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Thursday

26 February, 2015

7 Phalgun, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 26th February, 2015/7th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of Ministry of External Affairs

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह] : महोदय, मैं नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 42 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को अन्तर्विष्ट करने के लिए नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय परिनियम, 2012 का संशोधन करने वाली विदेश मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. एस/321/23/2011, दिनांक 29 दिसम्बर, 2014 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 1810/16/15]

Public Enterprises Survey

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री अनंत गीते) : महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2013-14 के लिए लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण (खण्ड I और II) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 1821/16/15]

Notification of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 827, dated the 21st November, 2014, publishing the Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library See No.LT.1851/16/15]

Notification of Ministry Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्यमंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह) : महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (परिवीक्षा) संशोधन नियमावली, 2014 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 873 (अ), दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 2014 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 1812/16/15]

**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PAYMENT AND
SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014**

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I present a Report (in English and Hindi) of the Select Committee on the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Seventy-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Other Authorities (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2014.

**DEMAND TO RAISE MATTER OF NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE ANDHRA PRADESH RE-ORGANISATION ACT**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Zero Hour submissions. Shri Bhupinder Singh...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want your permission to raise one issue. Injustice is being done to Andhra Pradesh by not implementing the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should give notice.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Even the Finance Commission gave less to Andhra Pradesh than other States. This is very objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given Zero Hour notice?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I want permission of the Chair to raise this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please give Zero Hour notice for that. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Sudden discontinuation of admission by Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nuapada district of Odisha

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज जो बोलने जा रहा हूँ, वह यह है कि कालाहांडी अनडिवाइडेड डिस्ट्रिक्ट केबीके (कालाहांडी-बोलांगीर-कोरापुट) जोन के अन्दर आता है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने इन तीनों जिलों को एक स्पेशल रीजन के हिसाब से ग्रहण किया है। सर, 1960 तक वह एक जिला था, अब दो जिले बन गए। यहाँ पर पढ़ने के लिए कॉलेज नहीं था। 1977 में हम लोगों ने खरियार में एक प्राइवेट कॉलेज शुरू किया था। वहीं खरियार में भारत सरकार ने 2010 से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय चालू किया था। अब इस साल 13 मार्च तक लास्ट डेट ऑफ एडमिशन है, लेकिन अभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने पहली जमात में एडमिशन के लिए रोक लगा दी और उसने कहा कि हम यहाँ इस साल से एडमिशन नहीं करेंगे। ओडिशा सरकार और कलेक्टर, नुआपाड़ा ने वहाँ 10 एकड़ जमीन भी दी है। अगर उसे वह जमीन पसंद नहीं आ रही है, तो सब्सिड्यूट जमीन देने के लिए भी हमारी सरकार की तरफ से व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का सवाल है और यह पिछड़ा इलाका है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है। जब वहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बना है और पहली जमात में एडमिशन के लिए लास्ट डेट 13 तारीख है, तो इस पर रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिए। इसके ऊपर सरकार से बात भी नहीं की गई। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का जो रीजनल ऑफिस है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, खरियार में जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय है, उसके लिए रायपुर में रीजनल ऑफिस है। रायपुर में जो ऑफिस है, उसके लोग वहाँ गए, लेकिन अगर उसके लिए उनको वह जमीन पसंद नहीं है, तो सब्सिड्यूट जमीन देने के लिए भी गवर्नमेंट और कलेक्टर एग्री कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि इसे जल्द-से-जल्द कंटीन्यू किया जाए, क्योंकि ऑलरेडी स्कूल में बच्चे 3 साल से पढ़ रहे हैं। इस बार वहाँ पहली जमात से एडमिशन दी जाए। सर, कालाहांडी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक धर्मगढ़ सबडिवीजन है। वहाँ भी 6,084 रुपये में 10 एकड़ जमीन दी गयी थी। जब केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने कहा कि यहाँ अगर एक रुपये में जमीन देंगे तब काम होगा, तो उसके लिए भी मैंने अभी कालाहांडी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर से बात की है और वे भी इस पर राजी हो गये हैं। वहाँ एक रुपये में 10 एकड़ जमीन दी गयी है। आज तीन साल हो गये हैं। वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नामक एक सबडिवीजन है, जो छत्तीसगढ़ से लगा हुआ है। यह सबडिवीजन छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट के एकदम बॉर्डर पर स्थित है। जब से वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शुरू करने की बात है। वहाँ के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में परमानेंट प्रिंसिपल भी देने की आवश्यकता है। उसके लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह जो खरियार का मुद्दा है, जहाँ पर स्कूल चल रहा है, सरकार वहाँ पर अतिशीघ्र एडमिशन शुरू करने का आदेश दे। आज यहाँ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस भी मौजूद हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि रायपुर में जो रीजनल ऑफिस है, उसे आज ही बता दिया जाए कि वहाँ एडमिशन शुरू किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, सरकार से यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Remarks against Mother Teresa by R.S.S. Chief

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since Independence, only 43 people have been conferred the Bharat Ratna. Just 43 people, Sir! And, one of these 43 is Mother Teresa. So, the kind of comments made a few days ago not merely insult the memory of Mother Teresa, who, far from being a Christian Nun, is a national icon, is an international icon. Sir, I think, a statement like this insults all the 40 or 43 people who have been conferred the Bharat Ratna, and, it insults the nation.

Sir, the man, who made the statement, said, "she converts". There is an interesting thing. People like us who live their lives in Kolkata know this. Yes, Mother Teresa is on record saying, "I convert". She has said this. She said, "I convert Hindus to become good Hindus; I convert Muslims to become good Hindus; I convert Christians to become good Christians." Sir, there is beautiful classical Hindu text of the *Bhagavad Gita* or the *Quran*, we should follow those texts and not listen to one * because this is a wrong kind of advice which he is giving to the nation, and, the most dangerous part of this is nobody...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या आप धर्मांतरण का समर्थन कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, nobody. ..*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my time.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): How can they...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir...
...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my time... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow him to say. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Let him have his say. Why do you interrupt him?
...(Interruptions)... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, this is something which is not *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Why do you interrupt him? *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Don't interrupt him. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... All of you take your seats. *...(Interruptions).....(Interruptions)...*
Please take your seats.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is being done... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking Members on this side to sit down. Why do you interrupt him? *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* You please sit down. Why do you interrupt him? *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is our... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you have no right. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... What is this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my time must be reset. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will get one more minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, two minutes are... *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Everything is being taken away, Sir. At least, give me my time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I have compensated it by one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want to suggest to these kinds of people to visit the Nirmal Hriday, the home for the dying destitutes, to visit Shanti Nagar, to visit Shishu Bhavan and, interestingly, to listen to the former Shiv Sena MP, * who lived in Kolkata... *...(Interruptions)...*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री विनय कटियार: हमने उनको देखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने उनके जीवन को देखा है।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No mention of names. ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**... Name is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**...
Name is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): This cannot be allowed, Sir.
...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): All the time, my party...
(Interruptions)... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition... ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम: सर, उनको बैठाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. LoP, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Azad, ask them to sit. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him have his
say. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Naqvi, ask your people to sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I know, whenever we say something like this,
...**(Interruptions)**...

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

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: They are creating a problem for the law and
order ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am asking. ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**... That is what I am asking. Why should they stand up? They
seem to support but they don't allow him to make the statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is the problem because ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What kind of support is this? *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... Yes, yes. I will control him. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... This side is not listening to me. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... What do I do? *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are opposing him. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is the issue. The issue is that they all want to be the spokespersons but the day the statement was made, no BJP spokesperson went on television. Why? So, who the spokesperson is, we do not know. Who is pulling the strings? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The train is also going only from Ahmedabad to Nagpur. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, one point *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. All my time has gone away. Sir, on these issues, there is a difference between the 'spiritual' and the 'humanitarian'. This is a Bharat Ratna, which has been insulted. During the whole Session, in the last Session, the Prime Minister did not speak on this issue. There was nothing in the President's Address and yesterday... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can now speak on the President's Address. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* All right. Shri Rajeeve to associate.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The book written on Mother Teresa was something beautiful for God. God is everyone's God. So, no one to get *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, allow him to speak. He has been interrupted. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave him extra time. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)... I gave him extra time. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*
I gave him extra time. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* It is okay.

...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... He has made his point. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): What is the controversy, I cannot understand. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. You cannot do this. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. You cannot do this. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Congress benches should behave properly. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: What is the controversy? ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice. You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You sit down, Mr. Badnore. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... What you say is not going on record. You are not allowed. You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Shri P. Rajeeve has given notice. It is not going on record. Mr. Badnore sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. Mr. Badnore, sit down. You are not allowed. What he said will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Only what Shri Rajeeve says, will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. I am associating myself with the issue raised by my colleague Shri Derek. I had also submitted notice for this. Actually, I want to make two points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate in two sentences.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Two points only, Sir. This process of deiconisation of certain individuals is a necessary ingredient for spread of hindutva nationalism. First, they tried to deiconise Mahatma Gandhi, then deiconise Nehru and, now, they are trying to deiconise Mother Teresa. This is an attempt to spread communalisation in

* Not recorded.

this country. It is totally condemnable. Actually, Mother Teresa is not only Bharat Ratna. In addition, she is also Nobel Laureate. In her speech, while receiving the Nobel Prize, she specifically mentioned that India is my country. She served for the poor of this country. She stood for the humanitarian concern. Then, Sir, I demand that the Prime Minister should condemn the remarks of this man about Mother Teresa...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I request the Prime Minister to condemn this to protect the secular fabric of this country. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Prime Minister should condemn. That is the demand we are making. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Prime Minister should condemn this ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate will be added. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Shri Naresh Agrawal has given notice. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... All names will be added. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... He has given notice. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Sit down properly. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they are associating. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is after this. Let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Instead of associating, they are disturbing. That is what I do not like. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मदर टेरेसा को जो अपमानित किया गया है, मैंने भी उस पर नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमन्, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: किसने अपमानित किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब जिन्होंने किया, ...(व्यवधान)... आपने, ...(व्यवधान)... आपने किया अपमानित।...(व्यवधान)...आपके ऐसे छोटे दिल वालों ने...(व्यवधान)...आपके ऐसे छोटे दिल वालों ने...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: किसने? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...
No, no. Only what Mr. Naresh says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए! Don't create problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ये लोग जो हैं, साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाले, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कटियार जी, बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... Katiyarji, sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... ठाकुर साहब, बैठिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए,
बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इन्होंने अपमानित किया!...**(व्यवधान)**... †विनय कटियार! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Katiyar. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... I would request all of you to resume your seats.
...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... All the Members except Mr. Naresh
Agrawal resume their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री उपसभापति: कटियार जी, बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... You have
not given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए! आपने नोटिस नहीं
दिया है, बैठिए! अग्रवाल जी, बोलिए, you will only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मान्यवर, वह कहावत...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: *

श्री उपसभापति: अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए!...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't look there.
...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री उपसभापति: कटियार जी, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार:*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... All of you
sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how are you allowing this? ...(Interruptions)....
How are you allowing this sort of disruption? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... Everybody is...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I take strong objection to this. You
appealed to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and that hon. Member
says, “वे क्या कर लेंगे?” यह कोई मतलब है? Sir, how are you allowing it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... to
the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how are you allowing it to go on record?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is there I will see it. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Is it wrong if I come to a conclusion that since the
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs† ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...
All right, I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, then why are you allowing this sort of
disruption? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody except Mr. Naresh
Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only allowing Mr. Naresh Agrawal.

*Not recorded.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I request all of you to resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Why do you disturb him? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is again doing it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, what is happening here? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Katiyar, please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री उपसभापति: कटियार जी, बैठिए। I will go through the record. There is no problem. ...(Interruptions) ... कटियार जी, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Prime Minister should condemn it. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you trouble him? ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. I will deal with Mr. Katiyar. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vinay Katiyar, you tell me...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Who will you listen to? Will you listen to me? ...(Interruptions)... Tell me. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ऐसे सदन नहीं चलेगा, गलतफहमी निकाल दीजिए।...(व्यवधान).... ऐसे सदन नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप डिस्टर्ब करेंगे तो सदन नहीं चल पाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vinay Katiyar, you take your seat. You listen to what he is saying. If you want to reply to any point I can understand that. But why do you trouble him or disturb him? Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Your Leader is here. आप लोग बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... Why do you trouble me? Then you people come and see it. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Why do you want to do this? ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Mr.

*Not recorded.

Vinay Katiyar, we want to run the House. Why do you create problem?
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... आप लोग अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... आप
लोग अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(Interruptions)... You go back. I would solve it.
...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen
minutes. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)...

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty five minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WELCOME TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM RUSSIAN FEDERATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members I have an announcement to make. We have with us seated in the special box Members of a parliamentary delegation from Russian Federation. Currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Sergei Naryshkin, Chairman of the State Duma of Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system of our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Russian Federation. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and friendly people of the Russian Federation. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Remarks against Mother Teresa by RSS Chief — (Contd.)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, सवेरे जो मुद्दा उठाया गया और आज जो मुद्दा हम उठा रहे हैं, वह माननीय सदस्य चले गए,...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों लेकिन उनके दल के कई बड़े नेता उनको लंगूर, बंदर इत्यादि कहते रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन वे लोग कहते रहे हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे तो लगता है कि यह सरकार एक सुनियोजित षडयंत्र के तहत अपनी असफलताओं को छिपाने के लिए रोज़ाना नये-नये बयान दिलवाती है। इन्हीं सब कारणों से पिछली बार भी सत्र नहीं चला और इन्होंने इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी विपक्ष पर डाल दी, लेकिन वह जिम्मेदारी सत्तापक्षकी ही थी। आज भी जिस तरह पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर के साथ व्यवहार हुआ, उसकी हमें तकलीफ है, उन लोगों को तकलीफ हो या न हो।

श्रीमन्, आरएसएस के चीफ का जो बयान आया, मदर टेरेसा, जिनको भारत रत्न मिला है, वह बयान पूरे तरीके से भारत रत्न का ही अपमान है। महात्मा गाँधी के बाद अगर विश्व में कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति जाना जाता है, तो मदर टेरेसा जानी जाती हैं। आप उनका अपमान करने की बात करते हैं? मैंने इनके एक एमपी का बयान भी पढ़ा,* कुछ और बयान दे देते हैं, बजरंगी चले गये, वे कुछ और बयान दे देते हैं, इनकी मंत्री कोई और बयान दे देती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : बस अब आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसे स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। अगर हम लोग इस तरह से ज़िद करें, तो यह कोई गम्भीर बात नहीं है। आखिर कौन इस बात को स्पष्ट करेगा कि ये सब बातें गलत हैं? सरकार अपनी नीति पर चलेगी, अब तो पूरे देश को इसका शक होने लगा। दिल्ली ने आपको सबक सिखाया है, अब तो आप सबक सीखिए। अगर आप सबक नहीं सीखेंगे, तो आप चाहे 'लव जेहाद' ले आएं, चाहे 'घर वापसी' ले आएं, इन सब बातों से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।**(समय की घंटी)**...

यह देश चाहता है कि विकास हो, यह देश आगे बढ़े। कल नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने इस बात को साफ-साफ कहा था।

श्रीमन्, हमारी मांग है कि सरकार से जवाब दिलवाया जाए और जो बजरंगी थे, पहले वे माफी मांगें। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं इसका जवाब दें, तो मैं समझूंगा कि अधिक उचित होगा।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इनके उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इनके उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डॉ. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इनके उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इनके उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of the Members who are associating will be added.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, हम भी दो लाइनें बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी।

* Expunged as against the Chair.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने मदर टेरेसा के प्रति और उनकी सेवा के प्रति जो बात कही है, उसमें किसी को भी कहीं कोई कन्फ्यूजन नहीं है। उस बात में किसी तरह का कोई कंट्राडिक्शन नहीं है। पूरा देश मदर टेरेसा का सम्मान करता है और सेवा भाव से किए गए उनके काम की प्रशंसा करता है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है, बहुत से विषय, बहुत से विचार सदन के बाहर आते रहते हैं, उन पर चर्चा या बहस हो सकती है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि सदन के अन्दर किसी भी सदस्य के मन में, चाहे वह इधर बैठा हो या उधर बैठा हो, यह शंका होगी कि मदर टेरेसा का सेवा भाव से किया गया काम किसी भी तरह से शक के दायरे में है। जो बात माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, हमारा मानना भी वही है।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, यह निर्गुण तरीके से दिया गया जवाब ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे सदन और पूरे देश में लोगों को इस से बहुत पीड़ा हुई है। ..(व्यवधान).. जिस विषय से कोई मतलब नहीं है और ऐसा नहीं कि कोई बाहर बोल रहा है तो वह बाहर का आदमी है, उसमें कई सदस्य हैं जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में मेरी कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं है, लेकिन इस मामले पर सदस्यों ने जो बात रखी है, वह बात हृदय से रखी है और उस पर मंत्री जी का जवाब निर्गुण है। वह ठीक नहीं है और ठोस जवाब नहीं है जिससे इस तरह के बयान आने बंद हों।

श्री उपसभापति : ओ. के. शरद जी।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, आपको सदस्यों को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए। सरकार जिस तरीके से जवाब दे रही है, आप उससे संतुष्ट हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. The Minister has said what he has to say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Parliament is the custodian of the Constitution. This statement is totally against Article 25. The Government should condemn it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have demanded it, and the Minister has said what he can say according to him. I cannot ask him to say in a particular way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, what is the stand of the Government? Is the Government ready to condemn it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway we are having the discussion on the President's Address. You can raise it then. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, मदर टेरेसा को पूरे सदन की सहमति से भारत रत्न मिला है। यह किसी एक व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है। उन्हें एक संस्था द्वारा यह सम्मान दिया गया है।

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, अभी जीरो ऑवर बाकी पड़ा है।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं दूसरे मामले में नहीं बोला। ..(व्यवधान).. अब आप प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करेंगे तो कौन प्रोटेक्ट करेगा? ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? I cannot ask him to say in a particular way. It is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... शरद जी, क्या बोलना है, कैसे बोलना है, यह मंत्री जी की बात है। मैं क्या करूँ? I cannot direct him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव : फिर हम एक लाइन का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं कि इस बयान को कंडेम करेंगे। पूरे सदन में आप इस पर वोट करा लीजिए।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there is a very easy solution. The Government can condemn the statement made by somebody, whose name I am not mentioning here, outside Parliament. They can easily condemn it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But that is up to the Government... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: When his Government was there at that time, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee sent a delegation for mourning when Mother Teresa died. Certainly, all paid their respects. So, what I am requesting the Government is that they should condemn the statement which has been made by the RSS Chief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: With the Bharat Ratna being awarded on her and being a Nobel Peace Laureate, Mother Teresa became a Member of this House as per the Constitution. So, this is an insult on the Bharat Ratna and on a Member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you have made your point. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari.

Leaking of secret documents from important Ministries of Government of India

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय को सदन में उठा रहा हूँ। महोदय, जहाँ पार्लियामेंट हाउस स्थित है, जिसे सर्वाधिक सुरक्षित जगह माना जाता है, इस क्षेत्र में स्थित मंत्रालय अत्यंत ही संवेदनशील और सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में आते हैं। यह सरकार सुशासन का वायदा करके आई थी, सुरक्षा का वायदा करके आई थी, लेकिन अभी कुछ दिनों पहले यह बात प्रकाश में आई है कि पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय में, कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में और मान्यवर मैं अत्यंत ही दुख और संवेदना के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मंत्रालय पर देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी है, उस

रक्षा मंत्रालय में भी सूचनाएं लीक होती रही हैं। मान्यवर, इस से ज्यादा शर्मनाक स्थिति और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो कहा जाता रहा है और अब यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि इस सरकार को पूंजीपतियों ने बनाया है, पूंजीपति चला रहे हैं। और यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों के लिए चल रही है।

मान्यवर, ये सारी बातें जो सामने आई हैं, इनसे यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि इन मंत्रालयों में नीतियां बाद में बनती हैं, पहले किसी पूंजीपति के यहां से ड्राफ्ट आता है। उसे ये देख लेते हैं, फिर उसे उस पूंजीपति को देते हैं और जब एप्रूवल होती है, तब वे नीतियां बनती हैं। सबसे बड़ी चिंता मेरी रक्षा मंत्रालय को लेकर है, क्योंकि लगता है कि हमारी सुरक्षा ही सुरक्षित नहीं है। जिनको यह देश सुरक्षित रखना है, वे भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

मान्यवर, मैं बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये घटनाएं पिछले पांच-छह महीने की हैं, जिन पर मैं बल देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस मामले में हमें दलों से ऊपर उठना होगा, दलों का भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। सच्चाई क्या है? अगर सरकार में साहस है, तो मैं चुनौती देता हूँ कि इस सदन की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए, क्योंकि इन मंत्रालयों में जो जासूसी हुई है, कागज इन मंत्रियों की जिम्मेदारी से दिए गए हैं और मेरा निश्चित आरोप है कि ये कागज सभी संबंधित मंत्रियों की जानकारी में दिए गए हैं, जो उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए, वह जांच कर ले और एक महीने के अंदर आपको अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंप दे। उस जांच में जो भी दोषी हों, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। मैं एक चीज और स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।...(समय की घंटी)...

मान्यवर, अभी एक मिनट चालीस सेकेंड बाकी हैं। मैं इनसे बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंत्री अपना विभाग नहीं चला सकते, वे इस देश को क्या चलाएंगे? इन मंत्रियों को नैतिक जिम्मेदारी लेते हुए, जिनके विभागों में यह लीक हुआ है, उन्हें इसी सदन में त्याग-पत्र देकर उसके बाद जांच की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। ऐसे मंत्रियों को सदन में बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है और मंत्री पद पर बने रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। इन बातों को कहते हुए मैं एक बार फिर बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करूंगा कि जो विषय देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हो, जो देश की नीतियों से जुड़ा हो, जो देश के महत्वपूर्ण विभागों से जुड़ा हो, उस पर अपने आपको दलों में मत बांटिए। अगर आप इसको चुनौती के रूप में लेते हैं, तो इस सदन की एक कमेटी बना दी जाए, जिसमें भाजपा के सदस्य भी हों, जनता दल, समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्य हों, हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हों और एक समय निश्चित कर दी जाए कि पन्द्रह दिन या एक महीने के अंदर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दे। उस जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट एक महीने के अंदर आपके सामने प्रस्तुत हो जानी चाहिए, जिससे देश जान सके कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में आज देश की बागडोर है, वे देश को चला पाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, वे पूंजीपतियों से मिले हुए हैं, जिनके सहारे से यह सरकार चल रही है और रक्षा जैसे संवेदनशील विषय और कहीं दूसरे देशों में बेचे जा रहे हैं। यह देश का सौदा चंद रुपयों के लिए करने वाली सरकार है। इसकी जितनी आलोचना की जाए, वह कम है।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी (तेलंगाना): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत जरूरी था कि यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला सदन के अंदर उठता।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb.

श्री विजय गोयल: उपसभापति जी, यह पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के अंदर गोपनीय दस्तावेजों को चुराने तथा जासूसी करने का मामला प्रकाश में आया है। मुझे इस बात की हैरानी हुई कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य प्रमोद तिवारी जी इस मामले को उठा रहे हैं। यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एनडीए की सरकार के आने के बाद इसके ऊपर कार्यवाही की गई है। लोग दस्तावेजों को चुरा रहे थे, फोटोकॉपी कर रहे थे, उसकी फोटो खींच रहे थे, WhatsApp कर रहे थे और पता नहीं यह सारा मामला कब से चल रहा था। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह मामला अभी नई सरकार के आने के बाद शुरू हुआ है। मैं पिछले दिनों के डॉक्यूमेंट्स पढ़कर आया हूँ, तथ्यों को देखकर मुझे हैरानी है और मेरा यह कहना है कि यह सब कुछ केवल पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में नहीं, बल्कि लगभग सारे मंत्रालयों में भी इस तरह की लीकेज, दस्तावेजों की चोरी, जासूसी सब हो सकती है। लेकिन, यह सब कब से हो रहा है?

