस काम को कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो विभिन्न Sector Skill Councils हैं, इस देश में लगभग 33 Sector Skill Councils हैं, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इंडस्ट्रीज़ से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, इंडस्ट्री के माध्यम से सिलेबस क्रिएट करके, जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, उनको पूरा कर रही हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहूंगा, सामान्य रूप से सदन समझता है कि एक वेल्डर सिर्फ एक वेल्डर ही है, लेकिन एक वेल्डर के तीन स्वरूप हो सकते हैं। एक तो सामान्य रूप से वह एक वेल्डर हो सकता है, जो assembly line में गाड़ी निर्माण का काम करता है, उसकी वेल्डिंग की कैपेसिटी अलग है। दूसरा, जो गैस पाइपलाइन पर वेल्डिंग का काम करता है, उसकी टॉर्च अलग है, उसका वेल्डिंग का तरीका अलग है और तीसरा, जो oil rigs में जाता है, उसको गोताखोर भी होना होगा और उसे rigs के भीतर भी जाना होगा। इस तरह विभिन्न इलाकों में Sector Skill Councils में ये तमाम मानक तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर वह किसी पार्टिकुलर इंडस्ट्री के साथ हो तो उसके लिए Industry Driven Syllabus तैयार किया जाता है, जिसको हम लोग Qualification Pack कहते हैं। पूरे देश के लिए सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि देश के भीतर जो भी प्रशिक्षण होना है, चाहे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में होना हो या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के बाहर, इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में होना हो, जो National Skills Qualification Framework भारत सरकार ने बनाया है, सभी विभागों को इससे एलाइन करना है। इसी के तहत इंडस्ट्री बॉडीज़ के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण का काम Sector Skill Councils से किया जाएगा, जिसके माध्यम से industry bodies से पार्टनरशिप करके सिर्फ प्रशिक्षण ही नहीं, उनको रोजगार भी मिल सके, यह प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है।

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

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, *in the Chair.*

***THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16**

***The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 and The Appropriation Bill, 2015 — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further Discussion on the Budget (General) 2015-16, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 and the Appropriation Bill, 2015. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget 2015-16. Scanning the post budget comments and reviews, I heaved a sigh of relief when no one called it a 'dream budget.'...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is nobody from the Finance Ministry here, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a correct. There is no Finance Minister.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): आप बोलिए, सर। वे तो आ जायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...
जयराम जी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ जायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, MoS भी नहीं हैं। Nobody is there from the Ministry of Finance.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): दो-दो कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैंने आपको नहीं देखा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Cabinet Minister is there. What more you want?

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: We all know that dreams vanish the moment you wake up and you do not even remember what you dreamt a little while back. The legacy of 'dream budgets' need not be repeated now. On the other hand, there has been almost consensus to term this Budget as a super Budget which is going to transform the idea of India. Kudos to you, Arunji. We all know you as an astute legal luminary, a master political strategist, an outstanding Parliamentarian and a communicator par excellence. And, now, with your first full year Budget, a growth-oriented, transformative and inclusive Budget, you have taken on a new avatar as an architect of India, as a nascent economic power house.

For years, we have been debating the conflicting merits of a trickle down and the direct attack on poverty. Arunji has been pragmatic in combining both; he has exploded the myth that you have to bait the rich, if you have to be believed as being pro-poor. He has given a blue print for growth that will genuinely be inclusive. Yet, his predecessor in office says that the Budget has not passed the test of equity and accentuates trends towards inequality. Of course, his predecessor did not spare his predecessor also. Just one day before this, he blamed his predecessor as having brought a fiscal indiscipline and ruined UPA's chances for yet another term in office. He overlooks the fact that the tax paying clientele is hardly a 3-crore population—individuals well above the poverty line – and any tax concession hardly benefits the poor. At best, it benefits the upper middle class. He ignores the hard ground reality

that the poor and the lower middle class are outside the income tax net. He turns a Nelson's eye to the additional surcharge of 2 per cent on the super rich with an income of over ₹ 1 crore. But, he harps on the phased reduction of company tax promised from the next year onwards. The advance announcements themselves explain the purpose -- to attract investment. Sir, China moved to 25 per cent in 2008; Indonesia in 2010; Korea in 2009; Malaysia in 2009; Singapore has 17 per cent and Hong Kong 16.5 per cent. The European average is 19.68 and the Asia average is 21.91 per cent. It has been clearly stated that the effective rate even now is in the range of 23 per cent, after you factor in the plethora of exemptions, a fact which the critic himself has acknowledged. The crocodile tears of Shri Chidambaram are indeed a nostalgia for the era of crony capitalism and perhaps the regret "I wish I had done it"!

The criticism that the Budget has not passed the test of equity is far from the truth. No Budget in the past has addressed the poor as effectively and comprehensively as Arunji has done. Truly this is a *Sab Ka Saath, Sab Ka Vikas* Budget. No Budget in the past attempted universal social security, a crying need for the poor and down-trodden. This Government laid the foundation of giving a bank account for every citizen and thereby plugged the proverbial 83 per cent leakage which was highlighted by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. After unveiling the JAM trinity for direct benefit transfers, Arunji has brought a slew of new schemes—the Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana, providing for an accidental death cover of ₹ 2 lakhs for a monthly premium of just one Rupee a month; a Prime Minister's Jeeven Jyoti Bima Yojana of a ₹ 2 lakh life cover on a premium of less than ₹ 1 per day in addition to an Atal Pension Yojana in which Government pays half of the beneficiary's premium and a senior citizen welfare fund for subsidizing the premium for vulnerable age groups--old age pensioners, BPL cardholders small and marginal farmers. As the Budget Speech itself mentions, "No Indian citizen will have to worry about illness, accidents or penury in old age". Actually, what do the poor and under-privileged need? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

The poor need a shelter, a clear ambience--drinking water, toilets, basic education, skill development making the poor employable and suitable employment opportunities. What are the goal posts? A roof for each family and housing for all by 2022; electricity for all by 2020; universal healthcare; a senior secondary school within a 5 km radius; a MUDRA scheme for upgrading young, educated or skilled workers, especially from SC/ST families to become first generation entrepreneurs. It is irony that this Budget is being viewed as devoid in equity.

Let us move from equity to growth. With China slowing down, India is

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

acknowledged as having the fastest growth potential. The manufacturing sectors which were starved of FDI have been opened up for FDI in Railways, Defence, Insurance. Composite ceilings will cover both FPI and FDI. For quite some time, we were seen to be sliding back to the pre-1991 licensing era. The number of clearances—environmental and otherwise—for a start up averaged around 100. The Budget provides e-BIZ portals which integrate regulatory permissions at one source. A single window approach was hardly the solution and directionless procedures ought to be pruned. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Sir, please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I am helpless. There are seven more speakers from your party. I have to divide that time for everybody.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, you start rationing a little later.

The Budget proposes draft legislation where 'multiple prior permissions can be replaced with a pre-existing regulatory mechanism. There is also a promise of plug and play model whereby projects will be created and then handed over for investment. For decades, we have been talking about infrastructure but continued to be clueless. It is only in this Budget that one finds a sense of realism. There is the overdue realisation that you cannot depend on private investment for kick-starting infrastructure. Hence the Finance Minister decided to extend the time frame for a three per cent fiscal deficit by one year, which means additional borrowing of ₹ 37,500 crores that could help spur public investment on infrastructure. There is a realisation that PPP model also needs to be refurbished with the Government taking a larger share of risk. There is a proposal for national infrastructure and investment fund with an initial seed capital of ₹ 20,000 crores. It is amazing that all these major steps forward have been taken in an atmosphere of a severe financial crunch, which usually follows every Finance Commission Report. This time there is a massive step up in the devolution to the States. It is a natural corollary that there will be a modicum of pruning of outlays on schemes that can better be handled by the States with the additional bonanza.

Economically empowered States will now be partnering the Central Government in the cause of the nation's growth. States are better equipped to decide on the directions more suited to that State's needs and priorities. No longer the strait-jacket of one size fits all. Herein lies a directional transformation. The JAM trinity approach is a novel strategy for not pushing the individual, even a BPL householder into State-made choices but enabling him to make his own choices. Similar is the case of devolution to States.

There is another major directional change. Shri Chidambaram moans over the shift of emphasis from Plan expenditure to non-Plan expenditure. A comparison of RE 2014-15 and BE 2015-16, reveals that the Plan revenue expenditure has been reduced by ₹ 36,865 crores but Plan capital expenditure has been increased by ₹ 34,208 crores. This is a systemic shift from more of revenue and less of CAPEX to a new paradigm of less of revenue and more of CAPEX. The long term neglect of capital formation has ruined the country's economy. There are many other game changers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: The Jan-Dhan Yojana will be taken a step forward by integrating the vast postal network into it. Job creation will be supplemented by schemes to generate job creators-SETU and MUDRA.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramakrishnaji, please. You are taking the time of other members of your party; not my time.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, only five points more; plugging leakages in subsidies; creation of a Public Debt Management Agency; merger of Forward Markets Commission with SEBI; Student Financial Aid Authority; creation of Domestic International Finance Centre and of course, the much awaited fast tracking of GST. The world situation is also conducive.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are encroaching on the time of your colleagues in your party.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, just two minutes. I will finish it. Euro zone continues with zero growth and deflation. Japan having crossed the hump in yen appreciation will be keen on overseas investments. China's growth curve has got halted. World commodity prices are subdued and they follow the crude prices. India, as a net importer of oil, as well as commodities, will benefit immensely. The bold architecture of Arunji's Budget, will certainly usher in a significantly higher growth rate, in this conducive backdrop. सचमुच अच्छे दिन आए दिखते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T. Rathinavel. Your party have only three minutes. So you have to confine to three minutes. I am not allowing any party more time.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; since you requested, two more minutes, it is five minutes. Your leader said five minutes.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): I thank the Chair for this opportunity to speak on the Union Budget 2015-16. Before going further, I would like to thank our Makkalin Mudhalvar Hon. Amma who has sent me to this House. The Government got a critical opportunity to show its economic strategy, whereas it has failed our expectations. The Finance Minister claimed credit for the turnaround of the economy. He was pointing at the restoration of the country's macro-economic stability. This was more due to global factors like fall in petroleum price. The international price fall has not benefited our Indian consumers. Everyone talks about the States getting an increased share of 42 per cent from the total revenue collection of the Union Government. The Centre has given not only additional money but also added burden to continue with social schemes. On the one hand, money is given, while, on the other, the States are expected to spend on social schemes. The Centre has taken its hands off from at least 24 Schemes. The States will be left with financial crunch in the days to come. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to take note of this. Our beloved leader, hon. Amma, has also pointed out this. The States Governments are deprived of revenue, while the Central Government goes on with the Road Cess. This is because the Cess is not shareable.

While doing a balancing act, our hon. Finance Minister has failed to increase allocation for Education, Agriculture, Defence and also for Women and Child Development.

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj gets a mere ₹ 95 crores, instead of ₹ 3,401 crores allocated last year. Allocation for School Education has been reduced by ₹ 13,000 crores. Fund allocation for mother-child care has been reduced by 50 per cent. This may lead some States to become backward States. Allocation for Agriculture has been reduced by 35 per cent. It is a mere ₹ 11,657 crores now. In 2013-14, the allocation was ₹ 17,788 crores. The fund allocation for Agricultural Loan has been increased.

We have made universal education as a right. But allocation for School Education has been cut. From ₹ 28,000 crores, it has come down to ₹ 20,000 crores. The allocation for Mid-day Meal Scheme has come down to ₹ 9,000 crores from ₹ 13,000 crores. The fund allocation for Integrated Child Development Scheme has been reduced to ₹ 8,000 crores from ₹ 16,000 crores.

Sir, in total, ₹ 50,000 crores has been reduced in this Budget for social sector. This will affect the poorer section. This will affect social progress. This may lead to social unrest. I want the Government to take note of this.

Sir, the much talked about 'Inter-linking of Rivers' finds a mention in the President's Address made on 23rd February, 2015. But no fund has been provided

for that in this year's Budget.

Before commencing national river water grid linking, Ganga with Cauvery, the Union Government can consider funding the linking of Cauvery with Gundar; and Palar with Pennar as pilot projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by, our dynamic leader, hon. Amma, had prepared a project report and is seeking approval and funds from the Centre.

I urge upon the Union Government to make a beginning to meet the water needs of Tamil Nadu. This is necessary to protect the interests of all our Southern States.

Subsidy must not be considered a luxury. This is a positive intervention. Many poor depend on it. Right from the year 2011, 20 kg. of free rice is given to all ration-card holders in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu spends more than ₹ 4,000 crores every year for this. The poor are able to breathe free in Tamil Nadu. The Centre's action to reduce subsidies must not affect the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu. The poor people should not be disturbed.

The subsidies really help both the present and future generations. It is reported that instead of rice or wheat, cash will be directly transferred by the Centre to the accounts of poor people. This will affect food security. This may result in a fall in Minimum Support Price given to farmers. While farmers get less, prices may increase. This will lead to inflation and may lead our economy to a great fall.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has advised every M.P. to adopt compulsorily a village. But no fund has been allotted for this. Already MPLAD Funds are not enough to meet the rising expectations of people of the constituency. The Government may consider allocating fund separately for Village Adoption Programme and "Swachh Bharat" Programme. In view of this, the MPLAD Fund may be increased to ₹ 25 crores.

Increasing the share of manufacturing in the economy of our State is accorded great importance by our revered leader Puratchi Thalavi hon. Amma. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document given out by our beloved leader, hon. Amma, aims at making Tamil Nadu one of the top three investment destinations in Asia. For this, we need a massive infrastructure development. Madurai-Tuticorin Industrial Corridor Project with a total outlay of ₹1.83 lakh crores has been launched. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now please conclude.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: For this, a dedicated project development company is being established. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: The fund mobilization programme towards investment planned by the Centre must involve the State Governments also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It is not going on record. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... You have already taken six minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Just one more minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tamil Nadu is going to create history soon by way of totally abolishing the manual scavenging. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: It is very important, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, naturally solid waste management becomes a focused area. City-wise and region-wise solid waste management must be funded. Public Private Partnership Projects are taking shape now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... You are just reading. So, you can write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I urge upon the Centre to increase the support fund for solid waste management projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rathinavel, you can write to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I am just concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This may be increased to atleast 50 per cent from the present 20 per cent. Government of India must also focus on arranging substantial funding for underground sewerage and drainage schemes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. No more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Sir, expecting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to be kind to Tamil Nadu with a rational tax policy and a sharing mechanism.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Ok Karu.*

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Okay, Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sat down only when I spoke in Tamil.

Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, not present. Shri Rama Krishna Kashyap, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is here, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, राम कुमार कश्यप।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I am sorry. I would like to inform the hon. Members when the name of a Member is called and he is absent, his case would be considered only after exhausting all the names, provided there is time. This is applicable to those Members also who were absent yesterday. Only after exhausting all the names, if there is time, their names would be called again.

Now, Shri Ram Krishna Kashyap.

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: I am Ram Kumar Kashyap, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. Ram Kumar Kashyap. I gave you a better name. 'Krishna' is better than 'Kumar'.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, सब से पहले मैं आपको इस चर्चा में बोलने की अनुमति देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, आम बजट में कारोबार को आसान बनाने सहित "मेक इन इंडिया", "जन-धन योजना", "स्वच्छ भारत", "नमामि गंगे", "बेटी बचाओ, "बेटी पढ़ाओ", "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना" जैसी योजनाओं को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा पानीपत, हरियाणा से पहले ही किया जा चुका है। समाज के हित में उठाया गया यह एक सराहनीय कदम है क्योंकि इस से लिंग अनुपात में सुधार होगा।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बंध है, इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि देश के विकास में शिक्षा का विशेष योगदान होता है। आज देश के बच्चों को समान शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है, जोकि अति-चिंता का विषय है। सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का स्तर दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता जा रहा है, अतः इन स्कूलों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। दूसरे, आज शिक्षा प्राप्त करना बहुत ही महंगा हो गया है, जिस कारण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए गरीब के बच्चों को आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सर, गरीब का बच्चा भी प्रतिभाशाली होता है, परंतु पैसे की कमी से वह अपनी शिक्षा को पूरी नहीं कर पाता। आज मेडिकल कॉलेज में दाखिले के लिए 20 लाख से लेकर 35 लाख रुपए तक का डोनेशन मांगा जाता है जो गरीब का बच्चा नहीं दे सकता है। आज देश में ओबीसी लोगों की 52 परसेंट आबादी है। इस वर्ग में भी बहुत सी जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यंत नाजुक है। वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा देने में असमर्थ हैं। अतः वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन ओबीसी जाति के गरीब बच्चों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के नाम से बजट में एक कोष की स्थापना की जाए, जिस कोष से ये बच्चे शून्य प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर लोन प्राप्त कर अपनी उच्च शिक्षा की पढ़ाई पूरी कर देश के विकास में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

मंत्री महोदय, आपने लोगों की सेहत के लिए केवल 32068 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है, जोकि बहुत कम है। आज देश में डॉक्टर्स और पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी को दूर करने के लिए इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। आज देश में डॉक्टरों की बहुत कमी है जिस के कारण मरीजों को उचित समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इस कारण कई बार

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

तो मरीजों की मृत्यु भी होती है। आज भारत में 1700 नागरिकों पर एक डॉक्टर है जबकि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार एक हजार नागरिकों पर एक डॉक्टर होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार 2020 तक 4.5 लाख डॉक्टर्स की और जरूरत होगी। देश में कुल 381 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, इनमें से 180 सरकारी और 206 प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं। इनमें हर साल 30,000 डॉक्टर तैयार होते हैं, जो कि काफी कम हैं। देश में डॉक्टरों की कमी को देखते हुए आप देश के हरेक जिले में कम से कम एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का काम करें। मैं हरियाणा के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री अनिल विज जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हरियाणा के हरेक जिले में एक-एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की घोषणा की है। मैं उनकी इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ और केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जब भी हरियाणा सरकार की तरफ से हरियाणा में मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव आए, उसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र स्वीकृति देने का काम करें।

महोदय, पिछले दिनों हरियाणा राज्य में यूरिया खाद की काफी कमी महसूस की गई, जिसके कारण किसानों को काफी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा, यहां तक कि किसानों को महिलाओं के माध्यम से थाने में जाकर यूरिया खाद लेने का काम करना पड़ा। आने वाले समय में यूरिया की किल्लत न हो, इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हरियाणा के अंबाला जिले में, जो कि एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, वहां यूरिया खाद का एक यूनिट लगाने का काम करें, ताकि आने वाले समय में किसानों को यूरिया खाद की कमी का सामना न करना पड़े। इस यूनिट के लगने से खाद की कमी तो दूर होगी ही, साथ ही युवाओं को रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

अंत में, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा में कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए, ताकि उत्तर भारत में यह विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा, कला, संस्कृति व खेल का उत्कृष्ट केंद्र बन सके और गीता के ज्ञान का विश्व-स्तर पर प्रचार प्रसार हो सके। कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय का शिलान्यास 11 जनवरी, 1956 को भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी द्वारा किया गया था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज यह विश्वविद्यालय 46 विभागों में शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है।

सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। शिक्षा व शोध में इस विश्वविद्यालय का तेरहवां स्थान है। विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक और गैर-शिक्षक कर्मचारियों के वेतन व पेंशन के लिए लगभग 145 करोड़ रुपए के बजट की जरूरत है, परन्तु प्रदेश सरकार सालाना 36 करोड़ रुपए ही मुहैया करा पाती है। शिक्षकों और बजट के अभाव में यहां शोध व शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हो रही है। अतः इस स्थिति को देखते हुए इस विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस मांग को लेकर कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय से डा. प्रवेश कुमार कुटा प्रधान के नेतृत्व में एक डेलीगेशन मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री श्रीमती स्मृति इरानी से मिलकर उनको ज्ञापन दे चुका है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Budget, 2015-16.

Before speaking about the details of the Budget, let me take the opportunity of speaking about the framework of the political economy in terms of which the Budget is to be analyzed.

This is the first Budget, after 1952, which has been presented in the absence of the Planning Commission. The setting up of the Planning Commission was a historical decision, taken by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. He struggled for its establishment from 1936, when the All India Congress Session took place, till 15th March, 1950. He fought against his Congress colleagues also who were against the establishment of the Planning Commission. Under these conditions, I think, the Planning Commission has been abolished under the pretext that the Centrally-planned economy is no more necessary. It is elementary economics that India never had Soviet-type Centralized Planned Economy. It was always a mixed economy, committed to a Welfare State. Planning was always an indicative planning. It was an agency; it was an institution; it was a form that was basically overriding the caste, language, regional considerations and monitoring overall economic development of the country. Under these conditions, I think, it is the greatest disservice that the BJP Government has done by abolishing the Planning Commission. With all apprehensions, I am open for correction, the way the ruling party and ruling dispensation is thinking about, a thought is lurking in my mind that one of the objectives of abolishing the Planning Commission was to abolish the intellectual legacy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, which I totally protest. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is absolutely impossible to erase the legacy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, because he is merged in each and every particle of the soil of this country. Of all his contemporaries, it is very difficult to say and I do not want to go into comparison, but if a single person is to be identified as the maker of the Modern Indian Nation State, it is none other than Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Now, what has been brought in place of the Planning Commission? It is NITI, National Institution for Transforming India. But it is not NITI AYOOG. I think the Government has totally failed as regards the phonetics and meaning of the NITI AYOOG. NITI AYOOG means National Institute for Transforming India AYOOG. It amounts to saying that मैं तुम्हें लिखकर writing में भेजूंगा। Already, they have got an 'Institution'. Then, you are having 'AYOOG'. You can have NITI, but you can't have both, NITI AYOOG. That is why, immediately, from grammatical point of view, it is necessary to call this only NITI; you can't say NITI AYOOG both together. Sir, the question here is they are talking of transforming India. Now, the Planning Commission was, basically, for transforming the Indian economy, and incidentally, transforming the social system. I do not know whether NITI AYOOG or NITI will be transforming India. But some organizations, definitely, started transforming India through religious bigotry, which is my main worry, so far as this transformation of India is concerned.

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Sir, Mr. Arun Jaitley, as Finance Minister, is extremely lucky to have the macro economic fundamentals of the economy properly in shape. The fiscal deficit was under control; the current account deficit was under control; inflation was under control and the Government's intervention was not at all there. However, there were external factors. One would have expected Mr. Jaitley to produce a good Budget, but, unfortunately, he disappointed many of his friends as well as myself. I have got tremendous respect for him so far his knowledge of jurisprudence is concerned.

Sir, the Budget is not growth-oriented at all. There is standard Keynesian theory which says that the aggregate demand which is consisting of the consumption demand and the investment demand, both of them together, determine the level and volume of income and employment. If we take into account the 2014-15 and 2015-16, then, we find that in the Plan Expenditure, earlier, Budgetary provision was five lakh seventy-five thousand crores of rupees and this time it is four lakh and sixty-five thousand crores. Even if we take the Revised Budget, it is, absolutely, at the same level. This means that there is no increase in the Plan Expenditure. Now, it is stated in the Economic Survey that the private investment must be considered as the 'engine' of economic growth. Now, between 2004-05 and 2011-12, investment was around average 35 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. Of this, public sector was 9 per cent and private sector was 26 per cent. Of this 26 per cent, corporate investment was only 10 per cent and household investment was 16 per cent. In order to stimulate the household sector investment, nothing substantial has been done. Sir, throughout, after 1991, and my Party was also partly responsible, we have got the thrust on the Foreign Direct Investment. Let me tell the House, and many Members are aware that whatever Foreign Direct Investment came to China in the initial years during one month, that much Foreign Direct Investment has not come during the last 24 years in India. Such a large and big Economy cannot be kept dependent upon the Foreign Direct Investment. We have to increase the savings and investment rate to the extent of 35 per cent of the GDP in the medium term and at least, 40 per cent in the long run.

Sir, the Government has given a new slogan, that is, 'cooperative federalism'. I am sorry that Jaitley *sahib* is not here. The Constitutional history of federations like Switzerland, Canada, Australia, America and India – by the way, the Indian Constitution does not have the word 'federation' – shows that cooperation is the basis of federation. It is superfluous to call cooperative federalism. And, if at all, cooperative federalism is to be understood, then, there was the best period during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. During the 17 year period of his Prime Ministership, he wrote 500 letters to the Chief Minister. The other day, I was reading that on

8th April, 1950, Nehru signed an agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan. The same day evening, at six o'clock, he wrote letters to the Chief Ministers, and, along with that letter, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a copy of the Agreement that he reached with Liaquat Ali Khan. That is called the cooperative federalism. Here, the Planning Commission was abolished on 15th August. Subsequently, a meeting of the National Development Council was called. I do not know whether the National Development Council now exists. Now, cooperative federalism is being talked about.

Many Members spoke about 32 per cent devolution to States by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and 42 per cent by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. If we compare Budget to Budget figures, *i.e.*, 2014-15 & 2015-16, then the Government has actually given ₹ 2,11,000 crores less. But if we compare the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates, then the Government has actually given ₹ 41,000 crores more. But in return of this, the Government has transferred a number of schemes to the States and it has not evolved any mechanism. If the State Governments don't spend this amount, then what is the Government going to do? There is no mechanism at all. The Planning Commission had evolved a mechanism. NITI is just a club of four-five persons, devoid of any political or economic power as far as the decision-making is concerned. That is why, Mr. Abhijit Sen, my colleague in the Planning Commission, has suggested that 'initially, rather than giving 42 per cent, make it 38 per cent; you keep four per cent separate. Let us see how is it functioning and then you go for that.'

Sir, we have been talking about agriculture, and agriculture is the backbone. But nothing has been done in agriculture and, routinely, credit has been increased from ₹ 7.75 lakh crore to ₹ 8.50 lakh crore. Only 5,300 crores of rupees have been given for the micro irrigation. Now, agriculture is basically in a crisis in the country. Dr. Lohia always used to say that 'India is the number one country in the world which is having maximum difference between *ukti* and *kruti*, the preaching and the actual actions.' वृमेन के बारे में क्या होता है। We say that "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी।" But what is happening? Forget about the rapes, etc. In every family in this country, including the middle class families, including intellectual families, woman is the major centre of the domestic violence in the country. It is shameful. The rape itself is a far bigger crime.

Now, the point is, the Budget is not growth-oriented. The Finance Minister has made facilitating atmosphere for inducing growth, but there is no actual action plan. Facilitating growth and taking actual concrete steps for growth are two different things.

The Budget is not at all inclusive. My colleague was just now talking about 'inclusive growth'. I have got ten major sectors – Women welfare, Health and Family,

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AIDS, Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation, School Education, Literacy, Drinking Water, Water Resources, Gange Namami – Gange Namami has separate connotation – Rural Development, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Welfare of Children. These ten schemes taken together are the symptoms of the Welfare State. But the total resources for them – from Budget 2014-15 to Budget 2015-16 – have been reduced from ₹ 3,90,635 crores to ₹ 2,90,853 crores.

Sir, I never had the privilege of working on the Standing Committee on Finance. But my humble submission to the Finance Minister is, methodically, let us try to understand whether we shall have inter-year comparison, year-to-year comparison, on the basis of the earlier year's Budget Estimates and this year's Budget Estimates or earlier year's Revised Budgets and this year's Budget Estimates, because earlier year's Revised Estimates are deceptive. There is always under performance. Sir, one of my friends got 42 per cent marks in SSC, 42 per cent for B.A and 42 per cent for M.A. I said, 'how do you manage this?' He said, I want to become consistent. I asked him, 'Were you born in 1942?' He said, his father joined the 1942 Movement. Dr. Ambedkar said that Consistency is the virtue of an ass and it is from that point of view that I humbly submit that if these things continue, and if we don't revise these estimates in the Supplementary Grants, then basically it would amount to dismantling the Welfare State.

Sir, the expenditure on health and education, in 2012, during our regime also, was 7.4 per cent. Nepal spends 10.2 per cent. Afghanistan has one-fifth of India's *per capita* income, but they spend 8 per cent on health alone as compared to India which spends only 4 per cent of the GDP.

Sir, the next point is about social justice and empowerment, tribal affairs and minorities. The Budget of these three Ministries has been kept constant. I may submit to the House. Whose development is it? These three sections – *i.e.* the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Minorities—constitute 50 per cent of the total population of the country. And what is the total Plan allocation for them? It is just 0.01 per cent. I have calculated the figures with respect to this. Then, even for labour and employment, the allocation has been reduced.

Sir, let me now talk about the micro, small and medium enterprises. I must submit that nobody is against the corporate sector. Let us not divide the country into pro-corporate and anti-corporate ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I am making a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, give me just two-three minutes more. Let me complete.

Sir, I now come to the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. Twenty-two per cent of the total population of our country consists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These two schemes were meant for them, but the resources were significantly reduced from one Budget to the next. If we take into account the allocation for the Special Component Plan, it was reduced by ₹19,598 crores and for the Tribal Sub-Plan, by ₹12,407 crores. If we consider that as a proportion to the population, then the reduction is actually substantial higher. I do not wish to go into those figures.

Sir, give me just two-minutes more, please. You may not give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take two more minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I now come to the plan for Central Assistance to the States Plans, the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* and the Backward Regions Grand Fund. All three of these schemes have been either pruned or abolished. That is the greatest tragedy. Thirty per cent of the BRGF scheme was going to Bihar alone under the Bihar State Reorganization Act, 1970. Same is the fate of *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, which was instrumental in accelerating agricultural growth.

Sir, I now come to the micro, small and medium enterprises. I was talking about the corporate sector. Hon. Finance Minister – I am making a serious and responsible statement here – let us not chase the corporate sector. Nobody is against the corporate sector. Everybody accepts this. These are not the days of command economy. But compared to the corporate sector, if any other sector in the economy, along with agriculture, is going to become the engine of economic growth, it is the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. That is why I would request you to prepare a separate plan, call a separate meeting of the National Development Council, to deal just with this sector. Ninety-two per cent of the total manufacturing employment in the unorganized sector comes from this sector alone.

Now, Sir, exemptions have been given. Exemptions worth ₹75,000 crores have been given to the diamond and jewellery sector, which employs about 30 lakh people. But exemption of only ₹16,000 crores has been given to the textile sector, which employs 45 million to sixty million people.

Sir, I now come to my last two points. The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was a historic scheme, which is found nowhere in the world. In this context, I wish to submit, with due regard to the hon. Prime Minister, that the Prime Minister's statement that the "Mahatma Gandhi National Employment

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Guarantee Scheme is the edifice of the Congress regime" was not in good taste. I submit to the House that from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the total employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was 1,208 crore person years. We know that the proportion of employment as against growth is continuously declining. We are talking of the demographic dividend. It is going to become a 'demographic disaster'. We are not doing anything from that point of view. In the MGNREG Scheme, 50 per cent households had Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and one-third of the workers were women. They should not be adversely affected ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I now come to the National Food Security Scheme. The Report of Shantakumar's Committee would be coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I would like to suggest and warn that under no conditions should the National Food Security Scheme be diluted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, let me make one last point. I would take just one minute.

Sir, I must now say some good things about the Budget. Those good things are four crore houses in the rural areas and two crore houses in the urban areas would be built. I congratulate the Minister. One suggestion--make these houses in the names of women in the country. Not a single house should be in the name of the men.(*Interruptions*)... We have been having male domination.

Sir, I would take half-a-minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I have reduced my time. I would complete it soon.

Sir, talking about the MUDRA Bank, I appreciate that 62 per cent of these MSM enterprises belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But then, when I was a Member in the Planning Commission, I had suggested establishment of a separate National Bank for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For that, scrap all national Finance Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and *Safai Karamcharis*. Just as you have *mahila bank*, this bank can take care of that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, half a minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking good things about them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, as a correction of Public Distribution System, I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to scrap the licences of fair price shops given to the private dealers and give those licences to women/Self-Help Groups because they can run the system better.

Sir, thank you very much.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat):* Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Considering the number of Members, I thought that I would not get a chance to speak. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley for presenting a full-fledged budget of this majority Government. Everyone has appreciated the intelligence of the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley. But, here I would like to draw your attention towards a different perspective. For years together, Shri Arjun Jaitley has been the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha. During his tenure as the Leader of Opposition, he has heard many budget speeches, has commented on a number of budgets and also has given his valuable suggestions on those. Today he is present in the House as the Leader of the House, representing the Government. He has presented this budget as the Finance Minister of India. And I feel that it is for the first time that the same man, who had been the Leader of Opposition and the Leader of the House, has presented this budget.

Hon'ble Sir, it is noteworthy that this budget has been presented under the guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi. During his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, just one Finance Minister had presented Budget for eighteen times. This is a world record. And it represents the vision of Shri Narendrabhai. And I hope that Shri Arunbhai too will present his budget for a period of 15 years. This would position India as Vishwa Guru-Teacher of the World.

Friends, I would like to share something with you. Many speakers have presented their views on the Union Budget. Some of them are eminent scholars and are regarded as outstanding economists of the World. But everyone has forgotten to mention the aspect of Yoga. Nobody has spoken over that issue. I would like to throw some light on it. Paragraph 128 of the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, lays emphasis on Yoga. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India delivered a speech, at the United Nations Organization. In his speech he stressed upon Indian Culture and Yoga – The

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Gujarati.

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pride of India. He regarded Yoga as a great contribution of India to the World. Not less than 129 countries accepted the view point of Shri Narendrabhai Modi. Not only this, the UNO has now decided to celebrate sixth of June as World Yoga Day. I believe, if all the people start practicing Yoga there would be no requirement for delivering lectures. Everybody must learn Yoga.

Sir, the month Chaitra would usher in day after tomorrow. With this begins the festival of Navratra. Our Hon'ble Prime-Minister would observe fast for nine consecutive days. He would just take water and still administer all his works. This is the result of Yoga. Since many years he observes fasts during Chaitra and Ashwin Navratras. He just takes warm water during these days but still performs all the regular tasks. He completes all his tasks, like paying visit to foreign countries, visiting various places in India or delivering speeches etc. without getting exhausted. The secret behind this is Yoga. During his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he had established a Yoga University and had started many new courses on Yoga.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards two issues. Yesterday Hon'ble Shri Praful Patel raised a point. He left his point incomplete. He said that nobody has any concern towards the middle class who suffer the most due to the burden of Income Tax. Out of the total population of 125 crores in India, only three crore people pay Income Tax. I was a student of Law at the Government Law College, Mumbai in 1965. Just after the presentation of the Union budget, Shri Nani Palkhiwala, the most famous economist of those days, used to come and deliver a lecture on the Budget. Once in his speech he made an important point. Since he has passed away, I won't be able to exactly quote his speech but would like to present the crux of his speech. He said that Income Tax should be done away with in our country. All the offices pertaining to Income Tax must be vacated and all the employees of the Income Tax department, right from peons to the Commissioner, must be given the charge of developing the Nation. If this happens then there would be a hike in the collection of Income Tax by 2 per cent. In addition to this all the malpractices in the IT Department would be eliminated. Also we could identify the loopholes existing in the system.

A programme named '*Aap Ki Adalat*' is telecast on India TV. Shri Rajat Sharma presents the show. I have been regularly watching this programme for the past 20 years. Some of the guests invited in the program have become Ministers, some Chief-Ministers while one has become the Prime-Minister. The show is a great contribution of Shri Rajat Sharma.

I would like to talk about the Chief Minister of Delhi who has recently returned to Delhi after undergoing Yoga treatment. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi was

invited as a guest in that programme. He was an Income Tax Commissioner. His wife too works with the Income Tax department. He made an important remark. He made his point on the basis of his personal experience. He said that the inspectors of the Income tax department earn ₹ 1 crore every year. I would like to draw the attention of the Parliament towards it. Nobody dared to say that many people are exploited by the Income Tax Department. The exploitation amounts to ten times the total income of the Income Tax Department. And hence, I suggest that income tax must be made voluntary. Whosoever wishes to give whatsoever amount may do so by filing his return and depositing the money for the same. If this happens our country would be benefitted.

There is no mechanism to investigate the income of IPS, IRS, IFS officers. Their income at the time of their entry to one of these services and their current income have a vast difference. This must be investigated. People talk about black money. This black money does not refer only to the money which comes from foreign countries. In fact, black money is also generated in our country. The bureaucrats have accumulated black money. This matter must be investigated. If any law to curb money laundering is framed, a law checking the growth of black money amongst the IAS, IPS, IRS etc. officers should also be framed. The income of these officers at that time of entering the service must be noted and their income at an interval of five years their incomes must be verified. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take steps in this regard. If this is done, we will be able to tackle the menace of black money. I thank you for giving me the time for presenting my views.

आप मुझे भी अपना फ्रेंड बनाइए। हम तो कभी-कभी बोलते हैं, जो बार-बार बोलते हैं, उनको आप टाइम देते हैं, आप हमें टाइम क्यों नहीं देते हैं? फिर भी मेरे मित्र बोलने वाले हैं, उन्हें पहली बार बोलना है। इसलिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget, 2015-16, as it is pragmatic, progressive and pro-poor. The hon. Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget, has fairly estimated the major challenges ahead of the Indian economy like falling agricultural income, decline in manufacturing sector, creation of more jobs, insufficient infrastructure, control of fiscal deficit, measures to curb imports and steps to boost exports.

Sir, to meet these challenges, the hon. Finance Minister has given top priorities to agricultural sector and thus Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana is aimed at irrigating the field of every farmer and improving the using water efficiency. To support the agro sector further with a special focus on small and marginal farmers, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has been set up in NABARD. In all, a target of ₹ 8.5 lakh crores of rural credit, during the year 2015-16, has been set aside to support the farmer community through banking sector. While welcoming the

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above measures, I would suggest that agricultural practices adopted in a country like Israel be followed in our country to maximise agricultural and horticulture production.

Sir, the increasing number of suicides by farmers in Maharashtra is a matter of grave concern. Unseasonal rains in the last couple of years have damaged ready to harvest crops. The root cause of this devastation is drastic climate change and global warming. This has caused a series of severe droughts on the one hand and unseasonal rains and hailstorms on the other. Unless a thorough scientific study is done to check the vagaries of nature and long lasting remedial measures are undertaken, rural economy in general, and, the agricultural sector, in particular, will keep deteriorating at a faster pace. In the meantime, a substantial financial package should be given to all the States affected by unseasonal rains to help the farming community, who have lost their crops in the rabi season.

Sir, so far as the manufacturing sector is concerned, it is a matter of concern that it is declining. The exports have also remained stagnant. It will certainly have a cascading effect on the health of the economy and it will result in decline in the employment opportunities. In this Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has given a thrust on 'Make-in-India' concept to boost the manufacturing sector and create jobs. India is one of the youngest countries in the world with more than 54 per cent of the total population below the age of 25. Hon. Prime Minister has explained how 'Skill India' programme needs to be closely coordinated with 'Make-in-India'. I welcome the proposal to set up National Skill Development Mission through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The State of Maharashtra has a sizeable youth population that needs skill development programmes at District and *taluka* levels, and, especially, thrust should be laid on tribal areas of north Maharashtra and Districts like *Gadchiroli* of Vidharbha region, which is an under-developed area.

Small-time manufacturers, hard-working entrepreneurs, who have difficulties to access formal systems of credit, have been greatly supported with the creation of Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank. These measures will greatly increase the confidence of young educated or skilled workers, mainly belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories, to a great extent. Similarly, for MSME sector, measures like establishing an electronic Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) for financing trade receivables of MSME to improve liquidity in the sector is a good step.

Sir, presently, our infrastructure does not match our growth ambitions as there has been no significant progress on the infrastructure front in the last decade. Hon. Finance Minister has increased outlays on both roads and gross budgetary support to the Railways by ₹ 14,031 crore and ₹ 10,050 crore, respectively. Creating a

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund, a model trust, to raise the debt, and, in turn, invest as equity in infrastructure finance companies such as IRFC and NHB, is a welcome step.

Sir, controlling fiscal deficit has become a challenging job for the Government. Nevertheless, the hon. Finance Minister is firm on achieving the medium target of three per cent of the GDP in the next three years anticipating increase in the public investment.

With the economy improving, the pressure for the accelerated fiscal consolidation has decreased. Coupled with this, drastically reduced fiscal space, uncertainties that implementation of the GST will create, likely burden from the Report of the Seventh Pay Commission, these factors have compelled the Government to keep the fiscal deficit at 3.9 per cent for the year 2015-16. Nevertheless, to keep up with spirit of cooperative federalism, the hon. Finance Minister has devolved a 42 per cent share of the divisible pool of taxes to States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. A whopping increase from 32 per cent to 42 per cent this year in the share of the States is commendable, and, therefore, this bonanza has been acclaimed by all the States. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Internationally falling crude price and decline in gold imports and other measures have resulted in keeping the Current Account Deficit well under control. But stagnancy or decline in the exports is a cause of worry. Several measures have been taken in this Budget that would boost exports and thus help in further bringing down the Current Account Deficit to 1.00 per cent, or, 1.00 to 1.5 per cent.

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, Gold Monetization Scheme is another welcome step. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, as announced in the Budget, Government is legislating a law to unearth the black money and hidden assets in and outside India. It is a welcome step but the Government will have to ensure that this law does not become a tool at the hands of the few officers who would harass the honest tax payers instead of going after the tax evaders or dishonest people.

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, hon. Finance Minister has not proposed any changes in the rates of personal income tax. The middle-class taxpayers have been granted an increase in the limit of deduction in respect of health insurance premium. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, the time is over.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: The limit on deduction on account of contribution to the Pension Fund and the New Pension Scheme is proposed to be increased. *...(Interruptions)...* These are the good measures. In a nutshell, a middle-class person earning income of ₹ 4,44,200 will have no tax liability. And it is welcomed by all. However, the increase of 2 per cent in the service tax, which comes to 14 per cent, has created ripples of unhappiness among the middle class.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Only two points I am making about my State, Sir.

Hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to provide for the development of the heritage sites and monuments to make them more tourist-friendly. Elephanta Caves in Mumbai, Maharashtra, have been selected under the scheme. While welcoming this proposal, I would bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that ancient majestic forts built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are in a dilapidated condition which need immediate attention *...(Time-bell rings)...* and, therefore, special allocation of funds be made for carrying out repairs to restore them to their glory.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. That's all. Now, Shri Bhattacharya. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Bhattacharya. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I would urge upon the Finance Minister to address a serious issue of Mumbai Municipal Corporation's revenue *...(Interruptions)...* that is likely to be affected with the introduction of the GST. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Bhattacharya. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhattacharya is having the floor. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Desai, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anil Desai's is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already called Mr. Bhattacharya. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can write. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, two persons are speaking simultaneously.

SHRI ANIL DESAI:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please; it is not going on record. This is not good. You simply prepare the speech and read it and take more time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bhattacharya, you please start your speech.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what can I do? He is going on. सर, मेरा एक मिनट चला गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. It is not going on record, I told you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA), *in the Chair*.]

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Mr. Mungekar, the way he has started his speech by saying that this Budget is trying to abolish, discard the Nehruvian economic policy. It is true, Mr. Jaitley – personally, I have a respect for him – when I was told that the Budget would be placed on such and such date, though I am not a Member of the other House, I had been on the gallery, just to listen to what he was saying. After hearing the entire Budget speech, when I came down, it was my impression that the hon. Finance Minister neither placed a bird, nor an animal; it is something else. He wanted to shift from the Nehruvian economic policy, but he could not place any new idea, he could not teach any new thought in our country. Only in some places, he has allotted some amount of money and wanted to say that this is a Budget for the common people. But practically, this Budget is neither for the common people, nor for the corporate sector. This is a mid-term arrangement, and I am sure, with this type of Budget, Indian economic policy cannot grow up, and it will not be possible to develop the economic condition of our country. People felt adding insult to injury. When the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister said that the Budget is for common people, I wonder and I take pity on their being in their own paradise. If I am wrong that people at large are not cursing themselves for electing deceptive people, whom they voted to power, then the whole Cabinet can very well go through the full-day telecast of all news channels where ordinary people were being interviewed for commenting on the Budget. This could be an eye-opener for the Government if it is not intoxicated with the influence of power, against which the hon. Prime Minister prayed during reply to the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. This Budget is

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

not at all for common people but for none other than corporates. The Government did not stop here in hurting the peoples' hopes just with Budget proposals. The same day, it increased the prices of petrol and diesel by about three rupees rather than adjusting the excise duty, which had been increased deliberately several times during falling crude prices. It is true that no Government has the magic wand to resolve the problems. But no Government has right to dilute the welfare schemes of previous Government. For the middle class, income tax exemption limit has not been increased. And the Finance Minister in his own style asks them to fend for themselves by making savings! But the moot question remains the same as to where are the savings and how an ordinary man will make savings when service tax has been increased and a sword of two per cent cess for clean India still hangs on their heads? Sir, it is really surprising that the Government has said the service tax has been increased. The middle class people, who are going to the restaurants, what is wrong for them to go there with a family member? When they will go there, they have to pay more charges. What for? Why the Government has done this thing, I do not understand.

Then, I come to unjustified increase in service charges. Do only the rich people use petrol and go to restaurants? Do the people of lower middle class not use two-wheelers for going to jobs and whether they cannot afford to go to some low costing restaurant for celebrating their family functions? Sir, in this Budget, corporate tax is proposed to be reduced by five per cent during the next four years. This is a very meaningful thing. It is estimated that about ₹ 20,000 crore every year will have to be forgotten for this purpose. I think, ordinary people have not been so lucky in getting this much relief by the Government, who were promised – as you are saying, the Government is saying – *acche din*. Where the *acche din* are coming? You have no control on banks in the guise of commercial autonomy.

Sir, in regard to the banks, I would like to request one thing to you. The banking system in our country should be changed. There are so many industries who took the money, financial assistance, from the banks. But the system is such that they are not disbursing the total amount at one time; they are disbursing the amount in different phases. Some banks already sanctioned some amount of money. But, unfortunately, after that, they could not disburse the money to the industry. Now it will be very difficult for them to run their own industry.

Sir, is the Government aware of this bitter truth? As far as *Jan Dhan Yojana* is concerned, some accounts have ₹ 500 whereas some accounts have ₹ 1,000. These are the facts based on my personal interaction. If we take ₹ 5,000 per account on an average, the money at the disposal of banks comes to 12.5 crore multiplied by

₹ 5,000 which is equal to ₹ 62,000 crore approximately. It is the cost of bullet train project in Gujarat. Take the case of your so-called feather in the cap—*Jan Dhan Yojana*. Under it, 12.5 crore accounts are reported to be opened. Is it not true? He has told it very clearly that 12.5 crore accounts are reported to be opened. It is said that such accounts can be opened with zero balance. But nowhere had it happened. In reality, banks insisted on depositing at least a few hundred rupees. Is the Government aware of this bitter truth? Some accounts have ₹ 500 whereas some accounts have ₹ 1,000. These are the facts based on my personal interaction. If we take ₹ 5,000 per account on an average, the money at the disposal of banks comes to 12.5 crore multiplied by ₹ 5,000 and the entire amount, I am sure, this Government is thinking to spend on a project in Gujarat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, just one minute. The hon. Finance Minister has said that there is a hike of ₹ 5,000 crore in the allocation for 100 days employment guarantee scheme which is known as MGNREGA. When this project was started, the minimum wage in every State was less. But now the minimum wage is higher. So, the hike of ₹ 5,000 crore, as the Finance Minister is claiming, is notional. There is no use of saying that because in every State the minimum wage has already been increased. Practically nothing has yet been increased. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार में यह बजट, जो माननीय मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी के कर कमलों द्वारा सदन के पटल पर पेश किया गया है, यह बजट सरकार के मात्र नौ माह की उपलब्धियों की देन है और मैं इसका खुले और तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम जानते हैं कि पिछले कई दशकों से देश में यूपीए सरकार सत्ता में थी तथा पूर्व सरकार द्वारा आज तक जो बजट पेश किया जाता रहा, वह वोट बैंक पर आधारित हुआ करता था। पूर्व सरकार के लोक-लुभावन बजट के कारण देश की दुर्गति हुई। महोदय, उनकी गलत नीतियों एवं नियमों के कारण देश में आर्थिक व्यवस्था का संतुलन बिगड़ा, जिससे देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ी, जो देश के विकास में बाधक बनी। 60 साल तक गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ नारा चला। लेकिन क्या हुआ? गरीबी हटी नहीं, गरीब हट गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट में वर्तमान सरकार के द्वारा कम से कम संसाधनों का व्यवस्थित रूप से उपयोग करते हुए अधिक से अधिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया गया है। महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए सरकार ने छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों में सुधार लाने तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे इस स्कीम के लाभार्थी कैसे बनें, इसके लिए बजट एवं लाभार्थियों की मौजूदा संख्या को बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। अब इस स्कीम के तहत प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की संख्या 1 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 10.3 करोड़, यानी एक हजार गुणा बढ़ा दी है। सभी गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के छात्र अपनी पसंद की उच्च शिक्षा बिना किसी पैसे की कमी के कारण कैसे प्राप्त कर सकें, इसके लिए सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री विद्या लक्ष्मी कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सभी छात्रवृत्ति तथा शिक्षा ऋण

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

स्कीम का प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, इस सरकार ने स्किल इंडिया के लिए 70 प्रतिशत गांवों की आबादी को देखते हुए और ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्किल बनाने के लिए दीनदयाल उपाध्याय कौशल योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निश्चित की गई है। सरकार ने यह बजट गरीबों को देखकर बनाया है। वर्ष 2022 तक हर गरीब तबके के लोगों के लिए घर की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में दो करोड़ घर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4 करोड़ घर का निर्माण करेगी। इसके साथ ही 24 घंटे बिजली, पानी एवं शौचालय की सुविधा कैसे मिले, इस बजट में इसका विशेष ध्यान में रखा गया है। अब तक 50 लाख शौचालय बन गए हैं, 6 करोड़ शौचालय बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

महोदय, इस बजट में एक और महत्वपूर्ण एलान गरीब जनता के लिए किया गया है। अब जन-धन योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा बीमा योजना अब एक लाख की जगह दो लाख रुपये दुर्घटना बीमा कवर करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपसे मुझे पूछना है कि आप एक भी आदमी ढूंढकर लाएं। 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा जीरो बेलेंस से बैंक में एकाउंट खुले हैं। एक भी आदमी ऐसा बता दो जो बोले कि मुझे मेरे जीरो बेलेंस का एकाउंट खोलने में किसी को एक पैसा देना पड़ा हो। यही मोदी जी की सरकार की पारदर्शिता है। आज तक आपके यू.पी.ए. के प्राइम मिनिस्टर राजीव गांधी जी बोलते रहे कि मैं तो यहां से गरीब के लिए एक रुपया भेजता हूं लेकिन गरीब के पास पहुंचते-पहुंचते, उसकी झोंपड़ी में पहुंचते-पहुंचते सिर्फ 15 पैसा रह जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपनी बात करो।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ : 60 साल तक ऐसे ही चलता रहा। जो एक रुपया यहां से, दिल्ली से निकलता था, वह गरीब की झोंपड़ी तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते 15 पैसे रह जाता था। तो बाकी 85 पैसे किसके हिस्से में जाता था, कौन सी जेब में चला जाता था, वह कौन सा हाथ था, वह रुपया किसके हाथ में चला जाता था जो घिसते-घिसते शेष 15 पैसे रह जाता था? अभी हाल के लोक सभा चुनाव में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मालूम हो गया, उसने इस हाथ को ही काट डाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस हाथ में 85 पैसा घिसा जाता था उस हाथ का इस गरीब जनता को मालूम हो गया और लोक सभा इलेक्शन में उस हाथ को ही काट डाला। यही तो नतीजा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे यहां करीबन 12 करोड़ एल.पी.जी. के कनेक्शंस हैं। इसमें ऑन लाइन सब्सिडी जमा करने के बावजूद क्या हुआ कि जो एक्च्युअल था 11 करोड़, दो करोड़ कनेक्शंस ऐसे थे जो बोगस थे। यह किसने किया? इसकी आज तक किसी ने जांच ही नहीं की थी। जब कनेक्शन पकड़ा जाएगा तो इसकी सब्सिडी बढ़ेगी। तो दो करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को ज्यादा मिलेगा। इससे देश का मुनाफा होगा। इसे पारदर्शिता कहते हैं। इसी प्रकार इस सरकार ने 1,78,000 बस्तियों में से प्रत्येक को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए 1 लाख किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य करने का इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। इस के साथ-साथ लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिए ग्राम स्तर पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मुहैया कराने के लिए हमारी सरकार वचनबद्ध है। महोदय, यह बजट किसानों को अधिक-से-अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने और उनकी समस्याओं में सुधार को दृष्टि में रखकर यह बजट बनाया गया है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि हेतु मृदा और उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने एक महत्वाकांक्षी मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना शुरू की है जिस के अंतर्गत आदमी अस्पताल जाकर उसके शरीर में मौजूद कमियों की

जांच और इलाज करा सकता है। महोदय, आज तक वर्षों से भारत मां यानी इस भारत भूमि पर हम वर्षों से फसल उगाते रहे हैं, पर इस जमीन की किसी ने आज तक जांच ही नहीं करवायी। इस जमीन से फसल लेकर हम अपने जीवन का गुजारा करते आए, लेकिन अब इस जमीन में क्या कमियां आयीं, वह देखने के लिए, उसकी जांच के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, सिंचाई के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत 5300 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है और छोटे व सीमांत किसानों की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए कृषि ऋण सहायता में नाबार्ड को 25000 करोड़ ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास कोष एवं 15000 करोड़ दीर्घावधि ग्रामीण ऋण कोष और 45000 करोड़ अल्पावधिक सहकारी ग्रामीण ऋण और 15000 करोड़ अल्पावधिक आरआरबी पुनर्वित्त निधि के लिए प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं। इस तरह कुल 8.5 लाख करोड़ कृषि ऋण का महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य रखा गया है जोकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व वित्त मंत्री जी का सराहनीय कदम है।

महोदय, इस देश के किसान और पूरी दुनिया को बचाने के लिए ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसकी ओर आज तक किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। महोदय, ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारे पास पशु-धन होना चाहिए। साथ ही खाद की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यहां देश में गाय को काटने की बात चल रही है। हमारे वेदों में भी कहा गया है कि गाय हमारी माता है। आप इस माता को काटकर कुछ लोगों का पेट भरना चाहते हैं। इस स्थिति में देश को कौन बचाएगा? गाय नहीं बचेगी, हमारा पशु-धनस नहीं बचेगा, तो हिंदुस्तान को कोई नहीं बचा पाएगा। हमें पहले गाय और अपना पशु-धन बचाना होगा क्योंकि ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए गाय माता की हमें जरूरत है। इसके गोबर और गौ मूत्र से गंभीर-से-गंभीर बीमारी दूर हो जाती है। आज जिसे कैंसर होता है, वह आदमी बचता नहीं है। स्थिति यह बन गयी है कि कैंसर यानी कैंसिल, इसलिए अगर कैंसर से बचना है तो हमारी गाय को हमें बचाना ही पड़ेगा। इस में वह ताकत है जो दुनिया की किसी दवा में नहीं है। महोदय, गौ मूत्र और गोबर में इतनी ताकत है कि इस के इलाज से कैंसर 100 प्रतिशत मिट जाता है। मैं स्वयं इस का साक्षी हूँ, लेकिन इस बात को कोई सुनने वाला ही नहीं है। यहां देश में गाय को काटने की बात की जाती है। आज देश में यह कहने वाले लोग भी हैं कि अनाज की कमी होती है, इसलिए गाय को काटकर हम लोगों का पेट भरते हैं। यह तो पाप है।

महोदय, अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी कैसे मिलेगा? वर्ष 1962 में उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उद्घाटन किया था। उन्होंने भाखड़ा-नंगल डैम और सरदार सरोवर डैम का एक ही महीने व एक ही साल में उद्घाटन किया था। आप जानते हैं, भाखड़ा-नंगल डैम वर्षों पहले पूरा हो गया, लेकिन सरदार सरोवर डैम वहीं-का-वहीं रहा। नर्मदा डैम के काम को अब तक क्यों रोक कर रखा गया? इसमें राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात—चार राज्यों का इस में लाभ था। इन राज्यों के किसानों को इससे लाभ मिलने वाला था। नर्मदा डैम के बांध के काम को अब तक कौन रोक कर बैठा रहा? पहली बार मोदी साहब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बने और 17 दिनों में हमारे नर्मदा डैम के बारे में उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि इस डैम की ऊंचाई को लगभग 17 मीटर और बढ़ाया जाएगा। अब सरदार सरोवर डैम पूरा बनेगा और ये पूरे चार राज्य—महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान के गरीब किसानों को इस से लाभ मिलेगा। कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने यह भी नहीं सोचा कि वर्षों से वहां हमारे गरीब किसान रह रहे हैं। हमारी नर्मदा की जो कुछ कैनाल चालू हुई हैं, आज खेतों में उनसे पानी ले जाकर

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

वहां किसान तीन फसलें ले रहे हैं। मोदी जी ने वहां भी कहा था और आज भी यहां कहते हैं कि आओ, आगे बढ़ें, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" हो। इसमें कोई ऊंचा नहीं, कोई नीचा नहीं, कोई पक्षपात नहीं। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" ऐसी बात है। आपको आज तक किसने रोका था? यह नर्मदा मैया के डैम के ऊपर काम की परमिशन कौन नहीं दे रहा था?