श्री उपसभापति: बस, अब आप एसोसिएट करो।

श्री विजय गोयल: यह जासूसी यूपीए की सरकार के दस साल से हो रही है और तब से यह यहां पर अव्यवस्था फैल रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री विजय गोयल: और, उपसभापति जी, जब हमारी एनडीए की सरकार आई, तो जो ईमानदार अफसर थे और जो एजेन्सीज थीं, उन्होंने मोदी जी को यह बताया कि इस-इस तरीके से यह मामला चल रहा है। इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ सेंसिटिव पोस्ट पर ऐसे सरकारी अफसर न रखे जाएं। जो आप कहते थे कि प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी क्यों नहीं रखे जाते? उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यही था और यह स्वच्छता अभियान अक्टूबर से नहीं, इसको मोदी सरकार जुलाई से चला रही है।

अंत में मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि यह सरकार इस पहलू पर चल रही है कि दस सालों से जो भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा था, गोपनीयता भंग हो रही थी, इसमें कानून से ऊपर कोई नहीं है, चाहे वह औद्योगिक घराने हों, चाहे बड़े अफसर हों, चाहे प्राइवेट में हों, यह सरकार उन सबके ऊपर ऐक्शन लेगी और आप अपने यहां ...(समय की घंटी)... फैसला कर लें कि कमेटी बनेगी, तो दस साल के आपके ...(समय की घंटी)...निकल कर आएंगे।

Establishment of A Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की खंडपीठ की स्थापना पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में किए जाने के संबंध में मेरा सवाल है। महोदय, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐडवोकेट, किसान, व्यापारी एवं मजदूर पिछले काफी वर्षों से इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की खंडपीठ

की स्थापना पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में करने के संबंध में लगातार आंदोलन करते आ रहे हैं। पिछले करीब चार महीने से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी अधिवक्ता पूर्णतः हड़ताल पर हैं। न्यायिक कार्य पूरी तरह से ठप है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी करीब 8 करोड़ है और यह प्रदेश राज्य व देश की सरकार को राजस्व का सबसे बड़ा भाग अर्जित करके देता है, परंतु न्याय व अधिकार हासिल करने के लिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है, जो कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत सारे जिलों से करीब 700 किलोमीटर दूर है।

मान्यवर, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब की सोच भी थी कि भारतीय संविधान के तहत इस देश में रहने वाले हर नागरिक को सस्ता व सुलभ न्याय मिले, इसलिए छोटे-छोटे राज्य, छोटे-छोटे जिले व छोटी-छोटी तहसीलों की स्थापना हो जिससे कि न्यायालयों की दूरी कम हो। तो डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब की सोच के मुताबिक जो छोटे-छोटे जिले और तहसीलें बनीं, उनसे गरीबों को न्याय मिला। अतः मेरी पुरजोर मांग है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों, व्यापारियों, गरीबों व आम आदमी के हित में सस्ता व सुलभ न्याय पाने हेतु हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना शीघ्र हो। इस संबंध में कल हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी, जब वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव में हो रही चर्चा में बोल रही थीं, तब उन्होंने भी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद की खंडपीठ स्थापित हो, इसकी पुरजोर सिफारिश की थी। अतः मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच बननी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Increasing incidents of smuggling of narcotic drugs and their use by youths in Punjab

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं पूरे देश में नशे के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव का गंभीर मामला शून्य काल में उठाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आज जिस भारत के विकास की कल्पना हम लोग करते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं आज के भारत का नौजवान भ्रमित हुआ है। खास तौर से पंजाब प्रदेश में बढ़ते हुए नशे के प्रभाव के संबंध में मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, पंजाब के लाखों नौजवान आज पढ़ाई से, कारोबार से दूर हटकर नशे की प्रवृत्ति में फँसते जा रहे हैं और इस नशे का प्रभाव केवल पंजाब के अंदर नौजवानों के ज़रिए ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत सारे नशे के तस्कर जो पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और दूसरे देशों से नशे की तस्करी करके उसे पंजाब और देश के दूसरे प्रांतों में बांटते हैं, उनकी वजह से लगातार पंजाब के अंदर यह अपराध तेज़ी के साथ बढ़ रहा है। महोदय, पंजाब में 15,000 लोगों को नशा सेवन करने के जुर्म में या छोटा-मोटा नशा रखने के जुर्म में जेल भेजा गया, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी नशे के इस बड़े कारोबार में कमी नहीं आई। कमी इसलिए नहीं आई, मुझे यह कहने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि पंजाब में कुछ सियासी दल के लोग आज भी पंजाब के अंदर इस नशे के कारोबार में कहीं न कहीं लिप्त हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में और जेल में बंद अपराधियों ने अपने बयान तक दिए कि पंजाब सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोगों का इसमें कहीं न कहीं इन्वॉल्वमेंट है। हमने बार-बार इस मुद्दे पर आवाज़ उठाई, लेकिन पंजाब में नशे को रोकने के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। महोदय,

हमें अफसोस उस समय हुआ कि इसी वर्ष 2014 में पंजाब की सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग, जिसमें केंद्र की बी.जे.पी. की सरकार भी शामिल है....

उन्होंने पंजाब और पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर धरना देकर एक मैसेज देने की कोशिश की कि हम इसको रोकने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में बीजेपी, यानी एनडीए की सरकार है और पंजाब में अकाली दल और बीजेपी की मिली-जुली सरकार है। इस सरकार को चाहिए कि वह धरने के काम को छोड़कर कोई सख्त कदम उठाए, कोई सख्त फैसला ले और विदेशों से जो नशा पंजाब में आता है या देश में आता है, उसको प्रतिबंधित करे, ताकि पंजाब का नौजवान, पंजाब का किसान, पंजाब का आम जनमानस इस नशे की लत से बच सके और पंजाब भी देश के अंदर आगे बढ़ सके। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से फैसला ले। यह नशा देश और पंजाब के तमाम नौजवानों को बरबाद कर रहा है। इस पर सख्त कदम उठाना बहुत जरूरी है। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

Exorbitant hike in examination fee for N.E.T. exam by U.G.C.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me. Yesterday, I read the news that University Grants Commission has raised the fee for application of National Eligibility Test by 150 per cent. For the candidate belonging to General category, the fee was around Rs. 400, now they made it Rs. 1,000. Proportionately, they have raised the application fee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students also. Sir, the question is, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission, we had given Rs.96,000 crores to entire education — higher and technical education. Fifty per cent funds we were supposed to be utilised through University Grants Commission. To the best of my knowledge, whatever funds we have given to the University Grants Commission, not even 60 per cent was spent. Now, there is no reason for the University Grants Commission to consider selling application for the National Eligibility Test as a commercial proposition. We are talking of technology; we are sending Mangalyaan

immediately for the first time and in the first attempt, and rather than making available the form for the National Eligibility Test online, we are charging the fee 150 per cent more. The University Grants Commission is, unfortunately, making this a business proposition. Through you, I request the HRD Minister to talk to the University Grants Commission and to immediately withdraw this decision. I fully understand that the University Grants Commission is an autonomous body and the Government or the Minister cannot directly interfere. But, the Minister can take liberty to call the University Grants Commission's Chairman and immediately take the action. Throughout the country, students are agitating against this fee rise. Already, Sir, the entire education is becoming privatised. For medical examination, for one MD seat, as I understand, unofficially, a minimum of Rs.1.5 crores are charged as capitation fee below the table. Even the Prime Minister, the Members of Parliament, the IAS officers, including the President of India cannot give from officially known income Rs.1.5 crores for getting admission to his or her own daughter for MD. These are very small matters but, I seek your indulgence and communicate my message to the concerned Minister so that the forms are made available online and the minimum fees, as it is there, about Rs.400 or whatever, that fee, should be retained and the students' discontent and unrest should be brought to a close. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

12.00 Noon

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

श्री के.सी.त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Sudden closure of E.S.I. run Medical Colleges in Chennai

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India, specially, to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the fate of ESI Corporation medical colleges all over the country. The ESI Corporation medical colleges started the PG courses in the year 2011 and the UG courses in 2013. As the colleges were started by ESIC for the benefit of public insured persons, the ESI Act of 1948 was amended by the Parliament in 2010 to include... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one minute, please be brief.... *(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only minute, please be brief.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want to state that in Chennai alone, there are 195 UG students, both first year and second year, and 38 PG students. But all of a sudden, now, the Government of India, under the Labour and Employment Department, has decided to close down all the ESI-run medical colleges. Why should the admission of new students be interrupted? We want the following things to be done.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour time is over. Now it is Question Hour.

Outcome of the BRICS Summit - 2014

*31. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outcome of the BRICS Summit — 2014 held at Brazil has brought any positive gains to India in the fields of trade and commerce, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any bottlenecks and disagreements within BRICS member countries in creating a BRICS Bank jointly developed by BRICS countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and in what manner India's concerns and negotiations are addressed by BRICS countries while forming BRICS Bank; and

(d) the salient features of BRICS Summit — 2014 with respect to the BRICS Bank and advantages and disadvantages for India in creation of BRICS Bank?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) An MoU on technical cooperation amongst Export Credit Guarantee Agencies of BRICS countries aimed at improving environment for increasing trade opportunities and an Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation to support financing of innovation projects of mutual interest signed at the Summit were among the salient outcomes of the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil in July, 2014 in relation to trade and commerce. These are enabling agreements which would facilitate growth of trade opportunities and funding support for innovation projects in the BRICS countries, including India.

(b) and (c) The Agreement to set up the BRICS New Development Bank was also signed at the 6th BRICS Summit in July, 2014 following a consensus. There are no bottlenecks and disagreements in creating the Bank jointly. National procedures are underway in the BRICS countries as agreed so that the Agreement may come into force.

(d) Signing of an Agreement setting up a New Development Bank was among the key outcomes of the 6th BRICS Summit. MoS (IC) for Commerce and Industry signed the Agreement on behalf of India. The New Development Bank is envisaged to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development. As India will have the first Presidency of the Bank for a period of five years, it will give India the opportunity to play a leading role in giving shape to the Bank. Other BRICS members have accepted India's democratic vision of equal shareholding for all BRICS members. India as a member of BRICS will be entitled to receive funding from the New Development Bank for infrastructure projects, on application.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, yesterday, the Union Cabinet, led by Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the establishment of the new Developmental Bank under the BRICS. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which will be the base currency for the BRICS Bank operations, and whether the currencies of the BRICS countries could be swapped. And, if so, what are the positive and negative implications of cross-currency swapping on our continuous dependence on the US-dominated World Bank and IMF, particularly on the existing loans which we have got both from the IMF and the World Bank?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, हमारे सांसद साथी मैत्रेयन जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि कल ही केबिनेट ने "न्यू डेवलपमेंट बैंक" ब्रिक्स का और जो उसका contingency reserve arrangement है, उसकी ट्रीटी दोनों को हम लोगों ने कल केबिनेट से rectify किया है। जहां तक उन्होंने करेंसी के बारे में पूछा है, तो बेस करेंसी डालर ही होगी, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा बैंक है जो लोकल करेंसी को भी प्रोत्साहित करता है। जो callable amount इसमें है, वह किसी ऐसे देश में हो रहा है जहां कि करेंसी अलग है और उस करेंसी में वे पैसा चाहते हैं, तो उसमें भी दिया जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए जैसे भारत इसका सदस्य है और कोई प्रोजेक्ट भारत में लगता है तथा भारत उस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पैसा मांगता है, तो रुपये में भी वह पैसा दिया जा सकता है।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the light of China's dominant position and the present structural disparity between China and the rest of the BRICS countries, is it possible for other member countries to control and balance China in operations and funding priorities, and deciding on the on-going trade disputes like the Bali Trade Agreement? Will these, along with the host of intra-BRICS disputes, could limit the effectiveness of NDB or CRA and also threaten the unity among the developing countries?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, इस बैंक में किसी तरह का domination चीन का इसलिए नहीं है कि भारत का यह प्रस्ताव था कि equal shareholding होनी चाहिए। पहले चीन जीडीपी आधारित shareholding चाहता था, अगर जीडीपी आधारित share holding मान ली जाती तो निश्चित तौर पर उसका domination होता, उनका वर्चस्व होता। चूंकि भारत ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया कि पांचों देशों की equal shareholding होगी, तो आज equal shareholding भी है और equal voting rights भी हैं। इसलिए किसी का domination यहां नहीं है। यह शायद पहला बैंक है जहां equal shareholding है और equal voting rights हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सभापति जी, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि ब्रिक्स की स्थापना में भारत का बहुत अहम रोल है। ब्रिक्स बैंक की स्थापना में भारत की तरफ से पहल की गई और यह भारत का प्रस्ताव है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिक्स बैंक में भारत का अहम रोल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रही हैं और क्या ब्रिक्स बैंक का पहला हैड भारत का होगा, भारतीय होगा?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि इसमें भारत का अहम रोल है क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव ही भारत ने दिया था जब ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन यहां पर हुआ था। जो आपने कहा है, वह हमने सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि पहली presidency भारत को ही मिल रही है। पहला president भारत होगा और उसके बाद rotational presidency है। भारत के बाद ब्राजील, ब्राजील के बाद रूस, रूस के बाद साउथ अफ्रीका और साउथ अफ्रीका के बाद चीन होगा, तो इंडिया, ब्राजील, रूस, साउथ अफ्रीका और फिर चीन, यह rotation है और पहले पांच वर्ष के लिए भारत president होगा।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, is it not true that BRICS has created a very strong bipolar world which enhance the bargaining capacity of the third world? Our Government has taken the right decision. I would like to know whether we will continue to make the BRICS as one of the strong pillars of the world.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति महोदय, मैं इतना जरूर सांसद महोदय को कहना चाहूंगी कि ब्रिक्स किसी के खिलाफ नहीं है। ब्रिक्स अपने आप में एक बहुत strong grouping है इंडिया, ब्राजील, रूस, साउथ अफ्रीका और चीन की। अगर हम यह समझें कि bipolar कर दिया और किसी के खिलाफ या वैस्ट के खिलाफ यह कोई grouping है, ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन अपने आप में एक बहुत strong grouping है। भारत की बहुत अहम भूमिका इसको बनाने में रही है और भारत इसके साथ रहेगा।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, no; my point is, BRICS created a bipolar world, not against anybody. I don't feel that it is against anybody, but it has created a strong bipolar world.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: When we say 'bipolar', that means कि किसी और के खिलाफ है। इसीलिए मैंने आपसे कहा कि bipolar नहीं है, यह अपने आप में एक strong grouping है। भारत जिसका एक अहम सदस्य है और भारत इसके साथ रहेगा।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 'ब्रिक्स' के इस नए बैंक के कारण भारत पांच साल तक नेतृत्व करेगा, इसमें कुल कितने देश आते हैं, जिनको third world country बोलते हैं? आगे प्रोग्रेस करने वाले जो देश हैं, उनकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए क्या इस नए बैंक के द्वारा कोई ठोस कदम उठाए जाएंगे, ताकि उन छोटे देशों को कोई लाभ हो?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद महोदय को यह बताना चाहूंगी कि अभी इसमें पांच देश हैं, जो 'ब्रिक्स' के अपने कंट्रीज़ हैं। इन देशों में भारत, ब्राजील, रशिया, साउथ अफ्रीका और चाइना हैं। ये पांचों देश founder member कहलाते हैं, लेकिन इसकी membership सभी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के मेम्बर कंट्रीज़ के लिए खोली जाएगी। ये पांच देश इसके founder member हैं, लेकिन वे सभी देश जो युनाइटेड नेशन्स के सदस्य हैं, उनके लिए भी membership खोली जाएगी और एप्लीकेशन के साथ उनका एडमिशन होगा। जहां तक उनका सेवा करने का सवाल है या पैसा देने का सवाल है, यह बैंक लोन के जरिए, गारंटी के जरिए, इक्विटी पार्टिसिपेशन के जरिए, उन छोटे देशों को भी लाभ पहुंचाएगा।

Signing of fresh nuclear deal with USA

*32. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a fresh nuclear deal with United States of America during the recent visit of USA President to India;

(b) if so, the details of the salient features of the deal;

(c) whether Government has waived the compensation clause in the Nuclear Liability Act, 2010 for USA companies/suppliers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

India and the U.S. have reached an understanding on the issues related to civil nuclear liability and finalised the text of the Administrative Arrangement to implement the bilateral 123 Agreement.

This understanding was reached in three rounds of discussions in a Contact Group set up for advancing the implementation of civil nuclear cooperation during PM's visit to the U.S. in September, 2014 and was welcomed by the leaders in their Joint Statement of January 25, 2015. During the course of the discussions, using case law and legislative history, India presented its position concerning the compatibility of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 (CLND Act) with the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC). The proposed India Nuclear Insurance Pool as a part of the overall risk-management scheme for liability was also presented to the U.S. side. An understanding was then reached, based on India's presentations and the discussion thereon, that our CLND Act is consistent with the international norms on civil nuclear liability.

A set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 and related issues has been published on the websites of Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy.

Government has not waived any provisions related to compensation under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act of 2010.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार और अमरीकी सरकार के बीच

जनवरी 2015 के समझौते के अनुसार सप्लाई करने वाली विदेशी कम्पनियों को परमाणु दुर्घटना में प्रभावित लोगों को मुआवजा देना नहीं है। सरकार और बीमा कम्पनियां अधिकृत 1500 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा देंगी। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पैसा विदेशी सप्लायर की गलती से होने वाली परमाणु दुर्घटना में प्रभावित होने पर हमें ही मुआवजे के रूप में सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने का प्रावधान कहां तक उचित है? सरकार विदेशी सप्लायर का दायित्व कैसे सुनिश्चित करेगी, ताकि वह खराब सप्लाई न कर सके।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह गलतफहमी दूर कर देना चाहती हूँ कि यह समझौता विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए नहीं हुआ है। इस समझौते में केवल एक स्पष्टता की गई है और वह स्पष्टता शायद भारतीय कम्पनियों को ज्यादा चाहिए थी। हमारे मन में जो यह भाव आ गया है कि यह अरेंजमेंट विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए किया गया है, यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अरेंजमेंट है और कई लोग तो कहते हैं कि यह विदेशी भी नहीं अमरीकी कम्पनियों के लिए किया गया है। आप यह धारणा अपने मन से निकाल दें। जो स्वदेशी संयंत्र हमारे यहां लग रहे हैं, जिनमें सप्लायर भारतीय हैं, वे विदेशियों से ज्यादा मांग कर रहे थे कि आप स्पष्ट करो कि हमारी liability क्या है? जैसे हरियाणा में फतेहाबाद के पास गोरखपुर गांव में 2800 मेगावाट के प्लांट्स लगने हैं। अभी डॉ. मनमोहन जी सिंह वहां पर 700 मेगावाट का उद्घाटन करके आए हैं। वह पूर्णरूप में स्वदेशी संयंत्र है, उसके सप्लायर्स विदेशी हैं, लेकिन वे भी यह चाहते थे कि हमारी liability क्या है, हमारी देयता क्या बनती है, इसको तो स्पष्ट कर दो। अगर हम अपने दिमाग से सबसे पहले यह बात निकाल दें कि यह विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए किया गया है या अमरीकी कम्पनियों के लिए किया गया है, तो हमारे आधे प्रश्न तो वैसे ही समाप्त हो जाएंगे। जो 1500 करोड़ की बात है, तो मुआवजा केवल 1500 करोड़ नहीं है। यह 1500 करोड़ तात्कालिक मुआवजा इंश्योरेंस पूल के माध्यम से है, वरना एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है, वह प्रावधान 300 मिलियन SDR का है, अगर हम अपनी करेंसी कन्वर्ट करें, तो आज वह 2600 करोड़ बनता है। इसके अलावा जो हमारा यह CLND Act है, यह CSC से compatibility है, यह Supplementary Compensation के लिए एक Convention है। यह जो CSC है, इसको हम साइन कर चुके हैं। हमें इसको रेटिफाई करना है और वहां से भी लगभग यह एक हजार करोड़ बनता है। इसके अलावा मैं आपको यह बता देती हूँ कि Act में ही एक प्रावधान है, धारा 6 की उपधारा 1, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार ने जो कहा है, मैं आपको वह पढ़कर सुना देती हूँ, क्योंकि यह बहुत मिथ्या धारणा है कि हम केवल 1500 करोड़ में अपने victims को छोड़ रहे हैं।

“The maximum amount of liability in respect of each nuclear incident shall be the rupee equivalent of 300 million Special Drawing Rights or such higher amount as the Central Government may specify by Notification.”

तो हम अपने victims को 1500 करोड़ में नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। आज के दिन 300 मिलियन SDR का मतलब 2600 करोड़ रुपये है। लगभग 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये सीएससी का और उसके अलावा न्यूक्लियर इसिडेंट्स में — भगवान न करे कि कोई न्यूक्लियर हादसा हो, लेकिन अगर हादसा होता है, तो उसके व्यापक को देखते हुए, उससे होने वाले नुकसान को देखते हुए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्वयं एक अधिसूचना जारी करके जितना चाहे, उतना हायर एमाउंट नोटिफाई कर सकती है।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : सरकार द्वारा 1500 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम मुआवजा राशि परमाणु दुर्घटना में प्रभावित लोगों के लिए रखी गई है। परमाणु दुर्घटना होगी तो उसमें लाखों, करोड़ों लोग प्रभावित होंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में न्यूनतम सीमा तो समझ में आती है, परंतु अधिकतम सीमा का क्या औचित्य है? सरकार द्वारा परमाणु दुर्घटना में पीड़ितों के कंपनियों के खिलाफ कोर्ट में जाने से रोक लगाकर सरकार ने देश की जनता के हितों से समझौता क्यों किया है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, पहले तो मैंने बता दिया है कि यह अधिकतम सीमा नहीं है। आपने कहा कि न्यूनतम सीमा तो उचित है, अधिकतम सीमा का जो कहा है, उस संबंध में मैं बता दूं कि यह अधिकतम सीमा नहीं है। मैंने अभी आपको प्रावधान भी पढ़कर बताया कि 1500 करोड़ रुपया तो तात्कालिक है, जो इश्योरेंस से आएगा। 2600 करोड़ एक्ट में लिखा है, 1000 करोड़ के करीब सीएससी का है और जितना चाहें, उतना हायर एमाउंट सरकार नोटिफाई कर सकती है। इसलिए पहली बात यह कहना कि यह अधिकतम सीमा है, यह धारणा ही अपने आप में गलत है। आपने जो दूसरा प्रश्न कहा है कि हमने कोर्ट में जाने की मनाही कर दी है, तो ऐसा नहीं है। सबसे पहले क्लेम्स कमिशनर है, जो इसको एडजुडिकेट करेगा। यदि क्लेम्स कमिशनर से सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं, तो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की अपील का दरवाजा खुला है, उस पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, at the outset, I would, most respectfully, like to submit something to Sushmaji. If you see part 3 of your reply, I would request that it should not come to the House that we should be looking at the websites for the answers. This is not a part of the reply. This is my submission.

Now, I come to the subject. We are very happy that this Government is taking forward the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement, which was signed in 2008 in supreme national interest. We are, in particular, happy that this is also an acknowledgement by the present ruling Government and the party that what the UPA did was a correct thing, for which the Government's survival was put to risk.

My question is this. When the Governments have reached an understanding, and correct me, it is understood that it paves a way for the commercial operationalisation. It was meant only for the Indian companies, as you have said, then, there was no need to reach an understanding. We welcome the understanding that has been reached. Surely, there must be some assurances from both the sides. Could you shed some light on what the assurances that India sought were and what assurances you have given. We have noted that the ratification of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation will take place. Does this Agreement paves a way for the end of India's nuclear apartheid? And, India having a special agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as to become a member of the Nuclear Supplies Group, there are other countries, which supported us, which are our strategic partner countries, I would like to know whether the understanding reached now, during the visit of the US

President, has also been shared with our strategic partner countries, in particular, Russia and France. What is the response of the commercial nuclear entities to this understanding reached?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, भाई आनन्द शर्मा का सवाल कई खंडों में है, इसलिए मैं सबका अलग-अलग जवाब देती हूँ। उन्होंने एक प्रश्न में लगभग चार या पाँच सवाल पूछे हैं। सबसे पहले तो उन्होंने पूछा कि वेबसाइट्स पर क्यों डाला, तो मुझे लगता है कि आज के संचार के समय में शायद वेबसाइट चीजों को लोगों तक पहुंचाने का एक सबसे तेज माध्यम है। संसद तो आज लगी है, आज आपको प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिला है और मैं आपको जवाब दे रही हूँ, लेकिन इससे पहले कौन-सा दूसरा माध्यम हो सकता था? वेबसाइट पर भी frequently asked questions and answers है, यानी जितनी चीजें आपके मन में उठ रही थीं, जितने प्रश्न आपके मन में उठ रहे थे, शायद मैं वे प्रश्न एक प्रैस कांफ्रेंस में भी पूरे नहीं कर सकती थी। अगर frequently asked questions and answers वेबसाइट पर डाले, तो वे आपकी अच्छाई के लिए ही थे। अब आप सिर हिला रहे हैं, पर मुझसे सवाल जरूर पूछते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you are right and yet there is an etiquette of the House. Members will, of course, go to the website.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps, it could have been. Attention could have been drawn differently.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि आज के संचार के समय में एक वेबसाइट के माध्यम से जवाब देना अच्छा लगता है, क्योंकि आपकी चीजों का समाधान पहले हो गया।

दूसरी बात आपने कही कि मैंने यह कहा कि यह अपनी कंपनियों के लिए है, तो हमें उनसे अंडरस्टैंडिंग करने की क्या जरूरत थी। मैंने कहा कि अपनी कंपनियों के लिए भी जरूरत थी। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि अपनी कंपनियों के लिए ही किया गया है, मैंने कहा कि अकेले विदेशी कंपनियों के लिए नहीं किया गया, बल्कि हमने अपनी कंपनियों के लिए भी किया है, क्योंकि हमारी कंपनियाँ भी भयभीत थीं।

उसके बाद आपने कहा कि हमने एश्योरेंस क्या दी। इसमें एश्योरेंस का सवाल नहीं था, स्पष्टता का सवाल था, क्लैरिफिकेशन का सवाल था। कहीं-न-कहीं उनको यह लगता था कि हमारा जो सीएलएनडी एक्ट है, वह सीएससी से कंपैटिबल नहीं है। वह उनको समझाने की बात थी। जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर सितंबर में वाशिंगटन गए, तो वहाँ उन्होंने एक कांटेक्ट ग्रुप स्थापित करने की बात की, ताकि हम दोनों एक-दूसरे के साथ बैठ कर समझा सकें। तो एक कांटेक्ट ग्रुप बना, जिस कांटेक्ट ग्रुप में हमारी तरफ से एमईए के अधिकारी भी रहे, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एटॉमिक एनर्जी के अधिकारी भी रहे, वित्त विभाग के अधिकारी भी रहे, लॉ एंड जस्टिस के अधिकारी भी रहे और एनपीसीआईएल, जो हमारा ऑपरेटर है, उसके अधिकारी भी रहे। इसी तरह व्हाइट हाउस के अपने अधिकारी रहे, उनके डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एनर्जी के अधिकारी रहे, उनके वेस्टिंगहाउस और जीई इलेक्ट्रिकल कंपनियों के अधिकारी रहे, जिन्हें कमर्शियल डीलिंग करनी थी। सभापति जी, उनके साथ इस कांटेक्ट ग्रुप की

तीन बैठकें हुई - नई दिल्ली में, वियना में और लंदन में। उन तीनों में हम उन्हें यह समझाने में कामयाब हो गए कि हमारा एक्ट सीएससी से कंपैटिबल है।

इसलिए कोई एश्योरेंस नहीं देनी पड़ी। बात केवल यहाँ अटकी हुई थी कि हम उन्हें यह बताने में कामयाब हो जाएँ कि हमारा एक्ट इंटरनेशनल लॉ से कंपैटिबल है और स्पेशली सीएससी से। हम वह बताने में कामयाब हो गए, तो मामला आगे चल पड़ा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर को बंद कर दिया जाए और सारे सवालों का जवाब वेबसाइट पर डाल दिया जाए। फिर क्वेश्चन ऑवर की क्या आवश्यकता है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Tyagi ji, that matter is over now. Please.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of External Affairs clarify whether the US has agreed to work for India's membership of not only NSG but also of Wassenaar Group, Australia Group and MTCR? These are four groups in all. When does the Minister think India can be a member of these four groups?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति ओबामा के साथ जो बात हुई, उसमें चारों की बात हुई है, वासेनर ग्रुप की भी, आस्ट्रेलिया ग्रुप की भी, एनएसजी की भी और एमटीसीआर की भी। अभी भाई आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी यह जानना चाहा था कि जो हमारे बाकी स्ट्रैटेजिक पार्टनर्स हैं, क्या हमने उनसे यह बात की? यह संयोग बन गया कि यहाँ राष्ट्रपति ओबामा की यात्रा होने के बाद मेरी यात्रा चीन में हुई। वहाँ चीन में चूँकि आरआईसी की मीटिंग भी थी, तो रूस के फॉरेन मिनिस्टर लावरोव से भी मेरी बात हुई। सबसे मैंने यह बात शेयर की कि उन्होंने एनएसजी के लिए हमारी मेम्बरशिप मानी है और मुझे आपको यह भी बताते हुए खुशी है कि आरआईसी से भी जो ज्वायंट कम्युनिक निकला, उसमें भी उन दोनों ने एनएसजी के लिए हमारा समर्थन किया। दुआ साहब ने पूछा कि हम यह कब करेंगे। एमटीसीआर और एनएसजी के लिए तो अमेरिका ने बिल्कुल साफ कह ही दिया है, चारों एक्सपोर्ट रेजिम कंट्रोलर्स के लिए कहा है, लेकिन अभी ग्राउंड वर्क तैयार हो रहा है। हम लोग यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे बाकी स्ट्रैटेजिक पार्टनर्स भी इस चीज के लिए तैयार हो जाएँ। जैसे ही ग्राउंड वर्क तैयार होगा, हम लोग इसके लिए अप्लाई करेंगे।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to ask the External Affairs Minister to shed some light on the treatment of nuclear waste which will be created from power generation out of nuclear plants. Could she explain about that because nuclear waste is the real problem faced even by the countries which are having nuclear plants, the Western countries? My question is that the radiation which comes out of it may have serious consequences on the population of India, considering the density of population, particularly of our country.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : माननीय सभापति, यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या थी कि spent fuel का क्या करें, लेकिन इस समझौते में spent fuel की reprocessing के राइट्स हम लोगों ने ले लिए हैं। अब spent fuel को reprocess करके हम लोग plutonium तक पहुंच रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.33. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have been raising my hand earlier than anybody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But I have to choose from ten or twelve notices three only. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appreciate your sentiments. But please understand my position. Thank you. Question No. 33.