हमारे शास्त्रों में कहा गया है कि गंगा जी में स्नान करने से हमारे पाप धुलते हैं, हम पवित्र बनते हैं, हमारा शरीर पवित्र हो जाता है। यमुना जी से हम पवित्र होते हैं और फिर नर्मदा मैया के दर्शन हो जाएं, तो भी हम पवित्र होते हैं। नर्मदा मैया को किसने रोका था? जिसने रोका था, उनके लिए लोक सभा चुनाव में नर्मदा मैया का इतना प्रेशर आया, इतना प्रेशर आया कि सब लोग दरिया में चले गए। यही तो नर्मदा मैया की कृपा है। आज नर्मदा मैया पूरे गुजरात की इच्छा पूर्ण करने वाली है।

अंत में, उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान बजट एक प्रगतिशील एवं विकासशील बजट है। यह सरकार की खुली नीयत का परिचय देता है। इस बजट से भारत का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा। अब "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत", "एक भारत, स्वच्छ भारत" होगा। स्वच्छता में प्रभु का वास होता है, ऐसा गांधी जी ने कहा था और हमारे शास्त्रों में भी लिखा है। इसी से यह "एक भारत, स्वच्छ भारत" लिया है। इसलिए, उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget. Our Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, otherwise a very liberal and forward looking man, had to go to Upanishads to draw inspiration. In fact, the Finance Minister should have consulted the Constitution of India on which he took oath as Finance Minister. Article 39 – Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitution of India, is very clear. Article 39 says, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood; and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." Sir, this Budget presented by the BJP-led NDA Government is a Budget for the corporates and of the corporates. No demagoguery can deceive this fact. Even the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, must be honest enough to admit this. This Budget is not to create wealth; this Budget is to cut down the expenditure on services to the common people. There is a huge cut in the Panchayat Raj by ₹95 crores. There is a cut in the allocation for agriculture by ₹17,000-plus crores. There is a cut in the allocation for women and child development by ₹10,000 crores. There is a cut in drinking water and sanitation by ₹6,000-plus crores. There is a cut for Water Resources by ₹1,000-plus crores. There is a huge cut in the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan by ₹30,000 crores. There is a huge cut in the Tribal Sub Plan by ₹19,000 crores. There is a cut even in the P.M.'s Swachh Bharat

Abhiyan by ₹6,000-plus crores. There is a cut in the Mid Day Meals Scheme by ₹9,000-plus crores. It is a cut Budget. That is why I call it as a 'cut Budget'. It is cut everywhere. But as far as corporates are concerned, the Budget is very clear. It has cut down the corporate tax by five per cent, that is, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. It is lower than the prevailing taxes in European countries and Latin American countries. It is even lower than in several East Asian countries. There is a trend in all these countries introducing Wealth and Inheritance Taxes. But, Mr. Minister, your Budget removes Wealth Tax. That is where I call this Budget as the Budget for the corporates and of the corporates. And you talk about fiscal deficit. But who is paying for the fiscal deficit? It is not the corporate houses, but it is the poor, who are burdened to pay for fiscal deficit, to sustain your economy. Since 1990 onwards, the trajectory is like that. India, which started its economic trajectory as a welfare State, has been transforming into a Neo-liberal State, a market-oriented State. That is where you commit mistakes, and your Government, even though pretends to be pro-poor, is, actually, is pro-corporates, and all your policies are not in the interests of working people, farmers, agricultural workers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women or minorities. I can go on reeling out all figures which you have given. These are not my figures, but these are your figures found in your Economic Survey and your Budget. The primary task of the Government is to generate revenue, to mobilize revenue. But you have miserably failed in that. And there is no roadmap for generating revenue. For instance, take your Revenue Foregone. Mr. Arun Jaitley can say a different definition because he says, "Backward regions are to be developed. So, corporate houses are given subsidies." But I am telling you, you have wound up the Backward Regions Grant Fund. Why did you do that? In the name of co-operative federalism, on the basis of the recommendation given by the Fourteenth Finance Commission, you are giving 42 per cent share to the States. But you are winding up all the Central Schemes. You are asking the State Governments to take charge of those Central Schemes. And the best performing or the good performing States, like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, are being deprived of their benefits. At the same time, poor States are being deprived of help from the Central Government. What is your policy? That is what I am asking. And, for generation of funds, you are not talking about Non-performing Assets in banks...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JAITYA): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. You know what the amount is. As Finance Minister, you know that the Government has admitted, in this very august House, that ₹ 2,60,000 crores remain as Non-Performing Assets. I am not talking about black money, black money stashed abroad or those within the country and what your Government, your Cabinet is going to do. Let us wait and see. But I am

[Shri D. Raja]

asking about these Non-Performing Assets. Who are the defaulters, willful defaulters? They are not innocent defaulters. They are all wilful defaulters. You know the list. When All India Bank Employees' Association can release the names, then, why can't Government release the names? What prevents you from releasing their names and taking against those people who are the wilful defaulters, who have taken the money from public sector banks, which is genuinely people's money? You are not taking action and you are telling the people that Government has no money! What to do? I am asking you, 'What are you going to do?' You are saying, 'Public sectors should be sold out.' You have fixed the target; from ₹ 23,900 crores to be increased to ₹ 69,500 crores. What is this public sector? I am not just referring to Jawaharlal Nehru just like that as Congress people do. I am sincerely referring to Jawaharlal Nehru. He said, 'Public sector undertakings are the modern temples of modern India.' Why are you selling those modern temples? Why are you demolishing those modern temples? This is what I am asking. And Dr. Manmohan Singh, as Prime Minister, admitted in the same august House that public sector is the strength of India. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had to admit that our fundamentals are quite strong. We asked 'what are the fundamentals?' It is the public sector undertakings, public sector banks, public sector insurance companies. They are the fundamentals of Indian economy and they are strong. But you are weakening the fundamentals of Indian economy. Then you are saying that our economy is in bad shape. This is because of your wrong policies. Now the time has come, you will have to review your policies, the neo-liberal economic policies. The Congress failed to review and they had to face the wrath of the people and they have been defeated. And the same fate is waiting for you. The same destiny is waiting for you. Nobody can escape the wrath of the people if we think we can betray the trust given to us by our people.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, this Budget needs to be worked and it should become really pro-people and pro-poor. As of now, this Budget is against poor, this Budget is anti-people, this Budget is pro-corporate houses, pro-big business houses. That is why I strongly oppose this Budget. Thank you very much.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Budget. Sir, we had very high expectations from the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, this Budget is nothing but manipulation and jugglery of facts. Sir, we greatly admired Shri Arun Jaitley as the Leader of the Opposition, but I am afraid, as Finance Minister he has let his first vocation, the lawyer in him, take over completely. Sir, the rhetoric of electoral promise of "अच्छे दिन" "चुनावी जुमले" unfortunately continues in this Budget. Sir, my colleague, Anand Sharma ji,

dwelt on how the country is being misled about the devolution of finances to the States. Sir, I shall not go into that, but clearly this has given the Government an excuse to wash its hands off many measures benefiting the poor and to palm them off to the States. Sir, as expected, this Budget is heavily in favour of the corporate conglomerates and is intended to benefit them. The reduction of corporate tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent and the deferment of GAAR for two years clearly points towards this. But, Sir, even here there is a twist and I suspect that here also the lawyer in him has taken over. There are exemptions available for investment allowance, SEZs, regional investment allowance benefits, etc., which will not ensure an effective rate of 25 per cent for corporate tax unless the hon. Finance Minister implies that these allowances will be withdrawn after four years. If these exemptions are not removed, effective rate of corporate taxation will be about 27 per cent. Can the hon. Finance Minister keep up his promise to keep the rate at 25 per cent after the next four years and agree to withdraw all exemptions, including investment allowances?

Sir, nobody questions promoting corporates and providing opportunities for ease of doing business in India. But, is there any clear evidence of linking/reducing tax rates with ease of doing business? In fact, the World Bank 2015 Doing Business Index noted that lower tax rates are not necessarily better as some economies have lower tax-GDP ratios which affects Government ability to regulate efficiently, invest in infrastructure and provide basic health and education services to the poor. Our concern is: With the tax-GDP ratio of approximately 17 per cent, which is the lowest among the BRICS and is at the bottom of the G-20, any further erosion of direct taxes and reliance on indirect taxes increases the overall burden on the poorer sections of the society.

Sir, the Service Tax proposals are further burdening. The middleclass cannot be expected to take care of itself.

Admittedly, the Wealth Tax is a low-yield instrument and you are raising only ₹ 1,008 crores through this. But, Sir, there are two aspects to this. The first and obvious one is, when you raise ₹ 9,000 crores by way of 2 per cent Surcharge under the taxable income of the super rich, you do not have to share it with the States. But, Sir, I think, the second one is even more important. It was Dr. Manmohan Singhji's Finance Act of 1992 which brought about a major change in the Wealth Tax. The purpose was not solely to collect taxes. It made a distinction between productive and non-productive assets. It was to discourage acquisition of non-productive assets. Sir, you are also very well aware that all those who hold non-productive assets do not necessarily pay income tax above ₹ 1 crore income. Sir, France tried to abolish the Wealth Tax in 1986; it was disastrous. And, it had to be reinstated in 1989.

[Kumari Selja]

Sir, the Budget indicates implementation of GST from next year. A lot of work, including the Constitutional Amendment at the Centre, ratification by, at least, half the number of States, introduction and passing of GST Bill at the Centre and passing of the GST Bill by all the State Legislatures has to be carried out. So, you will agree that it is impossible to complete all these exercises before the middle of next year. Is the hon. Finance Minister going to introduce the GST from the middle of next year which would be a sure recipe for confusion and pain for traders in the country?

Sir, yet, another aspect on which I would like to draw the attention of the House is, from 2015-16, the Centre will not cover the revenue expenditure, especially the recurring expenditure on salaries of staff, incurred at the State level in 24 different Planned Schemes like National Health Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Yojna, ICDS, Swatchh Bharat Abhiyaan, etc. So, interestingly, among all these Planned schemes, where the Centre is going to cover only the capital expenditure part. Many are in the social sector and in the long run a bulk of the expenditure would necessarily be revenue expenditure. Following this decision, all these schemes have been reduced drastically in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Hence, it is obvious that these schemes are effectively getting transferred to the State Governments with the expectation that the States will provide additional Budgetary resources from their own funds to compensate for the resources withdrawn by the Centre.

जहां तक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की बात है, 2011 के census के मुताबिक अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या 16.06 प्रतिशत है और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या 8.06 प्रतिशत है। जहां 2014-15 में SC sub plan allocation 43,208 करोड़ था, उसे 2015-16 में घटाकर 30,851 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से tribal sub plan 2014-15 में 26,715 था, उसे घटाकर 19,980 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। सर, यह किसका साथ है और किसका विकास है? इससे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई साथ और कोई विकास नहीं है।

सर, मेरा यह मानना है कि जब तक SC, ST sub plan को Legislative backing नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक यह सब बेमायने हैं। इस सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि आप इसे Legislative backing दीजिए, आप इसे कानून बनाइए। जो पैसा SC, ST के नाम पर दिया जाता है, Plan allocate किया जाता है, वह सच्चे मायने में इन वर्गों के लोगों तक पहुंचे, आखिरी आदमी, महिला तथा बच्चे तक पहुंचे, ताकि उनकी जिंदगी में कुछ फर्क आ सके। वरना हर साल इसी तरह बजटरी प्रोविजन किये जाते हैं, करते रहेंगे और उसकी कोई मॉनिटरिंग नहीं होगी। मेरा सरकार से एक और आग्रह है, माननीय सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्टर यहां हैं, जब तक इनके मंत्रालय को इसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं करने दी जाएगी, तब तक दूसरे जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, वे अपने हिसाब से इसको खर्च करते रहेंगे, इसको दिखा दिया जाएगा या नहीं दिखा दिया जाएगा और वह कभी इफेक्टिव नहीं हो सकता। वरना क्या कारण है कि इतने सालों से हम इतने पैसे दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इन वर्गों, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में जिस हिसाब से फर्क आना

चाहिए था, उतना फर्क नहीं आ पाया है। इसलिए मेरा आप से पुनः आग्रह है कि इसके लिए एक कानून बनाया जाए।

सर, आपने मुद्रा बैंक की बात कही है कि इसके लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपए ढूँढ़ेंगे। आप यह रुपया कहां से ढूँढ़ेंगे और इसका क्या प्रावधान है, आप वह 20,000 करोड़ रुपया कहां से लाएंगे? आपकी एनाउंसमेंट बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि बहुत expectations हैं। सर, इसी प्रकार से the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund is proposed to ensure an annual flow of ₹ 20,000 crores. The Government lacks precision in what it is doing since there is no entry anywhere proposed in the Budget for contribution to the Fund. Where will these contributions flow?

सर, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। बीजेपी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में कृषि के विकास के बारे में बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही थीं, लेकिन यदि हम देखें तो कृषि और सहकारिता के लिए जहां 2014-15 में 26,623 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था, वहीं 2015-16 में उसे घटाकर 24,910 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया है। सर, सुबह इस पर काफी डिस्कशन हुआ है, इसलिए मैं इसके बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊंगी, लेकिन इससे साफ दिख रहा है कि इस सरकार की क्या प्राथमिकता है। किसान को इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी माना जाता है। अगर आप इनके लिए कटौती करेंगे, तो देश कैसे मान ले, हम कैसे मान लें और देश का किसान कैसे मान ले कि यह सरकार किसान के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है।

सर, आज के दिन किसान को हर तरफ से मार पड़ रही है। एक तरफ यूरिया की किल्लत है और दूसरी ओर प्राकृतिक आपदा है। देश में व्यापक रूप से बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हुई है, ओलावृष्टि हुई है, जिसके कारण देश के कितने ही राज्यों में, लाखों एकड़ फसल तबाह हो चुकी है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार किसान के लिए क्या कर रही है? मेरे अपने ही राज्य हरियाणा में कितने ही ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां हजारों एकड़ भूमि खराब हुई है। हमारी नेता, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, खुद उसको देख कर आ रही हैं। क्या सरकार की ओर से वहां कोई जा रहा है? मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि ये भी इतनी सहानुभूति दिखाएँ और राज्यों में जाएँ, वहां देखें, सर्वे करें। सरकार ने क्या प्रावधान किया है कि जब इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदा आए, तो किसान को कैसे कुछ मुआवजा दिया जाए और मुआवजा फौरी रूप से दिया जाए? अगर 6 महीने बाद मुआवजा तय होगा, तो किसान को उसका कुछ फायदा नहीं हो पाएगा।

सर, किसान की तो और बहुत सी मुश्किलें हैं। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस (एमएसपी) की बात है। इंदिरा जी ने एमएसपी शुरू किया था, ताकि किसान को कुछ मदद मिल सके, उसकी फसल को कुछ सपोर्ट मिल सके। लेकिन अब किसान को अपनी फसल की जितनी कीमत मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। अभी हमने पढ़ा कि इस बार फूड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया प्रोक्योरमेंट भी नहीं कर रहा है, खास कर हमारे राज्य में, तो किसान कहां जाएगा? अभी हमने देखा कि ये सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन का एक्ट भी बदलने जा रहे हैं। ये सब प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी के इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स थे। अगर इन सबको डाइल्यूट कर देंगे, तो किसान क्या करेगा? अगर आप किसान को मार्केट फोर्स की मर्सी पर छोड़ देंगे, तो उसकी गुरबत तो और बढ़ती जाएगी। अगर किसान की गुरबत बढ़ेगी, तो यह देश कभी तरक्की नहीं कर पाएगा।

[कुमारी शैलजा]

सर, राजीव गांधी जी ने सबसे पहले स्वच्छ गंगा अभियान शुरू किया था और उसे बहुत फोकस दिया था। आज आपने भी किया है, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का बजट 7 हजार कुछ करोड़ रुपए से घटा कर 4,200 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। केवल गंगा के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 2,100 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि गंगा जी को हम सब पवित्र मानते हैं, लेकिन जब हम गंगा जी कहते हैं, तो गंगा, यमुना और जो दूसरी नदियां हैं, जैसे कोसी है, सोन है, यमुना जी हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दो-चार मिनट और लूँगी, यह मेरी पहली स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे मालूम है। आपके 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, हम जो देश की गंगा-यमुनी तहजीब बोलते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे मालूम है। वे गंगा की बात करें, यमुना की बात करें, सबकी बात करें, पर समय पर अपनी बात पूरी करें।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, गंगा जी उसकी प्रतीक हैं, हमारी इस तहजीब की प्रतीक हैं। इसलिए इसमें और भी जितनी नदियां हैं, देश में हजारों नदियां हैं, छोटी-बड़ी, there are water bodies, हम उन सबको साफ करने की बात करें। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि सारे देश में, नॉर्थ में, साउथ में, ईस्ट में, वेस्ट में, आज के दिन सारी वाटर बॉडीज प्रदूषित हो चुकी हैं, टॉक्सिक हो चुकी हैं। यमुना, जो मेरे राज्य, हरियाणा की पूर्वी सीमा तय करती है, वह बुरी तरह से एक नाला बन चुकी है, उसमें एकदम सीवेज बन चुका है। हम कैसे इसको साफ नहीं करेंगे? लोग उसको पीने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मवेशियों के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, कृषि के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अगर हम यह जहर अपनी धरती मां में, मां गंगा जी को प्रदूषित करते हुए प्रवाहित कर देंगे, तो यह देश कैसे सरवाइव करेगा? यह देश भी नहीं बच पाएगा। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस मंत्रालय को और ज्यादा बजट दें और बाकी सभी नदियों और वाटर बॉडीज की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दें।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

सर, मंत्री जी अभी चले गए हैं। आपने वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए बजट आधा कर दिया है, आईसीडीएस के लिए बजट आधा कर दिया है, तो हम कैसे मानें कि ...(समय की घंटी)... Sir, just two three minutes; not more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden speech is for only fifteen minutes.

कुमारी शैलजा : आपने वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के लिए प्रावधान बिल्कुल आधा कर दिया है।

सर, मैं एक और प्वाइंट बोलूँगी और अपनी बात खत्म करूँगी। सर, यूपीए सरकार ने एक मेजर पॉलिसी इंटरवेंशन किया था, by way of Jawaharlal Nehru Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana. Sir, it appears that both these schemes will now be replaced by the new mission of hundred Smart Cities. Sir, the High-Powered Expert Committee on Investment Estimates and Urban Infrastructure has estimated that ₹ 7,00,000 crores

will be needed for hundred smart cities in twenty years. Sir, this turns out to be an annual requirement of ₹ 35,000 crores. But the meagre allocation of ₹ 2,020 crores for this mission, actually illustrates how serious this Government is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I am just concluding. Sir, the needs of the marginalized sections in all these cities have not been addressed at all.

सर, आखिर में मैं केवल दो पंक्तियां और बोलना चाहूंगी। आज के दिन देश की जो हालत है, उसके ऊपर कवि दुष्यंत जी की दो पंक्तियां हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां पर बोलना चाहूंगी :—

"कुछ इस तरह बदहवास हुए आंधियों में लोग ।

जो पेड़ खोखले थे, उन्हीं से लिपट गए ॥"

देश का इतना बुरा हाल आप न करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, this is your maiden speech. But you had been a Minister for how many years?

KUMARI SELJA: Three terms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still maiden!

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, there is a point of correction. This is her maiden speech in this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; this is her maiden speech in this House. Now, Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Not in this House, but from that side.

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महात्मा गांधी ने देश को आजाद कराया । डा. अम्बेडकर ने देश का संविधान बनाया । लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने 'जय जवान-जय किसान' कह कर देश को जगाया । इन्दिरा गांधी ने 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा लगाया। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने देश का स्वराज लाया और नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 'स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत' कह कर देश को जगाया ॥

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं 2015-16 के बजट के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। वित्त मंत्री, माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की देश को नई दिशा देने वाली सोच के अनुसार बजट पेश किया है। इससे देश विकास के पथ पर तीव्र गति से अग्रसर होगा। आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में राज्यों को सम्मिलित कर समान रूप से भागीदार बनाया गया है। देश में नये रोजगार का सृजन, गरीबी उन्मूलन और आर्थिक विकास का पथ प्रशस्त करके लोगों के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विश्वसनीयता फिर से लौटी है।

[डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे]

महोदय, सरकार के प्रयासों से नवीनतम सीपीआई मुद्रा स्फीति दर 5.1% तथा थोक मूल्य मुद्रा स्फीति दर ऋणात्मक स्तर पर पहुंच गई है। वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि की संभावना है। देश में लगभग 55 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का विदेशी निवेश हुआ है, जिससे हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में रिकार्ड स्तर पर बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

जनता चाहती थी कि देश से घोटाला, स्कैंडल और भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो, उस पर हम खरे उतरे हैं। इसके साथ ही स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, बालिकाओं की शिक्षा, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, श्रमिकों के कल्याण, कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, विद्युत, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी, युवाओं का कौशल विकास, व्यवसाय को सुगम बनाने का प्रयास तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को मुख्य धारा में लाने का प्रयास हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने तीन उपलब्धियों के बारे में बताया है, पहला, 'जन-धन योजना' में 12.5 करोड़ परिवार वित्तीय मुख्य धारा में जुड़े हैं। दूसरा, कोयला नीलामी में पारदर्शिता लाकर सम्बन्धित राज्य को उसका लाभ दिया जा रहा है और तीसरा, 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान', जिसे आन्दोलन बनाने में सफलता मिली है और जिसमें 50 लाख शौचालय बनाने के साथ-साथ 6 करोड़ अतिरिक्त शौचालय बनाने का लक्ष्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार को महंगाई पर काबू करने में सफलता मिली है। सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 में, भारत की स्वतंत्रता की 75वीं वर्षगांठ पर अमृत महोत्सव के आयोजन पर, प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा उल्लिखित टीम इंडिया के विजन में, सबके लिए घर, प्रत्येक घर में 24 घंटे बिजली, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शौचालय जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं, जो सड़क से जुड़ी हों, प्रत्येक परिवार में कम से कम एक रोजगार तथा आजीविका के साधन, गरीबी उन्मूलन के प्रयास, देश के शेष गांवों में विद्युतीकरण, सड़क विहीन गांव को सड़क से जोड़ना, प्रत्येक गांव तथा शहर में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना, युवाओं को रोजगार हेतु समर्थ बनाना, उन्हें शिक्षित और कौशल सम्पन्न बनाना इत्यादि को रखा गया है। साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कल्याण के लिए कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि, कृषि उपज को सही दाम मिलना, सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि तथा गांव में संचार व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्र सरकार राजकोषीय घाटे के बावजूद सड़कों सहित ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कृषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, मनरेगा, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को सहायता प्रदान करेगी, यह अच्छी बात है। सरकार विभिन्न सब्सिडीज को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की प्रक्रिया के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों में लाभार्थियों की संख्या में विस्तार तथा एलपीजी हितग्राहियों को राशि का सीधे हस्तांतरण किया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे किसान भाइयों के लिए प्रतिबद्धता झलकती है। मृदा उर्वरता में सुधार लाने के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड स्कीम तथा प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सिंचाई योजना के तहत प्रत्येक किसान के खेत में सिंचाई करने के लिए 5,300 करोड़ आवंटित किये गये हैं। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को कृषि ऋण की सहायता से कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। आज सबको बहुत जल्दी है। आप भी थोड़ा सा जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: एक मिनट दीजिए, सर।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हां। एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: सर, कृषि उत्पाद को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार सृजित करने का प्रयास है। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ा वर्ग के उद्यमियों के लिए 20,000 करोड़ की निधि और 3,000 करोड़ की गारंटी निधि का प्रावधान रखा गया है, जिससे इन वर्गों के उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा मिले। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, जन-धन से जन सुरक्षा के तहत 12 रुपये प्रति वर्ष के प्रीमियम पर दो लाख रुपये का दुर्घटना बीमा तथा अटल पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत एक निश्चित पेंशन उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): थैंक यू। आपका समय खत्म हो गया।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: ठीक है, सर। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Joy Abraham. You have only five minutes, please.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak here. Because of the time limitation, I would like to have a bird's eye-view of the Budget. Our expectations were very high. This was NDA Government's full Budget. But, I am sorry to say that this Budget has disappointed us. This Budget is neither *kisan*-friendly, nor is it middle-class-friendly. This Budget has also disappointed the salaried class because the hon. Finance Minister has made no changes in the income tax slabs. Of course, there is no doubt that it is a corporate-friendly Budget because a deduction of 5 per cent has been given to them. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से कोई मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** यहां मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट या किसी को तो होना चाहिए था। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, यहां तीन-तीन कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** उनकी एवज़ में हम नोट कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: आप नहीं बोल सकते। **...(व्यवधान)...** मिनिस्टर कहां हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, इनकी बात सही है। बजट पर बहस हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** कम से कम मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट यहां रहते। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: बजट पर बहस के समय उनमें से कोई यहां नहीं हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ये कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं। ये लिख कर उनको दे देंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** ये नोट कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: बजट पर बहस हो रही है। सोशल सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** नहीं, यह गलत बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वे दो मिनट में आ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी एवज़ में हम नोट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... तीन-तीन कैबिनेट मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। हम नोट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हां, हम नोट कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, आप नोट करके उनको दे दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई बात नहीं होती। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बैठे-बैठे बात मत किया कीजिए। प्लीज़। यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। Okay, you please carry on.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, service tax has been increased. I welcome only one measure announced by the hon. Finance Minister, that is, to develop an Indian Gold Coin, maybe, a sovereign. Till now, there used to be the British sovereign, which was a symbol of the old British Empire. Sir, now, I want to view the Budget from the perspective of Kerala. We had sought one IIT and we had sought one AIIMS, but we were denied both. But I am happy that there is a small consolation. The NISH (National Institute of Speech and Hearing) at Thiruvananthapuram has been elevated to the status of a University.

Sir, our hopes were pinned on one thing. The Keralites hoped that the Finance Minister would announce some measures to save the rubber growers of this country. But we were totally disappointed. No announcements were made in this regard. India is a country which is a rubber-producing country as well as a rubber-consuming country. Cultivators should be given protection. They must get remunerative prices; otherwise, they may abandon the rubber cultivation. Sir, natural rubber is a strategic product. It saves crores of foreign exchange. The hon. Commerce Minister had announced, two days back in this House in reply to the Calling Attention Motion, that she had recommended for increasing the import duty on natural rubber to 25 per cent, that is, the bound rate. So, the ball is now in the court of the Finance Minister. I hope the Finance Minister will do something to save the rubber cultivators and also this strategic product of Kerala.

Sir, Kerala is a State producing the spices. We hoped that some measures would be announced to promote exports. But nothing was announced. Sir, now, I have to point out one more thing regarding the co-operatives. The co-operatives are the backbone of Kerala's economy. But unfortunately, the IT Department is harassing the co-operative sector. The co-operative institutions are asked to furnish the details of deposits above ₹ 5,00,000 or interests above ₹ 10,000, whereas the nationalised banks and the Scheduled Banks are asked to furnish details of only deposits of above ₹ 10,00,000 and interests above ₹ 30,000. This is a gross discrimination.

Sir, finally, I would like to mention one more thing. The Prime Minister had announced the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. All MPs had welcomed it. Apart from politics, we all have nominated one Gram Panchayat for this Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. But, there is only one advice given by the Government that MPs should spend money from their MPLAD funds. It is too bad. I request the hon. Finance Minister to make some allotments, at least, for this Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana announced by this Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude now.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, I am concluding with this request. This Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is a programme of this Government. The Government must give some special consideration or some aid for this Yojana. Advising or giving sermons to MPs to divert their MPLAD funds is not good. That is all. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra-not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, it is not just the Budget season, it is also the cricket season. And, our Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley, used to be the President of the Delhi Cricket Association. If you wonder what his cricket qualifications are, Sir, he is a master of spin. After this Budget was announced, if you look at the media coverage, you would have thought that this was the greatest Budget since the historic 1991 Budget of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, unfortunately, the reality is that at a very crucial juncture in India's economic history, Mr. Jaitley has dropped the ball.

I am going to focus only four institutional aspects of this Budget because my senior colleagues have already talked about the slashing of social-sector spending and numerous other dimensions. Let me first start with the banking sector. Sir, this Government's own Economic Survey has pointed out that there are numerous projects that are on hold, that have been stalled for a variety of reasons, and, the value of projects which are stalled works out to ₹ 8.8 lakh crore. Sir, these are in danger of becoming NPAs on the balance sheets of various public sector banks. It was therefore, ideally, the right time for the Finance Minister to step in and find a way to get these projects moving again as also to get these off the balance sheets of the public sector banks. Then you would have seen a boost to the GDP like never before. Instead of that, he has left the banking sector in the lurch.

If you look at the amount of money that has been allocated for public sector banks, and, if you look a little carefully, it turns out that all that the Finance Minister has done is to take the dividends that the Government receives from the public sector banks and give it back to them. Essentially, there is no new infusion

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of capital while the Economic Survey itself points out that the public sector banks desperately need financial infusion.

Sir, I am not suggesting that these projects are stalled only because of malfeasance on the part of promoters. There are also macro-economic factors, and, there are other factors which have affected India's economy in the last few years. They could be clearances and they could be various other regulatory factors, as a result of which these projects have stalled.

In such a context, the Finance Minister should have taken a step forward and ensured that these projects are made to move again. What has happened? As I said, he has dropped the ball.

Sir, the world of finance is beyond just Government investment in public sector banks. There are numerous international markets; there are secondary markets for distressed debt, and, I think, our junior Finance Minister is fully aware of those sectors of the economy. Why can't we let the public sector banks get rid of some of those NPAs by selling them at a discount in these global markets? This is something that must be undertaken.

Sir, on strengthening banking institutions, we have Basel-III norms, which our public sector banks have to meet in the next few years. This would have been a beautiful time to infuse some of that funding because the macro-economic factors are wonderful. Oil prices have come down, inflation is down, there is a bonanza coming in from selling spectrum, and, therefore, this is the time for the Finance Minister to have acted, and, again, he has let us down.

Talking about institutions, I would like to turn to the next point. This has to do with the Reserve Bank of India. Sir, already, our senior Nominated colleague, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, has spoken about the need to protect the autonomy and integrity of the Reserve Bank of India. He and I have served as Directors on the Central Board of the RBI, and, upfront and close, we have seen how extraordinarily good that organization is in terms of maintaining its independence and integrity. This time, we see that the Finance Ministry is undertaking a variety of measures that will impinge on the ability of the Reserve Bank of India to make autonomous decisions with respect to monetary policy. What you have is a new arrangement to set inflation target. And, what is the arrangement? Basically, one year after the inflation target has been set, the RBI Governor has to report to the Government about whether a target has been met or not met.

Sir, inflation is not a result only of monetary policy choices on the part of the

RBI. Inflation is also affected by global macro-economic factors, and, it is especially affected by fiscal policy, that is, how the Government chooses to spend, how the Government chooses to tax. And, if the Government cannot maintain the commitments that it has made in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, you will find that one huge component of this partnership is collapsing. But you will blame the RBI Governor. This is not the only arrangement which is potentially dangerous to the integrity of the RBI. You have a situation where a new Monetary Policy Committee is going to be created. If the Government packs it with its cronies rather than with independent experts, you will again see the RBI's ability to do its job being affected. Sir, not only has this Finance Minister not met the finance deficit targets, but instead of cooperating with the RBI in cutting inflation, he has also gone ahead and created a pool of cesses which are going to be fuelling inflation, which are going to be massively regressive and affect the common man. The RBI Governor, the day after the Budget, cut the interest rates purely as a preemptive move because there will be inflation afterwards and he will have no room to make any rate cuts later on. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I have one or two more points, and if you look, I have more time allotted to me.

Now, let me talk about another institutional framework, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You were allotted ten minutes, but you know, the other Members have taken more time. So, now these have to be cut down.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: You can see that I have been extremely disciplined in the way I am speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please carry on.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I just wish the Finance Minister has this discipline with the way he runs our country's finance, Sir.

Anyway, Sir, on the issue of entrepreneurship, there is another institutional dimension. The Finance Minister, in his previous Budget, announced ₹ 10,000 crores for start-up companies. There is another SETU Fund right now. Now, this is a domain where high risk is the norm. You invest in hundred companies. One or two may succeed. How can you, in a Government environment, go and meet a Comptroller and Auditor General and justify this kind of investment in companies that are not likely to succeed? You have to make sure that the Government steps back, works with the institutional arrangement of venture capitalists and private equity players and ensures that the start-up environment is facilitated without necessarily getting

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into direct Government allocation of expenditure or investment because that can result in all kinds of scams.

Sir, I will move on to one other institutional dimension. This has to do with the ability of States, the institutional capacity of States, to deliver social welfare programmes. The Finance Minister jumped with joy at the 14th Finance Commission's enhancement of resources to State Governments because this has given him an opportunity to slash funding for a variety of social sectors. This is essentially, he says, 'cooperative federalism' and that this is going to ensure that States will do the job. Sir, the capacity of States is very uneven to do this job. Already, development is uneven. *(Time-bell rings)* You have a situation where numerous States will end up worse in terms of equity when it comes to social sector and other such funding. Sir, this is something that the Finance Minister has to pay attention to and the new NITI Ayog has to pay attention as well.

Sir, I will come to my last point. You know that the Finance Minister was in hospital recently. I was wondering why. It turns out that he has had a heart transplant. You come and discover that the Finance Minister is now talking ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): That is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen what I have to say, Jayaji. You have to listen to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Madam, it is just a pun. He never had a heart injury. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about something else.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Jayaji, please listen to me and then make a judgement. Just make a judgement after that. That's all I ask.

So, he has developed a new heart for the poor, for the dispossessed, for the tribals. He has had a change of heart when it comes to obstruction inside Parliament. That is what we see. Most importantly that new heart has also given him courage.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): It is new rejuvenated.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: This is a figure of speech. The basic point is that new heart has given him courage to stand up to the Prime Minister and to support the NREGA at a time when the Prime Minister had pooh-pooched it, given his lack of concern for the poor, for the dispossessed, for those without basic income. I hope that the same courage will continue to allow the Finance Minister to improve his Budgets in the future, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... to secure India's economic opportunities and ensure that he serves as a conscience keeper for this Government

on the issue of social sector spending and those who are at the bottom of the pyramid. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में सामान्य बजट पर बहस हो रही है। यह एन.डी.ए. सरकार का पहला बजट है। हमारी सरकार को जो जनादेश मिला, उसके अनुरूप हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, देश के माने हुए अर्थशास्त्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा बनाया गया यह बजट है। इस बजट का सृजन देश के सभी वर्गों की आशा और आकांक्षाओं को शामिल करके किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों की उन बातों पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने बजट में कभी गरीबी मिटाने का नारा दिया और कभी बजट को ग्रामीण विकास को समर्पित किया। उनके 60 सालों के अंदर जिस प्रकार काम हुआ, विकास हुआ, वह आपके सामने है। देश के जिस व्यक्ति का विकास होना चाहिए था, देश के जिस अंतिम व्यक्ति और दरिद्र नारायण का विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। जहाँ वे पहले थे, वे आज भी वहीं हैं।

महोदय, मैं काश्तकार होने के नाते कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि हम आजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद काश्तकार की हालत की तुलना करें, तो जो क्रेडिट हमारी आजादी के वक्त थी, वह 60-65 परसेंट थी और आज हम 15 परसेंट पर आ गए हैं। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि जो पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें थीं, उन्होंने देश के काश्तकारों के उत्थान और काश्तकारों की उन्नति के लिए अच्छी नीतियाँ बनाने का काम नहीं किया। इसी कारण आज काश्तकार गरीब से गरीब होता जा रहा है।

महोदय, आज सुबह देश में बेमौसम हुई वर्षा और ओलों के कारण चौपट हुई फसल के बारे में सदन में चर्चा हो रही थी। हमारा पूरा का पूरा राजस्थान भी इससे प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं हमारे प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, श्रीमती वसुंधरा राजे जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही प्रदेश के अंदर ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसम वर्षा हुई, उन्होंने तुरन्त प्रदेश के पूरे मंत्रियों और विधायकों को कहा कि आप उन किसानों के बीच जाइए, जिन्हें इस बेमौसम की वर्षा से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार उन्होंने पूरे प्रदेश में भारी ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसम वर्षा से हुए नुकसान का जायजा लेने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने निर्देश दिया कि राजस्थान का हर एम.एल.ए. इस आपदा प्रबंधन में अपनी एक महीने की तनख्वाह देकर योगदान करेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह निर्देश भी दिया कि राजस्थान से जितने भी एम.पी. हैं, वे भी अपना एक महीने का वेतन इस आपदा प्रबंधन हेतु देंगे। इस प्रकार की संवेदनशील मुख्य मंत्री ने राजस्थान में किसानों को हुए नुकसान की कुछ हद तक भरपाई करने के प्रयास किए हैं।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बेमौसम भारी वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि के कारण पूरे देश में जहाँ-जहाँ भी नुकसान हुआ है, उसे हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ध्यान में रखें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खजाने की चाबी वित्त मंत्री के पास ही होती है। खजाने की चाबी जिसके पास होती है, वही पैसा निकालता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खजाने को यदि आपदा के समय नहीं खोला गया और उनकी सहायता नहीं की गई, तो इससे उन्हें बहुत मायूसी होगी। बाद में तो आदमी अपने आपको एडजस्ट कर ही लेता है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है और आप समय समाप्त होने की घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अपने बाकी बिन्दुओं के बारे में न बोलते हुए, काश्तकार होने के नाते सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

हूँ कि जब तक इस देश में पूर्ण रूप से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी और काश्तकार के खेत तक पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा, तब तक इस देश का काश्तकार समृद्ध नहीं हो सकता। काश्तकार की हालत को अच्छा बनाने के लिए हमने देश के जनता से जो कहा है, उसे पूरा करें और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 'नदियां जोड़ो अभियान' के लिए विशेष पैकेज दें, ताकि देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके और आने वाले दिनों में काश्तकार की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो सके।

महोदय, चूंकि आप मुझे बोलने के लिए और समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अपनी सारी बातों को रोकते हुए, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया—बचपन से मैं सुनती और देखती आ रही हूँ, मेरे पिताजी विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ते थे, मैं चुनाव लड़ी, प्रचार-प्रसार में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के झंडे, बैनर, पोस्टर, रेशमी झंडे बड़े-बड़े लोगों के यहां, व्यापारियों के यहां लगते रहते थे और हमारी कांग्रेस की छोटी सी झंडी आदिवासी और दलित के झोंपड़ों में लगती थी तो विचार आता था, सोचती थी—लेकिन आज का जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसको देखकर यह लगता है कि वाकई जो मैंने सुना था, देखा था, वह आज चरितार्थ हो रहा है। यह जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह न तो गरीबों के हित का है, न अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के हित का है, न महिलाओं के हित का है, न किसानों के हित का है और न यह अन्य समाज के गरीब जाति के लोगों के हित का है। इसमें हित है तो उन बड़े लोगों का, उन बड़े घरानों का, जो चंद लोग इस देश के अंदर निवास करते हैं—यह उनके हित की बात है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट आया है, उसे लोग बड़े चाव से देख रहे थे, महिलाएं देख रही थीं, मिडिल क्लास का आदमी देख रहा था, सर्विस के लोग देख रहे थे कि आयकर में कितनी छूट मिलेगी, सर्विस टैक्स के बारे में देख रहे थे, लेकिन जब बजट आया तो सबकी आंखों में आंसू आ गए, सर्विस टैक्स को 12.36 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 14 परसेंट कर दिया। इस सर्विस टैक्स से हर बिल अब महंगा हो गया है—चाहे कोई आदमी खाना खाने के लिए जाए, चाहे मकान खरीदे, चाहे बच्चे जिम में जाएं, चाहे इंटरनेट से अपनी पढ़ाई का साधन मुहैया करते हों—हर चीज आज महंगी हो गयी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा ही है कि मिडिल क्लास खुद अपना ध्यान रखे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, क्या आप दो ही मिनट बोलने देंगे? यह तो कोई बात नहीं होती है। सिर्फ दो मिनट के लिए कोई क्यों बोलेगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : आप देखिए, आपकी पार्टी के सिर्फ 15 मिनट बचे हैं, 15 मिनट के अंदर 6 लोगों का नम्बर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : दो मिनट कोई क्यों बोलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तो मैंने शुरू नहीं किया है और आप बोल रहे हैं कि बैठ जाओ, तो मैं बैठ जाती हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : हम किसी का नाम काट भी तो नहीं सकते। आप एक मिनट का समय और ले लीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : एक मिनट में तो कोई बात नहीं होगी। आप कम से कम मुझे दस मिनट का समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): आपकी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने ज्यादा समय ले लिया। अब समय तो उसी हिसाब से चलेगा।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनरेगा के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में काफी मज़ाक उड़ाया, आपत्तिजनक शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया और मनरेगा जैसी योजना की उन्होंने निन्दा की। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद अपनी ही सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, जिसमें कहा गया है कि मनरेगा से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हुई है, क्या वे इससे सहमत नहीं हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इनकी खुद की सरकार के वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है। महोदय, चूंकि आप बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए मैं थोड़ी सी बात गुजरात के बारे में भी बोल देती हूँ। गुजरात की कुछ पेपर कटिंग्स मेरे पास हैं। वहां पर शिक्षा में कटौती की गयी। मेरे पास कुछ पेपर कटिंग्स "भास्कर" की हैं। गुजरात मॉडल पूरे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है। स्कूल के बच्चे एक मटके के अंदर अपने कपड़े और किताबें डालकर नदी पार करके स्कूल जा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह उदयपुर गुजरात की एक घटना है। दूसरा, लोकार्पण के कुछ ही घंटे बाद आपका एक सायफन बैठ गया। फिर यहां पर कुछ जुमलों की भी बात आयी थी। मैं एक टीवी चैनल पर देख रही थी। उसमें आज की सत्ता के संगठन प्रमुख से जब पूछा गया कि काले धन की बहुत चर्चाएं हो रही हैं, हर आदमी देख रहा है कि 15 लाख रुपए हमारे अकाउंट में आएंगे, तो उनका यह जवाब था कि यह तो एक चुनावी जुमला है। यह सरकार चुनावी जुमले के आधार पर बनी है। आज के प्रधान मंत्री और तात्कालिक गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री जी 2003 के विधान सभा इलेक्शन में हमारे यहां गए थे, मेरे अपने गृह जिले में गए थे। वहां उन्होंने कहा था कि तुम इधर बटन दबाओ, मैं गुजरात से 24 घंटे बिजली भेजूंगा। इसको 15 साल हो गए, यह भी एक जुमला था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज के गृह मंत्री और तात्कालिक पार्टी अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम कर्जा माफ करेंगे, आप हमारी सरकार बनाओ, यह भी एक जुमला था। क्या यह सरकार सिर्फ जुमलों के आधार पर बनी है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का जो बजट है, यह भी जुमलों के आधार पर बनाया गया है। मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात करूंगी। मध्य प्रदेश बच्चों के कुपोषण के मामले में नम्बर एक पर है। आपने मिड डे मील कम कर दिया, आपने हैल्थ का पैसा कम कर दिया, आपने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का पैसा कम कर दिया, आपने स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं घटा दी हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। Please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप लय तोड़ देते हैं। आप कुछ तो बात करने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। समय बढ़ाना मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे दो मिनट तो बोलने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हें अपनी बात पूरी करने का समय दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हो गया, हो गया। वे बैठ गई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, इनको अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप इनकी सिफारिश न करें, तो अच्छा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसा मत करिए। वे नहीं बोल रही हैं, वे बैठ गई हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अच्छा, आप कन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान में पैसा कम कर दिया गया है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से एस.सी., एस.टी. की आबादी है, उसके आधार पर सरकार पैसे का आवंटन करे, ताकि जो जरूरतमंद हैं, उनके पास पैसा पहुंच जाए और सही तरीके से पैसा उनके बेनिफिट में लगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यही निवेदन है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, you have seven minutes.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. My Tamil national book "Thirukural" has 133 important topics. Our Finance Minister has also given his Budget speech in 133 important topics. So, I will start with one Thirukural.

The translation of this Kural is: There are three things which should never be forgotten by the ruler of a country, that is, promptitude, learning and tenacity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, our Finance Minister has followed this. But in his Budget speech the Finance Minister has converted our nation into a corporate nation. We want our nation to be an agricultural nation also.

Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to register my response to the proposals made in the Union Budget. Sir, let me first begin by appreciating the Government on improving the Rupee-Dollar exchange rates and controlling inflation. But at whose cost? At the cost of poor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence, please.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: At the cost of agriculture, this inflation has been controlled. But that should not be so. Firstly, the expectation among the middle class Indians was that there would be some increase in the income tax exemption limit. Less than a year ago, the then Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, now the dynamic and learned Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley had demanded that the IT limit should be raised to ₹ 5 lakhs. What has happened now? Nothing has happened.

Next I would like the Government to explain about the schemes. How will the Government finance Swachh Bharat Abhiyan? This is not even 50 per cent of the first year annual target cover. Also, the budgetary allocation for Swachh Bharat has been reduced from ₹ 12,100 crores made in the Revised Estimate 2014-15 to ₹ 6,200 crores in this year's Budget. It has covered only half of the programme. Now it has been reduced to again half of the estimate amount. Now, I come of the main issue of farmers. I never say that this Government is *Kisan Virodhi* Government. But, they have neglected the Kisan. They have neglected agriculture in the mainstream. I have a lot of things to say but the time is very limited. One crucial area which seems to have been neglected in this Budget is the development of dry land farming regions. In India, two-third of the agricultural land is rain-fed and supports at least half of the rural agricultural employment. In terms of production, dry lands account for nearly 80 per cent of the output of coarse cereals, 50% of maize, 81% of groundnut. In order to address poverty, we will need to rely on increasing the productivity of these rain-fed areas. But they do not care about that. Today morning, our learned Members have raised so many issues. Moreover, due to climate change, we are witnessing major extreme weather events such as drought in one season, and floods in another, leading to enormous loss of standing crops, from ₹ 2,900/- crores to ₹ 1,000/- crores. How can they stop the farmers' tragedy? How can they fulfil the needs of the farmers? With a large number of concerns that need to be addressed, it is disappointing that the entire Marine Fisheries got an allocation of only ₹ 105/- crores in the current Budget. Today, the Fisheries sector contributes only 1.23% to the India GDP. This contribution can be enlarged by promoting food processing and storage facilities. I appeal to the Government not to neglect the contribution of the fishermen and address their concerns in a sincere manner. Also Tamil Nadu friends have mentioned, my leader Kalaignar already stated that the Budget provision to the State of Tamil Nadu is negligible. And, also the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. O. Panneerselvam also demanded for more funds. The Central Assistance to State and UT plans has decreased by more than 26% over the Revised Estimates of 2014-15. If the allocations were based on the previous formula, then Tamil Nadu would have got ₹ 26,035 crore as tax devolution, but now it was reduced to ₹ 21,000 crore, there is a loss of ₹ 4,956 crore. It has been reduced by ₹ 5000/- crore. Is it the deal that our Finance Minister had in his secret meeting? But I do not know why it was reduced. And, also the project for Interlinking of Rivers was even supported by the previous NDA Government and the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had set up a multi-disciplinary task force in 2003. Sir, I am talking about Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Please allow me otherwise he will say what he said to the nation that I am avoiding it. So, do not avoid it, as I am quoting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In 2003, in a writ petition, the Supreme Court had directed the

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Government to complete the planning required to launch the project by 2006. But it has not been taken up. Lastly, ₹ 100 crore has been allocated in the 2014-15 Budget for DPR for Interlinking of Rivers, only ₹ 10 crore was spent. You have to go for interlinking of rivers. It is the most important one. I demand the Government to give priority to that. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She is absent.