Discontinuation of the Rajiv Awas Yojana

*33. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has discontinued the Rajiv Awas Yojana and the liabilities, created by way of approval of projects, are proposed to be subsumed in the new scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in place of the Rajiv Awas Yojana, Government has come out with a new scheme titled 'The Sardar Patel National Mission for Urban Housing,' if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022, this Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission for "Housing for All" in place of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Decision regarding the liabilities for approved projects under RAY is under consideration of the Ministry.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, our country is a Welfare State extending benefits to poor. This is our main concern. The Rajiv Awas Yojana was launched in 2011 with a motive of making a slum-free India. Then this Scheme was converted in 2013 as a fully Centrally-sponsored scheme for a period of nine years, *i.e.*, 2013-2022. During this short span, which is time-specific, so far 21 cities from seven States have submitted 55 pilot projects for construction of 42,488 dwelling units.

My first supplementary question is, whether the Government will carry on with the already approved projects for the construction of 42,488 dwelling units or you have cancelled everything.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, after the advent of this new Government taking over, the Government has reviewed the housing programme across the country and came to the conclusion that we must go in a big way to provide housing for all by 2022 which is the 75th Year of our Independence. Keeping that in mind, a new housing programme has been unveiled. We are working out the details. We have talked to the States also. We have taken the inputs from the States. But the question the hon. Member has asked is about those pilot projects which were sanctioned and which are in progress. I am examining that matter also. There is no intention to cancel any programme as such; but suppose if some of these projects have not been even taken off, naturally we have to have a re-look at them and decide how to go about it. One thing that I can assure the hon. Members is that wherever enough ground work has been done, the spade work has been done, wherever the proposals are ready, those proposals will be considered on priority in the New Housing Mission.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, after the assurance given by the hon. Minister, I too believe that this present Government is really concerned about providing housing facility. If so, whether the Government will come forward to bring a legislation to prevent the printing of photos of the living political leaders in the identity cards provided to beneficiaries selected under the welfare schemes. Some States are still continuing with the nick name and photos of ex-Chief Ministers also on these things. Can you come forward with a new legislation to stop all those things?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is not done by the Central Government. This is done by the State Government. At the end of the day, the implementation has to be done by the State Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: But this is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: The fund is given by the Centre. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there is a merit in the suggestion or observation made by the hon. Member because the political regimes also change — sometimes in some States frequently also. That being the case, this suggestion has to be kept in mind. I will convey this suggestion to the State Governments. But at the end of the day, they have to take a final view.

डा. संजय सिंह : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, पिछली यूपीए सरकार की बहुत सारी योजनाओं के नाम बदल कर उनको दूसरे नामों से चालू किया गया है। अब ऐसा सुनने में आ रहा है कि कांग्रेस के पिछले प्रधान मंत्रियों और उस समय के राजनेताओं के नामों पर चलाई गई योजनाओं के नाम भी बदल कर दूसरे नामों पर चलाया जाना विचाराधीन है, क्या यह बात सही है?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, जब स्कीम की फाइनल रूपरेखा तैयार होगी, तभी हम यह तय करेंगे कि स्कीम का नाम किसी नेता के नाम पर रखा जाए, किसी सरकार के नाम पर रखा जाए अथवा 75 years of Independence के नाम पर रखा जाए। योजना का नाम क्या रखा जाएगा, यह उसी समय तय किया जाएगा। वैसे भी यह होता रहता है। पहले श्रीमन् अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय में वाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर आवास योजना नाम से एक Housing Scheme थी। बाद में जब नई सरकार आई, तो उसने उस योजना का नाम परिवर्तित कर दिया, इसलिए यह सरकार का अधिकार है, लेकिन अभी इस बात पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He had said that in...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यूपीए की सरकार ने राजीव आवास योजना की शुरुआत सन् 2011 में की थी और 2013 में इसके व्यापक विस्तार के लिए बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स तैयार किए थे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो प्रोजेक्ट्स राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रारम्भ किये गये थे, उन्हें बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा और उनके लोगों को भुगतान किया जायेगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजीव आवास योजना का नाम पूरे देश में हर व्यक्ति की जुबान पर है। जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उसमें यह पूछा गया है कि क्या सरकार राजीव आवास योजना के स्थान पर 'सरदार पटेल राष्ट्रीय शहरी आवास मिशन' नाम की एक नयी योजना शुरू करने वाली है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि वे कोई मिशन बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपकी अपनी कोई योजना नहीं है और राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना का नाम आप बदल रहे हैं, यूपीए सरकार की सारी योजनाओं के नामों को बदल कर आप अपनी सरकार के नाम पर चलाना चाहते हैं, तो राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत जो लोगों के प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किये गये हैं, क्या वे कायम रहेंगे? आप इस योजना का नाम 'मिशन' कर सकते हैं, जैसे 'राजीव गांधी आवास मिशन' कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उसमें आपने उस बात का कहीं जवाब नहीं दिया है। सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल कांग्रेस के नेता थे, वे देश के गृह मंत्री थे, उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं होता है, लेकिन आप छुपाते क्यों हैं? आप साफ क्यों नहीं कहते कि इस योजना का नाम हम बदलने जा रहे हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का जवाब दें।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, श्री मोती लाल वोरा जी बहुत वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, बहुत अनुभवी भी हैं। उनको मालूम है कि सरकार अपने समय में कोई स्कीम लाए, तो उसका नाम क्या रखना है, यह सरकार सोच कर तय करती है। जो आपने पूछा इसे छिपाने की क्या जरूरत है, तो इसका सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। सर, इसे छिपाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इसमें संकोच करने की भी जरूरत नहीं

है। मगर अभी भी कोई ऐसा निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। बीच में एक सुझाव आया था कि अगर सरदार पटेल जी का नाम इस मिशन के लिए रखें, तो कैसा रहेगा? ऐसा एक सुझाव आया। उस सुझाव पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। इस बीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी हमारा मार्गदर्शन किया और कहा कि शहरी आवास योजना और ग्रामीण आवास योजना, दोनों अलग-अलग स्कीम्स हैं, तो पूरे देश में housing for all के संदर्भ में दोनों विभाग बैठ कर आपस में चर्चा करके और विभिन्न संबंधित विभागों से बात करके एक comprehensive housing scheme बने, क्योंकि 2022 तक सब के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करना आसान नहीं है। यह हमें मालूम है। राजीव आवास योजना का भी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अभी तक कहाँ तक हुआ, इसको हम लोग खुद अनुभव कर रहे हैं। हम उस अनुभव को ध्यान में रखेंगे, अपने लक्ष्य को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे और जब स्कीम फाइनल होगी, तब यह तय करेंगे कि इसमें किसका नाम रखना है। आपने कहा कि वह यूपीए का है, तो वह यूपीए है और यह एनडीए है। आपको भी मालूम है। इसलिए सरकार अपने कार्यकाल में जो स्कीम लाएगी उसका क्या करना है, इसे सरकार तय करेगी। आपने दूसरा प्वायंट जो बोला कि राजीव आवास योजना के नाम पर जिन लोगों को मंजूरी दी गयी है, तो उस स्कीम में जो लोग बेनिफिशियरी हैं, उनके मकानों का निर्माण कुछ हद तक हुआ और अगर वह रुक गया, तो उसको क्या करने वाले हैं, क्या आप छोड़ने वाले हैं, मेरे ख्याल से आपने ऐसा कुछ पूछा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: नाम ही क्यों बदलना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: भैडम, नाम से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण काम होता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: आपने पहले सवाल का जवाब ही नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों नहीं दिया, आप देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government does not hesitate in sharing the name, if at all we name it. We have not yet named the scheme. The scheme is in the final stage of discussion. We have held discussions with the Rural Development Ministry recently, on the advice of the Prime Minister, on how to bridge this gap, because this gap is very huge, in both urban and rural areas. Combined together, there is a huge gap of housing shortage.

How do you meet it? What is the budgetary scope and what are the other ways and means to mobilize resources, to what extent we can involve the other sectors also? These things are at an advanced stage of final consultation. That is what has submitted. With regard to the houses which are in progress, what will happen to liability? That is also part two question. That liability issue is being considered. But with regard to beneficiaries, they will be given priority when the new scheme comes into operation because they have been already verified, found

suitable and the State Governments have recommended those schemes and those places. That is why I told hon. Ramalingamji also that they will be given priority. That is my submission.

Transfer of students from ACSIR To CSIR-NISTADS

*34. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Competent Authority of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (ACSIR) had transferred all students working for Ph.D. programme in the course of Database Management and Climate Change Informatics to CSIR-NISTADS during 2015;

(b) if so, whether Database Management and Climate Change Informatics is an approved course at CSIR-NISTADS;

(c) if so, whether above authority had also transferred fellowship of students to the above Institute;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken, including consent taken from supervisor, funding agency and Director, NISTADS and NISCAIR to transfer the fellowship and transfer of students; and

(e) if not, the present status of above students?

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Senate of ACSIR has directed Dean, Mathematical and Information Sciences, ACSIR to explore the possibility of placement of the students undertaking these courses at CSIR-NISCAIR to the relevant CSIR laboratories. The Director, CSIR-NISTADS has shown interest to accept the transfer of students, as the laboratory has courses under the Mathematical and Information Sciences domain.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: My first supplementary is that the answer given goes against the decision of the Senate of the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research on 8th August, 2014 as item No.24. I will just read one sentence of that: "The Senate determined that the basis of the decision to close the Ph.D. programme probed also applies to the other Ph.D. programme in Database Systems and Climate Change Informatics and should be discontinued." My question was regarding this programme. The Answer is that "it is only exploring the possibility of placement of students". But already students have been shifted. From January onwards, their fellowship has been forfeited. In that case, I don't know why the hon. Minister is saying this. So, I want some clarification.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, first of all, for the purpose of record, these students have not been shifted as on date. But there is definitely an Enquiry Committee which was set up and the Enquiry Committee reported back to the Senate and the Senate decided that basic complaint was received for the Computational Biology and Bioinformatics Course. But when the Enquiry Committee assessed the overall situation in that particular lab, the conclusion they actually came to was that — there was a detailed report that they gave — the overall running of the Ph.D. programme in the CSIR-NISCAIR was in a very poor state. The factors involved were, availability of infrastructure, expertise of the faculty and the mandate of the laboratory. It was found that the programmes were not run as per the desirable standards of ACSIR. Further, out of about 60 scientists at CSIR-NISCAIR, 4 are faculty of ACSIR, that is, about 6.6 per cent, compared to the average, across the CSIR laboratories, which is something like 62 per cent. The Chairman of the Committee in its deliberations to the Senate mentioned about this matter and expressed the Committee's concern, particularly regarding conducting the course work based on which the students' registration to the Ph.D. programme was supposed to be given. The Senate deliberated it in great detail on this particular issue and finally decided that CSIR-NISCAIR to be unfit for running the Ph.D. programme under its banner. Moreover, I have to state that in CSIR labs we have never compromised on quality. This is a case of four plus two students, that is, six students out of something like 2,900 students which are under the CSIR labs taking up the Ph.D. course. Here also, these students have proposed to be shifted to another lab of NISTADS which is also located in the same campus just there on other floors. So, we are neither compromising with the interest of the students nor are we compromising with the quality, and everything has been done following the highest academic standards for which the CSIR labs are known.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my doubt has been confirmed by the Minister's

answer. If the CSIR labs and Academy have got so high standards, why did they, in the first place, sanction this course? When the NISTADS did not have physical and the academic facilities to do this programme, why did they give it? The first batch has not come out yet. They have been there only for six months. As far as I understand, the probe was only regarding the Computational Bio-informatics. Even the records show that the probe was only about that because even they clearly said that the probed programme is regarding the Computational Bio-informatics. They are also about the other thing, that is, database system. There is no probe. It was a decision taken while considering the Item No.24. See, there are 40 CSIR institutions which are affiliated to this Academy. At present, there are 630 students. Now, according to the Deemed University Act passed by the Parliament and other statutes, if a course is to be shifted from one institution to another, the consent of the guides in the existing institution, the consent of the students and the consent of the institution, to which it is to be transferred, has to be obtained. Here, what they have said is that it may be transferred to other relevant laboratories. They have not thought of this provision. When the programme was going on, they decided to discontinue it in one institution. They did not think about the institution to which it was to be shifted. They have said that it has to be shifted to other relevant laboratories. I think, this is a cavalier way in which it is being handled.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, even at the cost of repetition, I want to say that it has all been done to maintain the highest standards. That is number one. There is no prejudice or bias against anybody in this particular case. This institution was created by an Act of Parliament basically to start the research process in various CSIR labs and to strengthen innovation as well as translational research. And, when it was proposed that these two courses must be started, about which I mentioned earlier, in this particular lab of NISCAIR, basically, the details of the faculty members were taken. Initially, it was proposed that 15 people could qualify. The course was started, but later on, a particular complaint was received and we went into a detailed process of inquiry by senior people. There is a detailed report. I can give that detailed report also to the hon. Member. On the basis of that report, it was found that there were only four faculty members who were actually qualified to handle these Ph.D. students, which is almost six per cent of the total number. Otherwise, in all the CSIR labs, the average number is 62 per cent of the scientists who are actually eligible to be having that acumen to handle Ph.D. students. So, in the larger interest of students, and to maintain the highest standards of quality in the CSIR, this decision was taken. The Senate had nothing

to do against any particular lab. Moreover, it is the mandate of the labs to maintain that high standards. This Institution has been created by the Parliament only to maintain the highest standards.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I would like to speak on a related but slightly broader perspective. There is a deep concern due to the continuous erosion of the quality of scientific research. Is this one of the examples of a deep concern of continuous erosion in the quality of research in an institution with CSIR which I was associated for many years? Given the fact that Climate Research and Analytics is such a critical issue and given the recent upheaval on a premier institute in the Capital of this country, will the hon. Minister take pre-emptive steps so that Climate Research does not fall between the cracks and some special dispensation is allowed to take over the overall Climate Research and related Analytics in India?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the hon. Member has used an expression 'upheaval'. There is nothing like an 'upheaval' in this. Earlier also, I have said that there were these two types of researches which were happening. One was on the database systems and the climate-change information, and, another was on the computational biology and bio-informatics. It is not that we have stopped doing that research and it is one of the 38 labs. Otherwise, if you look at the status of the overall students, currently, AcSIR has 2,827 students registered for Ph.D. and has 142 M.Tech. students. It has conducted four convocations and it has already awarded 312 M.Tech. and 100 Ph.D. degrees. The AcSIR has already obtained membership from the Association of Indian Universities. It has also obtained membership from the Association of Commonwealth Universities. The AcSIR also had collaboration with national and international organizations such as the Public Health Foundation of India, the Hyderabad Eye Research Foundation at L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia, and, the University of California Advanced Solar Technologies Institute. Moreover, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not widen the scope of the original question.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we are not compromising in any way with the Climate Change Research. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Now, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this answer is totally confusing. As per the information, this course started only in January, 2014 and the Senate decided to

stop this course in June, that is, within six months. We are well aware of that. A CSIR-like institution has taken a decision after proper study and consultation. Within six months, how can an institution like CSIR and this other institution have taken a decision to stop a Ph.D course? It is a very serious issue, Sir. Something fishy is here.

Sir, my specific question is whether any institution has conducted any specific inquiry into this database management and climate change course, the Ph.D course, and, whether the Senate has taken any specific decision to inquire into the quality of this course. If so, what are the reasons to conduct the inquiry within six months?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as I said earlier, and, I repeat, there was a specific complaint sent by somebody through e-mail. If you want, I can read the details of the complaint also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Then, there was a very high-powered Inquiry Committee, which was constituted... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Minister has said, 'complaint sent by somebody'. Sir, CSIR has taken a decision within six months on a complaint sent by 'somebody'. Who is that 'somebody'? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Those details can be made available to you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If he is a Nobel Laureate or a well-known Scientist, then, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, on the basis of that complaint, an Inquiry Committee had been... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: On whose complaint? ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: If you want to know the details, I can give you the details of that person. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: A lot of victimization is happening, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your turn, please. ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I can give him all the details of the complaint. On the basis of that complaint, a very high-powered Inquiry Committee, which has very distinguished Members... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ... *(Interruptions)*... You must listen to the answer. Please.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving an answer. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to know the name of that complainant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ... *(Interruptions)*... He is giving an answer. Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the complaint was made from a single source through e-mail, manohar.parikh@gmail.com. That individual never appeared upon calling during investigation made at the CSIR on the basis of his complaint. Initially, the complaint was received on November 1, 2013, and, again, the complaint was received on May 20, 2014. The initial complaint received on November 1, 2013 asked for justification of starting a doctoral programme at CSIR in the area of computational biology and unavailability of approvals from competent authorities for starting the programme. Then, further a complaint was received on May 20, 2014 on additional issues including conduct of PhD programme at NISCAIR in the area of computational biology and non-compliance to AcSIR rules and regulations. This is about complaint. Further, if he wants, the details ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, on the basis of this, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have finished. Please just let the Minister complete the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot keep on interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete the answer, please.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Then, Sir, I would like to mention the name of the members, who were part of the Inquiry Committee. Then, there was an Inquiry Committee, which was constituted. It had Shri Raj Singh, the Chief Scientist and AcSIR Coordinator at CSIR-CEERI, Pilani, as the Chairman. There was Dr.

Lakshmy Parameswaran, Chief Scientist and Head, Bridges & Structures and AcSIR Coordinator at CSIR-CRRI, New Delhi. She was one of the members. Another member was Dr. Vidya Gupta, Chief Scientist and Head, Bio-Chemical and Sciences Division, CSIR, NCL, Pune. Another member was Dr. Kunal Ray, Associate Director, Administration & Finance ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, there was a Member Convener, Shri P.L. Dahra, Executive Consultant, AcSIR Coordination Office. Then, Sir, after detailed deliberations and going into all the pros and cons, the technicalities, the standards and everything, they have given a very detailed report. They have elaborated each and every point. They have gone into the status. What is happening there? What is the level of the faculty? What is the infrastructure and everything? If you want, I can read this whole Inquiry Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please don't. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Or if you want, I can place it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The complaint is on another issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make the information available to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have not allowed you to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Please make an inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Please make an inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The complaint is on another issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Listen to me, please. The hon. Minister has cited that an inquiry was conducted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Not on this issue, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. On the basis of a complaint, an inquiry was conducted. Now, if there are questions about that inquiry, please raise that matter separately. This is not part of this question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The complainant wrote not on this course. Ask the Minister. The Minister said that the complaint was on another course. This course is on Database Management and Climate Change Informatics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I think, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I agree with him as to what he is saying. You see, there was a complaint about a particular thing. The Inquiry Committee went to the lab.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Complaint on which course?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: They found that the overall atmosphere and overall standards were actually not proper to be able to conduct that course. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: They have given everything in detail. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever the report says, they have given everything. They have elaborated everything in great detail. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any dissatisfaction with the answer, please raise it separately. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. This is not a discussion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the complaint is on another issue. He is totally misleading the House, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* If you are not satisfied with the answer, please raise it separately. I will go to the next question. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, nobody has misled. *...(Interruptions)...* I have placed all the records and all the facts on record. There is no question of even remotely misleading the House. So, I would request that the Member should take back his words. There is no question of misleading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.35. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Mr. Balagopal, please sit down.

Foreign assistance for smart city project

*35. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received expression of interest from foreign governments to help India in development of Smart Cities; and

(b) if so, names of the countries that have expressed interest in development of smart cities?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The following countries have expressed interest to participate in the development of Smart Cities, so far:-

- (i) United States of America,
- (ii) Spain,
- (iii) Canada,
- (iv) France,
- (v) Germany,
- (vi) China; and
- (vii) Singapore.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया है कि सार्क देशों द्वारा देश में स्मार्ट सिटीज बनाने में रुचि जाहिर की गयी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए विशेष रूप से शहर चिन्हित किए गए हैं? क्या सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बंध में कुछ करार किए गए हैं और क्या अजमेर के सम्बंध में भी सरकार ने कोई करार किया है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a new concept. It was mentioned by the Prime Minister and, subsequently, in principle, the Government have agreed with this 'Smart City' concept. A concept note was prepared initially. It was also put on website for the convenience of the people in 2014 itself and, now, the first consultation was held with the Ministry, Government organisations and various institutions. Thereafter, a national conclave was called of all the States and Union Territories to take their views and inputs. Different commercial business organisations, which have shown some interest in this new concept, have also been given an opportunity. As I told you, Sir, a number of countries are showing interest in the 'smart city' concept. That being the case, we are examining the proposals. And we are also learning from the experience of earlier mission. Then we will see how we can improve upon it to make a smart city. Smart cities cannot be built overnight. It will take years. Rome was not built in a day or one year. You are all aware of it.

Ajmer also is identified for the development of a smart city. Once the concept is totally agreed and approved by the Cabinet then only will the remaining work takes place. In the meanwhile, certain organisations like the United States Trade and Development Agency have come forward. We have asked them to conduct a preliminary study in those cities and then come out with some plan so that we know in what way they want to participate and then what sort of technical support they want to give. We asked them to give a presentation before us and then we will take a final call. In that, Ajmer is one of the cities.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, स्मार्ट सिटी के कन्सेप्ट में सरकार ने जो सुझाव आमंत्रित किए हैं, क्या सरकार के द्वारा जन-भागीदारी को भी स्मार्ट सिटी की विकास योजनाओं में किसी कन्सेप्ट पेपर्स में या योजनाओं में शामिल किया गया है?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I stand a little corrected because Ajmer is selected under 'Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojana' (HRIDAY). We have already sanctioned some money. I had consultation on it. With regard to other cities, which were identified by certain other international agencies and countries, they are at a preliminary stage of identifying the technical requirements that are required for those cities.

Secondly, with regard to people's participation, once the technical plan or a preliminary Detailed Project Report is prepared, that will be put up for consultation. Without people's participation this programme will not succeed. There are different stakeholders — the Central Government, the State Government and the urban local body of the particular city that needs to be developed. We are also thinking of a system wherein they will be made eligible to participate in that depending upon their ability, past performance, resources, preparedness of the urban local body itself to accept the reforms, etc. So, people's participation is vital to this. We are insisting on that. In the final stage, the approval of the urban local body through its representatives will be taken and then only will we move forward.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a set of core quantitative indicators to define what a smart city is. We all know and we all want cities to be smart. But is there a set of quantitative indicators so that if they fulfil those indicators a city would be considered smart?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a popular concept which is being talked about across the globe and also in India. I am frank to say that smart city is a new concept. What is smart? For a smart city, you need a smart leader. I am not saying

smart in terms of height, weight, wearing suit or boots. I am talking about taking smart decisions and having a smart vision. Secondly, you need smart people who are willing to be reformed. Thirdly, Shri Jairam asked about basic requirements. Basic requirements are: assured water supply, assured power supply, sanitation facility in that particular city, affordable transport facilities, solid waste management system, physical infrastructure, institutional infrastructure, social infrastructure and economic infrastructure. All these things will be taken into consideration. When all these things are worked out, and if you are able to fulfil them, then you will be called a smart city. But a beginning has to be made. We are in the process of finally quantifying and qualifying as to what the requirements are for a smart city and how we should go about it. We are learning from the experience of different countries across the globe. They have their own standards but I cannot compare my cities with international cities knowingly.