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवासन और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंदर से आते हुए मैं डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम के भाषण को सुनकर डर गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ये समय की पाबंदी के हिसाब से बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी बोल रहे थे।

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु : मैं writer mood में था, चूंकि वे डाक्टर हैं, इसलिए इनको प्रॉब्लम के बारे में मालूम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : श्री पी.एल. पुनिया। आपके पास चार मिनट ही हैं, क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। आप जल्दी शुरू कीजिए, नहीं तो एक मिनट और निकल जाएगा।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर सामान्य चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं बहुत भूमिका न बनाते हुए सीधे चर्चा शुरू करना चाहूँगा। इस सरकार का मुख्य मूल मंत्र है— "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", कम-से-कम कहते हैं। इसके बारे में आम तौर से यह माना जाना चाहिए कि जो महिलाएँ हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, ओबीसीज़ हैं, माइनॉरिटीज़ हैं, किसान हैं, इन सबका बजट में ध्यान रखा गया है, इसलिए इनकी एक-एक करके समीक्षा करनी होगी कि वास्तव में इन सबके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है या नहीं। जब मूल मंत्र यह है, तो इनको दिखाना भी चाहिए कि हम पहले से हर हालत में, हर क्षेत्र में बेहतर कर रहे हैं। मैं सबसे पहले, बल्कि केवल अनुसूचित जाति के बारे में इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान है, इन्होंने क्या कहा है, उसके बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। हमारे बहुत से वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में भी चर्चा की है। कुमारी शैलजा जी ने, आदरणीय मुण्गेकर जी ने और डी. राजा साहब ने भी विस्तार से अनुसूचित जाति के ऊपर चर्चा की है। बहुत से लोगों की इस विषय में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। सरसरी तौर पर जरूर मंशन किया गया कि बजट कम हो गया, सब-प्लान का पैसा कम हो गया, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान का पैसा कम हो गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूँगा कि अनुसूचित जाति की कुल आबादी 2011 के सेंसस के हिसाब से 16.8 प्रतिशत है और ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन 8.6 प्रतिशत है। कुल मिला कर 25.6 प्रतिशत आदिवासी और दलितों की आबादी है। इसके बारे में खास बात यह कही जा सकती है कि गरीबी है। यह एक निर्विवाद तथ्य है कि गरीबी है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के आँकड़े भी हैं कि जितनी आबादी है, उसके 50 फीसदी गरीब अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासियों में से हैं। तो देश में 25 फीसदी आबादी 50 फीसदी गरीबी को कंधे पर लेकर चलती है। इनके पास

भूमि नहीं है और जितनी भूमि है, करीब 7-8 परसेंट लोगों के पास भूमि है, उनमें भी 75 फीसदी लोगों के पास एक एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मजदूरी एकमात्र साधन है। मेरे पास ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स है। जो पोवर्टी है, इंफैंट मॉर्टलिटी रेट है, चाइल्ड मॉर्टलिटी रेट है, एमएमआर है, लिटरसी है, ड्रॉप आउट रेट है, हायर एजुकेशन है, अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, लैंड होल्डिंग है, हाउसहोल्ड इनकम है, इन सबमें जो एससी/एसटी और जो नॉन-एससी/एसटी हैं, चूँकि आप मुझे समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में विस्तार से व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहूँगा, लेकिन ये माने हुए तथ्य हैं कि ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स में अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासी सबसे कम हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में कहा था कि हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी तो वोट के माध्यम से सबको मिली है, लेकिन सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैरबराबरी एक चुनौती है और चुनौती रहेगी। तो आज भी यह चुनौती है। गैरबराबरी खत्म करने के लिए अनेक उपाए किए गए, जिनमें रिजर्वेशन भी है, रिजर्वेशन इन सर्विसेज है, रिजर्वेशन इन लोक सभा एंड असेम्बलीज है, रिजर्वेशन इन एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस है। इसके साथ-साथ 1979 में, जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मैं करूंगा, प्लीज, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने Scheduled Casts Sub-Plan और Tribal Sub-Plan की व्यवस्था की थी। उसमें कहा था कि जितनी आबादी है, उस आबादी के हिसाब से अलग से बजट रखा जाएगा और उस पैसे को उन्हीं के उत्थान के लिए, उनकी योजनाओं पर ही खर्च किया जाएगा। उसकी यह व्याख्या की गई थी। लेकिन जो पैसा आपने एलॉट किया है, मैं उसके बारे में भी बताना चाहूँगा। अभी Scheduled Castes Sub Plan में 33,638 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, जो केवल 7.19% है, लेकिन इसे 16.8% होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यानी जहां पर 78,612 करोड़ रुपया होना चाहिए, वहां सिर्फ 33,638 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया है। इसमें 44,038 करोड़ रुपया डिनाई किया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Tribal Sub Plan में 19,980 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो केवल 4.29% है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : महोदय, कम से कम इन आदिवासी दलितों की बात यहां पर तो सुन ली जाए। बाहर तो पिटाई होती है और अगर यहां भी समय नहीं मिलेगा, तो कैसे चलेगा? मेहरबानी करके मुझे दो-तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : कांग्रेस का समय आपके दूसरे सदस्यों ने ज्यादा ले लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मैंने तो नहीं कहा कि आप बाकी सब लोगों को ज्यादा समय दे दीजिए। मैंने आपसे सिर्फ पांच मिनट मांगे हैं, क्या आप मुझे पांच मिनट भी नहीं देंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके पांच मिनट तो पहले ही हो चुके हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : नहीं, मेरे पांच मिनट नहीं हुए हैं। मेरा समय तो आपने बातों में ही निकाल दिया है।

महोदय, Scheduled Castes Sub Plan के लिए 16.8% होना चाहिए और Tribal Sub Plan के लिए 8.6% होना चाहिए, लेकिन वास्तव में इसे केवल 6.63% और 4.29% किया गया है, जो उनके साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की नीति क्या है? उन्होंने जो तय किया था कि आबादी के हिसाब से आवंटन किया जाएगा, क्या उन्होंने अपनी उस बात को त्याग दिया है? ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या उन्होंने इसको छोड़ दिया है?

महोदय, जो सोशल सेक्टर का बजट है, उसको कौन इस्तेमाल करता है? जो सरकारी अस्पताल और सरकारी स्कूल हैं, उनमें कौन सा अमीर आदमी जाता है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उनमें गरीब आदमी और आदिवासी आदमी ही जाता है। आप हमको यह बता दीजिए कि सरकारी अस्पताल में, सरकारी स्कूल में, सरकारी कॉलेजों में कौन जाता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : उनमें कोई अमीर नहीं जाता है, बल्कि उनमें गरीब आदमी जाता है, आदिवासी जाता है, अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : जो उसी पर निर्भर करता है। वह अगर आगे बढ़ेगा, तो इसी के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ेगा, लेकिन उसका बजट क्या है? मैं आपको यह दिखाना चाहूंगा, हांलाकि आप मना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए बजट को कम कर दिया गया है। यह किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को प्रभावित नहीं करता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपने यह पहले भी बता दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : यह केवल अनुसूचित जाति वालों को, आदिवासियों को और गरीब लोगों को प्रभावित करता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : फिर मैं आपको एक दूसरी बात भी बता दूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अब आप दूसरी बात मत बताइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : आपने यह जो प्रावधान किया है, उसमें सामान्य योजनाएं हैं, जिनका अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : पुनिया जी, प्लीज़, मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : आपने यह पैसा Project Elephant, Project Tiger, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board, प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, आयुर्वेद, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम-ज्योति योजना, खादीग्राम योजना, स्वास्थ्य योजना इत्यादि सामान्य योजनाओं के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए रखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है, मैं और कितनी बार आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : इस तरह आपने जितना थोड़ा-बहुत पैसा इनके लिए आवंटित किया, वह भी आपने सामान्य योजनाओं के ऊपर खर्च किया है, जो उचित नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : सर, मैं एक छोटा सा प्वाइंट और कहना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, अब नहीं हो पाएगा। आपके 4.00 मिनट थे, 8.00 मिनट हो चुके हैं। आप ऐसे तो मत कीजिए। प्लीज़, आप कोऑपरेट कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please co-operate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : केवल एक प्वाइंट बोलूंगा। Atrocities Act में, जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन उसका पैसा भी आपने खत्म कर दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, यह नहीं चलेगा, प्लीज़, आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : इसके लिए सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। कानून बना हुआ था, ऑर्डिनेंस हुआ था, लेकिन आपने उस ऑर्डिनेंस को भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया। इसमें ऐसी क्या बात हो गई थी?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I am calling the next speaker. Shri Sanjeev Kumar. Not present. Shri Prem Chand Gupta. Not present. Shri Naresh Gujral. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : दूसरे ऑर्डिनेंसिज़ को आप तेजी से आगे बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन जो दलितों या आदिवासियों से सम्बन्धित, उनका उत्पीड़न रोकने से सम्बन्धित ऑर्डिनेंस है, उसको आप ठंडे बस्ते में डाल देते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मेरा मानना यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए। अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी एफआईआर भी दर्ज नहीं हो रही हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था सख्त कानून बनाकर की जानी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget which carefully balances the growth requirements of the economy with fiscal discipline. That is so important not only for containing inflation but also for maintaining macro economic stability. Sir, this Budget will, certainly, revive the investor confidence and give a kick-start to the economy which is slowly coming out of its slumber after years of neglect and the crisis of confidence during the UPA regime. Thanks to the hon. Finance Minister's able stewardship, even the World Bank is accepting that this year, the Indian economy will grow faster than China and in fact, would be the largest growing economy in the world.

Sir, I applaud the Government for accepting all the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which will usher in true federalism and empower the States as equal partners in the country's march towards progress. Sir, I come from an agricultural State and I have no hesitation in praising the steps that this Government has taken, be it the ₹ 5,300 crore for micro-irrigation or ₹ 25,000 crores to the corpus of rural infrastructure or ₹ 15,000 crores for NABARD or ₹ 45,000 crores for short-term Cooperative Rural Credit Refinance Fund and the ₹ 8.5 lakh crore of agricultural credit during the financial year which will be provided to the farmers. All this will really help the farm sector.

Sir, a strong pillar of our economy has been the SMEs that provide the largest employment in the country. Funding them through the MUDRA scheme with a corpus of ₹ 20,000 crores would certainly help those who were denied institutional finance. Sir, this would benefit the SC/ST especially because priority would be given to their children. Chairman Mao had once said, "Let a thousand flowers bloom." This scheme will make sure that millions of flowers will bloom in India.

Sir, for the first time, an attempt is being made to realistically touch the lives of the poorest, be it the social security net, be it the Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana or the Atal Pension Yojana. For the first time, our poor will have some kind of accident insurance or pension schemes at their disposal. Sir, the country's savings rate has been coming down slowly over the years and today it is nearing 28 per cent. It is imperative to improve the savings rate if this country has to be self-sufficient. I congratulate the Prime Minister for giving a boost to the savings rate, by giving concessions up to ₹ 4.4. lakhs to the

middle class of this country. Sir, I welcome what the Finance Minister has termed as a game changer, i.e. GST and JAM trinity – Jan dhan, Aadhar and Mobile. These will ensure that the benefits from the Centre actually reach the beneficiaries who richly deserve them. We have seen how these benefits would be eaten up by corruption over the years, and, I am sure this would be a huge game changer. Sir, one of the most innovative schemes announced is that of monetizing gold. Indians have always had an obsession with gold and we have, perhaps, the largest reserves of gold in the world and we are also the largest importers of gold in the world. That meant that savings did not get translated into investments because this money was going to gold and not financial instruments. Sir, this scheme will ensure that now more and more Indians will buy gold bonds and less physical gold which will put less pressure on our CAD.

Sir, coming to strengthening of our infrastructure, this Government has made sure that at least ₹ 70,000 crores will go into infrastructure this year and ₹ 20,000 crores will go into a fund and then there will be tax free bonds also which will add to igniting the economy. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is passionate about ‘Make in India’. However, to Make in India, we not only require land in capital but also skilled human resources. It is disheartening to know that less than five per cent of our potential work force gets formal training to be employable. I welcome schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram which will help in making education affordable for all. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister had promised to rid the economy of black money. This is extremely welcome as not only would it lead to higher growth but the revenues of the Government will increase substantially, which, in turn, would lead to a near elimination of the fiscal deficit in the long run. However, here, I wish to sound a note of caution. The NDA had promised to end tax terrorism. We must ensure that while our motives are right, we do not, in any way, incentivize tax terrorism. Please, do not give unfettered powers to our Tax Inspectors. Now that arrest powers are also been given to them, I would only say that please ensure that what the law says is upheld which means that your honesty will proven guilty. So, please ensure that it does not become the other way round.

Sir, I have three suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister's consideration. Please increase the MSP substantially this year. Our farmers are suffering. We have had rains in certain areas, we have had drought in certain other areas and the yields will go down dramatically. So, farmers need your help at this stage. So, kindly be liberal while announcing the MSP. The second one is, I would have liked to see a huge increase in the outlay for the judicial infrastructure. Sir, cases keep on pending for years and years. You need to double the strength of the Judges.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

So, for that, whatever funding required is to be provided, because not only does it impact the common man but also crores and crores of rupees held up in tax disputes. Also, banks are also suffering because there are NPAs. So, kindly ensure that judicial infrastructure receives your attention. And, thirdly, our policing needs to be more effective. Our citizens must feel safe and, today, our women, by and large, do not have a feeling of security. So, I think, you need to invest more heavily in police modernisation and ₹ 35 crores you have provided is really not enough for a country of our size.

Sir, in the end, I would just like to remind the Opposition that our Government enjoys a huge mandate and we came to power with two promises — we will get the wheels of economy moving and we will end corruption and crony capitalism. While, we have made sure that today there is no corruption in high places, but we feel that the reform process has to move on if we have to take this country towards double digit growth which will mean millions of job creations every year.

I know that the Opposition, especially in this House, has been trying to obstruct our constructive programmes. But, we are determined to go ahead and fulfill the promises that we made to this country. Sir, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister, please do not hesitate, keep pushing, we will meet their challenge head-on and as the famous Poet Iqbal said,

"सितारों के आगे जहां और भी हैं,
अभी इश्क के इम्तिहां और भी हैं"

Thank you.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पीठस्थान की दया के ऊपर हमारा समय निर्भर है। बीच-बीच में घंटी न बजे तो हम यदि बोल सके तो बोल सकेंगे, नहीं तो हम चुप बैठेंगे। मगर आप इंतजार में रहे तो हम शुक्रगुजार हो सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप समय पर रहें तो मैं घंटी नहीं बजाऊंगा।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाणक्य नीति संहिता के सप्तम अध्याय, दसवें उपदेश से मैं प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ-

"अनुलोमेन बलिनं प्रतिलोमेन दुर्बलम्,
आत्मतुल्य बलम शत्रुं विनयेन बलेन वा"

Crux of this advice is, 'while dealing with the opponents, show your strength with humility.' The present Finance Minister, ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि, स्थितिप्रज्ञ वित्त मंत्री दौड़ते-दौड़ते घने जंगल में पहुंच कर रास्ता भूल गए हैं। उनके द्वारा भारतीय अर्थ-व्यस्था को भी

उसी तरफ ले जाने की संभावना है, लेकिन मैं उन पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ। मैं विपक्ष में हूँ, लेकिन आपके बजट पर मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तावित करना चाहता हूँ।

To begin with, one of the greatest communicators of India, the present Prime Minister, so enthusiastic to communicate with his counterparts across the globe, yesterday, sent a tweet, that too in Hebrew, the Israeli language, to his just winning counterpart of Israel. That shows how attentive he is towards not only the global cosmetic requirements but also the changing approach towards the global economy. महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार कुछ लायी है और वह एक रुपए का कागज का नोट दिखायी देता है। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का परिणाम उससे शुरू होगा।

I would like to stress upon a few crucial points. Democratic societies depend on meritocratic values. The rate of return on capital exceeds rate of growth of output and income. Such capitalism generates arbitrary and unsustainable inequalities. These inequalities are there to undermine meritocratic values, which subsequently harms the democratic societies from where the French Economist, the modern Karl Marx, Thomas Picketty, in his advocacy on the capital of 21st Century made out an elaborate study on the inequalities and their ramifications. Along with him, another famous economist from European countries, Robert Reich, advocated that to face the situations, there is every necessity to sustain unions and the pressure groups. Are we allowing the growth? You have defeated your priorities. You got an extraordinary opportunity to reset your priorities. Without using your chance to create a level-playing field, you have defeated your golden opportunity. That may be looking at us as if it is nothing. But you will be thinking that it is everything. But for the common people, how is it going to affect their lives? That matters a lot. For that, just the day before yesterday, International Monetary Fund Chief, Christine Lagarde, visited ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Should I sit down, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would be needing at least...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके पास 5 मिनट हैं, एक मिनट में कंक्लूड कीजिए। हम आपको आगाह करना चाह रहे थे कि एक मिनट बाकी है।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Then I will sit down.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप कंक्लूड करें।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: All other Members, across Benches, have exceeded their time.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: When I am making some serious submissions, that too to the benefit of the Treasury Benches, you halt me; then, I will sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not halting. आगाह करना पड़ता है।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि आपकी दया के ऊपर मेरा समय निर्भर है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The nature of business is changing. With that, by 2016, there will be every chance of spending power of the households rise to the tune of ₹1.4 lakh crores. But from that, the major share is going to China. Are you ensuring that your pioneer project 'Make in India' does not become a 'fake in India' to sustain the opportunity? The crude oil market is going to give you 24 months' level-playing field. In those 24 months, you can create fortunes because America and other European countries are returning their crude oil supplies because of the paucity of their storage capacity. With that you are going to have very cheaper crude oil for the coming 24 months. Are you going to look after that? You are looking towards the NITI Aayog, you are just looking for scope to twist and regulate the Reserve Bank of India. We are hearing that you are going to regulate the power of Reserve Bank of India, as far as recommendations of bonds that have to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India is concerned. Such things are going to harm you and it is, in the long run, going to harm the Indian economy. Think broadly; make use of the great opportunity to run the economy as you are showing the emblem of Make in India with the tiger and lion. Wish you all the best. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी। आपके चार मिनट हैं।

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी (तेलंगाना): सर, आप मुझे छह मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं कनक्लूड कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप शुरू तो कीजिए, नहीं तो इसी में समय निकल जाएगा।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. It is good that the Finance Minister has the advantage of having the most favourable political and economic climate. But, in spite of these, the Finance Minister failed to present a clear vision on the much-awaited road map to achche din. There is lack of clarity and vision as to how the Government is going to create ten lakh jobs

a month, how India would climb up in its 'ease of doing business' from rank No. 42 to top 10, and this Budget has ignored the poor and salaried classes. Sir, since the time given to me is too short, I will make my submission brief and point-wise. Hon. Finance Minister said that India is about to take off and it is India's turn to fly. He is right; the Budget is for India, not for Bharat. It is a Budget for corporate. What about the middle class? What about the poor Bharatwasi? Sir, the Finance Minister says that the middle class should take care of themselves. If the middle class, lower-middle class and poor pays more for everything like mobile bills, air fares, restaurants, cable TV, laundry services, medicines, etc; how is it going to be a good Budget and how India is going to fly? So, truly, it is not a poor man's Budget; it is the Budget for corporate sector. With introduction of Bankruptcy Code, now, corporate have got an elbowroom to fly away from ventures by making such project to hang in limbo.

Second point I wish to make is, taking shelter under the guise of transferring 42 per cent Central taxes to States, the Finance Minister has reduced allocations to various important flagship schemes such as SSA from ₹ 28,000 crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 22,000 crores for 2015-16; ICDS from ₹ 16,000 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores; Mid-Day Meal Scheme from ₹ 13,000 crores to ₹ 9,000 crores and no allocation of money for One-Rank-One-Pension promise made to Armed Forces. I ask the hon. Minister to explain as to why he has reduced allocations to such an important sector which are crucial to achieve the goals set for Amrit Mahotsav.

Now, total expenditure is projected to increase from ₹ 16,81,158 crores in RE 2014-15 to ₹ 17,77,477 crores in BE 2015-16. But the increase should have been reflected as increase in Plan expenditure. But, shockingly, the Plan expenditure is projected to decrease from ₹ 4,67,934 crores in RE 2014-15 to ₹ 4,65,277 crores in BE 2015-16. This clearly shows that additional borrowings of ₹ 37,500 crores would go to the Non-Plan expenditure, which is nothing but economic terrorism. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, just two-three minutes.

Sir, 100 crore population of our country do not pay tax as they are poor and downtrodden. So, is it not the responsibility of the Budget and the Finance Minister to address their concerns and needs? (*Time-bell rings*) But, there is nothing for them in the Budget. The reduction in the Corporate Tax gives a bonanza of ₹ 20,000 crores exemption to corporates, and in four years, the amount comes to ₹ 80,000 crores. If this is so, how can the Finance Minister say that it is a pro-poor Budget when there are cruel and unjustified cuts in many schemes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude now.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, two minutes more. For example, under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, the BE 2014-15 are ₹ 50,548 crores, but it has been brought down to ₹ 33,638 crores, and it has been further reduced to ₹ 30,850 crores. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Similarly, under the Tribal Sub-Plan also, it has been reduced from ₹ 32,386 crores to ₹ 20,535 crores in this year's Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude now.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I am concluding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Prime Minister said, 'After 60 years, you are still making people to dig holes in the ground. I will celebrate it with pomp and splendour'. We don't require uncharitable remarks nor do we need any sermons. Sir, MGNREGA is giving employment to 50 million households and a majority of whom are women and close to half are Dalits and Adivasis. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am going to conclude, Sir.

Sir, the Government of India assured to implement the Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce based on cost of cultivation plus 50 per cent take home income, linking the MGNREGA with agriculture and many more. But in the last ten months, the Government of India has not implemented any assurance. The farmers of India are in distress.

Sir, with these observations and with all humility at my command, I am constrained to observe that this annual financial statement, in the existing situation of the country, reminds me of a famous...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, this is the last sentence. The famous quotation by Mr. Augustini, a renowned Jurist. I think, it is pertinent to quote it here. It says:

"Remota justicia quid sunt regna nici magna latorcinia." It means, what is empire without law, order and justice. It is nothing but a robbery on a grand scale.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. I am calling the next speaker, please.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much, Sir. But I have to cut down 50 per cent of my speech, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would

refrain from nitpicking of the General Budget, 2015, as to me, it appears a status quo exercise by the NDA Government by not tinkering with the on-going fiscal agenda, and by rolling over the fiscal deficit target by another year. In the process, the Government has confined its exercise to some cosmetic changes in the tax structure.

There are cruel and unjust cuts in the allocations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan and the Integrated Child Development Scheme. Similarly, the Agricultural Ministry's flagship Programme under the UPA Government, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana will see a huge cutback from ₹8,444 crores in 2014-15 to ₹4,500 crores in the current Budget. On the other hand, the Government has chosen to provide the Corporate Sector a relief of ₹20,000 crores, every year, for four years, beginning 2016-17. This, to me, seems to be a very magnanimous gift.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.]

Sir, the North-East Region has the talent to support the IT-enabled service like BPO that can be part of the 'Look East Policy' provided the telecom infrastructure is upgraded. Tourism promotion too has not made much headway due to poor infrastructure development as also projects for tapping of horticulture potential of the region, which produces very high quality of turmeric and ginger and exotic fruits like passion fruit, pineapple, strawberry, oranges. Also, there is much scope for setting up of food processing units engaging abundantly available women power in the region. Mr. Finance Minister, I have a special request. You are aware of the cult of militancy, prevailing in the North-East. In my home State, Meghalaya, there are two major militant outfits and a host of other outfits. The law and order situation, arising out of this menace of militancy, was being partly controlled through the latest gadgets and other necessary items bought from the Police Modernization Scheme, funded by the Centre. Unfortunately, in the current Budget, this important financial help to the State has been withdrawn. We are now left to fend for ourselves, though it is a known fact that our State revenue generation is very low.

There was legitimate expectation that the NDA Government would vigorously pursue the people-friendly flagship programmes, launched by the UPA Government. The move so far, by the NDA Government, seems to be suspect with just managing to retain the outlays for such programmes at the last year's levels. The MGNREGA is facing a down-sizing in terms of expansion for 2015-16. The impact of the inadequate outlays for HRD will adversely affect the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the RTE projects underway. The Shanta Kumar Committee Report has come handy for the Centre to tinker with the National Food Security Scheme by lowering the coverage from 67 per cent to 40 per cent. There seems to be an all-round yet subtle attempt, to sabotage all the UPA flagship programmes.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

The corporate sector as well as many financial experts and economists have hailed the Budget as bold and pragmatic, but I stand with the common man's views that the Budget, 2015, has left them out in the cold.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the last speaker. Shri Jairam Ramesh. But, you have only five minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I did not expect to be called. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): There is one Member from my party also, Choudhary Munvvar Saleem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. His name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: The Congress Party has already taken 15 minutes in excess. Now, their time is minus 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But his name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No, Sir, I have given the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I have given. I gave his name in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning! Today, I am not accepting the names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Had you given yesterday, it would have been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, my name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had called your name. But, you were not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Parida, I had already announced in the House if a Member, when his name is called, is absent, he can be given a chance at the end, provided the time permits. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, the time is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... After giving your name, you should remain in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I had some problem, Sir. Therefore, I was not present at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कल मैंने आपका नाम बुलाया, लेकिन आप नहीं थे। मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री बैष्णव परिडा : मेरी पार्टी का टाइम है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी का टाइम नहीं है। आपकी पार्टी के ज़ीरो मिनट बचे हैं।

Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Take only five minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, every Budget gets its fair share of bouquets and brickbats. I stand neither to give bouquets nor the brickbats. But, I would like to just seek four specific clarifications from the Finance Minister. I have gone through the Budget and also the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, which provides the anchor for this Budget. The key point in this Budget is the figure of 42 per cent. The aggregate resources to the States have not increased. But qualitatively, the proportion of untied funds to the States has gone up from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Quantitatively, the States have not gained. Qualitatively, they have gained because of the recommendation of 42 per cent by the Finance Commission. It has been a practice, all along, from the First Finance Commission that the Governments accept the award of the Finance Commissions. And, this Government has also accepted the award. Previous Finance Commissions had dissent notes. This Commission also had a dissent note. But, nevertheless, the Government has chosen to accept the 42 per cent figure. Sir, this is welcome because it increases the proportion of untied funds to the States, and even the difference between what the dissent note was and what the recommendation is comes to a figure between 38 per cent and 42 per cent. So, I have no quibble with the 42 per cent figure. But, Sir, underlying the entire Budget is an assumption that the shortfall in the Central Plan Assistance for key programmes will be made up by spending by the States. We can argue this assumption, we can quarrel, but the truth of this assumption will only be known one year from now, or two years from now. So, the question that I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is whether he will consider putting in place some institutional arrangement for the transition period to ensure that the key programmes do not get short-changed because of lack of allocations by the State. Sir, these programmes are - the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the ICDS, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the National Rural Health Mission and a variety of programmes in the social sectors. Sir, we know the political economy of public expenditure. The political economy of public expenditure is contractor-driven. We know this, and I say this with full sense of authority and responsibility that during the last 60 years, the social sectors have tended to get lesser importance in State Budgets. The irrigation, which is very good, and PWD, which is very good, gets the priority in the State Budgets. In fact, barring Kerala – I hope you will give me one minute more for mentioning Kerala – and Tamil Nadu, very few States have seen it fit to give priority for social sector expenditures in their Budgets. Sir, I would like to say that it is a heroic assumption.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

We hope that this assumption will be proved right, but would he consider putting in place some institutional arrangement for mid-year review to ensure that the key programmes, for which the Central Plan Assistance has been reduced in the expectation that the States will pick up that expenditure, that shortfall will not materialise and these programmes would actually be fully protected? In fact, in the documents that have been circulated with the Budget, I notice that there is an acceptance of the fact that the Central Plan Assistance has gone down and there is a footnote which says that the Central Plan Assistance has gone down, but the total expenditure will not go down because the States will pick up the slack. So, there is a recognition by the Finance Minister that the slack, which has been criticised across the board by everybody who has spoken, would be picked up by the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to re-assure the House that there would be some review mechanism in the Finance Ministry, now that the Planning Commission has been abolished, jointly between the successor organisation and the Finance Ministry to ensure that the shortfalls do not materialise, and if they become imminent, the Central Plan Assistance would actually be increased.

Sir, my second issue relates to the health sector. There has been a very substantial reduction in the Central Plan Allocation for health in the assumption that the State will pick up the expenditure on health. Again, it is an assumption we can argue, but it is an assumption that has been made.

Sir, the other assumption is what I have a problem with. The assumption in the Finance Minister's speech is that insurance will be a key driver of health provision. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to be a little cautious because all the evidence in India suggests that even after the introduction of health insurance, out-of-pocket expenditure on health has not come down. And, the provision of insurance provides an inbuilt incentive for secondary and tertiary healthcare, whereas our priority in India is to expand primary healthcare. We agree that insurance has a role to play, particularly in the organised sector, but insurance cannot be the driver of primary healthcare in this country and that has to depend on public allocations, hopefully, by the States, but if the States are not forthcoming, which is what the experience has been, the Centre will have to step in sooner rather than later. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I will make two very quick points. Thirdly, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please re-assure us on the integrity of the statistical system, on which we are basing all our numbers. Sir, don't take my word for it. Your own Chief Economic Advisor has raised serious questions on the revised numbers for GDP. Numbers have to change, Sir. The basis of computation changes once every five years. It is inevitable but there are serious questions on the reliability of these numbers. Indian

numbers have never been suspected; Chinese numbers have always been suspected. Indian numbers have never been suspected but, for the first time, I am reading responsible academic work, which says that the integrity and robustness of the new GDP numbers is suspected. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to please ensure that the new numbers, in fact, follow the canons of integrity and reliability.

Finally, Sir, I come to the issue of GST. While the Finance Minister has made much of the GST, we welcome the change in attitude of the ruling Party. The Finance Minister is on record having accused the Congress Party of 'obstructionism'. I would just say, very humbly, Sir, that the Finance Minister and his party, single handedly, obstructed the introduction of GST in the last five years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Single-handedly, it was the Prime Minister's objection, when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, that held back the introduction of GST, on which a lot of home work had already been done. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We welcome the introduction of GST. We are committed to the introduction of GST and we welcome the change in attitude of the Finance Minister and his Party. But, they, who were obstructionists for five years, have suddenly found it necessary to see GST as a major revolution in the fiscal management. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should welcome it that they are adopting it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Finally, Sir, I would just say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is only one final. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one final point. Because I mentioned Kerala, you have to give me a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Finally, I would just say that the fiscal architecture has changed with this Budget. You cannot compare this Budget with the previous Budgets. You don't have to think of the Annual Plan anymore. You cannot compare the Plan expenditure with Plan expenditure. The fiscal architecture has changed. It was crying out for some change but, I think, the real challenge is how you make the transition. Nobody can be against giving more powers to the States. Nobody can be against giving more untied funds to the States. But I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that this idea of a single divisible pool is not new. It goes back to 1997. In 1997, a single divisible pool was instituted with the 29 per cent share. You have increased it to 42 per cent. We welcome it but we would like you to please be a little careful in the transition period because that is where I suspect, that is where I see a lot of problems arising in agriculture, in health, in education, in women and child development, and, in nutrition, which have been highlighted by my fellow members. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to a very large number of hon. Members, who have participated in this debate, which was initiated by Shri Anand Sharma, and, prior to my responding to the debate, just now concluded with great wisdom and precision of my old friend, Jairam Ramesh. Jairam was reminding me of the precedents of obstructionism but let me tell him that, eventually, building a consensus on issues like GST – because that is the precise example that he gave – requires a great deal of negotiation with the States. You have to be fair to the States in terms of your political dealings with the States. You have to be fair to the States in your financial dealings with the States, that is, in the Central-State financial relationship.

And, on an issue like GST, repeatedly with the Empowered Committee, we have had the negotiations whether alcohol has to be kept out because if I had insisted on bringing alcohol in, it would have been a deal-breaker; if petroleum products were also kept out, then GST itself may lose its meaning. So, constitutionally, we intend to bring it in, but it will be charged only when the States agree to it, that is, when the GST Council agrees to it. There are States which may lose in terms of Octroi; there are States which may lose in terms of being manufacturing States because GST is a tax which is charged at the destination and, therefore, comfort level in terms of some initial adjustments has to be done by the States. I have got the least doubt that GST is not a party adversarial issue. GST issue has been an issue between the Central Government and the State Governments. In fact, when I assumed office, the opposition to some of the suggestions came from the State Governments of my own party, and, therefore, I had to satisfy my own party State Governments because they were intending to protect the rights of the States as much as it came from any other party. It is only when we have given them a comfort level that most of the States have now come on board. But I would only urge him obstructionism can be a temporary tactic; at times, it can be a strategy. It can't be a long-term ideology. Therefore, some of the reforms, which the UPA Government started and which we are taking a shade forward, should be cooperated with rather than being obstructed in one manner or the other or even delayed. And I say this for a reason that this is a historic opportunity for India. There have been years when we have grown at a very fast pace. I am one of those who consistently believe that the post-1991 era, and what started in 1991 – the then Finance Minister and former Prime Minister is here – was the defining moment for this country, and that is a path which we have to slowly but surely proceed on. If we deviate from it, it is not a path by which we are going to gain. Let me just give an illustration. My friend, Mr. P. Rajeev, yesterday mentioned, and it is not a move that I have

started; the UPA continued that, and it has been there from times immemorial; he argued very strongly that Governments are giving ₹ 75,000 crores as tax concessions to the diamond industry. Now, what is this tax concession to the diamond industry? There is not a rupee of any concession that I have given, which UPA had not given, or which the United Front Government, which you supported, had not given. There is no diamond produced in this country; it only comes for polishing, cutting and finishing. Within a few days, it goes back. Lakhs and lakhs of jobs are created just in the polishing and finishing industry. Now, that temporary import, which takes place, does not take place only for diamonds. If there are Commonwealth Games or a cricket series, the cameras and the shooting crew which also comes is a temporary import. You don't charge them duty for the temporary import because it is meant to go back. Otherwise, you will be adding to those costs. You start charging them duty, lakhs and lakhs of people, who have got job in that process, will come to an end. We use that only for job creation in India. Your second point, you read a list of countries which are having 55 per cent corporate tax. Well, 1991 started a process of rationalizing and bringing taxation down. I have no hesitation in admitting that lower rates of taxes leads to better compliance. It leads to more employment; it leads to a more efficient economy; it leads to more jobs; it leads to larger revenue. Your formulation, which you have suggested, is a formulation which has not been accepted, at least, now world over. Amongst the principal questions, and I am sincerely thankful to my friend Mr. Jairam Ramesh for partly answering that question, though I would like to clarify the facts because he asked me for some statistical data – the principal criticism is that have you in some sectors reduced the spending. Well, this Budget comes at a very crucial time where global economy is facing a challenge. We are certainly recovering. That recovery should be faster than what is actually happening. Our growth rates are moving upwards. Let me tell you that the CSO is a credible Organisation; CSO is not an Organisation which either the UPA Government can control or the NDA Government can control; they do their independent exercises. Even Prime Ministers come to know of figures or Finance Ministers come to know of figures just when they are released. They do not even consult us on the figures. We make our own estimations; they make their own estimations. They did not release the data immediately, the basis of the change of the GDP figures when they change the base year. They included various sectors. They have included more companies. They believe that their formulations are now more internationally compatible. So, they not only changed the basis for 2014-15; they changed it from 2011-12 onwards. So, the last year of the UPA, which was left at 4.7 suddenly became 6.9. Therefore, India's growth rate is not an UPA-NDA issue. It's across the board that they altered the figures and they believe that their figures are internationally compatible. Some people comment that you are not getting

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

a feel of those figures. But then, as the debate goes on, in academics, I think, it will always improve. Our understanding will become better.

Our fiscal deficit is broadly under control. Our Current Account Deficit is completely under control. Inflation is under control. Foreign exchange reserves are very high. Rupee is one of the few currencies in the world, which is able to keep pace with the dollar. US economy is doing well, dollar is becoming very strong. As against most of the currencies in the world, rupee is gaining. As against dollar, it is trying to keep pace, at times struggling to keep pace with the dollar.

The second important change is that the financial architecture between the Centre and the States has completely been changed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Earlier, the States were getting thirty-two per cent of the Central Divisible Pool, that is, the Central pool of taxes. It goes up to forty-two; it actually goes up a slightly higher with the Fourteenth Finance Commission. It is because they will get for municipalities, they will get for panchayats, they will also get for disaster relief, the subject we discussed for agriculture today morning. This figure may be forty-seven plus actually. The States will get their own taxes. One calculation is amongst the total basket of taxes in the country, Centre and States, the States now get sixty-two per cent. So, the States' pockets have much more money and when Jairam says that what is the difference quantitatively; is there a difference? Quantitatively, the Divisible Pool gain between last year and the next year, that is, the current year and the next year is going to be 1,86,000 crores to States collectively. The grants are also going to increase by 24,190. With this gain, obviously, the money in the pocket of the Centre is going to go down, both quantitatively and in terms of percentage. Therefore, logically it should be less in every area. The Finance Commission in paragraph 7.43 indicates that a number of schemes will be transferred wholly to the States. Obviously, when I transfer those schemes to the States, that part of the funding expenditure of the Centre will be less. But we decided not to transfer all of them. Twenty-three Centrally-sponsored schemes will remain wholly with the Centre; thirteen will be partly with the Centre and partly with the States; and eight schemes will go entirely to the States. There are two errors or two corrections. I am sorry for using the word 'errors.' Two corrections are required in these calculations which we are making. Back-of-the-envelope calculations can occasionally be misleading. They may be based on common sense but a deeper analysis may reveal something else. And the change is that the money in the Central Government's pocket has gone down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Can I seek a clarification now or later?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You can seek it now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yesterday also I mentioned it that it is not true. The Centre's share remains unchanged at 38 per cent. What has happened is this. I am just repeating that and reminding you that last year, 2014-15, the Central Assistance to States was 42 per cent and the devolution of State share of taxes was roughly 49 per cent. After the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the devolution of State share of taxes is 62-63 per cent. You are referring to States grant and loans of ₹ 24,000 crore. That is where from nine per cent of 2014-15 you have increased it to 13 per cent. So, the total becomes 18 per cent. The Central Assistance to States in your Budget of 2014-15 was 42 per cent. Now the Central Assistance to States has been brought down to 24 per cent. So, it is exactly shift of 18. So, it is not true.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I just translate these percentages into numbers to avoid any confusion and then I will give you State-wise analysis? ₹ 1,86,000 crore is extra because of the divisible pool, States collectively. ₹ 24,190 crore is because of grants. As a result of some schemes shifting to the States or partly shifting to the States, the reduction would be ₹ 75,000 crore and therefore the States will get ₹ 1,35,000 crore net extra. Now let me tell you how it will impact. If the impact is otherwise, then they get nothing more. If they get nothing more, then why is it that not one State is saying that it would like to go back to Thirteenth Finance Commission? I have made a chart of every State and I will just give you a few illustrative States. I will particularly give you the figures of some crucial States. From this figure you will have to subtract the reduction of the schemes which have gone to the States. The divided new State of Andhra Pradesh was getting ₹15,720 crore. Next year, it will get ₹ 30,530 crore.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उत्तर प्रदेश का बताइए।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Uttar Pradesh got ₹ 73,868 crore. Now it will get ₹ 26,000 crore more which will be ₹ 99,159 crore. यह जो मैंने 26 हजार कहा, यह थोड़ा कम होगा, क्योंकि सेंट्रल स्कीम जो ट्रांसफर हुई, उसका योगदान कम होगा। West Bengal's ₹ 27,962 crore will become ₹ 49,079 crore.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): बिहार का भी बता दीजिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: बिहार का ₹40,803 crore will become ₹53,273 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can give these figures to the States. I am only indicating that not a single State is going to get less. Not a single Chief Minister has said that he was better off with the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, from where does this ₹32,42,000 crores is going to come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you can speak only when he yields.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him conclude, we can ask later.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : The first fact to be understood is that this is the correction required for a proper understanding. The correction which is required is the money in those sectors is not going to go down. I am one of those who firmly believes that most of our States are responsible for expending. So, when this money is going to the States, the States have a fiscal deficit which is better than the Centre's fiscal deficit. राज्यों का fiscal deficit, collectively केंद्र से बेहतर है, राज्य भी चुने हुए हैं। It is a shared sovereignty between the Centre and the States. So, if the U.P. is going to get ₹ 26,000 crores more, I have to start with an assumption that U.P. and West Bengal – the Chief Ministers are also responsible to their people – will spend this in various sectors. Now, the answer to Mr. Jairam's question is, the best guarantee when I say I will give 75 per cent for the Central scheme, the State will give 25 per cent, which State is going to come up and say, "I don't want this scheme. I am not willing to spend 25 per cent." Is there a single State मुझे 75 परसेंट नहीं चाहिए, मुझे यह स्कीम नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि मुझे 25 परसेंट देना पड़ेगा। Obviously, the money will go when the States will take out their 25 per cent. So, the schemes are going to go 75:25 or 50:50 in respect of only 30 schemes. The rest 23 schemes, we will fund them fully. अब उन 13 स्कीम्स का या जो 8 स्टेट्स को ट्रांसफर की, अगर उस लिस्ट में सेंटर के खाते में वह पैसा कम होगा, तो राज्यों के खाते में ज्यादा होगा और इसीलिए उस सेक्टर के अंदर चाहे वह एससी/एसटी का हो, चाहे वूमन एण्ड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट विभाग हो, उस सेक्टर में पैसा ज्यादा होगा। I may have become poorer by this 10 per cent less in my pocket, but the country has not become poorer, the country has become richer, because States and I are going to spend. So, bulk of the speeches and the points made was that has the spending in these sectors come done. The answer is it won't come down because the country, as a whole, is going to spend much more in these sectors. The second error which we make while calculating is this, and that is the correction which is required, and I request Mr. Anand Sharma in the data that he has given to make this correction

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is your Government's data.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please listen to my response. In any of the years, an erroneous comparison we can make in the next year is by comparing the figures of allocation, not with the Revised Estimates but with the Budget Estimates. This is a challenge which India has faced in the last three years. I have faced it in the current year. Your Finance Ministers' have faced it in the last two years particularly. If there is two years ago a difference between the Budget Estimate and the Revised Estimate of ₹ 1,21,000 crores, even when I was 10 per cent less this year, you compare the Revised Estimates of 2014-15 which I have tried to provide in this year's Budget, compare the Revised what I am providing, because I do believe that

it is not only the fiscal deficit which is important which is also the quality of fiscal deficit which is important, not by just postponing tax reforms, not by just postponing subsidy payments. For instance, where was the CST compensation promised by the UPA Government ever shown in its fiscal deficit figures? I am having to pay that money now. So, what is relevant is not the fiscal deficit and numerical, but the quality of fiscal deficit which should be independent of any hidden fiscal deficit. And, therefore we try and cover it up next year by saying that we will spend less. Partly because of the legacy issues, I have had to face that challenge. But, we are now trying to correct that course and when you compare my budgeted figures with the Revised Estimates of actual spending, my budgeted figures are much more than what the UPA had it in the last year and equal to what I had in my first year. And, therefore, the two impressions should be corrected. Part of the schemes being transferred to the States does not mean that the Centre has become indifferent because the States have got more; they have to spend out of these. They will spend for development, they will spend for infrastructure, they will spend for various social schemes itself. Sir, having said this, I think this whole debate of pro-corporate, pro-rich, pro-poor, India has to decide whether it is going to get caught in slogans or whether it is going to get into substance. And this criticism is not new. Dr. Saheb is sitting here, he is probably far more experienced than any one of us. When he started this process, he faced much more criticism than what some of us have faced. But, over the last three decades, our understanding of the issue is to increase. These are challenges in the economy. Unless the economy grows at a faster pace and the India normal has to be at 8 per cent -9 per cent targeting a double-digit growth, the India normal cannot be 4 per cent-5 per cent growth. On that kind of growth, we barely be able to pay salaries and undertake essential expenditure. Mr. Jairam Ramesh was right because revenue expenditures cannot be reduced. You will have to pay salaries. You will have to pay pensions. You will have to pay for the Defence of the country. You will have to pay for the interest on debt. These are revenue expenditures which you will have to undertake and, therefore, unless we increase our revenues, our tax buoyancies go up because of growth rates, you would not be able to spend on development and if you are not able to spend on development, there will be no growth and you would not have money to service the poor and therefore, our effort has to be that the growth has to go up and the additional resources which come out of that growth have to be used to service the poor of this country. That is how the poverty alleviation schemes have worked and that is what we have tried. After all, the idea which has been appreciated by most Members, there are about 5.77 crores self-entrepreneurs with no funding. So, we said the MUDRA as an institution should fund the unfunded. We sanctioned that money for this. Who can say this is pro-corporate? This is a step which is going to service a

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large section of Indian people. You also started the financial inclusion programme. For you, 'a village' was a unit. We made 'individual' a unit. That is why we are able to reach in a 100 day period, 12.54 crore people. We did not merely say that you must have an access to a village, but we said you must have access to every person. Now, the next challenge is: how do you put moneys into that account? You are right that we had doubts about some schemes. The doubts were cleared and we adopted it. Now, moneys through the earlier schemes which the UPA started, the scholarships, the pensions are going into these accounts. From these accounts, you will have one rupee a month transfer and you will get the accident insurance. Those who want one rupee a day transferred or less than that will get a life insurance. On a ₹ 250/- contribution in your working career, you provide for a security and the Government will also make a contribution for your pension schemes. You are absolutely right on the health issue which is extremely important because it is very dangerous for your own health and also for the kind of money you spend if you fall ill. Therefore, the schemes which the UPA had started plus the new initiatives that we intend to take have to be holistically looked at. The weaker sections have to be provided the State support. Others will also be provided support. We have given an incentive. For instance, I have raised the 80C limit additionally by ₹ 10,000 for each category, for normal people, for senior citizens and very senior citizens so that their treatments can be taken care of by this whole process. You incentivise in terms of tax, in terms of going in for health insurances. Take middle classes. Last year, for house loan interest repayment, for 80C payments, we increased even the limit from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs and we gave an additional benefit of ₹ 1 lakh, ₹ 50,000 each. This year, I doubled the conveyance exemption. I have provided additionally for medical, plus another ₹ 50,000 in the category of contributions made to the National Pension Scheme. The National Pension Scheme is giving you a return of almost 11 per cent today. So, if all those who are in trade, business, or professionals, shopkeepers, take those incentives now, they get a tax benefit, and you are incentivised to invest in pension. The whole idea of social security is to convert India from a pension-less society into a pensioned society. These are important social sector initiatives that we have taken in the Budget. The whole system that we are trying to devise is where Governments give up their discretionary powers. For instance, public procurement. There was some talk during the UPA regime of bringing that Bill. We have implemented it partly. Our Coal legislation is coming up today; our Mining legislation is coming up today. Just see the effect. I said it in the other House and I don't mind saying it here. It was Dr. Manmohan Singh, who within two months of taking over as Prime Minister said that coal blocks should be auctioned. His letters to his Communication Minister in November and December, 2007 clearly

indicate that he was uncomfortable with the discretion being exercised and the way they were being exercised. But till 2014, you were not able to put this policy into action. You did it in the 3G auctions. Now that the whole law is being smoothened out, and we are trying to get rid of those discretions, at least, the success of the coal block auction should convince you and convince the whole country. And, to go by Shri Jairam Ramesh's advice that don't obstruct when your own policies are being implemented by others, please rethink your strategy for the day. After all, what are we saying? Coal block allocation by auction. Thirty-three coal blocks have already got us some ₹ 2,13,000-plus crores. Spectrum has already got us over ₹ 1,00,000 crores. This policy has served the country well. Therefore, you would be well advised that obstructionism transiently can be a tactic, but can't be a permanent feature. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, our roadmap is very clear. We want people to invest in this country. We want Indian investors not to go out so much. It will be a good thing if they grow and then go out and invest. But I do not want them to go out and invest because India is not the best place for doing business. I want international investors to consider India as a good place. Therefore, every step, which we are taking in this roadmap, is that we have eased the entry of people into various sectors. We need investment. It is investment which will enable every part of the country to grow. For us, the manufacturing sector should grow, which is slowing down. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, which has lost out on revenues and many things because of the division. We stand by every word that has been committed to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): But how much money has been released? Please let us know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We would like the hon. Finance Minister to kindly tell us how much money is to be released up to 31st March because the Minister is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Whatever has been committed is being given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He had said that ₹ 10,000 crores is being released by the Centre. I can authenticate the statement of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I want the Finance Minister to tell us how much of remittances have been made to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not my word. This is the statement of the Union Council of Ministers which appeared in *The Hindu* dated 16th March. I am going to authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell the people of Andhra Pradesh as to how much money you are releasing to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, Mr. Seelam, don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Reorganisation Act and the Finance Commission have provided a particular road map. When Mr. Seelam asks, "How much money and what money?", they made a promise, an empty promise, but did not give any money. History has given us an opportunity...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Please stand corrected. That is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot say things which are not right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you have put a question to him. So, you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, history has given us an opportunity to implement what they could not do, what they only promised and left it at that. Now, take the case of Bihar or West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He is not clarifying about Andhra Pradesh, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Seelam, please sit down. You made your point. Now leave it to the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what the Finance Minister says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, please sit down. Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will reply to you. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can understand you putting questions, but I cannot understand you shouting like this. Let him reply. He was starting to reply and you interrupted. He started with Andhra Pradesh. But then you interrupted. Why do you do that? He will reply. Now please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I do believe, and the Prime Minister also has repeatedly said, that the Eastern Part of the country needs to be encouraged. Therefore, one of our great interests is that this entire revenue coming from ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can understand after the Minister's reply, if you seek a clarification ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Shri Seelam. Now, before the Minister completes his reply, how can you feel that he is not answering? What are you doing? Okay, you put a question, I can understand that. Now allow him to reply. Sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there was somebody in the earlier Government who thought these coal blocks and other resources were zero, because nothing is lost. Now it appears that the CAG was being very kind when he estimated those losses. Today, it is an admitted fact that each one of these rupees is going to the States. So the coal auctions, the mineral auctions, are going to the States that are mostly located in the eastern part of the country. Odisha is going to be the biggest beneficiary. Mr. Bhupinder Singh has made a dozen speeches in the House saying 'why doesn't this money come to us?' Now your demand is being fulfilled. And for both mineral and coal there is no State other than Odisha which is going to be more benefited from this. Now all this goes to the States. What are we trying to do?

श्री शरद यादव: सर, बिहार के लिए तो कुछ भी नहीं है। इस मामले में तो बिहार का बिल्कुल ही ख्याल नहीं रखा गया।

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद जी, बिहार में भी उद्योग लगें, इसलिए बिना मांगे हुए हम लोगों ने बिहार को भी एक पैकेज दिया है। कम से कम आपके साथी, सब जानते हैं कि वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए धन्यवाद भी दिया है। हमने बिहार के लिए वह पैकेज दिया है, ताकि बिहार में उद्योग लग पाएं। इसमें हम लोगों का भी हित है, देश का भी हित है, अगर बिहार आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं आपको बिहार के संबंध में बताऊं, मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ, फायनेन्स कमीशन ने एक लिस्ट बनाई कि कौन सी स्टेट्स रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट हैं, इसमें कई स्टेट्स उस डेफेसिट में से बाहर निकलीं। जो बड़े राज्य हैं, उनमें केवल तीन बचे हैं— पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश बटवारे के बाद और आंध्र प्रदेश को लगभग 7,000 करोड़ रुपया आने वाले वर्ष का रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि फायनेन्स कमीशन ने कहा कि यह उनके रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का आंकड़ा है। केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल को भी, बंगाल को कोयले का पैसा मिलेगा, फायनेन्स कमीशन का ज्यादा डिविजिबल पूल से मिलेगा और रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का मिलेगा, जो उनका अधिकार है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा, जैसे पहले भाषण होते थे कि केंद्र इतना पैसा भेजता है, मैं तो यह मानता हूँ, क्योंकि State sovereignty है, सारे टैक्स भी तो वहां से आते हैं, इसलिए राज्यों को जो पैसा मिलेगा, वह उनका अधिकार है। मैं यह कैसे अनुमान लगा लूँ कि राज्य उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे और सही प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे? बिहार रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट में से बाहर निकला है, बिहार में उद्योग लगें, उसके लिए बिहार को जो टैक्स कंसेशंस दिए जा सकते हैं, मैंने बजट में उनकी घोषणा की है। इसके लिए माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने सार्वजनिक बयान भी दिया है। हम केवल इतना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में हम व्यवसाय करना सरल कर दें।

Sir, I must confess that people have been meeting me as they must have been meeting the senior leaders of the earlier Government. One of them asked me a

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question and I will just indicate. 'Can we trust a decision-making in your system where it takes you ten years to decide what your policy on insurance is?' You may all be partly guilty of an honest reply. How can we trust the tax system of your country if you tax retrospectively? A criticism has been made. Let me answer it straight away. I said from next year onwards what is corporate tax structure? We charge 30 per cent as tax; cess, surcharge comes to about 34 per cent. It comes to about 34 per cent. It is not only foreign investors but also domestic investors are looking at your tax structure whether it is very high. I gave in the other House the figures. They look at competing economies, because we are in the competition and asking them to invest in our country. Today, Asia's average is 21.91 per cent, Europe is 19.68 per cent and global average is 23 per cent. Now, do I have to compete in this, or, do I say, 'I will charge you much more', and go by P. Rajeev's advice and make it 55 per cent?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): That is direct tax.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, Rajeeve, you should seriously reconsider it. Advising me to raise direct taxes on individual assesses may be anti-people to use the Marxian phrase. Well, I don't intend doing that. In the last two years, to the individual assesses, we have given a lot of exemptions and we want more money in the pockets so that people can spend more and even save more. That is how the economy will grow.

I was surprised when I read an opinion piece by my predecessor, who, normally, has been kinder to me than to his own predecessor, saying that you will lose so much. And, then, suddenly, I realized that this whole idea of bringing it down from 30 per cent to 25 per cent and phasing out all the exemptions, the actual rate of collection is only 23 per cent. So, I have an image of $30+4 = 34$ per cent. My actual collection is only 23 per cent. So, better and commonsense is that I make it 25 per cent and do away with as many exemptions as possible. Sir, the UPA's own Direct Tax Code placed in this House in August, 2009, by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister and now the hon. President, itself says this. The proposal is to keep the Corporate Tax rate at 25 per cent. This document was, actually, prepared during my predecessor's regime in the Finance Ministry, though Mr. Mukherjee had the distinction of placing it before the House. So, the proposal of the UPA, when I adopt -- merely because you happen to be sitting on the other side -- it has become pro-corporate and pro-rich! I would only urge, Sir, we need competitive interest rates, we need competitive tax rates, we need stability in those taxation rates and we need a system free from corruption. How has the world reacted to us when they invested in the telecom sector? They never got their monies back.

And, their licences got cancelled. I think, it is a low point for Indian investment that global investor investing in India lost licences because of corruption charges in India and they never got their money back! Who would trust such an economy? And, therefore, transparency is needed in these matters and that is what we are, through the auction process, trying to bring about. I don't seriously think that anybody can contest that transparency principle.

A comment was made, 'You have done away with the Wealth Tax.' Sir, the total collection is somewhere between ₹900 crores and ₹1,000 crores. Everybody is filing returns. The cost of collection is very high. I abolished and replaced it with a 2 per cent surcharge on the super rich. Instead of losing ₹1,000 crores from those super rich, I am getting ₹9,000 crores more. So, you are only worried about continuing ₹1,000 crores which was leading to all kinds of malpractices – properties being undervalued, jewelry being undervalued across the country, non-productive assets being undervalued and harassment involved in the whole process. So, simplification of tax structure is required.

I have corrected inverted duties and high duties on 22 items to add to the Make in India Campaign. Sir, I would not elaborate on the black money steps that I have taken. But, I wish to assure the hon. Members that in the law that the Cabinet has approved which we are going to introduce, we are going to make sure that there is no scope for misuse. But, at the same time, there is deterrence for those who stash money abroad. This law only deals with undisclosed foreign assets. Therefore, those who continue to retain foreign assets will have to ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as that is concerned, there are separate steps in the Budget, which I have announced.