But, at the same time, we want to have the architecture, we want to have the local culture and we also want to have the local people's participation in this. This is 'learning by experience'.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, will the hon. Minister clarify if the smart city programme would apply to existing cities like my city Bengaluru? As a more effective successor to JNNURM, when will the definition of 'smart city' be complete? Is there any implication of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on the smart city definition?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have retrofitting; we have redevelopment. Then, we also have plan for having a satellite city near the existing city. Changing the present city to a smart city is not an easy task. But, recently, I have been to Bengaluru. Public representatives of Bengaluru along with their Minister told me that they were willing. So, we have to take up the exercise and study about Bengaluru. When I was there in Hyderabad, the Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri Chandrashekar, also made a presentation before me saying that they want to convert. But, at the end of the day, Sir, the parameters will be fixed by the Centre and the city challenge system will be there. Mayor Bloomberg from the USA came and said that he was willing to provide the needed technical support initially through his organisation 'Bloomberg Philanthropies'. If the local bodies and the States come forward, those cities will definitely be considered. But, at the same time, we have to see how much resources are available to us because huge expenditure is involved in this. You need lakhs of crores of rupees and you know the situation of our cities.

The second point which he asked is about the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Sir, the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission is good news for the States and for the urban local bodies. It may be a little thing for the Central Government at the national level. Manmohanji is here. The 73rd and the 74th Amendments for local bodies which were initiated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi earlier envisage devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. It has not taken place fully in different States. I am not holding anybody responsible for that. I am happy that now the Finance Commission is straightaway giving a good amount of money to the urban local bodies which will make them improve their revenues and also help them function in a better manner. This is my feeling about the Fourteenth Finance Commission. That also will be taken into consideration. How much a particular city is getting, what is the capacity as of now, how much is being added, etc., will also be taken into consideration.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the concept of 'expression of interest' comes very late. When the tender process is conceived, a project is conceived, and before tender, expression of interest is called for. They are documents in writing. If some countries' are just saying that they are interested, it does not mean expression of interest. So, I would like to know whether any concrete projects have been prepared and concrete expression of interest has been conveyed by any country or you are just saying it as expression of interest.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, certain countries have come forward. They had preliminary discussions with the national Government. Some countries had preliminary discussions and full discussions with the State Governments also. For example, Singapore is holding discussions with the Andhra Pradesh Government. America has shown interest with regard to Visakhapatnam and Allahabad. *...(Interruptions)...* I agree with the distinction the hon. Member has made. Expression of interest is different. It is after finalisation of plans, coming forward with a proposal and then get ready to take part in that. I do agree that both are different. But, we are at the beginning. These countries have shown interest. I asked them to come clear as to what is it that they want to do, in what way they want to participate in it, what is their proposal, etc. I asked them to come forward with that. I have made that suggestion to them. Sir, I can assure the House that everything will be done transparently. It will be done through public tender system only. Nobody will be given a city just like that. We can't do it like that. But, if some countries come forward to provide us technical support, we must be happy to receive it.

Central funds for Jharkhand

*36. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raghuram Rajan Committee was formed to suggest ways to identify indicators of the relative backwardness of States for equitable allocation of central funds;

(b) if so, in what manner States with sizeable share of tribal population having hilly terrain, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non-viable nature of State finance like Jharkhand warrant maximum central funding with a view to overcome their backwardness; and

(c) the manner in which Government plans to fund the State of Jharkhand in the next 5- 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram Rajan was set up by the Ministry of Finance for evolving a composite development index of States. The aforesaid Committee has submitted its report to the Finance Ministry in September, 2013 and it is available in public domain at <http://www.finmin.nic.in/reports>.

(c) As informed by Ministry of Finance the report of the Committee is under examination. One of the recommendations of the Committee is to use the framework outlined in the report to allocate some of the development funds that are allocated by the Centre to the States. The approach recommended in the report of the Committee is not intended to replace existing methodologies, but should be thought of as one that will channel some fund allocations based on need and performance.

SHRISANJIVKUMAR: Sir, the Raghuram Rajan Committee has recommended a fresh approach that gets rid of the special category status plus classification of States with high funding needs. Funding from the Centre to the States will be based on State's development needs as well as its development purpose.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Trafficking of children from West Bengal and Jharkhand**

*37. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recently Railway Authorities and District Administration of Palakkad have rounded up six hundred children from three railway compartments who were being trafficked from West Bengal and Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such children end up in overcrowded orphanage in Kerala; and

(c) the details of action taken by child welfare organizations of the Ministry about such children being smuggled from poor States to other areas?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is aware of suspected trafficking of children brought to Kerala from the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal. The Ministry of Women and Child Development had sought detailed report on the matter from the Government of Kerala. As per the information received from the Government of Kerala, a batch of 455 children were rescued by Railway Police and Kerala Police on 24.05.2014. The Palakkad District Administration took action to shift the above mentioned children to the Government Children's Homes and Government approved Children's Homes for facilitating further proceedings by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) of Palakkad. The CWC Palakkad transferred 242 of these children to CWC Kozhikode as these children were brought to Kerala reportedly for better education and free boarding and lodging at Muslim Orphanage, Mukkom in Kozhikode District. Another batch of 123 children were rescued on 25.05.2014 at Palakkad Railway Station. Preliminary inquiry conducted by Palakkad CWC revealed that these children were heading to Anwar Huda Orphanage in Malappuram District for studies.

Out of 578 children who were brought to Kerala on 24th and 25th May, 2014, the CWCs handed over 304 children to the Mukkom Orphanage in Kozhikode and Anwar Huda Orphanage in Malappuram. The remaining children were repatriated as they did not have valid documents.

(c) Trafficked children are defined as children in need of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), 2000 and

are produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for their rehabilitation and reintegration. CWC is a statutory body under the JJ Act for care, protection and treatment of children who are in need of care and protection. The CWC has the final authority to dispose off cases of such children including transfer of the child to another CWC if the child hails from the place outside the jurisdiction of the Committee.

Youth Employability Skill

*38. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry, in coordination with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has undertaken Youth Employability Skill on pilot basis in some States, if so, the details of the scheme; and

(b) whether there are any plans to extend this to other States, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, 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) and (b) This Ministry has not undertaken any scheme on pilot basis for youth employability skill. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous body under its control, had taken up a pilot project namely Youth Employability Skill (YES) in the State of J&K and North-Eastern States during the year 2011-12. NYKS in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provided Skill Development and Vocational Training to Youth in various fields like Retail Sales, Electrician, Accounting, hospitality, Information Technology Enable Services (ITes), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) etc. Under the project, 1269 youth from North Eastern States and J&K were trained. The scheme has since been discontinued.

Rehabilitation of families living in urban areas near railway stations and tracks

*39 SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Central Government to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas near railway stations and tracks in Delhi as on date;

(b) whether Ministry has communicated to Railways and the NCT of Delhi in this regard during the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it is upto the State Governments to frame policies to provide Low Cost Housing including rehabilitation of poor families living in urban areas near railway stations and tracks in their respective States. Government of India provide assistances to State/UTs under its scheme.

Ministry has requested all State Governments and Central Government land owning Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Railways to explore the possibilities of rehabilitation of slums on their land and seek Central assistance under its existing scheme. Ministry has not received any proposal from Government of Delhi. Railways has not agreed to rehabilitate slum dwellers on its land.

Training of manpower in biotechnology sector

†*40. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities available for training of manpower in biotechnology sector; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase the availability of high quality manpower in biotechnology sector?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Department of Biotechnology is implementing an integrated human resource development programme to create trained manpower in the field of biotechnology by providing hands on experience to UG science students under star college scheme, supporting M.Sc./M. Tech. teaching programmes in 71 universities in the country, industrial training for B.Tech./M.Sc./M.Tech. biotech students and finishing schools for bridging skill gaps and enhancing employment prospects, re-training of existing faculty and scientists in advanced areas for upgrading their skills by conducting short term training courses, providing fellowships for doctoral and post-doctoral research. Emphasis is laid on selection of students on All India entrance test basis, framing of model course curriculum, provision for regular faculty positions in gap areas and inviting guest faculty, studentship for all selected

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

students, liberal grants for laboratory equipment, maintenance and recurring grants for consumables, thesis grants to provide quality all round training as well as industrial training to ensure employability of students. Department has also instituted Ramalingaswami fellowships for encouraging Indian scientists working in overseas laboratories to return to the country as well as DBT Wellcome Trust fellowships for outstanding scientists to pursue research in Indian laboratories. Opportunity for conducting advanced research or undergoing specialized training CREST (Cutting Edge Research Enhancement and Scientific Training Awards) for Indian scientists in leading overseas laboratories is also provided. Department has launched DBT-BUILDER (DBT-Boost to University Inter-disciplinary Departments of Life Sciences for Education and Research) for advanced education and research by upgradation/re-engineering/remodelling/ creation of Life science departments in universities. These programmes have resulted in attracting, retaining and training to meet the needs of quality trained manpower in the country. Department has implemented biodesign programmes focused on innovation and entrepreneurship in area of medical devices and implants and an indigenous international biodesign fellowship *i.e.*, fellowship at AIIMS, New Delhi and IIT, Delhi in collaboration with Stanford University, USA and Queensland University, Australia.

Clean Delhi Week

*41. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Clean Delhi Week was observed in Delhi in the last week of September, 2014 if so, the details thereof and the results achieved therefrom;

(b) whether it is a fact that some areas of Delhi were not covered at all by the said programme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) to (c) Clean and Green Drive was carried out in Delhi from 25.09.2014 to 02.10.2014. This campaign was a precursor to launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. During this week an intensive campaign for Clean and Green Delhi was carried out in all parts of Delhi by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board, Ministry of Railways and other organisations in Delhi. Initiatives were taken by different government bodies/

organisations to repair toilets in public places, dhalaos and street lights; clean up drains, bus/railway stations, schools, hospitals, parks and community halls; prune/plant trees; remove garbage/malba from vacant plots, remove unauthorized banners/bill boards/hoardings etc., and build public awareness for Clean and Green Delhi.

Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014.

Installation of Doppler radars in Himachal Pradesh

*42. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meteorological Department has identified locations in the country under its modernization phase-II for installation of Doppler radars;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria for selecting the location for installation of Doppler radar; and

(c) the number of locations identified in Himachal Pradesh, and by when work of installation of Doppler radars in Himachal Pradesh would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) :
(a) and (b) Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO- IMD) has so far not formulated the Modernization Phase-II Programme. Nonetheless, augmentation of Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network has always been on the priority of the Government so as to continuously enhance the 24X7 severe weather surveillance capability to issue not only nowcast (very short range — up to 6h severe weather warnings) and to assimilate such data in regional and local scale forecast models to predict such adverse weather in short range (up to 48h in advance). Accordingly, based on the emerging priorities, an "Integrated Himalayan Meteorology Programme for Western & Central Himalayas" is formulated for improving weather forecasting services in a targeted manner with augmentation of various observing systems over the hill states of NW India.

Selection of suitable locations for placing DWRs or any other observing systems is always based on scientific assessment of the needs of such observing system networks, comprising Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Snow Gauges etc. and accordingly implementation plan is formulated.

(c) Three DWRs at Shimla, Bhunter and Dalhousie are proposed to be installed in Himachal Pradesh under the Integrated Himalayan Meteorology covering Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand with an allocation of Rs 117 crores during the current Five Year Plan.

Implementation of Border Defence Cooperation Agreement (BDCA)

†*43. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India stand to lose if agreement of issues reached by India and China under the Border Defence Cooperation Agreement (BDCA) is implemented in today's changed scenario; and

(b) whether Government would conduct a study on this so that authentic information could be obtained and the interests of India are safeguarded and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) and (b) During the visit of the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to China in October 2013, India and China signed a Border Defence Cooperation Agreement. The whole text of the Agreement is in public domain. The Agreement seeks to facilitate ways and means to implement border defence cooperation and provides for measures to enhance contacts, understanding and cooperation between the border defence forces. The Agreement strengthens maintenance of stability on the border and adds to existing instruments to ensure peace and stability on our borders.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Matters relating to Aadhaar Card

*44. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the validity and the manner of collecting information/data for Aadhaar Card under the aegis of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) have been challenged in the apex court through a PIL;

(b) whether with the abolition of the Planning Commission, the UIDAI operates under NIIT Aayog; and

(c) the representative Ministry / Department that has been assigned the responsibility of representing the Government in the apex court on matters relating to Aadhaar Card ?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Five Public Interest Litigation (PIL) cases have been filed before the Supreme Court, and another two filed before the High Court of Bombay and Madras have also been transferred to the Supreme Court. All of them writ petitions have since been tagged and are being heard together. A number of issues have been raised in the petitions, including various aspects of data collection.

(b) In January 2009, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established as an 'Attached Office' under the aegis of Planning Commission. In January 2015, Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog.

(c) A number of Ministries / Departments of Central Government [such as Ministry of Finance, NITI Aayog (successor organisation of Planning Commission), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, UIDAI, Department of Electronics and IT etc.] and all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are the respondents in various PIL cases (tagged together) pending before the Supreme Court of India. Ministry of Finance is the coordinating Ministry.

Barrier-free access for differently-abled persons

*45. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received large number of complaints regarding non-availability of barrier-free access for differently-abled persons in several public buildings/places including railways in the country, if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(b) the steps taken by Government in coordination with the State Governments/UT Administrations for providing barrier-free access for differently-abled persons to public places by constructing ramps, lifts and railings; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism existing with Government to ensure easy accessibility for persons with disabilities in a non-discriminatory manner?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRITHA AWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : (a) During the period from 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014, office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities received 56 complaints related to accessibility of public buildings/places/facilities. Besides taking up the complaints with concerned authorities, the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also takes up with the State Governments/UT Administrations

for providing barrier free access for persons with disabilities to public places, amending their building bye-laws, making it mandatory to incorporate accessible features before passing any building plan and giving completion certificate.

(b) As per Section 44 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, establishments in the transport sector within the limits of their economic capacity and development for the benefit of persons with disabilities, are required to take special measures to adapt rail compartments, buses, vessels and aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons and adapt toilets in rail compartments, vessels, aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit the wheel chair users to use them conveniently. Further, as per Section 46 of the said Act, the appropriate Government and local authorities, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, are required to provide for -

- (i.) ramps in public buildings;
- (ii.) adaptation of toilets for wheel chair users;
- (iii.) braille symbols and auditory signals in elevators or lifts;
- (iv.) ramps in hospitals, primary health centres and other medical care and rehabilitation institution.

The Ministry has been taking up the matter with the State Governments, UT Administration and concerned Ministries/Departments to comply with the above provisions of the Act from time to time. The matter has also been taken up at the level of Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities with the Chief Secretaries of the State/UTs. Further, the Ministry also provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations and institutions run by Central/State Governments for making their important buildings accessible to persons with disabilities. The office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also organizes workshops/ seminars on barrier free environment for persons with disabilities.

(c) The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioners in their respective States are mandated to monitor implementation of the provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Fresh initiatives for setting up of nuclear plants**

321. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken fresh initiatives, in consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders to expedite setting up of pending nuclear power plants at various places in the country in a time-bound manner;

(b) if so, the details of such initiatives or action plan chalked out in this regard; and

(c) whether Government is also contemplating to offer better rehabilitation/compensation package for the affected people; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Atomic Energy and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) are continuously pursuing with various State Governments for the expeditious acquisition of land and implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) packages at sites identified for location of nuclear power plants. Periodic review meetings are also being conducted with authorities of respective State Governments to expedite these processes.

(c) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) packages for Project Affected Persons are formulated by the respective State Governments in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in this regard and the cost of implementation of such Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) schemes is met by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.

Civil nuclear agreement

322. SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has agreed for civil nuclear agreement with United States of America during the recent bilateral meeting with USA;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held in this regard, particularly suppliers liability insurance clause;

(c) whether Government has accepted that it would share data on nuclear material and equipment in order to secure the US agreement; and

(d) if so, Government's views and stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India and the US have reached an understanding on the issues related to civil nuclear liability and finalised the text of the Administrative Arrangement to implement the bilateral 123 Agreement.

(b) This understanding was reached in three rounds of discussions in a Contact Group set up for advancing the implementation of civil nuclear cooperation during PM's visit to the U.S. in September 2014 and was welcomed by the leaders in their Joint Statement of 25 January 2015. During the course of the discussions, using case law and legislative history, India presented its position concerning the compatibility of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 (CLND Act) with the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC). The proposed India Nuclear Insurance Pool as a part of the overall risk-management scheme for liability was also presented to the U.S. side. An understanding was then reached, based on India's presentations and the discussion thereon, that our CLND Act is consistent with the international norms on civil nuclear liability.

(c) and (d) The information sharing proposed under the Administrative Arrangement with the U.S. is in accordance with the bilateral 123 Agreement and the bilateral Arrangements & Procedures on reprocessing. It is also in conformity with India's practice of International Atomic Energy Act (IAEA) safeguards.

Change in rules of Nuclear Liability Act

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

(a) whether Government has decided to change any provisions in the rules related to the Nuclear Liability Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these changes are made after the discussion with foreign suppliers and foreign Governments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to amend the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011.

(b) Does not arise.

Private sector in mining of rare earth

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

(a) whether Government has accepted or discussed about the policy to allow private sector in mining of rare earth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Government has not accepted or discussed policy to allow private sector in the mining of rare earth mineral monazite, available in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Safety of nuclear plants

325. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any efforts to ascertain the safety of nuclear plants in the country, if so, the details thereof, along with a comparison of India's nuclear safety system with those of developed countries;

(b) the details of current preparedness to deal with situations involving radiological effects from nuclear plants;

(c) whether Government has a set of regulations in place that addresses nuclear safety concerns, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made in the setting up of an independent nuclear safety regulatory body as recommended by the CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The safety reviews of the Indian Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) are carried out by the regulatory authority, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). AERB has evolved a robust process for safety review and issue of consents at various stages of setting up of Nuclear Power

Plants. Apart from the applicable Acts & Rules, AERB has prescribed safety requirement in the form of Safety Codes and Guides, covering all aspects of NPP Siting, Design, Construction, Commissioning and Operation. These requirements are on par with those issued by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international regulatory bodies. Adherence to requirements given in safety documents is ensured, at each stage of approval by systematic safety review of the reports submitted by utility and periodic regulatory inspections of the plant carried out by AERB.

(b) Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in the country are designed, constructed, commissioned and operated in conformity with relevant nuclear safety requirements. These requirements ensure an adequate margin of safety so that NPPs can be operated without undue radiological risks to the plant personnel and members of the public. Notwithstanding these, it is mandatory to develop emergency response plans, as a measure of abundant caution. Emergency preparedness and response plan are available at Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) to meet the safety requirements during an emergency situation so that the impact of an accident in nuclear power plant to the public domain is minimal. These plans are periodically tested during emergency exercises conducted at NPPs with involved agencies to ensure the readiness.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 is the primary legislation dealing with control and production of nuclear energy in India. In accordance with the powers conferred by the Act, the Central Government has promulgated the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004, the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987, the Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1996 that formulate the policy and regulatory framework for ensuring safety in the activities relating to NPPs. These requirements of AERB are in line with the Safety Standards of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international bodies such as International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

(d) The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2014 which is essentially the NCRA Bill, 2011 along with its official amendments could not be taken up for consideration by Parliament due to dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha. Accordingly, Department of Atomic Energy is carrying out inter-ministerial consultations on the NSRA Bill, 2014 afresh.

Cost of production of nuclear energy

326. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of nuclear energy per unit is much higher than coal based power unit and other source of energy, while calculating huge investments therein, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of nuclear energy produced in the country during the last three years and its average cost of per unit; and

(c) the amount of nuclear energy produced for the next five years and at what estimated cost of per unit in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. The tariffs of electricity generated through nuclear power are comparable to those of the contemporary conventional base load power generating units (like coal based thermal power) located in the area/region. The details in this regard for 2013-14 are given below:

Source	Tariff Range (Paise per Unit)
Nuclear	97 to 394
Thermal	
Coal (Non Pithead)	375 to 529
Coal (Pithead)	147 to 385
Lignite	279 to 401
Natural Gas (APM)	336 to 399
Natural Gas (Non APM)	423 to 439
Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)	920 to 1288
Liquid Fuel (Naphtha/ Diesel)	846 to 1367
Hydro	79 to 591

Source: * "Tariff for Long-term sources of power" from Report on Short Term Power market in India 2013-14, CERC & DAE/ NPCIL

(b) The generation of nuclear energy in the country during the last three years along with the average tariff is as tabulated below:

Year	Generation (in Million Units)	Average Tariff (in paise/unit)
2011-2012	32455	258
2012 -2013	32863	269
2013 -2014	35333*	271

*includes 1106 MUs of infirm generation from Kudankulam Unit-1

(c) The targets for generation are fixed annually in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in accordance to the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (OPE). The targets of generation are fixed based on fuel availability, maintenance shutdown schedules, likely start of generation of new units etc. The target fixed for electricity generation for 2015-16 is 37307 million units (tentative, subject to confirmation by OPE during MoU meeting).

As different stations have different tariffs, the average tariff would depend on the generation from each station. However, the tariffs would be competitive and comparable to those of other contemporary electricity generating technologies in the region.

Health and educational facilities at Atomic Plants

327. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to provide adequate health and educational facilities at Madras Atomic Power Plant, Kalpakkam and at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the support to be extended for the construction of these multi-storied buildings, multi-speciality hospitals and schools nearby; and

(c) the details of the technological and financial support extended by the Union Government to these infrastructure developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir; The health and education facilities for the local people living in the vicinity of the nuclear power plants are already being extended both at Kalpakkam and at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu and such welfare activities are ongoing.

(b) and (c) As a part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Neighbourhood Development Programme (NDP), Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has³ been taking up projects in areas of Health & Education around Kalpakkam and Kudankulam. The details of the projects around Kalpakkam and Kudankulam sites, including the financial support extended by NPCIL are enclosed as statement-1 and statement-2 respectively.

Statement-I*Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam*

S.No.	Category	Location	Details	Expenditure in lakhs (Rs.)
1.	Health	Primary Health Centre, Mamallapuram	Construction of maternity ward, providing hospital, medical equipment appliances, UPS and Solar panels etc.	45
2.	Health	Primary Health Centre, Mamallapuram	Providing medical instruments and appliances, and UPS.	3
3.	Health	10 Villages within 16 kilo meters	30 Medical camps benefitting about 5000 patients including distribution of general medicine, eye examination etc. Cataract surgery for 50 villagers was also facilitated.	15
4.	Health	20 Villages	Scanning of differently abled persons from 20 nearby villages and distribution of Aids and Appliances through ALIMCO.	5

5.	Health	25 Govt. Schools	Safe Drinking water is being provided in 25 Govt. schools by installing UV water purifiers benefitting 5000 children.	30
6.	Education	10 Panchayat	10 New school buildings have been constructed for Govt. Schools in 10 Panchayats in the last ten years.	200
7.	Education	4 Panchayat	Full fledged Science Lab including Lab furniture and Lab equipment have been set up in four Govt. High schools.	25
8.	Education	20 Panchayat	Construction of school compound walls, toilet in 20 govt. schools along with District Rural Development Agency, Kancheepuram District. One third contribution from Madras Atomic Power Station and two third contribution is provided by District Rural Development Agency, Kancheepuram District.	150
9.	Education	20 Panchayat	Distribution of computers, school furniture and Activity Based Learning furniture for Primary Schools.	40

S.No.	Category	Location	Details	Expenditure in lakhs (Rs.)
10.	Education	10 Panchayat	Deployment of teachers for teaching subjects in Govt. schools where vacancy exists and conducting special coaching classes through out the year for identified slow learners to improve their learning skill.	25
11.	Education	40 Panchayat	Distribution of school note books, educational aids, model question papers, snacks for students staying beyond school hours benefitting 5000 students.	25
12.	Education	Pudupattinam Panchayat	It is proposed to construct new Govt. High School building in Pudupattinam Panchayat after getting approval from State Government.	150
13	Education	Pandur Panchayat	Construction of one new school building for Pandur Govt. Higher Secondary School is in progress.	70
14.	Education	Ten Panchayat	Community College to impart computer education is being operated for the last three years benefitting three hundred students, school drop outs and unemployed girls from BPL families in the neighbourhood villages.	15

Statement-II*Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Kudankulam*

Sl. No.	Category	Location	Details	Expenditure in Lakhs (Rs.)
1.	Health	Kudankulam village	As part of Neighbourhood Development Program (NDP), NPCIL has funded establishment of General Hospital at Kudankulam village in Tamil Nadu, through Tamil Nadu Government. The Hospital (with 148 bed, 11 blocks) has started functioning partially and the total sanctioned staff strength is 34.	1000
2.	Health	Chettikulam Panchayat	Under NDP programme Primary Health Centre (PHC) has been established at Chettikulam Panchayat (near Anuvijay Township).	100
3.	Health	Uvari Panchayat	Under NDP programme Primary Health Centre (PHC) has been established Uvari Panchayat (near Kudankulam NPP).	100

4.	Education	Chidambarapuram, Yacobpuram, Sivasubramaniapuram and Kudankulam	Class room building blocks have been constructed at Chidambarapuram, Yacobpuram, Sivasubramaniapuram	140-160 (35 to 40 lakhs per school)
5.	Education	Radhapuram, Karungulam, Palavoor, Marankulam and Vadankulam	Class room building blocks are under construction at Radhapuram, Karungulam, villages	175-200 (similarly as above)
6.	Education	Neighbouring Villages	Computers, solar lanterns, school furniture items are provided on need basis to the neighbouring schools.	85

Completion and implementation of nuclear power projects

328. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finding it difficult to complete and implement the nuclear power projects initiated during the last five years due to various reasons including the financial deficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for each of the nuclear power projects, disbursed and to be spent; and

(c) whether Government is very keen to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The projects initiated during the last five years and presently under construction, KAPP 3&4 (2X700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat and RAPP 7&8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan have mainly been affected only due to delays in receipt of major equipment. There have been no financial constraints for these projects.

Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a public sector company under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is presently constructing a Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) of 500 MWe capacity at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. Due to first of its kind reactor in the country, various technological complexities had to be encountered during equipment manufacture. Slippage in delivery of various components resulted in shifting of the erection & commissioning activities. Also, the safety design called for some important revisions to comprehensively address safety aspects post Fukushima incident. No financial deficiency is being encountered by BHAVINI for execution of the project.

The details of approved completion cost and the expenditure upto January 2015 in ₹ crore in respect of ongoing constructions projects are as under:

Project	Approved Completion Cost	Approved date for project completion	Cumulative Expenditure upto January 2015
1	2	3	4
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project-3&4	11459	2017-18	6121

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-7&8	12320	2017-18	3936
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	5677	2015-16	4541.6

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme. Implementation of third stage is conditional to setting up an adequate generation capacity using fast breeder reactors under the second stage. In respect of the second stage, its forerunner, the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor is nearing completion. An Advanced Heavy Water Reactor based on thorium fuel is also being developed for development and demonstration of thorium-based nuclear fuel cycle and reactor technologies.

Posts earmarked for SC/ST in Atomic Plants

329. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Atomic Power Reactors located in India with their installed capacity;

(b) the details of the posts earmarked for SC/ST category in all these Atomic Power Reactors;

(c) the details of the posts earmarked for SC/ST category which are lying vacant; and

(d) the reasons for non filling up of the post and period for which they are lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the operating atomic power reactors in the country alongwith their location as well as the installed capacity are as tabulated below:

Location & States	Units	Capacity (MW)
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160
	TAPS-2	160
	TAPS-3	540

Location & States	Units	Capacity (MW)
	TAPS-4	540
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100
	RAPS-2	200
	RAPS-3	220
	RAPS-4	220
	RAPS-5	220
	RAPS-6	220
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220
	MAPS-2	220
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220
	NAPS-2	220
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220
	KAPS-2	220
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS-1	220
	KGS-2	220
	KGS-3	220
	KGS-4	220
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-1	1000

*RAPS-1 is presently under extended shutdown.

(b) and (c) Reservation for the SC/ST category is provided at the entry level as per the Central Government Guidelines, both in the technical as well as the non-technical cadre in each of the Groups - A and B. In case of Group-C recruitment, the provisions of reservations in the SC/ST category are followed as per the respective State(s) guidelines. In case of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), in all the categories of posts *i.e.* Group - A,B and C, as well as the Stipendary Trainees, reservations at recruitment level are being enforced for the SC/ST categories as per applicable Government of India and State Government Rules. Advertisement for recruitment for any of these posts clearly states the total number of vacancies and the vacancies reserved for SCs/ STs. The details of posts earmarked for SC/ST category in NPCIL and the posts earmarked for SC/ST category lying vacant are as follows:

•	Number of post earmarked for SCs	-	1700
•	Number of post earmarked for STs	-	752
•	Number of post earmarked for SCs lying vacant	-	51
•	Number of post earmarked for STs lying vacant	-	72

(d) The reason for posts reserved for SCs/STs lying vacant is non-availability of suitable qualified applicants for certain posts in the SC and ST categories. The posts have been vacant for varying periods of time.

India's entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

330. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to become a part of the Nuclear Suppliers Group(NSG);

(b) if so, the status of the diplomatic offensive launched by India in this regard;

(c) whether Government has taken measures to tackle the challenge by Pakistan for India's entry into the NSG if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government considered initiating a bi-lateral agreement with Pakistan on the side lines of the recently held SAARC Summit regarding the aforementioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) Yes. India is engaged with the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and with individual members thereof with a view to our membership. U.S., Russia, France, U.K., Australia and Japan are among the countries that support India's membership of NSG. India will formally apply for membership once the ground has been adequately prepared for its membership.

(c) and (d) Pakistan is not a member of the NSG. There is no initiative for a bilateral agreement with Pakistan on India's membership of the NSG.

Helicopter service in NER

331. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state whether Government plans to increase the intercity chopper services within the North Eastern Region, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : Chopper services are to be provided by the State Governments' concerned. However, Pawan Hans Limited, Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, provides helicopters on long-term lease basis to State Governments / Government Agencies / Private Agencies etc. as per their requirements. In the North Eastern Region, Pawan Hans presently provides helicopters to Government of Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram on long-term lease basis. Pawan Hans has also offered one medium helicopter for deployment of Government of Nagaland *w.e.f.* 01.05.2015. If any States have further requirement of deployment of additional helicopter, Pawan Hans would endeavour to meet their requirement.

Development of infrastructure in NER

332. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new development initiatives have been taken to develop the infrastructure to improve connectivity in the North Eastern Regions of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the amount of power that can be produced in the region and statistics for the amount that is currently being produced;

(c) the details of investment in power in the region and their latest developments; and

(d) all initiatives taken to boost tourism in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As per information furnished by concerned Ministries/Departments.

(a) Yes, Sir. To improve connectivity in the North Eastern Region, the Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 13 road projects worth Rs.235.38 crore under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme. The North Eastern Council (NEC) has approved 2 road projects costing Rs. 359.55 crore and also sanctioned viability gap funding for air connectivity in North Eastern Region at a cost of Rs.124.12 crore. With assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is implementing the North Eastern State Roads Investment Programme (NESRIP) for upgradation of 433 km long roads in 6 North Eastern States at estimated cost of Rs.1353.83 crore. For development of roads in the North Eastern Region, the Union Budget 2014-15 has, further, allocated Rs.200 crore for the N.E. Roads Corporation.

In order to expedite road construction, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has set up a company named as "National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited" (NHIDCL) on 18th July 2014 for construction/upgradation/widening of National Highways in the regions that share international boundaries with neighbouring countries. The main emphasis of NHIDCL is for implementation of balance projects under SARDP-NE in NER. Further, review meetings and monitoring of projects are being done at highest level in the Government. However, to avoid cost and time overrun, Ministry has adopted Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode for award of new works so that works can be completed within stipulated time and cost.

The Railways Budget 2014-15 announced an allocation of Rs.5116 crore, a 54 per cent increase over previous year, for the 23 ongoing railway projects of which 11 are National Projects. It was also announced to take up Eco-Tourism and Education Tourism in North Eastern States. In this year, Meghalaya has been brought on the railway map for the first time and direct train service from Arunachal Pradesh to New Delhi has been introduced.

The Government has fast-tracked the development of greenfield airports at Pakyong in Sikkim and Holongi in Arunachal Pradesh. Upgradation of Guwahati Airport as Inter-Regional Hub with connectivity to all major airports of the country and upgradation of Agartala, Dibrugarh and Imphal as Intra-Regional Hubs with connectivity to all the State capitals in the region have been taken up. Further, to connect remote areas in the region, non-operational airports viz. Along, Daparizo, Passighat, Tezu and Ziro in Arunachal Pradesh, Rupsi in Assam and Kailashahar in Tripura have been taken up for development and operationalisation.

The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is developing and maintaining for shipping and navigation purpose, the Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya which has been declared as National Waterway no. 2. This waterway of North Eastern region is connected with Kolkata Port via Indo-Bangladesh Transit & Trade Protocol Route. IWAI is providing requisite infrastructure like navigable fairway, aids to navigation and pilotage etc. for smooth navigation.

To improve telecommunication system in the region, the Government approved on 10th September, 2014, the Comprehensive Telecom Plan for North Eastern Region at a cost of Rs. 5,336.18 crore.

(b) Based on the studies for re-assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, identified hydropower potential in the country is 1,48,701 MW. This includes 62,604 MW of potential

in North Eastern (NE) Region including Sikkim. Presently, 10 projects with an installed capacity of 1242 MW are in operation in North Eastern region. In addition, 3 H.E. Projects with an installed capacity of 669 MW are in operation in Sikkim. In addition, thermal power plants with total installed capacity of 1000 MW are under development in the region. Gas based Palatana Power Plant (Unit II) of 726 MW in Tripura has been commissioned on 1st December, 2014.

(c) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has developed in December, 2011 an "Integrated Tourism Master Plan for NER". The main recommendation of the Master Plan for promoting identified tourist circuits is currently being implemented by the Ministry of Tourism, the NEC along with the eight North Eastern States. The Government sponsors several tourism promotion campaigns in print and television media and is also supporting popular festivals like the Hornbill Festival in Nagaland and Sangai Festival in Manipur.

Statement

Details of investment in power in the region and their latest developments

A. Investment in Transmission & Distribution System in NER

In order to strengthen the transmission and distribution infrastructure in NER & Sikkim, Government of India has given investment approval to two schemes as given below:

- (i) The investment approval for comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim was given on 10th October, 2014. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs. 4754.42 crores. (April, 2013 price level). The scheme will be implemented as a Central Sector scheme through PGCIL.
- (ii) The investment approval for North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) Tranche-I in six states of NER (Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura) was given on 1st December, 2014. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs.5111.33 crores (February 2014 price level). The scheme will be funded by Government of India through the budget of Ministry of power and World Bank on 50:50 basis.

The State-wise break up of allocation of fund under above-mentioned schemes is given below:

(Rs. in crore)	
State	Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	3199.45
Sikkim	1554.97
Assam	1473.80
Manipur	442.22
Meghalaya	776.93
Mizoram	316.76
Nagaland	729.42
Tripura	1372.20

Development of Distribution System in NER : Central Government supplements the efforts of States through various schemes. Recently Government of India has approved Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY) to provide funds for improvement of distribution infrastructures.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) : Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) is for improving the distribution infrastructure in urban areas with following components:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas.
- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay of R-APDRP to IPDS.

The outlay for first two items is Rs.32, 612 crores [with budgetary support of Rs.25, 354 crore].

For component (iii) indicated above the scheme of R-APDRP as approved by CCEA for continuation in Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans will get subsumed in this scheme as a separate component relating to IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network for which CCEA has already approved the scheme cost of ₹ 44,011 crore including a budgetary support of ₹ 22,727 crore. This outlay will be carried forward to the new scheme of IPDS in addition to the outlay indicated above.

Budget provision for IPDS scheme for FY 2014-15 is ₹ 100 crore.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY)

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY) has been approved in November] 2014 with an estimated outlays of ₹ 44,033 crores including budgetry support of ₹ 33,453 crores from Government of India during the entire implementation period. The scheme covers all State/UTs of India including NER. The scheme has the following components:

- (i) Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious restoring of supply to agricultural & non-agriculture consumers in the rural areas;
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution transformers/feeders/consumers; and
- (iii) Rural electrification, as per CCEA approval dated 01.08.2013 for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for Twelfth and Thirteenth Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY.

Budget provision for DDUGJY scheme for FY 2014-15 is ₹ 500 crore.

As per Government of India approval the projects under these schemes are be completed with a period of 24 months from the date of issue of Letter of Award (LoA) by the utility.

24x7 Power for All

Gol has also taken a joint initiative with States to provide 24x7 Power for all. State specific documents for 24X7 Power for All (PFA) have been prepared in respect of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. For other States the matter is being pursued and meetings have been held at MoP/CEA level with the States.

Salient features of 24X7 Power supply initiatives are as under:

1. Reliable 24X7 supply to the consumers (except agriculture) in a phased manner within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the programme.

2. Increase duration of supply of electricity to agriculture consumers from present level to eight/nine hours per day in a phased manner (as per the policy of the respective State Government)
3. All unconnected households to be provided access to electricity in a time bound manner by 2016-17 or later by 2018-19.
4. Assessment of energy requirement for providing 24x7 power supply to all households in the State has been assessed.
5. Assessment of the adequacy of availability of power to the State from various sources *i.e.* from generating sources owned by the State both existing and under construction, from central sector stations both existing and under construction, Common projects, generating sources owned by private sector and PPAs.
6. Review of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS), Intra State Transmission System and distribution infrastructure to ensure their adequacy for providing 24x7 power in the States. Identification of Works required for strengthening and augmentation of distribution infrastructure for supplying uninterrupted power to the consumers.
7. Monitoring the timely commissioning of various generating plants, transmission and distribution infrastructure to meet the expected growth in demand.
8. To ensure reduction of aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses as per the agreed loss reduction trajectory.
9. Overall Power Supply Improvement — To be achieved by undertaking measures such as energy mix optimization, reduction in power operational efficiency of State generation plant(s) and optimal fuel procurement costs including sources of supply.
10. Financial measures including optimizing investments and undertaking necessary balance sheet restructuring measures to ensure liquidity in the utility finances.
11. Introduce modern technologies to monitor reliable supply like sub-station automation, providing adequate communication infrastructure, GIS, Reliability, Centralized Network Analysis and Planning tools, SAP driven ERP systems, DMS (Distribution Management Systems), OMS (Outage Management System), etc.

12. This joint initiative of Government of India and Government of States aims to enhance the satisfaction levels of the consumers, improve the quality of life of people and increase the economic activities resulting into inclusive development of the State.

State-wise projects approved and funds released in Power sector under NLCPR Scheme of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Total Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	196.85	168.41
2.	Assam	49	249.04	208.20
3.	Manipur	38	539.61	364.86
4.	Meghalaya	14	343.27	267.08
5.	Mizoram	10	210.72	177.77
6.	Nagaland	44	240.53	201.97
7.	Sikkim	27	352.90	267.09
8.	Tripura	28	385.94	315.49
TOTAL		228	2518.86	1970.87
BTC Package		1	5.20	2.60
GRAND TOTAL		229	2524.06	1973.47

State-wise projects approved and funds released in Power sector by the North Eastern Council (NEC)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Project	Approved Cost	Financial Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	83.16	66.19
2.	Assam	2	18.44	12.37
3.	Manipur	9	44.10	22.67
4.	Meghalaya	11	57.39	40.03

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mizoram	6	50.01	31.65
6.	Nagaland	7	107.64	57.34
7.	Sikkim	8	56.74	35.14
8.	Tripura	4	25.78	13.55
TOTAL		55	443.26	278.95

B. Investment in power generation**(i) Thermal power projects in the North Eastern States****1. Bongaigaon TPP (3 x 250 MW) in Assam by M/s NTPC**

The project is being executed by M/s. NTPC. The main plant order was placed on M/s. BHEL in February, 2008 with original commissioning schedule of Jan, 2011 for Unit-1, May, 2011 for Unit-2 and Sept., 2011 for Unit-3. But the project has been delayed due to frequent bandhs, violence and mass exodus of labours from the site, heavy monsoon and poor performance of the main plant civil agencies of M/s. SPML. Due to poor performance of M/s. SPML, civil works for unit 2 & 3 were offloaded to M/s. Punj Lloyd Limited in July, 2011. There after due to the poor performance of both the civil agencies, their contracts were terminated. For the balance civil and structural works NTPC has placed orders on M/s NBCC on 29/09/2014 and NBCC further placed orders for civil work, structural work etc. These agencies have started work at site. Unit-1 Boiler lighted up on 29/11/14 & SBO expected to start by 02/15. TG boxed up in 01/15. Oil flushing started on 16.01.15 and is in progress. M/s. NTPC & BHEL are trying hard to commission the unit-1 by March, 2015. Commissioning of unit-2 & 3 are expected in the year 2016-17. The original cost of the project is ₹ 4375.35 crores and ₹ 4891 crores have been spent on this project till Nov., 2014.

Critical Issues: - Law and order, Frequent bandhs, Shifting of BTPS School outside NTPC Township and Acquisition of balance land for railway siding.

2. Monarchak Gas Based Power Project (101 MW) in Tripura by NEEPCO

The project is being executed by NEEPCO in Tripura. LOI for the main plant was placed on BHEL in July, 2010 with original commissioning schedule of May, 2013 and order for BOP packages was placed on to M/s. NBPPL. Erection of all major equipments completed. Gas turbine is ready for synchronisation

in open cycle. Erection of STG, HRSG etc. are in progress. Main chimney has been completed. Contractor for laying of gas pipe line stopped work because of some contractual issues with ONGC and ONGC cancelled the contract. ONGC engaged a new contractor for pipe line work for supplying gas from Palatana gas source to this project, because of non readiness of the original gas supply (Khedbari GGS) station. Gas supply pipe line work has been completed and gas supply made available at site on 05.02.15. The commissioning activities of GT are in progress. The gas booster compressor commissioned on 16.02.15. The commissioning of GT is expected in 03/15 and ST by 06/15. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 994.8 crores and ₹ 869.41 crs have been spent on this project till 01/15.

Critical Issues: -Readiness and completion of balance work of BoP's. Replacement of smaller size gas pipe erected at gas station at project site by ONGC.

3. AGTP CC Extension Project (51MW) at Agartala

The project is being executed by NEEPCO in Tripura. LOA for the main plant was placed on M/s. Thermax Ltd. on 12.09.2012. The project has two modules. Each module consists of two HRSGs and one STG. Civil work in most of the area has been completed. All 4 chimneys erected. Switch yard work also completed. Generator transformer erection completed. Work of other systems like Water Treatment Plant, auxiliary cooling system etc. is in progress. STG-2 synchronized on 10.02.2015 and full load is also expected in 02/15. ST-1 synchronization is expected by 03/15. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 382.41 crores and ₹ 298.09 crs. has been spent on this project till 01/15.

4. Namrup CCGT (70 MW GT + 30 MW ST) — Assam

Namrup CCGT 100 MW is a replacement power project being executed by Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGCL) in District Dibrugarh, Assam. EPC contract was awarded to BHEL in February, 2009 with target date of commissioning as January, 2012. Main plant civil works were started in April 2010 but, civil work was stopped since 01.08.2013. BHEL/NBPPL terminated civil contract on 05.09.2013. BHEL awarded fresh civil contract on 13.03.14 & work was started in 05/14. BHEL also terminated NBPPL order for 12 EPC packages on 22.11.14. Now, on the request of BHEL, NBPPL has been again engaged to complete the balance work of these EPC packages. There are 126 non turnkey packages on M/s NBPPL. Out of 126 non turnkey

packages, 108 packages are already awarded by NBPPL and balance 18 packages are to be awarded by 03/15. GT & GTG placed on foundation. HRSG insulation work almost completed. Commissioning of GT is expected in 09/15 and ST by 12/15. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 694 crores and ₹ 329.10 crs. has been spent on this project till Dec., 2014.

Critical issues:

- (1) Outstanding payment of BHEL with project developer. - Project Authority
- (2) Placement of order for BoPs to complete balance works. - BHEL
- (3) Slow progress of mechanical, electrical and Instrumentation contractor. - BHEL

Hydro Power Projects in NER

Presently 16 nos. Hydro Projects (above 25 MW) aggregating to 5576 MW are under various stages of construction for the growth and development of NE Region including Sikkim. The details of such hydro projects are placed below:

*Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects in NER Including Sikkim
(Above 25 MW)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	Ar. Pr.	8x250	2000.00	2018-19
2.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	Ar. Pr.	4x150	600.00	2016-17
3.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	Ar. Pr.	2x55	110.00	2016-17
4.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Central	Mizoram	2x30	60.00	2016-17
5.	New Umtru	State	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2016-17
6.	Gongri	Private	Ar. Pr.	2x72	144.00	2017-18
7.	Teesta St. III	Private	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	2014-16
8.	Teesta St. VI	Private	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	2017-18
9.	Rangit-IV	Private	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	2016-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jorethang Loop	Private	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2015-16
11.	Bhasmey	Private	Sikkim	3x17	51.00	2017-18
12.	Tashiding	Private	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	2017-18
13.	Dikchu	Private	Sikkim	3x32	96.00	2017-18
14.	Rangit-II	Private	Sikkim	2x33	66.00	2017-18
15.	Rongnichu	Private	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2017-18
16.	Panan	Private	Sikkim	4x75	300.00	2018-19
TOTAL					5576.00	

Funding under NEC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that funding under North Eastern Council (NEC) is allocated for North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof and the total budget for the 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects that have been retained for funding and the percentage amount utilized so far; and

(c) the total number of schemes selected under NEC in the Financial Year 2014-15, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Funding under the North Eastern Council (NEC) is allocated to schemes and projects pertaining to various sectors sanctioned in the NEC for the development of North Eastern States. The schemes and projects are implemented by the North Eastern States and in some cases by Central agencies such as Airports Authority of India (AAI), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) etc. The NEC releases funds to the implementing State Governments and other agencies depending upon the progress in implementation of schemes/projects. The sectoral allocation of the NEC Budget for 2014-15 (RE) of ₹ 579 core is given in the table below:

Sectoral allocation of fund by the North Eastern Council (NEC)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 (Revised Estimate)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	98.18
2.	Power	41.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control & Watershed Management	30.00
4.	Industries	9.23
5.	Tourism	5.23
6.	Transport & Communication	291.97
7.	Medical & Health	29.83
8.	Human Resource Development & Employment (Education, Social & Skill Development)	31.31
9.	Human Resource Development & Employment (Sports)	11.81
10.	Science & Technology	23.29
11.	Information & Public Relation	5.29
12.	Evaluation & Monitoring	1.88
TOTAL		579.00

(b) and (c) During 2014-15 a total of 51 projects proposed by North Eastern States have been retained. Funds have not been utilized for projects retained during 2014-15 as detailed project reports are under preparation by the State Governments. State-wise number and cost of retained projects are given below:

State-wise number and cost of projects retained by NEC during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects retained	Estimated Cost of retained projects
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	116.31
2.	Assam	1	14.58

1	2	3	4
3.	Manipur	11	141.79
4.	Meghalaya	3	36.87
5.	Mizoram	6	64.54
6.	Nagaland	7	45.50
7.	Sikkim	7	45.68
8.	Tripura	2	11.98
TOTAL		51	477.25

Special financial package to BTAD

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of special financial package given to the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) to the tune of ₹ 100 crore per annum started in 2003 (for five years) and enhanced to ₹ 250 crore in 2008, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the scheme is enhanced again, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India agreed under a Memorandum of Settlement executed between Government of India, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers in 2003, to provide financial assistance of ₹100 crore per annum for five years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) areas over and above the normal plan assistance given to Assam State. An Additional package of ₹ 250 crore was announced by then Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to Assam in August, 2008. To date, 63 projects for an approved cost of ₹ 741.93 crores have been sanctioned under these Packages. The special Financial Package has not been enhanced thereafter.

NLCPR for NE States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) funds is allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof and the total budget for 2014-15, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects that have been retained for funding and the percentage of amount utilized so far; and

(c) the total number of schemes selected under NLCPR in the Financial Year 2014-15, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Funds are allocated to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region from Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) maintained by the Ministry of Finance for sanction of projects to North Eastern (NE) States under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme. The details of funds allocated under the scheme since its inception and State-wise releases during 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A total number of 1554 projects have been sanctioned to North Eastern States for funding after their retention under the NLCPR scheme and 81.54% of the amount released against these projects has been utilized so far.

(c) The number of projects that have been cleared for funding under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme to date for the Financial Year 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*)

Statement-I

Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure of funds under NLCPR Scheme

(₹ crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
1998-1999	106.34	106.34	106.34
1999-2000	409.96	409.96	409.96
2000-2001	309.25	309.25	309.25
2001-2002	491.57	491.57	491.57
2002-2003	550.00	550.00	550.00
2003-2004	550.00	550.00	550.00
2004-2005	650.00	650.00	650.00
2005-2006	679.18	679.18	679.18
2006-2007	700.00	700.00	689.83

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2007-2008	600.00	600.00	636.00
2008-2009	650.00	650.00	660.38
2009-2010	700.00	700.00	668.62
2010-2011	799.99	799.99	805.77
2011-2012	798.99	798.99	798.99
2012-2013	850.00	775.00	775.00
2013-2014	948.00	850.00	850.00
2014-2015	948.00	704.50	568.49
(To date)			

State-wise Releases under NLCPR during Financial Year 2014-15

(₹ crore)		
Sl. No.	State	Releases
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.97
2.	Assam	136.38
3.	Manipur	77.41
4.	Meghalaya	40.06
5.	Mizoram	34.56
6.	Nagaland	54.43
7.	Sikkim	64.20
8.	Tripura	10.48
TOTAL		568.49

Statement-II

The number of projects that have been cleared for funding under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme to date for the Financial Year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects cleared
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	19
2.	Assam	20

1	2	3
3.	Manipur	03
4.	Meghalaya	06
5.	Mizoram	11
6.	Nagaland	07
7.	Sikkim	06
8.	Tripura	08
TOTAL		80

Protection of coastal areas from rising sea level

336. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the difference that has been noticed in sea level due to global warming in last five decades;

(b) in what manner unauthorized developments in coastal areas, diminution of green belt, unrestrained tourism and lackadaisical approach towards coastal conservation laws have adversely affected the coastal areas in the country; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to protect coastal areas from rising sea level?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) : (a) Sea level rise is a very slow phenomenon and is manifested globally with pockets of sea Level rise/fall trends. Recently released Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that global mean sea level has risen by 190 mm over the period 1901-2010. The satellite based linear trend during 1993-2011 is estimated to be 3.2 ± 0.5 mm/year that is about 60% higher than the best estimate of 2.0 mm/year by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007 assessment report. However, the estimated sea level rise by the tide gauge records (of over 200) for the period 1993-2009 is found to be about 2.8 ± 0.8 mm/year.

(b) Various studies have been undertaken using remote sensing techniques

in the past for assessing the shoreline changes; mapping and delineation of entire coastal wetlands including beach vegetation, bio-shields, sea grass, opening of lagoons in certain cases and small islands etc. including their regeneration/preservation. Earth System Science Organization - Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ESSO-ICMAM) Directorate of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has carried out mapping and demarcating of multi-hazard coastal vulnerability for the entire coast of India. Based on the recommendations of the expert committee report of the Prof M. S. Swaminathan, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is making efforts to implement an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan for India instead of uniform Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) framework. Accordingly, the Central Government has issued CRZ-2011 notification with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, does hereby, declare the coastal stretches of the country and the water area upto its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands up to its territorial limit, as CRZ and restricts the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances in the aforesaid CRZ.

(c) The MoEF had launched an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project by establishing a Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM). Under the project, SICOM would be implementing the four components, namely, (i) National Coastal Management Programme; (ii) ICZM-West Bengal; (iii) ICZM-Orissa; (iv) ICZM-Gujarat. National component includes (a) Demarcation of hazard line for mapping the entire coastline of the mainland of the country; (b) A National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) has been established within the campus of Anna University, Chennai with its regional centres in each of the coastal States/Union Territories to promote research and development in the area of coastal management including addressing issues of coastal communities. Sea level rise can have long term impacts along the coastline. In general, it is expected that east coast of India will be more vulnerable than the west coast

because of its low lying nature and hence the tendency of coastal flooding will rise if the sea level rises significantly. Multi-hazard approach that fully accounts for holistic coastal vulnerability arising from the Earthquake, Cyclones, Flood, Storm Surge and Tsunami etc. is considered for developing hazard resistant design criteria for construction of on-shore infrastructure viz. houses, buildings, special economic zones (SEZs), ports, construction of bridges for evacuation of habitants in low lying zones like Sundarbans, Bay Islands etc., Industrial and Infrastructure Corridors. Future projections of sea level involve uncertainties which make it difficult to predict impacts with sufficient level of confidence. Quantifying the effects of heat and fresh water balance, as well as the large-scale circulation changes and basin geometry changes due to tectonic activities, through the use of observations and numerical models is crucial for understanding the subtle sea-level changes occurring in the north Indian Ocean. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a strategy that aims to enable the country adapt to climate change and enhances the ecological sustainability of our development path.