Sir, on the fiscal consolidation path, we were to reach three per cent within two years. It is my regret that I am going to take one more year. But the reason for taking that one year extra is sharing of a lot more resources for the States, the burden of the Seventh Pay Commission, which is likely to come and because of the slowdown, in various sectors, I had to spend more on infrastructure. This gave me a sufficient fiscal space to fund infrastructure – ₹70,000 crores more from the General Budgetary support. We have commissioned various methods of funding various infrastructure – of course, public investment in infrastructure being one of them – tax-free bonds, India Infrastructure Investment Fund, in which the Government and PSUs are going to contribute ₹20,000 crores. We are trying to get sovereign and pension funds internationally. The LIC recently has had an arrangement with the Indian Railways. They have kept ₹1,50,000 crores in readiness for investing in the Railways infrastructure. The whole object of Gold Monetization Scheme is that an idle asset should now be used productively as a resource for national development. That is the whole intention.

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Sir, on agriculture, there are several steps that I have announced. There is ₹25,000 crores more on rural infrastructure, ₹15,000 crores more on long-term rural credit, ₹15,000 crores more on short-term capital, ₹8,50,000 crores through NABARD funding on the agricultural credit. On MGNREGA, a lot of speeches have been made in the last nine months that we have reduced it. I not only maintained the spending at ₹34,000 crores, but in one of the paragraphs, I have, in the course of my Budget Speech, found some additional resources. So, I am adding another ₹5,000 crores to it. It will eventually go to ₹39,000 crores. The reason is not that I am competing with you. The rise in rural wages is slowing down. The increase in rural wages is a slow increase. So, we want to put more money into the rural sector in terms of wages. Therefore, we have taken that step.

Sir, there were several other questions raised, but, I am sure, Members responding from Treasury Benches also have answered them. My only appeal is, there could be ideological differences on some issues. But on one issue that India must grow and the benefit of growth must be transferred to the poor, there is no difference. We need a larger consensus on the growth roadmap. Therefore, I think, it is about time that democracy brings maturity in politics. Therefore, after ...*(Interruptions)*.. I can hear Renukaji who is very loud and clear.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am appreciating the dawning of wisdom and maturity ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Obstructionism can have a sadistic thrill. But that can only be temporary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, my appeal to all Members of the House is to kindly support the steps that we have taken in this Budget. With these few words, Sir, I commend the proposals for approval. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I just have a point to make. My point is not answered ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से दो चीज़ें पूछना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you have already raised the point. Now, not allowed; only Mr. Anand Sharma can ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma. Mr. Seelam, you have already said it and it is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मुझे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing, Mr. Seelam. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you speak standing on the passage, it will not go on record. It is not even heard, please go back.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ये तो एक बार पूछ चुके हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये पहले पूछ चुके हैं, हमने नहीं पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma you wanted to ask a question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have been called. I have initiated the debate. Let me reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him ask a question. He is asking a question and I am allowing. I will call you also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I was listening carefully to the Leader of the House and the Finance Minister. Yes, there are areas where we may be on the same page when thinking is concerned. But one thing is very clear, when you refer to reforms and you refer to a consensus on the growth roadmap, it is music to our ears. We were denied that for seven long years that you should always remember, selective amnesia should not be politically expedient. Now, about the Centre – because this thing remains unsettled – because I gave the percentage, you did not accept; you said, the actual numbers. Again when it comes to the actual numbers and your Budget numbers, the net transfer to the States, after the deduction, when it comes to Central assistance, is less by ₹1,33,000 crore and the Plan outlay by ₹1,09,000 crore, actually, has not increased. The Centre has not lost money. The Centre's share remains the same. I still maintain that. Second thing which I would like to correct only is this perception or what was stated by the hon. Finance Minister that on financial inclusion, our approach was to take village as a unit. No; it was family and a household. That is exactly what the truth is. Thirdly, on coal auctions, we are not – I must make it clear in the House – and we were not against coal auctions. The 2010 Coal Act was there which you referred to. The guidelines were framed thereunder. But the Finance Minister knows very well that after the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report, the Supreme Court took cognisance and the process got stayed. You have proceeded with it only because, in September, 2014, the Supreme Court gave its judgement canceling the coal blocks, and we still maintain that there was no need for the Ordinance and the new Bill. We still maintain one thing that the auctions were possible under the 2010 Act. You have brought in a new one only to open the door or backdoor for denationalisation, please hear because that is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want a reply ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please allow.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूँ। किसानों की आपने भी चर्चा की और दो दिन से किसानों पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस देश में बैंक लोन देती हैं, उस लोन में से कितने प्रतिशत लोन किसानों को जाता है? क्या आप आज यह घोषणा करेंगे कि देश का किसान जो लोन लेगा, उस पर ब्याज दर पांच प्रतिशत से कम होगी?

आपने कालेधन के लिए कानून बनाने की बात कही है। अभी आपने कहा कि कालेधन के लिए विधेयक लाएंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में जो कालाधन मौजूद है, क्या उसके लिए वीडिएस स्कीम लाने पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, give me an opportunity ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. He has already said what he has to say. Shri P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: But I didn't get the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His name was referred to by the Finance Minister, so I have to allow him.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have three queries. Sir, I would be grateful to the Minister for giving some answers to my queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you disturb, I will not. You are disturbing, so I will not.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But I am not satisfied. Why you are accepting the international scenario for reducing the corporate tax? Why the Minister is not trying to increase the tax GDP ratio in accordance with the international scenario and the component of the direct tax? Sir, I have three queries. My second query is, I mentioned about cutting allocations to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. It was specifically mentioned in the speech of Jaitleyji, when he was the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Minister, are you ready to raise the allocations for the Mid Day Meal Scheme? Of the total Union resources transferred to the States, I want to know as to what is the percentage of GDP in the last year, and, in this Budget Estimate.

Sir, I have two queries regarding Kerala. I want a response from the hon. Minister to the raising of Import Duty on Rubber and the FACT Package.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes; I will come to you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I would seek two very specific clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, the 42 per cent figure, when it is shared, according to State by State, the Finance Commission has given a formula. As per this formula, 17.5 per cent is based on population; 10 per cent is based on rate of growth of population; 50 per cent is based on income; 15 per cent is based on area; and 7.5 per cent is based on forest cover. Sir, as a former Minister of Environment and Forests, I am sure, Mr. Javadekar and I will be very happy that 7.5 per cent of this 42 per cent is going to be shared across States based on forest cover. But, Sir, what has happened as a result of this 7.5 per cent is that large States like U.P., Bihar, and Rajasthan have lost out in their share of tax devolution. I am not criticizing the Finance Commission. This is inherent in the formula. The Finance Commission has given 7.5 per cent coverage for forest cover, therefore, Bihar has lost out a little; U.P. has lost out a little; Rajasthan has lost out a little. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): West Bengal also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But Madhya Pradesh has gained; Chhattisgarh has gained; Odisha has gained a little; there is nothing wrong. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... But my question to the Finance Minister is, in the devolution formula, because large poor States like U.P., Bihar, and Rajasthan have got lower shares, would he consider, as the Plan goes ahead, as the year goes by, at least, compensating these large States, if they need extra resources for development purposes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... One is enough.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am putting a very pointed question. In the revised fiscal architecture, is the distinction between Special Category States and non-Special Category States will be continued? The Finance Commission has abolished the distinction. Has the Government accepted the Recommendation, and, are there today Special Category States and non-Special Category States?

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं एक ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यहां Non Performing Assets की चर्चा क्यों नहीं होती है? यानी यह देश की जनता का पैसा है, काला धन तो बाहर है, लेकिन यह इसी देश की जनता का पैसा है। छोटे-छोटे लोगों को जेल हो जाती है और उनका खेत तक बिक जाता है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : तहसील में उसका फोटो लगा देते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में क्यों नहीं उचित कदम उठाए जाते हैं? मैंने आपके बजट भाषण को सुना है और मैं सदन में इस पर नहीं बोला हूँ मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो Non-Performing Assets हैं, यह इस देश की जनता का पैसा है। यह white money है, इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इस मामले की तरफ ध्यान दें, पता नहीं यह कैसे आपकी नजर से छूट गया, मुझे जानकर आश्चर्य होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज आप इस पर जरूर कुछ कहिए। सदन में उन लोगों का नाम भी आना चाहिए, जिन-जिन के पास Non-Performing Assets हैं।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the Home Ministry has already cleared an amount of ₹399.83 as Phailin affected money due for Odisha. I want to know, specifically, from the hon. Finance Minister whether it will be cleared before 31st March, because from 1st April, 2015, the 14th Finance Commission's Recommendations will be enforced. If we do not get it before enforcement of the Recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, whether the hon. Finance Minister would give an assurance here that the money is due for us, Odisha is legally supposed to get it, and by when it will be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have one more point. As regards disaster management, Odisha is always affected by calamity like cyclones, floods, droughts, tornadoes regularly. So, there should be some special grant for Odisha, Andhra and West Bengal which are prone to calamity that leads to disasters. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, after five years *...(Interruptions)...* Andhra Pradesh will be in deficit. This is the only State in India, which will be in deficit. I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister if he fulfills all the commitments, which he has made on the floor of the House and in the Bill, on a fast track, our State will be...*...(Interruptions)...* *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called Dr. Subbarami Reddy. He had given his name in the beginning itself. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. I have called Dr. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called him. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में बोलते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी ने *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy is asking about Andhra Pradesh. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhr Apradesh): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister very gently and smoothly, not by shouting, that

you have given ₹ 100 crores for the Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh. On the one hand, you say that you have declared it as a National Project; on the other, you have given just ₹ 100 crores. The people of Andhra Pradesh are shocked and surprised as to what made our intelligent and smart Finance Minister to give just ₹ 100 crores. I would like to know when you are going to give sufficient money. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, I have already allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, it is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Finance Minister was speaking, you had intervened and he obliged you. You have already put your question. How can you ask again? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. It is up to the Finance Minister to reply or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... From your State, two people have spoken. Not more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I did not say. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... From Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Seelam and Dr. Subbarami Reddy have spoken. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयर के प्रति ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कांग्रेस वालों को सोचना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर चेयर किसलिए है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। चेयर के साथ कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया है, उनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने चेयर के साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया है, हम पूरी तरह से इसकी निंदा करते हैं और इन्हें माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन के इतिहास में इस तरह की घटना पहली बार हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा सदन इससे दुखी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के इन माननीय सदस्य को माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उपसभापति जी, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के इन माननीय सदस्य को माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am trying to help you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है, पहले इन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): पहले वे माफी मांगें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): पूरे देश के लोग हमें देख रहे हैं, कुछ तो सोचना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to get it passed. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to do it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the sentiments of some hon. Members. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, इन्हें पहले माफी मांगनी चाहिए। इस तरह का व्यवहार सदन में नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कोई ऐसा व्यवहार कर रहा है, तो हम इससे बिल्कुल भी सहमत नहीं हैं। मैम्बर को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If he could know how much money is being released to Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...* If he could mention that, that would help. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the issue raised by certain Members is, undoubtedly, a very important issue. There is no doubt about it. The Minister, while replying, should focus on that. I totally agree with you. But, at the same time,

...(Interruptions)... Sir, may I suggest to the Leader of the Opposition or the Deputy Leader to see that what has happened now is not going to add to the name and fame of the Rajya Sabha. That has to be resolved. Azadji can say one word and, then, we will move ahead. The Minister, while replying to that, the point raised by Dr. Ramachandra Rao, Shri Jesudasu Seelam or Dr. Subbarami Reddy, ...(Interruptions)... Your question may be simple or may be serious also. I understand your agony. You had shown your agony during that time also; I very much remember. I am a witness to that. But, at the same time, there are some systems, there is a Chair, there is respect; it is not one individual who is sitting there. ...(Interruptions)... This is not to score points.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, as a Member, I have got some rights. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Ramachandra Raoji, ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I have got the right to ask for the ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): No; but you have no right to do what you did there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Ramachandra Raoji, you are an educated person. You are a doctor and also a civilized person. I am aware of it. I know personally yourself. But there is a House, there are certain *maryadas* and some *padvatis* are there. So, let us keep them in mind. Sir, to resolve this issue, I suggest Azadji to say something, so that respect to the Chair is there.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We all respect the Chair, not only the Chairman but also the Deputy Chairman and the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons. This is the only place inside both the Houses, where each Member of Parliament, including the Prime Minister, has to respect the ruling of the Chair. This has been the tradition since Independence and this will continue as long as we are in a democratic country. I can understand that hon. Members of Andhra Pradesh are agitated. They were very eager to ask some questions, but, at the same time, my Party and I myself don't appreciate the way the hon. Member was thumping the table of the Deputy Chairman. I am sorry for that on his behalf.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I want a reply from you to my questions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just one question to ask *...(Interruptions)...* and I am not intervening in the debate. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sure, Jaitleyji will definitely respond to me. I have to just give one clarification and also to seek one clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* The clarification which I want to give to the House is *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the hon. Minister is replying to the House -- educating us. So, he must also know that our opposition to Coal and Mineral Bills is not on auction but on some other issues. You must have read the amendments moved by us. So, at least, be factual. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, keep quiet. Please keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* You are not the Chairman. You are not the Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* So, my point is, you must have read the amendments moved by us. *...(Time-bell rings)...* You know that we are not opposing auction *per se*. *...(Time-bell rings)...* So, I think, you should...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Finance Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Secondly, Sir, I only want to request that the workers relating to the various schemes you are having with you – whatever you have devolved to the States is another thing – particularly ICDS, NRHM, ASHA and the Mid Day Meal did not get their honorarium raised for a pretty long time, and I think that also requires a better distribution that you are preaching about. So, please consider that. Many of the Members from your side also raised that during the debate on the Budget. So, please consider this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister. I hope you will respond to the maximum questions as far as possible.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will respond to every query. But I will try to be very brief because this is not a second round of discussion. There is a difference in analysis between Shri Anand Sharma and me whether the States gain or the States lose. I would have straightway conceded to his figures if one of the Congress States had come up and said, 'I was better off under the Thirteenth Finance Commission and restore that position.' All of your States are much better off under the 14th Finance Commission as indeed every State is, and therefore let posterity decide or the coming year will decide whether your States will get more or will get less. Now, similarly, under financial inclusion in a mission mode -- I think, let this discussion proceeds; this is not the last discussion on the subject – by treating an individual as a unit, we are able to include twelve crore fifty four lakh people into the banking system. People went from home to home. More than 99 per cent of the homes they went to agreed to open bank accounts. A statement is being made that

this was UPA's idea. Financial inclusion is the global idea. None of us can claim a copyright on it. But in the manner in which it was executed, can somebody tell us how many bank accounts were opened through the financial inclusion scheme during that period? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Twenty-four crores in seven years. You are the Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Regrettably, when I became the Finance Minister, only about fourteen-and-a-half crore people in this country had a bank account. I don't know which 24 crore bank accounts were opened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are talking of the same account which you are ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Fifty eight per cent of India has access to banks, 42 per cent of India has not access to banks on the day I became the Finance Minister; and that is why these have been increased.

Now, you mentioned the coal auction. We have gone through this debate once earlier. What is the need of these new laws? And let me straightway explain to you. The 2010 law which you did not implement ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Could not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: ... or you could not implement provides for an auction. But if you go for an auction under that law, you will never be able to resolve the current impasse. The September 2014 Judgement of the Supreme Court says that the 42 developed mines which you allotted are cancelled. They are to be allotted afresh by auction. That is now the law. Now in each one of those 42 cases, I have informed you earlier, the surface land belongs to the old operator. The infrastructure is of the old operator and therefore nobody is going to come up and claim a right to the mineral below that surface where the land and infrastructure belong to somebody else. So, that incomplete law of 2010, after the changed situation of September, 2014, needed to be updated, saying that whoever bids for the mineral will *ipso facto* get the rights of the land and the infrastructure, and the old owner of that land will be compensated under the law. So, if we go under the 2010 law, not a single mine will be auctioned and not a rupee would we have got.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You could have just brought a new law.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All right. Now I think I have made my point clear. I hope this gives you some fodder for reviewing your future action this evening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You should also clarify my point.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Similarly, in the case of mines and minerals, the law which you enacted now goes contrary to the Supreme Court judgement, because you gave an option – either auction or first come-first served. First come-first served would again leave a discretion. The Supreme Court says, you can't do it. So, if we follow your law, we would probably have to be summoned by some court some day. Therefore, please come out with a non-discretionary law which provides for no discretion of the Government. It is a great opportunity for Indian democracy that nobody is coming to me as a Finance Minister and saying, 'I want a coal block, I want a spectrum or I want a mining lease', because I have no power. He has to sit on his computer and bid for it. That is the changed system. So, please cooperate in that changed system.

Now, Nareshji wanted to know what would be the position of farmers' loans -- 'Are you continuing the nine per cent plus three per cent subvention or not continuing it?' Anand Sharmaji also mentioned the three per cent subvention. Let me give you the figures. In 2013-14, the total subvention given to the farmer was ₹ 6,000 crores. In our first year, 2014-15, the total subvention in the Revised Estimates is ₹ 9,476 crores. Because, it is open-ended. More farmers take loans and, therefore, more interest subvention has to take place. For the next year, 2015-16 also, this figure is going to increase because we also want more credit to be picked up by the farmers. So, this figure, which in your last year was ₹ 6,000 crores, and this year was ₹ 9,476 crores, I have now increased the provision to ₹ 13,046 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने ब्याज के बारे में पूछा था।

श्री अरुण जेटली: ब्याज की जो स्थिति है, उसमें 3 परसेंट subvention मिलता है, 2 परसेंट टाइमली पेमेंट का मिलता है और उसके अतिरिक्त कई राज्य सरकारें 9 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट पर आ जाती हैं, 4 परसेंट पर आ जाती हैं, कई राज्य सरकारें उसमें भी अपनी योजना के तहत, और अब चूंकि राज्यों के पास पैसा ज्यादा होगा, इसलिए अब राज्य सरकारें भी उसमें थोड़ी-सी मदद कर पाएंगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: ओडिशा में हमने 3 परसेंट किया है।

श्री अरुण जेटली: ऐसी स्थिति में अगर आपका किसान टाइमली पेमेंट करता है, तो उसको फिर एक परसेंट देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि तीन परसेंट, दो परसेंट, तीन परसेंट, तो बचेगा केवल एक परसेंट।

Our tax-GDP ratio is not what it should be. Your concern is legitimate. But we cannot increase the tax by merely charging higher tax, because if you charge higher rates of taxation, India's experience has been, it leads to evasion, it leads to a more sluggish economy and it leads to people not investing. You have had example of countries. England, this year, has brought down its corporation tax to 20 per cent, and their total tax collection and their investment has increased. So, whether it is a lower rate of taxation, which leads to a more efficient economy and eventually

a higher tax-GDP ratio, or a higher rate of taxation -- I think this will remain an ideological difference between you and us. On this issue, probably, they may be on my side and not yours.

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, therefore, we will stick to our own different ideological views.

अब आपने मिड-डे मील स्कीम के बारे में पूछा है। मिड-डे मील स्कीम के प्रोविजन के संबंध में मैं कह दूँ कि जो इस बार सेंटर के पास पैसा कम हुआ, उसकी वजह से एक marginal decline था, लेकिन इसके लिए जितना भी पैसा चाहिए होगा, in the course of the year, the Centre will fully compensate the States as far as this is concerned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please give a response on their honorarium.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The schemes are all going to continue. Nobody has said any scheme is being abolished. It is the manner in which the payments are to be made. It is the allocation. Whether the money will come out of my right pocket or my left pocket or will it come out of both the pockets is the only issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are implementing the scheme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you bring some cases to my notice, we will certainly take a compassionate view of it. Comrade Raja is here. He knows he was coming to me repeatedly during the bank workers' strike and we did play a role in getting them their dues. He stands a witness as far as he is concerned.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Finance Minister, may I ask you one question in relation to this if you don't mind? About *Anganwadi* workers, we went through this debate a number of times earlier. They are the ones taking care of children before their pre-school years. Without them, the foundation of your future India, what you are talking of the 'Indian youth', is not made. Even today they suffer from what is called an honorarium, and not from a wage. They have no other benefits but they are the ones taking care of crores and crores of children. Will you consider actually converting that into a wage and treating them as normal Government servants who are discharging a very important responsibility?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I keep that suggestion which you have made. I take it in the right spirit. But also bear in mind, please help us. Sir, I am not making a political statement. Irrespective of the Government in power in the Centre or the States, the States' or Centre's financial ability to do justice to these people will also depend on our ability to pay and, therefore, to improve our ability to pay, we need growth, for which we need your support. We can have our ideological difference. शरद यादव जी ने एनपीएज की बात की। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But on this, there is no ideological difference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद यादव जी ने एनपीएज की बात कही। शरद जी, एनपीएज दो प्रकार के हैं। एक कैटेगरी वह है, जिसमें लोगों ने बैंक्स के साथ स्पष्ट धोखा किया है, जैसे पैसा ले लेना, डायवर्ट कर लेना। उन पर क्रिमिनल केसेज भी चलते हैं। दूसरी परिस्थिति यह है कि पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में जब अर्थव्यवस्था थोड़ी धीमी हुई, तो कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर्स की कई कम्पनियां घाटे में चली गईं, क्योंकि बैंकिंग फंड्स किसी व्यवसाय की लाइफलाइन हैं। Several companies went into a loss और एक acceptable figure था कि दो-ढाई परसेंट तक एनपीएज किसी भी बैंक के लिए उचित होते हैं, वे छः परसेंट तक चले गए। छः परसेंट से भी ज्यादा— फिर उस पैसे को वापस लाने के लिए कम्पनी में जान डालनी है, इसलिए उसका revised package हो, बैंक्स यह व्यवस्था भी करते हैं, इसलिए इसके ऊपर छः परसेंट stressed assets भी हैं। आज हमारे बैंक्स इस परिस्थिति में काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आप वह लाइफलाइन नहीं देंगे, वह ऑक्सीजन नहीं देंगे, तो वे कम्पनियां एकदम ठप हो जाएंगी, उनके ठप होने के बाद वहां के मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, एक national asset waste होगा, इसलिए उसको revive करने की कोशिश की जाती है। अगर इकोनॉमी दो-चार साल अच्छे तरीके से चलती है, तो काफी हद तक ये एनपीएज धीरे-धीरे अपने आप वापस नीचे आते हैं। लेकिन, कई केसेज ऐसे हैं, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि उन लोगों के नाम सार्वजनिक हों और अब तथा पुरानी सरकार के कार्यकाल में भी एनपीएज के संबंध में जो गाइडलाइंस आरबीआई ने बनाई थीं, उनमें भी जो लोग इस सीमा को पार करते हैं, उनको कोई बैंक पैसा नहीं देगा, जो कि virtually एक प्रकार की blacklisting ही है। मतलब, उनकी जो commercial naming और shaming है, वह उस व्यवस्था में से उभरकर बाहर निकलती है।

श्री शरद यादव: उनके नाम घोषित कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: इस वक्त इसको काफी कठिन किया जा रहा है। जहां तक ओडिशा के "हुदहुद" के मुआवजे का सवाल है, उसके लिए गृह मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक हाई लेवल कमिटी है, it is seized of that issue; it is going into that issue.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बारे में भी कुछ कह दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): जिन्होंने बैंक का घोटाला किया, उनके नाम तो बताइए, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: उपसभापति जी, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... आंध्र प्रदेश को केंद्र सहायता करे...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, वहां तहसील में किसान की फोटो टांग देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ansariji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

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

श्री अरुण जेटली : आंध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत आग्रह से यह कहा कि केंद्र आंध्र प्रदेश की मदद करे। The Centre must help Andhra Pradesh. As far as the Central Government is concerned, whatever commitments are there – it is a phased process – the Centre will honour each one of them.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Including Telangana also.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Whatever commitments are there to Telangana also in the Act will be honoured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more; no more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, there should be no misinformation on this count. I was asked further about Polavaram project. In the last year's Budget, I provided a sum of ₹250 crores because you provide an amount, the project doesn't start. Therefore, on 31st, the process would have ended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No please ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, yesterday, itself ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed; please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. The Minister said that whatever commitments are there, will be honoured. He said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, yesterday itself, the amount, which was provided for the current financial year, sanctions have been issued for that amount. For the next year, I have provided a nominal amount. If more amounts are needed for that project, because the commitment has been made in the Act, more amounts will be made available to Andhra. With these few words, Sir, I commend the Bills to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

"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, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2015, to vote. The question is:

"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, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 19th of March, 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	One hour
2. Consideration and passing of the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	Two hours
3. Consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Half-an-hour
4. Consideration and passing of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	One hour

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)
Amendment Bill, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to move the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

खान मंत्री; और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर लोक सभा द्वारा पारित और राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।" *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, whether the Chair has suspended any rule today and given any exemption to the Government today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Hon. Chairman has suspended the rules.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Which rule has been suspended, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman has given permission; whatever rules are to be suspended for the presentation and passing of the Bill have been suspended, and, it is allowed by the Chairman.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is Rule 93. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman in exercise of his powers has done it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So, has it already been suspended? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the proviso to Rule 93 says, "Provided that any member of the Council may object to the report being so taken into consideration if a copy of it has not been made available for the use of members for two days..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both the rules have been suspended.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it should have been conveyed to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharma ji, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is suspended before taking up the business, it is the duty of the Chair... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, as per my understanding, it should be conveyed to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Supplementary List of Business...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete, Sir. The proviso specifically states, "Any member of the Council may object to the report being so taken into consideration if a copy of it has not been made available for the use of members for two days." The Report has only been submitted yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Supplementary List of Business is issued. You are aware of that. You are aware that this item is included in the List of Business, and, it has been done with the permission of hon. Chairman who has allowed it after suspending necessary rules. It is within the powers of the Chairman to do that. It is not the first time that the Chairman is doing it; there are a number of precedents like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have seen here that you have given an amendment. That amendment is also admitted because of that. Otherwise, the amendment also cannot be taken up. You know that. So, it is not that the Government is allowed to

move the Bill. You are also allowed to move the amendment also; all things are subject to rules. Now, Mr. Minister, have you moved the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already moved. Do you wish to say something?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने संशोधन विधेयक विचार के लिए सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। मेरा आप के माध्यम से पूरे सदन से अनुरोध है कि यह विधेयक देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, पारदर्शिता और आप लोगों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह विधेयक देश में रोजगार सृजित करने वाला भी है, इसलिए जब 9 तारीख को चर्चा हो रही थी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि 2 बजे से रात साढ़े 8 बजे तक बहुत विस्तार से सभी लोगों ने इस विधेयक पर विचार-विमर्श किया था। उसके बाद यह तय हुआ था कि इसे प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति के पास भी विचार के लिए भेजा गया और प्रवर समिति ने बहुत ही संक्षिप्त समय में अनेक बैठकें कीं। जिन लोगों से उन्हें बात करनी चाहिए थी, उनसे बातचीत की। इस बैठक में 19 सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे, क्लॉज-बाई-क्लाज विचार भी हुआ। उसके बाद निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। यह विधेयक आज सदन में चर्चा के लिए आया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, विचार के लिए पर्याप्त समय नहीं दिया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारी आपत्ति है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोगों को सुनने के लिए समय नहीं मिला। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : महोदय, इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाना आवश्यक है। इस विधेयक से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मदद मिलने वाली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह विधेयक रोजगार सृजित करने वाला है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब प्रवर समिति का गठन हुआ था तो सदन के सारे सदस्य मौजूद थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सभी ने उस समिति को बनाया था। हर दल के सदस्य उस समिति में मेम्बर्स थे। सभी ने विचार-विमर्श किया और विचार-विमर्श के उपरांत समिति के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। आज इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने की बात आ रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि इसमें डिले करना उचित नहीं है। इससे देश का बहुत नुकसान होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, दोनों को एक साथ ले लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसमें हमारी आपत्ति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. Let me take up the amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me take up the amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me take up the amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* There is one amendment. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The amendments will come later. *...(Interruptions)...* यह गलत तरीके से लाया जा रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve. *...(Interruptions)...* आप सुनिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* पहले सुनिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* *...(Interruptions)...* There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve for recommital of Mines and Minerals... *(Interruptions)...* Please listen to this. There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve for recommital of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 as passed by the Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha to the same Select Committee for further consideration. *...(Interruptions)...* The Member may move the amendment and make it official. *...(Interruptions)...* Move the amendment. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you not allowing the amendment? *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed you to move the amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow his amendment. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, whatever objection somebody has, they can present it during the course of discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* It was a gentlemen's agreement where all the Parties have agreed to *...(Interruptions)...* They have done a good work. Now, the House has *...(Interruptions)...* We are here to *...(Interruptions)...* for the people's welfare, not to block and obstruct it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say something. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* This is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...* See, the understanding was that we will take up this Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* If the Congress Party wants to oppose the Bill, it can oppose it. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't they allow it? *...(Interruptions)...* Shri P. Rajeeve has to move an amendment. *...(Interruptions)...* You are objecting to that. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you obstructing? *...(Interruptions)...* If you want to oppose the Bill, oppose that. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you obstruct it? *...(Interruptions)...* This is irrational

behaviour, anomalous behaviour, unbecoming behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats and oppose the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to hear ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am moving the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They can move the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is * ...*(Interruptions)*... People have elected you to debate, discuss and decide and not to disrupt and obstruct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you are adopting a wrong way. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to oppose the Bill, oppose it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you obstruct it? ...*(Interruptions)*... A responsible party should not do like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to call Mr. P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to move the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is under Rule ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. Rajeeve can move the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am moving the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, let me complete my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... But first the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Congress Party can oppose the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unbecoming behaviour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... We agreed with that on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now they are obstructing. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very unfair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... इस बारे में एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस पार्टी से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