Relaxation under Forest Act for Uttarakhand schemes

†337. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received from Uttarakhand for giving relaxation under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the details thereof indicating the names of those schemes, the date of receiving and the sanction accorded; and

(b) the details of schemes which have not been sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) During the year 2014 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change received 88 proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in Uttarakhand. A statement containing details, including current status of these proposals is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose in Uttarakhand received by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) during the year 2014

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	Area of forest land proposed to be diverted (ha.)	Date of receipt by MoEFCC	Current status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Jaurasi-Jaikhali Motor Road Under PMGSY	8.05	02/04/2014	Essential documents sought (EDS)
2.	Pokhri Punargathan Peyjal Yojana	2.21	02/04/2014	Approved
3.	Dudiyal Amoli Meharpali Motor Road	3.75	03/02/2014	EDS
4.	NH 87 Kathgodam to Bhaduni Motor Road	6.75	03/02/2014	EDS
5.	Establishment of Transit Camp for ITBP	0.12	04/04/2014	In principle approval accorded
6.	Construction of Banjwari to Raragarh Motor Road	3.50	04/04/2014	EDS
7.	Construction of Manjakot to Bandasa Motor Road	1.55	04/04/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 14.01.2015. Under process.
8.	Bakdighat Godi Mohdi Talli Bitoli Motor Road	2.84	06/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 12.01.2015. Under process.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Nobada To Nagaon Motor Road Under Vikashkhand Bikiyasain	1.22	06/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 12.01.2015. Under process.
10.	Renovation of Gotiyacheej Motor Road	1.35	06/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 12.01.2015. Under process.
11.	Widening of Kafda Kiroli Motor Road	0.11	06/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 12.01.2015. Under process.
12.	Andchali to Kheena Motor Road	2.73	07/01/2014	EDS
13.	Dewaldhar-Kandarikhori Motor Road	4.97	07/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
14.	Dungri To Ratgaon Missing Link Upri Chak Ratgaon Motor Road	1.40	07/01/2014	In principle approval accorded. State Govt. submitted compliances. Under Process.
15.	Establishment of a Disaster Rescue Centre of ITBP at Nyalsu	0.20	07/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
16.	Surkanda Devi Ropeway Project	0.68	07/01/2014	EDS
17.	Daur to Talai Motor Road	1.26	07/01/2014	In principle approval accorded. State Govt.

18.	Adibadri-Silpata-Bharadisain Motor Road	4.62	07/02/2014	submitted compliance. Under process at RO (NCZ), Dehradun. In principle approval accorded. State Govt. submitted compliance. Under process at RO (NCZ), Dehradun.
19.	Construction of Residential House on Land at Radha Bhawan Estate Mussoorie	0.02	07/02/2014	EDS
20.	Nainidanda Drinking Water Supply Scheme In Pauri	0.27	07/02/2014	In principle approval accorded
21.	Extension of Khaldarkhasti to Dabarad Motor Road	1.71	07/02/2014	In principle approval accorded. State Govt. submitted compliance. Under process at RO (NCZ), Dehradun.
22.	Abgk Motor Road Km 31 To Bamanigar Motor Road Under Gram Sabha Yojna	2.22	09/06/2014	In principle approval accorded. State Govt. submitted compliance. Under process at RO (NCZ), Dehradun.

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Charpathar RO Rikhi Under PMGSY	4.47	09/06/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 10.12.2014. Under process.
24.	Gagas Urimahadev Sailapani Bhikiyasen Motor Road	1.26	09/06/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 28.01.2015. Under process.
25.	Maniyachana Bhanti Motor Road	3.01	09/06/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 27.12.2014. Under process.
26.	Thatyud -Kempty Motor Road	12.08	09/07/2014	EDS
27.	Construction of Kathuli to Aamdifarka Motor Road	0.97	14/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 23.12.2014. Under process.
28.	Jhinjhnisain to Jakher Motor Road Under PMGSY	6.41	14/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 16.12.2014. Under process.
29.	Kandikhal to Genwali Motor Road	1.63	14/03/2014	In principle approval accorded

30.	Mulana to Kandi Motor Road Under PMGSY	3.57	14/03/2014	EDS
31.	Proposed Residence of Tarun Agarwal in Radha Bhawan Estate	0.03	16/06/2014	EDS
32.	Onal Gaon to Kotal Gaon Motor Road	0.78	17/02/2014	Closed due to non-receipt of requisite information. State Govt. again submitted the proposal to re-open the case on 16.12.2014. Under process.
33.	Dhauntri to Thandi Motor Road	0.51	17/02/2014	Approved
34.	Gyansu Sald Uprikot Motor Road	0.83	17/02/2014	Approved
35.	Jetha Karudi Kotiyag Shelapani Khanoliya Motor Road	6.57	19/03/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 12.05.2014. Under process.
36.	68 Km Basoli to Mado Motor Road Under PMGSY	3.39	20/02/2014	EDS
37.	Dhyoli-Dhoni Motor Road From DuBROLi	3.62	20/02/2014	EDS
38.	Gali To Roll Motor Road In Dholadevi	1.49	20/02/2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 05.11.2014. Under process.

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Kheti-Jateshwar Motor Road In Vikashkhand Dholadevi	4.94	20/02/2014	EDS
40.	Widening of Kheti-Jateshwar Motor Road in Dholadevi	4.36	20/02/2014	EDS
41.	Amsarkot-Jolkande Mr to Garjoly Link Road	1.37	22/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
42.	Machibagad-Gwalde Motor Road	2.88	22/01/2014	EDS
43.	Malla-Bijorihal to Khabdoli Motor Road	2.97	22/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
44.	Bhaldiyana-Lambgaon Uttarkashi Motor Road	3.55	22/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
45.	Sewrage Pumping Yojana In Rishikesh Range Under SPS	0.60	22/07/2014	In principle approval accorded
46.	Sewrage Yojna In Munikireti-Dhalwala Under STP	0.99	22/07/2014	In principle approval accorded
47.	Zamak-Bayana To Syaba Motor Road	3.32	23/01/2014	EDS
48.	Construction of Married Accomodation Project of Garhwal Regiment	0.53	23/05/2014	In principle approval accorded
49.	Establishment of Seema Chowki In Risaya	0.95	24/04/2014	EDS
50.	Establishment of Seema Chowki In Sunder Nagar	0.95	24/04/2014	EDS
51.	NH-87 Km121 to Mangchauda Motor Road	4.80	24/07/2014	In principle approval

52.	Construction of Army Training Centre at Auli (Parsari)	7.14	25/03/2014	EDS	accorded. State Govt. submitted compliances on 28.01.2015. Under Process.
53.	Widening of Kafda-Badeth Motor Road to Dhaulad Gooth-Kunsyari-Tipola Motor Road	1.76	26/02/2014	EDS	
54.	Construction of Ghangaria To Hemkund Sahib Ropeway	2.31	26/02/2014	EDS	
55.	LBSNAA Ghudsal And Residential Construction	0.80	27/01/2014	In principle approval accorded	
56.	Construction of Road Melaghat To Banmaholiya	0.98	27/06/2014	EDS State Govt. reply received on 28.01.2015. Under process.	
57.	Chandpur Gadi to Nauna Paintha Motor Road	1.80	28/01/2014	Closed due to non-receipt of requisite information. State Govt. again submitted the proposal to re-open the case on 03.01.2015. Under process.	

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Lbsnaa Hostel Construction	0.18	28/01/2014	In principle approval accorded
59.	Construction of RCC Bridge in Km 133 Motor Road	0.06	29/01/2014	In principle approval accorded. State Govt. submitted compliances on 17.01.2015. Under Process.
60.	Mount Driving School Under Lat Devali	7.00	31/03/2014	In principle approval accorded
61.	Dhaina Lakhani to Dhaina Link Road	0.86	31/03/2014	EDS
62.	Rehabilitation Under Rajasava Vibhag in Gram Chinka	2.02	31/03/2014	EDS
63.	Construction of 220/33 KV Power Substation	2.38	31/03/2014	EDS
64.	Construction of Motor Road in District Champawat and Pithoragarh From Tanakpur —Jauljibi (PWD)	106.23	03-06-2014	EDS
65.	Improvement/Widening of State Highway No. 11 Simli-Gwaldam Km 87 To Km 140 (BRO)	48.986	13-03-2014	In principle approval accorded
66.	400 KV D/C (Quad) Dehradun-Abdullapur Transmission Line	51.3958	04-02-2014	Approved
67.	Construction of Vidhan Sabha and Sachivalaya Buildings.	65.976	04-02-2014	Examined by the Forest Advisory Committee in its

				Meeting held on 28th January, 2015. FAC recommended to seek essential details.
				Examined by the Forest Advisory Committee in its Meeting held on 28th January, 2015. FAC recommended to seek essential details.
68.	Diversion of 406.80 Ha of Forest Land for Resettlement of People Displaced Due to Tehri HEP in Sikrauda Area of Khanpur Range of Haridwar Forest Division	406.8	28-04-2014	EDS
69.	Diversion of 381.43 ha Forest Land for Construction of Jamrani Dam Project in Favour of Water Resources Division	381.4327	23-10-2014	
70.	Construction of Almora Ghat to Kalauta Motor Road	4.47	11-05-2014	Returned
71.	Construction of Kathpudiachina Rekholi Forest MR to Baudi Link Road	0.47	15-04-2014	In principle approval accorded
72.	Jintoli Salaknyari Motor Road	3.89	25-03-2014	Returned
73.	Link Road from Devnai-Kohoni to Thakla Motor Road	0.42	22-01-2014	Returned
74.	Construction of Govt. Higher Secondary School Building	1.40	7-2-2014	In principle approval accorded

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Govindghat to Joshimath Substation 220 kv Double Circuit T/L	16.88	25-03-2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 07.07.2014. Under process.
76.	Construction of Abhisuchana Office Building at Tamtakande	0.08	04-04-2014	EDS. State Govt. reply received on 01.01.2015. Under process.
77.	Non-Residential Construction of Engineering College Tankpur	4.98	23-05-2014	Rejected on merit
78.	Establishment of Headquarter campus of SDRF	23.00	22-01-2014	In principle approval accorded
79.	Bhogpur Laltapar-Gamandpur NH-72	0.93	14-03-2014	Returned
80.	Construction of IB Office at Haldwani	0.30	21-05-2014	Returned
81.	SWM Haldwani-Kathgodam	4.00	21-05-2014	EDS
82.	Kainchi-Ranikhet main road to Muniyal Tor MR	0.17	15-04-2014	Returned
83.	Construction of Simdi to Kanda Malla Motor Road Under PMGSY	1.08	14-03-2014	EDS. State Govt reply received on 22.12.2014. Under process.

84.	Widening to Basar Canal under Nabard	0.55	04-04-2014	Returned
85.	Koti Band to Budali Danda	0.25	04-04-2014	Returned
86.	Establishment of Seema Chowki Jagbuds	0.95	24-04-2014	EDS
87.	Construction of Central Training Institute for Uttarakhand and Civil Defence Department.	4.00	17-10-2014	In principle approval accorded
88.	NHAI EPC project Sitarganj-Tanakpur Section of NH-125 (new NH-9)	8.092	24-12-2014 (NCZ), Dehradun.	Under process at RO

Increase of water level due to global warming

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

(a) whether Government has noticed about the alarming increase of water level in low lying islands like Sundar Ban (West Bengal), Mantra island (Kerala) etc. due to global warming and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to address the problems of the people living there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per a study of the tidal gauge records of the northern Indian Ocean conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography, it is observed that the sea-level rose by 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) submitted in 2012, sea level is projected to further rise in the current century, which would result in saline coastal groundwater, endangering wetlands and inundating valuable land and coastal communities. 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.

(b) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes National Missions in several areas including water, and habitat. The National Water Mission aims at conserving water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat includes, *inter-alia*, activities for managing coastal zone. NAPCC also includes initiatives for Disaster Management Response to Extreme Climate Events and Protection of Coastal Areas.

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification and Island Protection Zone Notification were issued in 2011 with an aim of protecting livelihoods of fisher folk communities, preservation of ecology and promotion of economic activity in coastal areas. Government of India has initiated, with the assistance of the World Bank, a project on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave.

Conversion of wetlands of Maharashtra into Ramsar sites

339. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has send any proposal to the Ministry for converting many important wetlands of Maharashtra into Ramsar sites; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra had sent proposals to this Ministry in February, 2014 for declaring two wetlands in the State, namely Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary and Jaikwadi Bird Sanctuary as Ramsar sites. The proposals, not in conformity with the guidelines of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and also not having approval of the State Level Steering Committee on wetlands, have been returned to the State Government.

Success of Tiger Conservation Project

340. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tiger conservation project is success;

(b) if so, the present tiger population and the percentage of increase, State-wise;

(c) the forest corridors available to enable free movement of tigers in the forest the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) in view of increase in tiger population the State-wise details of actual forest area under effective protection required for tiger conservation; and

(e) the action taken to increase the forest area under effective protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey 2014 using the refined methodology has shown a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers with an estimated number of 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation [1706 (1520-1909 tigers)]. The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2010 and 2014 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The forest corridors have been identified based on All India Tiger Estimation 2006, 2010 and 2014 in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India

(WII), Dehradun and the tiger range States. The details pertaining to the same is available in the public domain at WII website (www.wii.gov.in).

(d) The notified core/critical tiger habitat and buffer zones of the tiger reserves constitute 68676.47 sq.km., spread over in 18 States, which is 2.06% of country's geographical area, where the tiger population is well within the carrying capacity and can hold the current tiger population, using active management technique. The details are in the Statement-II (See below).

(e) The Government of India through the Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken a number of milestone initiatives for protection and conservation of wildlife, including tiger, which, *inter alia*, includes increase of forest area under effective protection.

Statement-I

*Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country,
for the years 2010 and 2014*

Tiger Population			
State	2010	2014	Increase / Decrease / Stable
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	227 (199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	118 (113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	8 (-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	257 (213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	169 (155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)	45	Increase

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	10 (6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)	229	Increase
Goa	-	5	Increase
Western Ghats	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam	143 (113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	-	28††	Increase
Mizoram	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	-	3	**
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	148 (118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
TOTAL	1706 (1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA

†† From camera trap data and scat DNA

* Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naxal problem

** Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010

Statement-II*Details of notified core/critical tiger habitat and buffer zones of the tiger reserves in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core / critical tiger habitat (In Sq. Kms.)	Area of the buffer / peripheral (In Sq. Kms.)	Total area (In Sq.Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24	584.06	1456.3
2	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99	466.32	1288.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh	-	80.60	80.60
3	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43	1134.361	2051.791
4	Manas	Assam	840.04	2310.88	3150.92
5	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49	1268.03	2768.52
6	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08	715.85	1129.93
7	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364	297.9265	1411.291
8	Similipal	Odisha	1194.75	1555.25	2750.00
9	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
10	Periyar	Kerala	881.00	44.00	925.00
11	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124	332.23	1213.342
12	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813	367.3225	757.9038
13	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1540.70	2799.07
14	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82	245.00	2052.82
15	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79	1107.9848	2201.7748
16	Kalakad- Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895.00	706.542	1601.542
17	Valmiki	Bihar	598.45	300.93	899.38
18	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33	768.30225	1179.63225
19	Tadoba- Andhari	Maharashtra	625.82	1101.7711	1727.5911
20	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903	820.03509	1598.10
21	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13	1021.97**	1578.55
22	Dampa	Mizoram	500.00	488.00	988.00
23	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83	1064.29
24	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26	483.96	741.22
25	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45	515.00	1198.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Nameri	Assam	200.00	144.00	344.00
27	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264	794.04397	2133.30797
28	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958.59	521.28	1479.87
29	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chattisgarh	851.09	991.45	1842.54
30	Satkosia	Odisha	523.61	440.26	963.87
31	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58	548.00	1173.58
32	Achanakmar	Chattisgarh	626.195	287.822	914.017
33	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884	282.63	1097.514
34	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571	861.931	1674.502
35	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321.00	367.59	688.59
36	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35	562.41	1205.76
37	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89	252.772	643.662
38	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	600.12	565.45	1165.57
39	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	359.10	215.72	574.82
40	Kawal	Telangana	893.23	1125.89	2019.12
41	Sathya-mangalam	Tamil Nadu	793.49	614.91	1408.40
42	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan	417.17	342.82	759.99
43	Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	653.674	-	653.674
44	Nagarjunsagar Srisaillam (part)*	Andhra Pradesh	2595.72*	700.59*	3296.31*
45	Nagarjunasagar Srisaillam (part) *	Telangana	2166.37*	445.02*	2611.39*
46	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	602.7980	127.4518	730.2498
47	Bor	Maharashtra	138.12	-	138.12
TOTAL			38770.30	29906.17	68676.47

*Revised area details are awaited from the State Governments concerned after reorganization.

** Notified vide notification No. F. 15-21/2010/10-2 dated 24.7.2014 by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh (old area of the buffer was 1002.42 sq.km.)

Pollution of rivers Hindon, Krishna and Kali

†341. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has found that Hindon, Krishna and Kali rivers of Western Uttar Pradesh have become polluted so much due to industrial wastes that the water of these rivers is not fit for drinking purposes of humans as well as cattles, also it has become poisonous for irrigation purposes in agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to address it immediately?

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 of river Kali and Hindon in the State of Uttar Pradesh is assessed. The assessment of the water quality of river Kali indicates that the river Kali is not meeting the criteria with respect to Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform. The Dissolved Oxygen was nil at downstream Muzzaffar Nagar. The high level of BOD can be attributed to discharge of industrial effluents from large number of pulp and paper mills, distilleries and sugar mills. The river does not have a perennial source at its origin leading to nonavailability of fresh water. The river receives the municipal sewage as well as industrial effluents from the township of Muzzaffar Nagar and adjoining areas. The water is not fit for drinking purposes after conventional treatment as the source water is grossly polluted.

The assessment of the water quality of river Hindon indicates that the river is not meeting the criteria with respect to Dissolved Oxygen, Conductivity, BOD, Total Coliform and Faecal Coliform. The Dissolved Oxygen as low as 0.4 mg/l has been observed downstream Saharanpur. The high level of BOD can be attributed to discharge of industrial effluents from number of electroplating and tannery units. River Hindon receives the municipal as well as industrial effluents from the township of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Meerut and Baghpat and Gautam Buddh Nagar. The water is not fit even for irrigation purposes as the source water is grossly polluted.

Krishna River is one of the tributary of river Hindon which finally merges with river Yamuna. The Krishna River has its confluence with the Hindon River at Barnawa village in Baghpat district. The CPCB has not assessed the water quality and pollution load of river Krishna.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steps taken to control water pollution include:

- Industrial pollution control measures taken under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974;
- A mutually agreed time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP) on various commitments;
- Special Drives: 17 categories of industries with zero liquid discharge, wherever feasible;
- Intensive monitoring of industries discharging effluent into rivers and lakes;
- Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) 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 factor 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;
- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers;

Violation of environmental approval norms

342. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environment clearances are not being given as per the provisions of the environment impact assessment notification 2006 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such cases reported to be violating the norms stipulated by Government;

(c) the circumstances driven for alleged violation of norms; and

(d) the remedial measures adopted by Government to adhere to the stipulated norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) accords prior environmental clearance for projects act listed in the Schedule of the EIA Notification 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification.

(b) and (c) Violation, if any, of the environmental norms issued for developmental projects are monitored by the Regional Offices of the Ministry and the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Union Territories Pollution Control Committees or any other concerned Central/State agencies. As and when violations are reported regarding environmental norms, action is taken by the Ministry.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has set up ten Regional Offices located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Lucknow, Nagpur, Ranchi and Shillong which *inter-alia* monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by the Ministry while granting clearances to development projects under rules notified under the provisions Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Stray animals entering into the hamlets in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that leopards and other dangerous animals have strayed into the hamlets in Maharashtra and other parts of the country endangering the lives of the people, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what protective and other measures Government has taken in such cases and for future cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The

Central government does not have any specific information about leopards or other wild animals having strayed into the hamlets of Maharashtra and other parts of the country, endangering the lives of the people. However, reports of damage to property and injury and loss of life due to wild animals entering into human habitats on the fringes of the forests have often been received in the Ministry. Such information is not compiled in the Ministry.

(b) The Management of wildlife and its habitats is the mandate of the concerned State /Union Territory Governments. The following measures have been taken for minimisation of human wildlife conflict:

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued guidelines to the State/Union Territory Governments for management of Human-Leopard conflicts. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has also issued standard operating procedure to deal with emergencies arising due to straying of tigers in human dominated landscapes.
2. The Ministry has issued an advisory to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the States/Union Territories, apprising them about legal provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to deal with the situations of human wildlife conflict, and also on listing of animals under Schedule V (Vermin) in case one or more of the animals are assessed to be necessary for listing therein.
3. Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" to undertake measures for improvement of wildlife habitats and to augment availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce migration of animals from the forests to human habitations. Under the schemes, among others, following activities aimed at minimisation of human wildlife conflict are eligible for Central assistance:
 - (i) Construction of physical barriers such as boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.
 - (ii) Awareness programmes to sensitize the people about the Do's and Don'ts in case of scares and attacks by wild animals.
 - (iii) Training programmes for forest staff and police to address the problems of human-wildlife conflicts.

- (iv) Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centers or release back to the natural habitats.
- (v) Payment of ex-gratia relief to the people for injuries suffered and loss of life caused due to attack by wild animals.
- (vi) Taking up of eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts, and also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.

Changes in forest rules for cutting of trees

†344. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make appropriate changes in the forest rules keeping in view the difficulties faced in obtaining approval for cutting of trees that are causing obstruction in the completion of essential work related to widening of roads and the other public welfare works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for construction and widening of roads, requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change took several measures to streamline the procedure for grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose. Notable among them which will facilitate expeditious and objective decision on proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for widening of existing roads and other development projects are as below:

1. Launched a web portal for online submission and monitoring of the Forest Clearance proposals;
2. Accorded General approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction and widening of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

two lane roads by the Border Roads Organization and other agencies whom the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs entrusts the job, in the area falling within 100 kilometres aerial distance from the line of actual control (LAC) and widening of link roads, between Border roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC and National Highways/State Highways/Other State Roads.

3. Extended the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of upto 5 hectares of forest land for construction of all categories of public roads by Government Departments in 117 LWE affected districts to projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in these 117 LWE affected districts irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects.
4. Notified the Forest (Conservation) Second Amendment Rules, 2014 to provide for *inter-alia* constitution of Regional Empowered Committee (REC) at each of its Regional Offices and delegation of power to these RECs to finally dispose of proposals, other than those related to mining, regularization of encroachment and hydel projects, involving diversion of upto 40 hectares of forest land, and all proposals related to linear projects such as roads, railway lines etc. irrespective of the area of forest land involved.
5. Amended the guidelines to provide that in case of linear projects in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 may be deemed as the working permission for tree cutting and commencement of work, if the required funds for compensatory afforestation, NPV, wildlife conservation plan, plantation of dwarf species of medicinal plants, and all such other compensatory levies specified in the in-principle approval are realised from the user agency, and non-forest land for creation of compensatory afforestation, wherever required to be provided by the project proponent, has been transferred and mutated in favour of the State Forest Department.
6. Advised the States and Union Territories to not to impose additional conditions over and above the conditions stipulated in the Forest Clearance accorded by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
7. Rationalized the guidelines for diversion of forest land for entry/ exit of

petrol pumps/ fuel stations to make in compatible with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, keeping in view the passenger safety.

8. Advised States and Union Territories to identify in advance compact/ sizeable blocks of non-forest land or revenue forest land free from encumbrance/ encroachments which are suitable for creation of compensatory afforestation and also from management point of view. It has also been stated in the said letter that land available in the land bank may be made available to user agencies seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on realization of appropriate fee/ land cost.

No specific proposal to amend the Rules framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to further streamline the procedure for grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for widening of roads is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Implementation of National Action Plan on Climate Change

345. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal has sought response from the Centre, States and Union Territories about the measures that have been adopted to check climate change and how Governments have implemented the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a conflict of interest between the Central and various State Governments and because of this an important plan like the NAPCC has failed to get implemented in its true letter and spirit and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Mr. Gaurav Kumar Bansal has submitted an application in January, 2015, before the National Green Tribunal, Delhi. Union of India as one of the respondents has submitted an affidavit to the National Green Tribunal.

(b) There appears to be no conflict of interest as various missions under

the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) are working with state governments to implement the NAPCC within budgetary constraints. The missions under NAPCC are under various stages of implementation by Nodal Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. State/UT Governments have also prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change in line with the objectives of the NAPCC addressing state's specific issues.

Latest study report on tiger population

346. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest study on tiger population in India released by Government recently has recorded an increase in tiger population by more than 30 per cent during the last four years;

(b) whether unchecked development of tourism and other industries even inside designated zones has restricted space and food for these endangered species; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to create more grasslands and water storage in forest areas so that these endangered animals can be protected and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has notified comprehensive guidelines, namely, 'The National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012' on 15th October, 2012, under section 380-1(c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which restricts use of only 20% of core / critical tiger habitat of the tiger reserve for the purpose of tourism. It also prohibits opening of new areas for tourism besides providing a number of normative standards. The same is available in public domain at www.projecttiger.nic.in. No report has been received from any of the States regarding unchecked development of tourism and other industries inside the areas designated for tourism.

(c) Funding assistance is provided to the tiger reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger based on their Annual Plan of Operation for habitat management and protection, which *inter-alia*, includes creation of grasslands and water availability.

Metropolitan cities having forest areas

†347. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of metropolitan cities where forest area exists as per the provisions of forest laws and the area of such land, city-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that forest land is decreasing at a fast pace in and around metropolitan cities, if so, the response of Government thereon;
- (c) whether the law made in this regard is inadequate; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to amend the law made to make it more effective and if so, by when and the details of draft prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been carrying out mapping and assessment of forest resources in the country biennially since 1987. The India State of Forest Report-2013 is the latest report published by Forest Survey of India. This report contains the information regarding forest cover of all States/UTs including district-wise breakup. However, as per the information provided by the Ministry of Urban Development, the forest cover of metropolitan cities as per Master Plan of the city concerned is given as under:-

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) | Mumbai | - | 86.57 square kilometers |
| (ii) | Delhi | - | 180 square kilometers |
| (iii) | Chennai | - | 24 square kilometers |
| (iv) | Kolkata | - | Not Available |
| (v) | Bengaluru | - | 97 square kilometers |
| (vi) | Hyderabad | - | 88.4 square kilometers |
| (vii) | Jaipur | - | 74.47 square kilometers |
| | (Region) | | |
| (viii) | Chandigarh | - | 34.4 square kilometers |

(b) to (d) No such report that forest land is decreasing at fast pace in and around metropolitan cities has been received. The management and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

protection of forest area is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. However, there are Central Acts such as Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and State Acts/Rules to deal with issues related to protection and management of forest areas. Use of forest land for non-forest purpose, including in Metropolitan Areas requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. As of now, there is no specific proposal to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

As per the Landuse Classification in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014, 'Forests' are normally covered under "Recreational" use. For prescribing norms, the forests are classified under "Open Spaces", whereas Parks/Playgrounds are classified as "Organised Green". In order to conserve and protect the forests in and around the cities and towns, the State Governments need to adhere to the Norms prescribed in the URDPFI Guidelines, 2014.

Environmental clearance for railways and dam projects

†348. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 for giving sanction to the projects of expansion of railways and construction of dams under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not sanctioning these projects and the details thereof; and

(c) by when the sanction will be given to the proposals received regarding projects of expansion of railways and construction of dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, has received total 137 proposals out of which 99 proposals have been accorded approval of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 while 9 proposals have been withdrawn or closed and 29 number of proposals are at various stages of processing with State Governments, pertaining to railway and construction of dams.

Proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government for diversion of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

forest land are dealt by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in accordance with the provisions given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Guidelines issued thereunder. Proposals complete in all respects are examined by the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC), constituted under Section-3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The FAC examines the proposals on their merits and accordingly recommends to consider or rejects the proposal.

Quite often the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/ documents from the concerned State Governments resulting into pendency of the proposals. The Ministry intimates the shortcomings in the proposal immediately to the State Government and as soon as the proposal complete in all respect is received, the Ministry promptly takes decision on the proposal.

Polluted river stretches in Telangana

349. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CPCB has identified some of the polluted river stretches in Telangana based on the Bio-Chemicals Oxygen Demand levels;

(b) if so, the details of river stretches that have been identified in Telangana; and

(c) the efforts that the Ministry is making to reduce pollution in the above stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality of aquatic resources in the country under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). The data obtained are analysed statistically and compared with the water quality criteria. The river stretches not meeting with the criteria are identified as polluted stretches and categorised in five priority classes. As the level of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) varies widely in river, stretches are prioritized in five categories based on BOD concentration consistently exceeding BOD levels > 30 mg/l, BOD between 20 & 30 mg/l, BOD between 10 & 20 mg/l, BOD between 6 - 10 mg/l and BOD between 3 & 6 mg/l. Based on the monitoring conducted and 7 river stretches have been identified as polluted in the state of Telangana. The details of these 7 stretches in Telangana are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The study initiated by CPCB on river Musi and Nakkavagu for comprehensive assessment of sources of pollution and formulation of action plan for improvement of water quality of these rivers indicate contribution from both the industrial as well as domestic sources. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and State Government have put up facilities for treatment of sewage, while the industrial effluents are being treated by the individual industries.

Further, the following steps are being taken to control water pollution include:

- Industrial pollution control measures taken under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974;
- Special Drives: 17 categories of industries with zero liquid discharge, wherever feasible;
- Intensive monitoring of industries discharging effluent into rivers and lakes;
- Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units;
- Identified urban centres are being considered under various River Action Plans for interception, diversion and development of treatment facilities;
- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Statement

Polluted River Stretches In Telangana

Sl. No.	River Name	Stretch Identified	Approx Length of the stretch (In Km)	Bod Range/ Max. Value	Priority Class	Source/ Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Godavari	Kamalapur to Burgampahad	100	3.6-26	II	Basar, Mancherial, Manthan, Kamalapur, Boorgampahad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Krishna	Thangadigi to Wadapally	80	6.0-2.4	II	Thangadigi, Guntur, Vijaywada
3	Manjeera	Gowdicharla to Nakkavagu	110	3.2-4.6	V	Gowdicharla
4	Musi	Hydrabad to Suryapet	150	8.6-165	I	Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Nalgonda
5	Nakkavagu	Patancheru to Gowdicharla	50	64	I	Medak, Bachugudam
6	Sabari	Palanchu to Burgampahad	50	3.7	I	Khammam
7	Maner	Warangal to Somnapalli	150	25-27	II	Warangal, Karimnagar

Discontinuation of 'Maru-Vikas' scheme

†350. SHRINARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for discontinuation of 'Maru-Vikas' scheme in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether thousands of trees were planted under 'Maru-Vikas' scheme; if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the name of the department to whom responsibility of looking after these trees has been handed over now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Department of Land Resources had been implementing three area development schemes viz., Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. The Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), addressed major issues in watershed programmes and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented under these guidelines. One of the criteria which have been adopted for the allocation of target area among the states is "Identified DDP/DPAP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country". The main aims of IWMP includes the major objectives of DDP which are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes.

(b) and (c) A total number of 9,65,68,647 trees have been planted in the State of Rajasthan under Desert Development Programme and various other "Tree Plantation Schemes" of Rajasthan. The trees planted on community land have been handed over to the concerned Gram Panchayats for further maintenance.

Data regarding forest area in the country

† 351. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise details of data regarding forest area;

(b) whether Government is considering to open database centres at Central level for monitoring the steadily decreasing forest area and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per India State of Forest Report 2013, the total forest area of the country is 771,821 square kilometers which works out as 23.48 percent of the total geographical area of the country. The State wise details of recorded forest area are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to open data base centres at central level for monitoring forest area. However, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been carrying out mapping and assessment of forest resources in the country biennially since 1987. The India State of Forest Report-2013 is the latest report published by Forest Survey of India.

Statement

State-wise details of recorded forest area

(Area in square kilometer)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Recorded Forest Area	Recorded Forest Area as percentage of geographical area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	275069	63,814	23.20
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	51,541	61.55
Assam	78438	26,832	34.21
Bihar	94163	6,473	6.87
Chhattisgarh	135191	59,772	44.21
Delhi	1483	85	5.73
Goa	3702	1,225	33.09
Gujarat	196022	21,647	11.04
Haryana	44212	1,559	3.53
Himachal Pradesh	55673	37,033	66.52
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	20,230	9.10
Jharkhand	79714	23,605	29.61
Karnataka	191791	38,284	19.96
Kerala	38863	11,309	29.10
Madhya Pradesh	308245	94,689	30.72
Maharashtra	307713	61,357	19.94
Manipur	22327	17,418	78.01

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	22429	9,496	42.34
Mizoram	21081	16,717	79.30
Nagaland	16579	9,222	55.62
Orissa	155707	58,136	37.34
Punjab	50362	3,084	6.12
Rajasthan	342239	32,737	9.57
Sikkim	7096	5,841	82.31
Tamil Nadu	130058	22,877	17.59
Tripura	10486	6,294	60.02
Uttar Pradesh	240928	16,583	6.88
Uttarakhand	53483	34,651	64.79
West Bengal	88752	11,879	13.38
Andaman and Nicobar Island	8249	7,171	86.93
Chandigarh	114	35	30.70
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	204	41.55
Daman and Diu	112	8	7.38
Lakshadweep	32	0	0.00
Puducherry	480	13	2.71
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	771,821	23.48

Delay in setting up of Special Tiger Protection Force

352. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in setting up of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), a specialized force to save tigers in critical areas;

(b) if so, the number of tiger reserves in the country and how many tiger reserves have set up Special Tiger Protection Force so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set up this special force for the rest of the tiger reserves in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Based on the recommendations of the Tiger Task Force, it was decided that initially the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) would be deployed in 13 sensitive tiger reserves of the country, having considerable source population of tigers, namely Ranthambhore (Rajasthan), Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh), Corbett (Uttarakhand), Bandipur (Karnataka), Kanha (Madhya Pradesh), Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Pench (Madhya Pradesh), Tadoba-Andhari (Maharashtra), Pench (Maharashtra), Similipal (Odisha), Kaziranga (Assam), Pakke (Arunachal Pradesh) and Mudumalai (Tamil Nadu) tiger reserves. Against a total of 47 tiger reserves at present and aforesaid 13 tiger reserves, STPF has been raised, armed and deployed in 4 tiger reserves, namely, Bandipur (Karnataka), Tadoba-Andhari and Pench (Maharashtra) and Similipal (Odisha).

(c) The concerned States have been reminded constantly in this regard and in-principle approval has been accorded for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in Nawegoan-Nagzira and Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad [erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisaillam Tiger Reserve portion] (Telangana)] Tiger Reserves.

Assistance for increasing the forest cover on hilly terrain

353. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial and logistic assistance for increasing the forest cover in hilly terrain districts of country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such districts in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the forest cover in the country are in decrease due to acute water shortage and environmental degradation by human agencies;

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to provide adequate technological and financial support to increase the forest cover of these districts; and

(e) the total funds allocated to Tamil Nadu in the last three years in this regard?

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 (MoEF & CC) is implementing a

100% centrally sponsored "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)" scheme for regeneration and restocking of degraded forests in the country. The scheme is implemented in participatory mode under the Joint Forest Management by State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division / district level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. Presently, there are about 800 FDAs engaged with NAP implementation of which about 248 FDAs fall in hilly areas of 16 States. A State-wise list of such hilly FDAs is given in the statement (*See below*).. Under NAP, the grants are released to SFDAs and implementation is monitored at the state level. An amount of ₹ 3541.52 crores has been released to the States till date for treatment of an area of about 20.99 lakh hectares since inception of the NAP scheme in 2000-02 covering these hilly FDAs.

(c) As per the biennial India State of Forest Reports, the forest cover in the country over the last decade has been stabilized despite sizable biotic pressure on the forest land and its resources. The latest India State of Forest Report, 2013 has reported a net increase of 5871 sq.km. in the forest cover in the country as compared to the previous assessment of 2011, which can be attributed to mainly afforestation, soil-moisture-water conservation measures, appropriate forest management, technology interventions, etc.

(d) The financial support for afforestation under NAP scheme, funds are also included for Improved Technologies such as tissue culture, clonal seedlings, root-trainers, rhizobia culture, specialized silvi-cultural operation etc.

(e) An amount of ₹ 3.08 crore, ₹ 2.78 crore and ₹ 3.21 crore has been released to the State of Tamil Nadu during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Statement

State-wise list of such hilly FDAs

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of FDAs in hilly areas	Name of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	19	Changlang, Nampong, Kurung Kumey, Banderdewa, Longding (Jhum), Seppa, Pasighat, Deomali, Lohit, Daporijo, Sagalee, Khonsa, Shergaon, Along, Towang, Bomdila, Hapoli, Yingkiong and Anini

1	2	3	4
2	Assam	4	North Cachar Hills, KarbiAnglong (East), Karbi Anglong (West), Hamren.
3	Himachal Pradesh	36	Bilaspur, Kunihar, Nalagarh, Bharmaur, Churha, Dalhausi, Pangi, Dharmshala, Nurpur, Palampur, Hamirpur, Kullu, Lahul, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Una, Dehra, Parvati, Seraj, Joginder Nagar, Karsog, Nachan, Suket, Nahan, Panota, Ramgarh, Renukaji, Ani, Kotgarh, Rampur, Chopal, Rohru, Theog, WL Chamba and GHNP.
4	Jammu and Kashmir	28	Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Batote, Ramaban, Marwah, Doda, Ramnagar, Billawar, Reasi, Nowshera, Mahore, Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, JV baramulla, Tangmarg, Budgam, Bandipora, Kulgam, Kamraj, Lidder, Anantang, Khamil, Lagate, Shopen and Sindh.
5	Karnataka	18	Chikmagalur, Koppa, Bhadra WL, Maidekeri, Virajpet, Magalore, Shimoga, Shimoga WL, Sagar, Bhadravathi WL, Kundapur, Karkala (Kudermukh WL), Karwar, Sirsi, Honnavar, Haliyal, Yellapur and Dandeli WL.
6	Kerala	14	Kozikode, N Wayanad, S Wayanad, WL Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur, Thodupuzha, Punalur, Mannarkad, Konni, Ranni and Chalakudi.
7	Maharashtra	12	Pune, Bhore, Junner, Sangli, Satara, Alibag, Roha, Sawantwadi, Shahpur, Dahanu, Thane and Jawahar.
8	Manipur	10	Imphal West(CFD), Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul (EFD), Tengnoupal (Chandel), Senapati, Kangpokpi(NFD), Jiribam(Imphal East), Tamenglong(WFD), Churachandpur(SFD).

1	2	3	4
9	Meghalaya	9	Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills(T) and Khasi Hills WL.
10	Mizoram	21	Aizawl, Darlawn, Lunglei, Tlabung, Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit, Kwarthah, Thenzawl, N Vanlaiphai, Mara, Chakma ADC, Lai, Wild life Division, Dampa TR, Chhimtuipui WL, Tawi WL, Murlen National Park, Khawlungwl WL, Thorangtlang WL and Lengteng WL.
11	Nagaland	11	Dimapur, Kohima, Kohima Social Forestry, Peren, Mokochung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Doyang, Zunheboto.
12	Sikkim	9	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim, West Sikkim, East (WL), North (WL), South (WL), West (WL) and KNP.
13	Tamil Nadu	6	Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Madurai (N), Kanyakumari, Coimbatore and KMTR.
14	Tripura	11	Manu, Ambassa, Sepahijala, Teliamura, Sadar, Bagafa, Gumti, Udaipur, Trishna(WL), Kailashahar and Kanchanpur.
15	Uttarakhand	38	Addl. Soil Conservation Ram Nagar, Alaknananda Soil Conservation, Almora, Civil & Soyam Almora, Soil Conservation Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Badrinath, Nanda Devi National Park, Central Tarai, Chakrata, Champavat, Civil & Soyam Pauri, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Dehradun, Haldwani, Haridwar, Kalagarh Tiger Reserve, Kalsi, Kedarnath WL, Lansdowne, Mussoorie, Nanital, Narendra Nagar, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Ramnagar, Soil Conservation Uttarkashi, Soil Conservation Nanital, Soil Conservation Lansdowne, Tarai West, Tarai East, Tehri Dam 1, Tehri Dam 2, Tehri Dam Garhwal, Tones Purola, Upper Ganga, Upper Yamuna and Uttarkashi.
16	West Bengal	2	Darjeeling WL and Darjeeling.
TOTAL		248	

Single permit among SAARC countries

354. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAARC countries have decided to have single permit for movement of people and goods across all SAARC countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Pakistan and Bangladesh have agreed to this proposal, if so, the details thereon, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A "Motor Vehicle Agreement for the Regulation of Passenger and Cargo Vehicular Traffic among SAARC Member States" providing for free movement of cargo and passenger vehicles and their crew across the SAARC region was finalised at the meeting of SAARC Inter Government Group of Transport. This finalised Agreement was to be signed during the 18th SAARC Summit held in November, 2014 at Kathmandu. The draft Agreement covers the entire gamut of free movement of vehicular and passenger traffic.

Bangladesh and Pakistan had also agreed to the finalization of the draft Agreement. However, it could not be signed during the Summit as Pakistan wanted more time to conclude the process of its internal approvals.

Gain from visit of President of USA

355. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the three major gains to India from the recent visit of the President of the USA; and

(b) in what manner the Ministry view continued military and financial support of the USA to Pakistan despite the commitment of the former to fight the terrorist activities of the latter *vis-a-vis* India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The visit of US President to India has succeeded in aligning the India-US partnership firmly behind India's developmental needs and global aspirations.

Three documents which were jointly issued during the visit outline the outcomes from the visit and identify the way forward on bilateral cooperation. The three documents are as follows:

- (i) A Joint Statement titled "Saanjha Prayaas, Sabka Vikaas; Shared Effort, Prosperity for All" that outlines the substantial achievements and the several agreements that were signed in the four months since the first Summit between Prime Minister and President Obama in September 2014 and identifies the way forward in bilateral engagement;
- (ii) The India-US Delhi Declaration of Friendship to elevate the longstanding India-US Strategic Partnership and strengthen and expand bilateral relations;
- (iii) The India-US Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region to promote peace, prosperity and stability in the region.

The visit saw landmark outcomes that included *inter alia*: (i) understanding reached on the issues related to civil nuclear liability and the Administrative Arrangement for civil nuclear cooperation (ii) US affirmation that India meets the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) requirements and is ready for Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) membership (iii) a decision to hold regular Summits with increased periodicity and to establish of hotlines between Prime Minister and President of the United States and National Security Advisors (iv) Finalization of the 2015 Framework for India-US Defense Relationship to guide the defence and strategic relationship for the next ten years (v) Announcement of four pathfinder defence co-development and co-production projects under the Defence Technology & Trade Initiative (DTTI) (vi) enhanced cooperation in counter-terrorism and internal security, including cyber security, money laundering etc. (vii) collaboration in the development of 3 Smart Cities - Vishakhapatnam, Ajmer and Allahabad (viii) Agreement to hold discussions on a Totalisation Agreement and a Bilateral Investment Treaty (ix) Collaboration in the Digital India Programme, development of Indian Railways, skill development and aviation partnership (x) Knowledge Partnership with Indian Institute of Technology(IIT) Gandhinagar and collaboration through India's Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN), to facilitate short-term teaching and research programs by up to 1000 visiting U.S. academics in Indian universities (xi) Launch of a India-US dialogue on traditional medicine (xii) decision to elevate the bilateral Strategic Dialogue to a Strategic and Commercial Dialogue.

(b) Government has repeatedly conveyed to the United States that Pakistan is not ceasing support, or making significant efforts to dismantle terrorist bases of groups like the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad and the Haqqani network that continue to target India. It has also been conveyed that the US Government should have proper benchmarks to prevent diversion of security assistance that it provides to Pakistan from being used against India. Government is firmly resolved to take all necessary steps to defeat the threat posed by these terror groups, and to ensure the territorial integrity of our nation.

Discussion with President of USA

356. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has held any discussion with the President of USA recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including agreements that are signed during his visit;

(c) the present status of the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement; and

(d) the details of the negotiated agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The President of the United States H. E. Barack Obama, accompanied by First Lady Michelle Obama, visited India from 25-27 January 2015 as the Chief Guest at India's 66th Republic Day celebrations. He held discussions with Prime Minister on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister and the US President assessed the extensive bilateral strategic and global partnership between India and the United States and pledged to continue to enhance cooperation across a wide spectrum of human endeavour for the betterment of lives of their citizens and that of the global community.

The areas identified for further bilateral cooperation include trade and investment, defence and homeland security, energy (including clean energy), climate change, education, health, Science and Technology, Space etc. India and the US also agreed to strengthen cooperation on regional and global issues of mutual interest.

To carry forward the bilateral cooperation across a range of sectors and in pursuance of the decisions taken in September 2014 during Prime Minister's visit to the US, 18 Agreements were signed between India and the United States in the run up to the visit of the US President to India in January 2015. A Statement is attached. (*See below*).

Three documents which were jointly issued during the visit outline the outcomes from the visit and identify the way forward on bilateral cooperation. The three documents are as follows:

- (i) A Joint Statement titled "Saanjha Prayaas, Sabka Vikaas; Shared Effort, Prosperity for All" that outlines the substantial achievements and the several agreements that were signed in the four months since the first Summit between Prime Minister and President Obama in September 2014 and identifies the way forward in bilateral engagement;
- (ii) The India-US Delhi Declaration of Friendship to elevate the longstanding India-US Strategic Partnership and strengthen and expand bilateral relations;
- (iii) The India-US Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region to promote peace, prosperity and stability in the region.

(c) and (d) During the visit of the US President to India in January 2015, India and the US announced that they have reached an understanding on the issues related to civil nuclear liability and the Administrative Arrangement for civil nuclear cooperation. A set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 and related issues has been published on the websites of Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy.

Statement

The agreements signed between India and the United States in the run up to the visit of the US President to India in January 2015

1. Implementing Agreement between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to conduct the joint NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission (September 30, 2014)
2. India-US Statement of Guiding Principles on Triangular Cooperation for Global Development (November 3, 2014)

3. MoU between US Department of Commerce and Ministry of Finance of India on the US — India Infrastructure Collaboration Platform (November 17, 2014)
4. MoU between Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. and the Export-Import Bank of the United States with respect to cooperation on Clean Energy Projects(November 18, 2014)
5. MOU between USIBC and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) of India (November 20, 2014)
6. Statement of Cooperation for Supervisory Cooperation and Exchange of Supervisory Information between the Reserve Bank of India and the US Federal Deposit Insurance Cooperation (FDIC), Federal Reserve System, and Office of the Comptroller of Currency (OCC) (December 9, 2014)
7. Framework on India-US Investment Initiative (January 12, 2015)
8. MoU between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ministry of Urban Development on Cooperation in the field of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (January 13, 2015)
9. Memorandum of Cooperation between Ministry of Urban Development and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) in the field of Cooperation for Implementation Support for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban Sanitation) (January 13, 2015)
10. Project Annex I to the Implementing Agreement between India's Department of Atomic Energy and the US Department of Energy for Cooperation in the Area of Accelerator and Particle Detector Research and Development for Discovery Science for High Intensity Proton Accelerators. (January 21, 2015)
11. MOU between Ministry of Finance and US Department of Treasury to enhance cooperation to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism (January 22, 2015)
12. Terms of Reference of the India-US Defence Trade and Technology Initiative (DTTI) Group (January 22, 2015)
13. India-US Research Development, Technology and Evaluation (RDT&E) Agreement (January 22, 2015)

14. Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for Providing Support to an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT Gandhinagar) (January 23, 2015)
15. Joint Declaration of Intent between Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and the US Department of State for Cooperation in the field of Information Communications Technology and Electronics (January 23, 2015)
16. MOU between the US Trade and Development Agency and Government of Andhra Pradesh on Cooperation in supporting the Development of Smart Cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh (January 25, 2015)
17. MOU between the US Trade and Development Agency and Government of Rajasthan on Cooperation in supporting the Development of Smart Cities in the State of Rajasthan (January 25, 2015)
18. MOU between the US Trade and Development Agency and Government of Uttar Pradesh on Cooperation in supporting the Development of Smart Cities in the State of Uttar Pradesh (January 25, 2015)

Note: Date of signature is shown in bracket.

Reaction of China on Sino-India border dispute

357. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has recently reacted sharply and lodged protests with Tokyo on Japan's foreign Minister's statement that Arunachal Pradesh is part of Sino-India border dispute;

(b) if so, whether China has claimed that Arunachal Pradesh is part of Sino-India border dispute; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India on such remarks made by the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government has seen media reports in this regard.

(b) China disputes the international boundary between India and China and claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions including at the highest level.

Permanent membership of UNSC

358. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has given any assurance to India to support its membership as permanent member in UN Security Council, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any record of nations supporting or opposing India's claim as permanent member of Security Council and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The United States has supported India's candidature for permanent membership of a reformed UN Security Council. This was reiterated during the recently concluded visit of President Obama to India. As per the Joint Statement entitled "Shared Effort; Progress for All" issued on 25 January 2015 during the visit of President of USA to India —

"President Obama reaffirmed his support for a reformed UN Security Council with India as a permanent member, and both leaders committed to ensuring that the Security Council continues to play an effective role in maintaining international peace and security as envisioned in the United Nations Charter."

(b) Several countries have expressed support for India's claim for permanent membership of an expanded Security Council in various fora, including, in bilateral discussions with the Government of India.

Death of indian labourers abroad

359. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up study of suspicious deaths of Indian labourers in Malaysia and such other Arab countries; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures, compensation package from hosting country and employer is contemplated to help the debt ridden deceased family of young widows and children, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government of India has not taken up study of suspicious deaths of Indian labourers in Malaysia and Arab countries.

However, individual cases are dealt with in accordance with the regulatory laws applicable in the host countries. Wherever family members of the deceased point out that the death is due to suspicious circumstances, Indian Missions/Posts abroad take up such cases promptly with the concerned local authorities to get the matter fully investigated and also for payment of dues/compensation etc., if due as per the regulatory laws of the concerned countries.

Discussion over H1-B and L-1 Visas with President Obama

360. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues of H1-B and L-1 Visas were discussed during the recent visit of President Obama; and

(b) whether any assurances have been received for the increase in the number of H1-B and L-1 Visas and recommendation of the enhanced Visa fees for Indian professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) During discussions on a range of bilateral issues with the US President during his visit to India in January 2015, Prime Minister raised with the US President, the importance of ensuring easier access for Indian professionals into the United States, including the issue of H1-B visas. The US President noted India's concerns in this regard.

Vision statement on Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region

361. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vision statement was made on the Asia-Pacific

and Indian Ocean region during the US President's visit to the country recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the statement made and its impact on our relations with our neighbouring countries particularly China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The President of the United States H.E. Barack Obama accompanied by First Lady Michelle Obama, visited India from 25-27 January 2015 as the Chief Guest at India's 66th Republic Day celebrations. The India-US Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region was one of the 3 documents jointly issued during the visit.

As the leaders of the world's two largest democracies that bridge the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region, India and the US agreed to work towards closer partnership to promote peace, prosperity and stability in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region through a Joint Strategic Vision for the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region. As India and the US are important drivers of regional and global growth, they agreed to support sustainable, inclusive development, and increased regional connectivity by collaborating with other interested partners to address poverty and support broad-based prosperity. It was also agreed to promote accelerated infrastructure connectivity and economic development to support regional economic integration and security, strengthen regional dialogues, regional forums and pursue areas where both countries can build capacity in the region that strengthen long-term peace and prosperity for all. As part of these efforts, the United States also welcomed India's interest in joining the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum.