The House reassembled at twenty-two minutes past seven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to make an appeal to the Opposition parties with all command at my disposal, let us respect judgement and agreement. Let us resume the debate. If they have certain things which are objectionable, they can oppose them also. People have sent us here to debate, discuss about their welfare. It is a very important Bill. It is a Bill which will help the States and the country. I appeal to them to please cooperate, take part in the debate and discuss. If you have opposition, oppose it. If you want to support, support it also. Choice is there in a democracy. It is available to every political party. I request because the entire country is watching us. It is a crucial Bill. If there are amendments to the Bill, it has go to the Lok Sabha also. As per the schedule, tomorrow is the last day. If the House doesn't transact this Bill, then, we may have to extend the session of the House also. Today, Members were there in the Chairman's Chamber and your goodself was also there. We have all come to the conclusion that we will discuss it today and decide. I am not saying that they should vote for my Bill, though I appeal to them to vote in favour of the Bill. But let the House debate that and discuss it and then decide. This is my earnest appeal to the entire Congress Party and the Left Front, please cooperate. Let us continue with the traditions of this House. *..(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I also want to say something. Hon. Members, democracy is of discussion and debate. Now, I am requesting the hon. Members, those who are opposed to it, they should participate, discuss and vote against it. That is democracy. Why do you obstruct? That is something I don't understand.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would request you to allow my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma, on behalf of our party, to say why our party is opposing this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, that can only be done after Mr. P. Rajeeve's amendment motion. Before that it can't be done. I have to go by the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* It can't be, because the rule is there. Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...* Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you. I have only to go by the Rule. According to the Rule, immediately, after the Motion is moved, the amendment has to be moved. So, I am calling Rajeeveji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, you also cannot speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, I do not want to speak. I just want to respond to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs regarding the appeal that he has made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you also cannot speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, we want the debate. ... *(Interruptions)*... We want the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : But there is a method for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were the Chairman and you know better than anybody else ...*(Interruptions)*... that even under a democracy, for any discussion, there is a certain method. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, I will also call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you but only after Rajeeveji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What they are objecting to is that the method. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not being democratic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Rajeeve ji. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : But Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : See, after Rajeeve's Motion moved, I will call Anand Sharma ji and I will call you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I move the Motion under Rule 93(2).

“That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be recommitted to the Select Committee for further consideration, with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the next Session.”

The Secretariat told me that this is the first time in the history of the Parliament that they are getting a notice under Rule 93(2). Why? It is because all the Select Committees constituted by this House function on the basis of basic principles of democracy. It is the first time in the history of Parliament that a Select Committee did not consider the basic principles of democracy. So, this is the first notice under Rule 93(2) to resent the Bill to the same Select Committee for their further

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consideration. Why, Sir? Sir, as per the Constitution, the State List, regulation of mines & minerals development is subject to the provisions of List I, with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union, that is the Union List. But in the State List, it is correctly....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeveji, I am not a Constitutional expert. Which portion are you reading? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, I have a point of order on whatever submission he is making. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to move and speak after that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, actually, this mineral regulation comes under the State List. The Report of the Select Committee itself stated and quoted the Judgement of the Supreme Court. I am coming to that point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeveji, have you moved your amendment?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : I am moving.

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

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : I moved my Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeveji, let me say. First you move the amendment and then you speak.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, I already moved it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have already moved it!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, I already moved it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you say that you have moved it?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : I have said that I have moved it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, then you can speak.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Sir, as per the Select Committee's Report....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would like to bring to.... ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I know Rajeeve ji has the minutes and the very procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Only discuss and debate, but do not obstruct. Let me complete ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : I am not obstructing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am happy you have agreed to the basic principles of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am telling you that there is a method for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What method are you talking of? This is the method. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You follow the method. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: येचुरी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeve ji, you move and make a brief speech only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, brief speech Sir. Then, in the Select Committee's Report, on page 6, they are quoting the Supreme Court's Judgement. The Supreme Court Judgement in Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. *versus* Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ors. is specifically stated in the Report itself. The Court observed that the State Government is the owner of the mineral within its territory and minerals vests in it. Sir, in para 25, last page, in Manohar Lal Sharma *versus* The Principal Secretary and Ors, the power in relation to the mines and minerals was accorded to both the Centre and the State. Because in State List, it is there and in Central List, it is there. Then, I went through the Report. This Committee did not hear any of the State Governments. This is totally against the concept of the federal structure. This is totally against the principles of our Constitution. Then, the Select Committee failed to follow the basic principles of democracy and failed to follow the basic principles of our Constitution. That is why, we demand that this Bill should be resent to the Select Committee for further consideration. This Select Committee is already constituted. Sir, in the Dissent Note, some of the Members correctly stated that. I am coming to that. In the Dissent Note, three-four Members have already stated that. Despite suggestions made by a majority of Members to call the Secretary and concerned officials of the Government of major mineral bearing States, trade unions and tribal organizations for evidence and deposition on the subject and for

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the consideration of the Committee, the said suggestions have been ignored. The suggestions of a majority Members have been ignored by the Committee. Our hon. Members...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, you have moved it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then the Select Committee failed to function as per the basic principles. That is why I demand that as per Rule 93 (2) this Bill should be resent to the Select Committee for further consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The questions were proposed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rule 93, which my colleague, Shri Rajeeve has mentioned, will come into operation after Rule 61 – Introduction and Publication of Bills; Bills Originating in the Council. This is a Bill which was discussed in the other House and then referred to this House after it was passed by the other House. This House, in its collective wisdom, has sent it to the Select Committee. The Select Committee after thorough discussion...*(Interruptions)*... That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is very unfair to cast aspersions on the Select Committee. The Select Committee is a House Committee. If the Members of the Select Committee have any objection, they should raise it in the Select Committee. Once the Select Committee gives its Report, that is final. Then the House has to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not democracy. This is not the system. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, once the Report is submitted to the House, the House will discuss it. The Bill, which is referred to the Select Committee cannot be referred back again to the Select Committee. When the Bill has originated.... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go through Rule 125. Rule 125 — Reference to Select Committee – clearly says, “Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply.” This Bill has not originated from the Council. This Bill has come from the other House, Lok Sabha. This has to be kept in mind. So, this Amendment moved by Shri Rajeeve is against the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, Shri P. Rajeeve has raised two questions. Shri Venkaiah has responded to one of them. The first relates to legislative competence of Parliament. The legislative competence of Parliament is regulated by List I and List III. So, whatever matter comes under List I of the Constitution, is Central and whatever comes under List III, is Concurrent. I

would like to draw your attention to List I, Entry 54. List I, Entry 54, clearly says, “Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.” List II, Entry 23, which is the State List, says, “Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union.” Now there are two areas, one is mining and the other is industry. The first right of both mining and industry is with the State. Just as you have Entry 23 of List II, saying regulation of mines and mineral subject to List I, similarly, for industry—you have an Industry Department in every State – subject to the provisions of Entry 7 and Entry 52 of List I. So, industry also is a State subject. But then, in the Central Entry, there are two provisions, one relating to mining and one relating to industry. The one relating to industry says, “Industries, the control of which by Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in public interest.” अगर कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है, Parliament, by law, says, “It is expedient to have it in the Centre.” Similarly, for mining, List I, Entry 54, says, “Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development, under the control of the Union, is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.” So, in respect of mining or industry, if it is expedient in the public interest and Parliament, by law, says that, then, that won’t go to the States, and it will come to the Centre. That is the law, and we have the Industrial Development Regulation Act (IDRA). So, all notified industries under the IDRA come under the Centre. Similarly, under the MMRDA, the notified industries, which the law says, “it is expedient in public interest”, will come under the Centre. Now, this Act was drafted in 1957, and I took a pick at people in 1957, who were in power; they knew every word of the Constitution because they had drafted it. In Section 2, “Declaration as to the expediency of Union control – It is hereby declared that it is expedient in public interest that the Union should take, under its control, the regulation of mines and development of minerals to the extent herein provided.” So, in 1957, the declaration required in List I, Entry 52, was made in Section 2 of the Central Legislation. It is that legislation which, in Panditji’s Government, was drafted as a Central law which we are now seeking to amend. The fact that we are amending the law of 1957, which is a Central law, won’t make it a State law. Similarly, in Section 2 of the IDRA, the same language is repeated. “It is hereby declared in public interest that the Union takes control of the following scheduled industries.” So, this subject, exclusively, falls in the Centre and, therefore, conventionally, only the Centre has legislated to the exclusion of the States.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Now the second question, which Mr. Rajeev has put is, he says, “Under Rule 93 (2), it should be resubmitted to the Select Committee.” Now, there are two separate procedures. Rule 93 comes in a Chapter, which is ‘Legislation’, and Part (a) of that Chapter is ‘Introduction and Publication of Bills’. And, thereafter, it deals with – if you see the title -- ‘Bills originating in the Council’. So, in respect of any Bill, which originates in the Rajya Sabha, a Select Committee will be appointed. Then, under Rules 92 and 93, the Select Committee will give a Report. And once the Select Committee gives the Report, the Minister will move that the Report be accepted, and that is a Motion. There is a difference between a Motion and an Amendment. Under Rule 93, a Motion will come, and under Rule 93 (2), a Member can move a Motion that the Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee, may be re-committed to a Select Committee.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what we are doing.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is not what you are doing. You are making a cocktail. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will make good that point. So, in respect of a Bill which originates in the Rajya Sabha and where a Select Committee is appointed, a Member can move once that it be resubmitted to the Select Committee. Now what happens to Bills which do not originate in the Rajya Sabha but which originates in the Lok Sabha. Now, in respect of those Bills, if you turn to Rule 121, “Bills originating in the House, -- the House means the Lok Sabha – and transmitted to the Council...”, that is where we are. So, under the Rule 121 family, which is, Bills originating in the other House and submitted here, the Rule under question is Rule 125, Reference to Select Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balagopal, let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, so the rule applicable is Rule 125 onwards and not Rule 93(2). Rule 93(2) applies only when the Bill was originally introduced in the Rajya Sabha. If it was introduced in the Lok Sabha it comes to the Rajya Sabha, it is the Select Committee. Under this Rule the whole scheme which was carefully drafted is that the Rajya Sabha has the right to question the wisdom of Lok Sabha once, but not twice, and you have exhausted that remedy. Rule 125 says, “Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment” what he can move is an amendment “that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply.” Now, the

Chapter on rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the House are only those which that chapter contains, exactly the same phrase, rules regarding Select Committees, which deal with the functioning of the Select Committees, which don't deal with the power of the House, and which don't deal with the jurisdiction of the House to re-apply. Then it shall be considered and then Bills passed without amendment. You go back to the Rule which deals with the chapter from Rule 61 downwards "Publication..." etc. Now there is a sub-title "Introduction and Publication of Bills" and then "Motion after introduction of Bills". Then the chapter ends. Rules regarding Select Committee end with Rule 92. So, those who frame the rule make up to Rule 92 applicable and not from Rule 93 onwards. So, whatever Bill comes up from Lok Sabha to Rajya Sabha, rules regarding Bills in Council, the sub-title ends at Rule 92 and then it is a procedure of the Select Committee. My submission is, Rule 93(2), *i.e.* a provision which requires a twice submission to Select Committee has not been made applicable to that. Bills originating in Lok Sabha and coming here refers only once under Rule 125 that it can be referred to the Select Committee. That procedure has been exhausted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are on the same subject.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, please allow me to..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I am coming to you. The same thing is going on.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has made a point and in Rule 125. ...(*Interruptions*)... My learned friend is trying to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me go by the procedure.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking of the procedure. Sir, he has given an answer to his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying that there is a logical inconsistency in the answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I will allow you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; he has given the answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. After Shri Anand Sharma, I will call you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Shri Anand Sharma is not raising that point. He is raising something else. Sir, first dispose of this issue. Then please allow him first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. Mr. Rajeev has moved an amendment and a point has been raised. We are discussing only that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So, dispose it off first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. Anand Sharma wanted to speak on that. If not, I will call you. I thought Anand Sharma wanted to speak on this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. He wanted to speak on the Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I wanted to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not on this?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have to speak as a mover of the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, then agreed...*(Interruptions)*...I will allow you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is speaking on something else.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. I cannot decide until I know the views of others ...*(Interruptions)*...What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Being the mover of the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me verify it ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...I had already told that Mr. Anand Sharma will be called. If he is to speak on this amendment, I will allow him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not on the Bill. I am speaking on this amendment ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, I will also speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I will also call you. I am not saying that I will not call you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as a mover of the amendment, I have to be called first. That is the procedure.

SHRI MADHUSUDHAN MISTRY (Gujrat): As far as this amendment is concerned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you, after hearing others. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You have to follow the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the right to listen others ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going by the rules. The amendment is moved ...*(Interruptions)*... According to Rules also, it is like that ...*(Interruptions)*... See, two amendments have been moved and your amendment is before the House. The other is also before the House. Earlier, Shri Anand Sharma asked me to speak on this. If he wants to speak on this amendment, I have to allow him. Then, I will allow you. Then, I will call Mr. Rajeeve at the end. So, Mr. Rajeeve will be called in the end ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are talking about methodology of rules. Please understand, Sir. Mr. Rajeeve has moved an amendment. The hon. Leader of the House has questioned the validity of that amendment...*(Interruptions)*... I think that questioning is flawed. So, I also want to raise a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that I will allow you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, please listen. The mover of the amendment must be given the right to justify why he has moved the amendment. That is the principle of democracy...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowing that ...*(Interruptions)*... I have an objection to the objection that the hon. Leader of the House has raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry you are mistaken. I am sorry to use that word. Can you take your seat?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are asking me to take my seat all the time! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. You see, there is an amendment moved by Mr. Rajeeve and is before the House. And, on that amendment, hon. Leader of the House and, I think, Venkaiahji also, made their observations. Now, I want to get the benefit of others also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am also in 'others.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. You are also included in that ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, Mr. Yechury. You are also included in that...*(Interruptions)*... And, after that, Mr. Yechury, you listen. After that, I will give Mr. Rajeeve an opportunity to reply. Only then I will give my ruling. That is the procedure. So, why do you say that it is not an issue between you and others? Now, the amendment is before the House, not before you two people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, hon. deputy leader of the Congress Party has asked you permission to speak on the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...I did not ask him to speak on the Bill ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): He is speaking on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not ask...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Of course, he did. You are not hearing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not ask him to speak on the Bill. I want his view on the amendment. See, I go by rules. There is precedent for that ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, I will allow you after I listen to all. I have to listen to, at least, 2-3 Members.

Mr. Anand Sharma, if you want to say something on this amendment only then you speak.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first of all, before I speak, I disagree, with respect, with the hon. Leader of the House on his interpretation, because it is inconsistent with the rules. I think, amendment that has been moved by Shri P. Rajeeve is in order under the rules, because the Bills originating in the House *i.e.*, Lok Sabha, and transmitted to the Council deals from Rule 121 onwards and under Rule 125 there is a reference of sending Bill to the Select Committee. But, when it comes to the procedure after presentation of the Report by the Select Committee, it is not that 93(2) is only for the Bills that originate in the House, it is for all when a Select Committee is constituted. Otherwise, when Bills originate in the House and are referred to the Select Committee, then there cannot be any amendment and there cannot be any discussion which I fail to accept and that is where you will give your ruling, I am sure. Now, I have to speak why we are...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On that I will permit you later. I will allow you.

MR. ANAND SHARMA: Okay, fine.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, with all the due respect, I would say that the Leader of the House has quoted Rule 125. He is talking about making a distinction between the Bills originating from this House and the Bills transmitted to us from the other House. He said that as far as Rules 93-onwards are concerned, those sets of Rules are confined to Bills originating from this House and that is precisely the

point the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has also stated. Now, Sir, in Rule 125, I draw your attention to the last sentence. It says, "...if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply." Under Rule 125, any Bill is sent to a Select Committee whether originating here or in the other House. The Rules that shall apply are the rules belonging to Rule 93(2); they are valid. It can't be objected to. This is a valid procedure under the Rules governing this House. If you want, I will repeat, Sir. Rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply. In the wisdom of the First Parliament which framed these Rules, they framed the Constitution. They have used all that wisdom and, I think, we should adhere to that wisdom. You should admit this Amendment and then make a ruling on that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I respect Jaitleyji. I think, because of his heavy schedule, he could not read the Rules completely. The first part is the State-subject and the Union-subject. If I make an objection to the introduction of the Bill, questioning the legislative competence of this House, then that answer is sufficient, to address that issue. I am not questioning the legislative competence of this House. It is not allowed, as per the Rules, at the time of consideration and passing. It is applicable only at the time of introduction of a Bill. I think, the Leader of the House should know the basic principle of the legislative process of this Parliament. Sir, I am questioning the procedure of the Select Committee, that is consultation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say only that which is relevant here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Jaitleyji raised that issue and that is why I am giving this reply. I am raising the issue of procedure — consultation with the Select Committees because it is under the State List, it is under the Central List. If the Central List is for public purpose, then the Select Committee should hear the views of at least the mineral-wealthy State Governments. That has not happened. That is why I raised this issue.

The second point is, I think, it is already clear as to why there are two parts. It is a basic issue. If a Bill is originating in this Council, then normally there is no need for a motion to send it to a Select Committee because the Chairman has sufficient powers to send it to a Standing Committee if a Bill is originating in this Council. There is no need of a Motion. It is the prerogative of the Chairman to send it to a Standing Committee.

Then, on Rule 125, it is applicable to all because whenever this House accepted any Motion to send a Bill to the Select Committee, all these Motions should be applicable under Rule 125. That is the precedent in this House.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

My leader Sitaram Yechuryji correctly stated that the last sentence is very much important and the Rules regarding Select Committee on Bills originating in the Council shall apply to this also. It is applicable to both. Then, Rule 93(2) has two parts. The first part talks of the motion that is moved after presentation of the Report. Then, the mover of the Bill, the Minister himself, if he wants, can move this Amendment to send this Bill to a Select Committee again...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not go into all those things.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is correctly stated.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, one more thing. The last point that Jaitleyji raised was, whether the House can send it again to a Committee. Another precedent in the other House, to which I would like to draw the attention of the entire House is of 1996, the Constitution 81st Amendment Bill. The Bill originated from the Lok Sabha itself, that is sent again to the Committee. I will read, “that the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee be recommitted to the same Joint Committee for further consideration, with instructions to report by the first day of the last week of the next Session of the Lok Sabha” by the Speaker in the case of Constitution 81st Amendment. Then my Motion is valid. Even though, the Motion is before the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And there is a precedent.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my Motion is before the House, after moving a Motion, the House can decide only by voting if it is accepted or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You quoted Lok Sabha proceedings or Rajya Sabha?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is Lok Sabha proceeding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point in quoting it here?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is a precedent.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Leader of the House stated that the Parliament should not send a Bill again to the same Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is the only precedent. I already mentioned that. *...(Interruptions)...* It never happened in this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, you are in the process of giving a critically important ruling on a matter that goes to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should sympathise with me.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: That goes to the root of how we are going to conduct a Legislative Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak on this point.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I am going to make one comment on the interpretation given by Venkaiahji as regards the power of the Chairman or the House to recommit for consideration, a particular measure to the Select Committee, twice. The point I am trying to make, Sir, is that the first consideration by the Select Committee is no consideration in the eyes of law because the fundamental scrutiny, the methodology of scrutinising the legislation and doing its work has not, in fact, happened. Therefore, the argument in substance is that the first consideration by the Select Committee is *non est* in law, and therefore, a *de novo* consideration is required. That is the point that I have to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Advocate Tulsi. *...(Interruptions)...* I called Mr. Tulsi. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. I called Mr. Tulsi.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for allowing me. I want to submit this only in one minute. Sir, kindly see Rule 93, Clause 2, 'If the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the Council or the Joint committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration' -- now this is from where it applies -- 'any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon'. Now, this provision, Rule 93, Clause 2, has expressly been incorporated with regard to Bills originating in the other House. Because if you kindly see Rule 125 now, the last part, which Mr. Yechury has read, expressly incorporates the provision of recommitting the Report of the Committee back to the Committee for further consideration because it says, Select Committee on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply. So that provision has become applicable. This Motion is clearly in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now let me *...(Interruptions)...* That's all. *...(Interruptions)...* No more *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to give the ruling.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is already 8 o'clock and this is humanly impossible. Can you defer it to tomorrow morning? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing. I have to give the ruling now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ruling and, if necessary, voting has to happen. Now, listen, please. Let me complete. It is already 8.00 p.m., as you said. I have to give a ruling, and if the ruling is validating the Motion, then a voting has also to take place. So, let me give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order on this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the Leader of the House has rightly raised the issue of the legislative competence of this House regarding the mineral wealth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is the issue, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the point I am going to make is that the mineral wealth belongs to the States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the mineral wealth belongs to the States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't go to that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: One second, Sir. The mineral wealth belongs to the States. Therefore, the Government of India, the Union of India does not have the right to legislate without the consultation of the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is over. That is not relevant now.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, that is an issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Unfortunately, in both the Bills, the Union of India has not consulted the States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That should have been raised at the time of introduction of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It has taken away the rights of the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijaya Singh,... ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Digvijaya Singhji, that point could have been raised at the time of introduction, not now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I want to give the ruling.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (BIHAR): Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to give the ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I don't need any more clarification. It is already clear to me. So, I don't need any clarification. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. All right. *...(Interruptions)...* Can you say any new point? Do not repeat anything. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is anything new, you say it. *...(Interruptions)...* I know you are an advocate.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, allow me to speak. Sir, I want to say with great humility that even before I speak my first sentence, you are haranguing me to stop. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is not a new point, then, don't say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: No, Sir, I should be allowed to speak. Sir, you must be democratic. I am speaking to you with great humility, and with respect, but you cannot dismiss it before I have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't give too much respect.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, you must hear the opinion of the House. I want to make a point; I won't take more than forty seconds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay do that.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, when a matter is referred to a Select Committee, whatever the rule under which it is so given, the rules of the Select Committee allow for democratic discussion. Right in the beginning of this Select Committee...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you can't refer it here.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I am raising an issue which is relevant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Select Committee procedure cannot be discussed here. You sit down.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, other than raising it... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you would have raised there.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Please allow me, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is against the rules. You cannot do that. See, Select Committee procedure cannot be discussed here.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I am raising a fundamental point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is to be said there, not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, may I politely submit that... ...*(Interruptions)*...
...say that Select Committee is a mini House, and you cannot question the procedure of the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, out of 19 Members, one Member was absent; four Members have given dissent; and the remaining Members have agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can anybody describe that Report as anti-democratic? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

No, no; I don't want to listen to anything more. If you want me to conduct the House, allow me to give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to give the ruling, if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ कि यहां पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी के प्रोसीजर पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सेलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रोसीजर ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो उसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को वापस भेजना पड़ेगा। तो वहां पर चर्चा हो सकती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां भी चर्चा हो सकती है और वहां भी चर्चा हो सकती है। आप वहां भेज दीजिए, हम वहां चर्चा कर लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want the ruling?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want the ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are these people doing?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, you give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want a ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past eight of the clock.

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past eight of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Members, I adjourn the House for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past eight of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty nine minutes past eight of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House is adjourned for twenty minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes past eight of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-nine minutes past eight of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have got the views expressed by some Members of that side and also particularly the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader that instead of continuing it now we can take it up tomorrow morning. Keeping in view the wish of the Opposition, we have agreed that we will have a discussion tomorrow morning. We will start with the Mines and Minerals Bill from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Then we will have the Question Hour which is non-volatile. After that, again we will meet and then we will take up Coal Bill and dispose it of tomorrow. And, we will be requesting the non-official business to be postponed to another day. Sir, my problem is: the House should understand that if the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill is agreed upon here, or decided upon here, then I have to go back to Lok Sabha. In Lok Sabha also, every Member will have some programme or the other, some pre-fixed programme. So, they are also asking me whether we are going to extend the session or not. If this is not done, then I have to extend. There is no other way. So, the agreement we have reached inside is that we will complete this business by 2.30 p.m. or maximum by 3.00 p.m., so that I can go back to Lok Sabha. With that understanding, I request you to adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in addition, many Members ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I think, what we have decided is that from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and then from 2.30 p.m. onwards because tomorrow is Friday. So, from 1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Therefore, in addition to that, many hon. Members suggested that this is already going to be 9.00 p.m. So, the House has to be adjourned. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it was agreed that we would dispense with the Zero Hour tomorrow and start this Legislative Business. We will continue till 12 o'clock. After that, we will resume it at 2.30 p.m. What the Minister is hoping and which I also hope, I would also like that you finish one Bill by 12 o'clock and then take up the other Bill at 2.30 p.m. But, that is the hope. We will all try. We will all co-operate and try to finish that business - to take one at 11 o'clock and the other at 2.30 p.m.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you had to give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That ruling will be given tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. So, now, it is already late. Many Members are asking. They want to go also. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 20th of March, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 20th March, 2015.*