Chinese reaction on Indian infrastructure on borders

362. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure project at Indian side of the border with China has been opposed by the Chinese authorities, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this subject was taken up for discussion with the Chinese authorities during the recent visit of the Minister;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Chinese authorities in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by Government to complete the infrastructure project on our side of the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Government is giving careful and specific attention to the development of infrastructure for the development of border areas in order to meet India's Strategic and Security requirements as also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government does not allow foreign governments and agencies to interfere with Government's right to undertake economic development within India's territory. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Visit of President of Bangladesh to India

363. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have entered into any land boundary agreement during the visit of Abdul Hameed, President of Bangladesh on 18th December, 2014 to India, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has entered into land swap deal with Bangladesh for a permanent solution to the infiltration problem, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India and Bangladesh have not entered into any agreement during the visit of Bangladesh President to India on December 18, 2014.

(b) The "Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters" (LBA) was signed with Bangladesh in 1974 and the Protocol to the LBA was signed in September 2011. It settled the long outstanding land boundary issues related to undemarcated segment of 6.1 Kms; territories in adverse possession; and exchange of enclaves. The Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh LBA signed in 1974 and the Protocol signed in 2011 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December 2013. The Bill was examined by the Standing Committee on External Affairs which tabled its report in the Parliament on December 02, 2014.

Passport melas/seva camps in Andhra Pradesh

364. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to organize any passport melas and passport seva camps in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2015, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) (i) Passport Melas: In order to speed up passport issuance and meet high or seasonal demand for Passports, Passport Melas are organised from time to time on weekends at Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) by Passport Offices. Andhra Pradesh has PSKs at Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada where Passport Melas would be organised periodically. A mela each has already been organized at PSK Tirupati and PSK Vijayawada on 31st January, 2015.

(ii) Passport Seva Camps: In order to provide closer passport services to people located far away from PSKs, Passport Offices organize Passport Seva Camps at various locations in the country. In Andhra Pradesh, such camps have already been organized in Kurnool on 10 -11 January, 2015, in Amalapuram on 31 January - 1st February, 2015 and in Tekkali on 14 - 15 February, 2015. The locations for the upcoming Camps during 2015 include Anantapur, Bapatla, Chittoor, Darsi, Eluru, Guntur, Hindupur, Kakinada, Kurnool, Kadapa, Nellore, Ongole, Pattikonda, Pulivendula, Rajahmundry, Tadepalligudem and Vinukonda.

Minister's visit to China

365. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the External Affairs Minister visited China recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the issues discussed during the visit and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve bilateral relations with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes, External Affairs Minister (EAM) Smt. Sushma Swaraj visited China from 31 January to 03 February, 2015. EAM held bilateral talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and called on Chinese

President Xi Jinping. EAM met with Mr. Wang Jiarui, Minister, International Department, Communist Party of China. During the visit, EAM, along with Vice Premier Wang Yang launched the Visit India Year - 2015 in China. EAM, along with Jiang Jianguo, Minister, State Council Information Office, inaugurated the 2nd meeting of India-China High Level Media Forum. EAM also participated in the 13th Foreign Ministers' Meeting of Russia-India-China Trilateral.

During the visit, Note Verbales to finalize the modalities to commence Kailash Mansarovar Yatra through Nathu La beginning June 2015 were exchanged.

The discussions with Chinese side were comprehensive and substantive. Various issues of significance were discussed in a frank and cordial manner. Both sides agreed to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and deepen cooperation to further strengthen the India China Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity.

Details of CPSUs in West Bengal

366. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in West Bengal sick and profitable, district-wise;

(b) the details of the contribution of the newly (established in the past five years) CPSUs in the State of West Bengal;

(c) the details of number of CPSUs that closed down in West Bengal during the previous five years;

(d) the details of the loss of employment and number of people affected by such closures in the state; and

(e) the details of measures taken by Government to provide for their rehabilitation and livelihood generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2014, twenty nine Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were located in the state of the West Bengal. Their location, year of incorporation, profit/loss and contribution to central exchequer is given in the Statement (*See below*).. The # marked CPSEs in Annex are sick CPSEs.

(c) to (e) As per information available from the Ministries/Departments no CPSE has been closed down in the West Bengal during the last five years (from 2009-10 to 2013-14).

Statement

CPSE located in West Bengal as on 31.03.2014 with their contribution to Central Exchequer, profit/loss and year of incorporation.

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Location	Year of incorporation	Profit/ Loss	Contribution of Central Exchequer (in Lakhs)					
					2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	Kolkata	1979	2229	391	712	799	1154	1746	
2	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Kolkata	1924	15667	16574	19697	20475	22845	26198	
3	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	Kolkata	2001	3439	911	1097	1240	1469	1616	
4	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. #	Kolkata	1981	-2906	723	403	342	334	188	
5	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	Kolkata	1986	436	13	18	14	-	259	
6	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.#	Kolkata	1919	-1439	374	237	220	293	139	
7	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. #	Kolkata	1987	-865	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	Kolkata	1976	1043	274	564	541	1159	1156	

9	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	Kolkata	1984	4412	23	28	125	1955	2489
10	Bridge & Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	Kolkata	1972	1061	9156	8701	6992	7754	8810
11	Burn Standard Company Ltd. #	Kolkata	1976	-828	907	74	160	1227	1251
12	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd. #	Kolkata	1967	9545	-	-	-	-	-
13	Coal India Ltd.	Kolkata	1973	1500854	228882	213790	597583	619464	2008646
14	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Kolkata	1975	87223	9031	13273	55273	333082	106084
15	Eastern Investment Ltd.	Kolkata	2010	9	-	158	86	48	-
16	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata	1960	12146	9529	10066	10196	7306	0231
17	Hindustan Cables Ltd. #	Kolkata	1972	-88505	41	106	160	98	98
18	Hindustan Copper Ltd. #	Kolkata	1967	28642	18771	33679	43340	39619	38930
19	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd. #	Kolkata	1964	-1867	1374	-	1867	2787	1889
20	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. #	Kolkata	1984	10096	9	-	-	5	24938
21	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	Kolkata	1979	8	-	-	-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata	2010	-	-	-	-	-	110
23	M S TC Ltd.	Kolkata	1964	-7003	8148	7481	9743	7713	8141
24	MAMC Industries Ltd. *	Kolkata	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. #	Kolkata	1980	-655	106	39	1430	109	54
26	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	Kolkata	2010	626	-	944	544	36	243
27	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	Kolkata	2010	-1876	-	111	71	71	62
28	The Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Kolkata	1971	987	1491	-	-	1033	852
29	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. #	Kolkata	1984	-1636	65	1094	251	27	27
TOTAL				1570843	306793	312272	751452	1049589	2244158

Sick CPSEs as per definition of BRPSE.

* CPSEs Under constructions

Major overseas projects executed by CPSEs

367. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the major overseas projects executed by Government through Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during the last five years;
- (b) the revenue earned through these projects; and
- (c) the profit accrued to Government in executing these major overseas projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA) : (a) to (c) The details of transactions of companies registered by Central Government Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) outside India is not centrally maintained by the Department of Public Enterprises. During 2013-14, CPSEs have reported export of merchandise on FOB basis (Rs.1,12,204 crore). CPSEs have also reported earnings of royalty, professional and consultancy fee (Rs.1977 crore), and income on account of interest and dividend from foreign operation (Rs.93) crore.

Basic facilities to slum dwellers

368. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many percentage of slum population in the country live without any basic facilities/amenities including access to clear drinking water and sewage disposal;
- (b) how many households belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the schemes/programmes run by Government to provide basic facilities/amenities to the slum dwellers; and
- (d) the funds allocated for the purpose and targets fixed and achieved as a result thereof during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL] : (a) As per "Census 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums" reported from 2543 towns out of total 4041 statutory towns in the country, main amenities available in the slum areas are as:

- 66% households are having latrine facility within the premises which includes water closet, pit latrine and other types of latrine. 34% households have no latrine facility.
- More than 90% slum households use electricity as main source of lighting; 0.5% slum households have no lighting facility.
- Tap is the main source of drinking water in the slum areas of the country - 74% households use tap water, 3% well water, 20.3% hand pump/tube well and 2.7% use other source of drinking water.
- 81% slum households are reported to have bathroom as well as drainage facility.

The State-wise detailed information on slum households regarding availability of latrine facilities, source of lighting facility, source of drinking water and availability of bathing facility in urban slums is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Office of Registrar General of India has not published household amenities data for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Census 2011.

(c) Various schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and urban infrastructure, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for housing to slum dwellers, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) scheme for incentive to affordable housing are aimed to provide housing.

(d) Detail of funds allocated and released during each of the last three years, scheme wise and State/UT wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Government has set the target for providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June 2014. The Mission for Housing for all by 2022 is under consideration.

Statement-1*Percentage of Households having Amenities and Assets in Slum areas-Census 2011*

State	India/ State/UTs	Source of Drinking Water				Source of lighting			Latrine Facility		
		Tap water	Well	Hand pump/ Tubewell etc	Any Other	Elec- tricity	Kero- sene	No lighting	Any other	Percen- tage of house- holds having latrine facility within the premises	Percen- tage of house- holds not having latrine facility within the premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India	74	3	20.3	2.7	90.5	8.2	0.5	0.7	66	34
1	Jammu & Kashmir	91	0.7	5.2	3	97.1	1.9	0.2	0.8	88.2	11.8
2	Himachal Pradesh	94	0.9	3.5	1.6	95.5	4.1	0.1	0.4	85.5	14.5
3	Punjab	69.8	0.2	28.7	1.3	96.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	88.7	11.3
4	Chandigarh	93.1	0.4	5.1	1.4	88	9.1	1.2	1.6	3.9	96.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Uttarakhand	73.8	0.2	25	1	93.8	5	0.5	0.7	91.7	8.3
6	Haryana	73.2	0.8	22.4	3.7	92.3	5.6	0.8	1.3	80	20
7	Nct Of Delhi	84.3	0.2	11.5	4	97.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	50.1	49.9
8	Rajasthan	83	1.2	10.7	5.1	89.1	9.2	0.8	0.8	71.6	28.4
9	Uttar Pradesh	45.4	0.7	52.2	1.6	78	20	0.7	1.4	77.5	22.5
10	Bihar	15.6	3.5	78.6	2.3	55.1	43.5	0.4	1	53.8	46.2
11	Sikkim	92.6	0.3	0.1	7	98.9	0.7	0.4	0	91	9
12	Arunachal Pradesh	48.4	1.2	46.5	3.9	86.6	13.1	0.3	0	83.7	16.3
13	Nagaland	35.9	24.1	15.3	24.7	98.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	93.3	6.7
14	Mizoram	67.1	4.6	2.3	26	98.9	0.7	0	0.4	99.3	0.7
15	Tripura	58.9	2.8	37	1.3	91.7	7.3	0.4	0.6	95.4	4.6
16	Meghalaya	66.4	10.2	2	21.4	95	4.5	0.2	0.3	92.7	7.3
17	Assam	28	12.9	53	6.1	74.5	24.7	0.4	0.4	86.4	13.6
18	West Bengal	63.2	2.7	32.5	1.7	84.6	13.1	0.7	1.6	82.5	17.5
19	Jharkhand	27.5	21.3	49.3	2	77.2	21.9	0.3	0.7	52.7	47.3
20	Odisha	40.7	17.7	39.2	2.4	75.5	22.1	1.8	0.6	48.1	51.9
21	Chattisgarh	60.9	5.9	32.2	1.1	92.2	7.1	0.3	0.4	48.7	51.3

22	Madhya Pradesh	60.9	5.9	30	3.3	89.8	9.3	0.3	0.5	62.9	37.1
23	Gujarat	84.5	0.6	10.4	4.5	91.8	6.1	1.4	0.7	64.4	35.6
24	Maharashtra	90.3	1.4	6.3	2	93.8	5.2	0.6	0.4	41.6	58.4
25	Andhra Pradesh	84	2.4	10.8	2.8	96.6	2.7	0.2	0.5	82.3	17.7
26	Karnataka	83.6	2.8	10.4	3.2	92.3	6.9	0.5	0.4	63.3	36.7
27	Goa	97.5	0.7	0.1	1.6	97.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	60.9	39.1
28	Kerala	58	38.9	2.3	0.8	96.4	3.3	0.1	0.2	93.2	6.8
29	Tamil Nadu	80.6	2.8	13.3	3.3	93.4	5.9	0.5	0.3	61	39
30	Puducherry	98.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	97	2.8	0.2	0.1	62.8	37.2
31	A&N Islands	96.3	3.1	0.1	0.6	98	1.7	0.2	0.1	66.1	33.9

State	India/ State/UTs	Bathing and Drainage facility				Percentage of Households having following assets								
		Has Bath- room	Does not have Bath- room	Drainage	No Drainage	Percentage of Households availing bathing services	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	India	81.05	19	81.24	18.8	53.2	18.7	69.6	10.4	67.9	4.8	22	3.6	
1	Jammu and Kashmir	91.8	8.2	81.12	18.9	78.2	69.8	81.4	12.4	78.4	10.4	16.8	12.5	
2	Himachal Pradesh	89.97	10	89.51	10.5	85.1	26.1	82.2	20.5	70.8	18.4	27.3	19.4	
3	Punjab	90.91	9.1	88.69	11.3	50.6	15	82.6	11.2	68.8	6.8	35	7.3	
4	Chandigarh	26.88	73.1	72.4	27.6	48.2	11.4	49.3	4	63.2	0.4	5.4	0.9	
5	Uttarakhand	88.84	11.2	94.2	5.8	70.8	9.4	75.4	15.1	73.1	7.9	34.4	8	
6	Haryana	86.06	13.9	90.42	9.6	58.5	13.8	74.3	12.9	71.9	5.6	28.8	6.8	
7	Nct Of Delhi	59	41	94.27	5.7	54.5	23	74.4	10.9	69.2	6.1	18.1	5.4	
8	Rajasthan	83.87	16.1	83.24	16.8	48.5	18.3	63.2	7.4	68.9	4.5	30.4	3.5	
9	Uttar Pradesh	80.26	19.7	92.26	7.7	56.1	20.3	61.4	11.1	68.5	3.3	26.6	4.7	
10	Bihar	56.75	43.2	58.75	41.2	48.6	22.8	38.1	9.8	57.1	2.8	13.4	2.6	
11	Sikkim	90.44	9.6	95.12	4.9	80.7	24.9	81.9	21.4	84.5	7	3.9	14.5	
12	Arunachal Pradesh	57.93	42.1	37.68	62.3	61.3	18.1	65.8	6.9	60.8	7	16.9	4.7	

13	Nagaland	94.52	5.5	84.97	15	59.2	21.8	63.6	13.6	76.5	6.7	7	11.4
14	Mizoram	91.3	8.7	85.16	14.8	63.8	40.2	75.2	22	84.2	7.7	19.6	10.2
15	Tripura	52.27	47.7	47.24	52.8	73.6	8.8	65.4	9.9	58.9	4.7	11	2.7
16	Meghalaya	73.88	26.1	81.14	18.9	67.9	15.5	71.3	13.1	77	2.9	7.7	11.4
17	Assam	72.82	27.2	49.9	50.1	62.1	15.7	56.1	14.6	64.4	4.9	15.5	6.5
18	West Bengal	66.65	33.3	68.72	31.3	63.1	24.8	65.2	11.9	65.8	5.9	10.6	3.2
19	Jharkhand	56.93	43.1	55.99	44	59.1	17	53.8	10	61	2.7	24.9	4.4
20	Odisha	50.34	49.7	46.08	53.9	51.7	12.1	54.3	8.2	57.1	3.9	25.2	2.9
21	Chattisgarh	61.11	38.9	66.92	33.1	47.5	12.7	61.9	8.2	51.9	3	26.3	3.5
22	Madhya Pradesh	80.41	19.6	77.87	22.1	50.3	14.6	63.5	7.7	60.9	3.6	26.5	3
23	Gujarat	75.11	24.9	72.45	27.6	30.3	18.7	53.6	3.8	54.6	1.9	17.4	1.7
24	Maharashtra	91.38	8.6	92.27	7.7	64.4	22	71.7	12	73.4	6.5	15.9	3.4
25	Andhra Pradesh	90.56	9.4	87.56	12.4	47.1	12.3	73.8	9.9	70.8	3.6	24.8	2.5
26	Karnataka	91.21	8.8	83.9	16.1	38.4	16.1	67.7	9.7	65.1	3.3	19.2	2.6
27	Goa	93.97	6	85.33	14.7	79.8	24.8	80.8	23.6	80	9	37.5	9.6
28	Kerala	90.19	9.8	62.45	37.6	63.6	27.1	82.7	19.8	65	21.9	29	12.1
29	Tamil Nadu	78.16	21.8	71.08	28.9	46	22	84.5	10.7	71.4	5	28.5	3.1
30	Puducherry	81.87	18.1	74.08	25.9	43.1	17.5	72.5	5.8	66	4.7	31.6	1.7
31	A&N Islands	86.18	13.8	92.34	7.7	78.1	14.1	84.2	4.3	86.5	3.5	20.2	2.7

Note :- Manipur, Daman & Diu, Dadra & N. Haveli and Lakshadweep not reported any slum in Census 2011

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects, Central share and dwelling units sanctioned along with funds released and construction of Dwelling units Completed during each of last three years for all Schemes (JNNURM, RAY & AHP) of MoHUPA

(As on 16th Feb. 2015)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	ACA Sanctioned	DU's Sanctioned	Central Share Released (Rs in Crores)					DU's Completed				Cumulative as on 16th Feb. 2015
					2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	9	10	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	A&N Islands	1	8.90	-	-	-	-	5.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	72	1,126.93	77,599	77.98	17.34	6.77	1,118.66	1,124	2,439	771	59,130		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	140.81	2,708	16.24	25.69	32.11	91.19	8	-	176	276		
4	Assam	19	145.87	6,547	3.71	-	7.73	95.35	315	591	566	3,094		
5	Bihar	42	649.81	37,698	128.16	-	114.51	426.20	398	445	329	3,721		
6	Chandigarh	4	300.94	17,696	-	4.74	-	379.02	-	-	-	12,736		
7	Chhattisgarh	35	499.43	36,297	24.40	85.55	14.31	411.86	9,435	3,140	1,946	17,422		
8	D&N Haveli	2	2.38	96	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	-		
9	Daman & Diu	1	0.51	14	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	14		
10	Delhi	16	1,155.44	55,124	145.00	150.00	349.93	1,118.17	-	-	8,080	22,924		

11	Goa	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	97	1,790.54	169,153	120.25	228.48	180.04	1,354.61	10,983	12,832	6,084	113,455			
13	Haryana	32	568.83	21,065	12.43	113.51	18.10	329.07	1,317	550	512	12,270			
14	Himachal Pradesh	10	81.55	2,430	7.69	15.06	-	54.52	72	337	361	770			
15	Jammu & Kashmir	55	263.17	14,577	18.85	17.84	12.64	168.14	1,746	2,548	726	6,318			
16	Jharkhand	22	246.48	14,422	-	21.32	41.18	210.35	1,285	2,486	1,080	4,851			
17	Karnataka	97	1,684.99	83,212	17.17	319.45	141.82	1,013.77	1,804	4,666	2,384	42,150			
18	Kerala	65	419.79	44,270	40.57	28.56	47.08	404.46	3,528	2,467	2,005	33,452			
19	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
20	Madhya Pradesh	89	855.59	54,123	46.71	86.71	113.32	638.61	5,638	5,952	5,275	27,489			
21	Maharashtra	177	2,928.43	163,312	378.97	342.60	48.47	3,246.18	9,578	12,583	11,845	103,315			
22	Manipur	7	76.26	4,079	-	10.98	-	76.26	1,707	760	477	3,776			
23	Meghalaya	6	49.28	1,504	10.09	4.48	-	51.91	112	-	-	224			
24	Mizoram	12	119.00	3,188	15.96	6.94	19.93	112.68	384	1,198	293	2,791			
25	Nagaland	6	188.58	7,319	26.40	-	27.61	163.13	-	1,195	1,690	4,635			
26	Odisha	62	567.57	26,708	62.89	52.46	72.15	340.48	1,288	3,488	670	9,428			
27	Puducherry	4	37.15	1,542	8.08	-	-	40.75	72	72	240	742			
28	Punjab	10	83.75	7,789	31.25	12.77	3.78	140.98	1,246	944	657	3,847			
29	Rajasthan	98	1,090.25	67,245	109.74	253.25	87.57	865.13	2,822	9,440	5,990	24,717			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Sikkim	4	46.98	293	9.66	6.57	-	46.98	-	39	164	255
31	Tamil Nadu	166	1,597.72	1,34,239	209.31	237.64	32.47	1,456.93	10,728	9,018	17,883	96,241
32	Telangana	53	1,111.35	92,326	102.26	8.18	48.13	1,016.92	241	781	417	71,772
33	Tripura	10	129.93	6,376	2.80	0.70	29.97	81.98	919	452	78	3,271
34	Uttar Pradesh	246	1,702.09	91,543	43.31	73.34	87.83	1,711.18	7,109	6,861	4,605	56,698
35	Uttarakhand	41	254.42	8,047	9.96	5.93	69.06	166.60	361	197	483	2,095
36	West Bengal	210	2,227.70	1,68,908	328.06	279.07	40.35	2,294.30	14,148	20,329	11,225	1,47,361
GRAND TOTAL		1,779	22,152.41	14,21,449	2,008.60	2,409.16	1,646.85	19,635.71	88,368	1,05,810	87,012	8,9,1,240

Housing for All by 2022 scheme

369. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give priority to construct houses under Housing for All by 2022 scheme in areas along the river Ganga, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering finalizing the programme and the financing models for alternative sets of housing requirements; and

(c) whether Government has given a direction that at any point of time the quality of the houses should not be compromised, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All" for urban areas. It is stated policy of the Government not to compromise with the quality. Implementation guidelines will be finalized on approval of the Mission.

Gainful employment for Urban Poor

370. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any efforts through imparting skill to make the urban poor eligible for gainful employment or undertake wage employment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is focusing on SCs/STs in urban areas so that they can become eligible for gainful employment or undertake wage employment if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban poor the Ministry is implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission. Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST&P) component of NULM aims at providing

skill training to urban poor so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure wage employment. As per guidelines of the Mission, SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of their proportion in the urban poor population of a city.

Objectives and strategy of Housing for All by 2022 scheme

371. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has recently held a review meeting with officials and Minister of the Ministry to ensure that "Housing for All by 2022" gets a priority;

(b) if so, whether to achieve the objective of the scheme any strategy has since been worked out, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocations earmarked for the current fiscal year and to what extent these allocations have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All" for urban areas.

(c) Revised Estimates (RE) 2014-15 of the Ministry has allocation of Rs. 10 crores for the new Mission. However, as approval for the new Mission is under consideration, no funds have been utilized so far.

Slum dwellers in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

372. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the 2011 Census, united Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) has got more than one crore slum dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, after bifurcation of A.P., of slum population in A.P. and Telangana, district-wise; and

(c) to what extent RAY, Basic Services to the Urban Poor, Rajiv Rinn Yojana, etc., are helping to supplement A.P. and Telangana efforts to reduce slum population and also provide basic facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per 2011 Census, united Andhra Pradesh has a slum population of 1.01 crore. The Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner (RGI) has informed that the separate State of Telangana was created after Census 2011 exercise was over. Town-wise slum population of united Andhra Pradesh as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). District level data on slums is not available.

(c) 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), Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) schemes, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is assisting State Governments including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to address the issue of rehabilitation of slums.

BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM have been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.

Details of progress made under various Housing Schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

City-wise slum population in united Andhra Pradesh Census-2011

Sr. No.	Area/city name	Total slum population
1	GHMC (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	2287014
2	GVMC (Part)	770971
3	Vijayawada (M Corp.) (Part)	451231
4	Guntur (M Corp. + OG)	266500
5	Warangal (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	246516
6	Nellore (M Corp. + OG)	204387
7	Nizamabad (M Corp.)	201879
8	Kurnool (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	152395
9	Nandyal (M + OG)	145721

Sr. No.	Area/city name	Total slum population
10	Rajahmundry (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	143098
11	Kadapa (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	130096
12	Ramagundam (M + OG) (Part)	126949
13	Tirupati (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	125425
14	Eluru (M Corp. + OG)	120227
15	Kakinada (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	112038
16	Ongole (M + OG) (Part)	108577
17	Adoni (M + OG)	105128
18	Vizianagaram (M + OG)	98217
19	Jagtial (M + OG)	93602
20	Karimnagar (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	92914
21	Machilipatnam (M)	91283
22	Guntakal (M)	90884
23	Narasaraopet (M + OG)	88459
24	Khammam (M + OG) (Part)	88439
25	Anantapur (M Corp. + OG) (Part)	85406
26	Tenali (M)	85269
27	Dharmavaram (M)	82785
28	Adilabad (M)	79298
29	Hindupur (M)	75796
30	Mahbubnagar (M + OG)	74244
31	Yemmiganur (M)	73965
32	Suryapet (M + OG)	73670
33	Nalgonda (M + OG)	72220
34	Secunderabad (CB)	69733
35	Kothagudem (M)	67122
36	Siddipet (M + OG)	65158

Sr. No.	Area/city name	Total slum population
37	Rayadurg (M)	60313
38	Sircilla (M + OG)	53661
39	Proddatur (M + OG)	52180
40	Bodhan (M)	51624
41	Pulivendla (M)	51570
42	Bhimavaram (M + OG)	51083

Statement-II*JnNURM, RAY and AHP**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**At A Glance : Andhra Pradesh**(As on 16th February, 2015)*

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Particulars	JnNURM				AHP	Grand Total
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	RAY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of City/ Town Covered	3	33	36	5	-	38
2	No. of Project(s) Approved	22	44	66	6	-	72
3	No. of Project(s) where Construction of all Sanctioned DU's are over	8	7	15	-	-	15
4	Project Cost Approved	1,347.74	636.93	1,984.66	154.89	-	2,139.55
5	Central Share Committed	632.58	416.54	1,049.12	77.81	-	1,126.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Central Share Released	660.29*	425.5*	1085.79*	32.87	-	1,118.66
7	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	49,199	25,550	74,749	2,850	-	77,599
8	Dwelling Units Completed	40,671	18,459	59,130	-	-	59,130
9	Dwelling Units in Progress	8,528	7,091	15,619	1,717	-	17,336
10	Non- Starter DU's	-	-	-	1,133	-	1,133
11	Dwelling Units Occupied	26,108	13,432	39,540	-	-	39,540

* Excess due to release of central share in projects / dwelling units which were cancelled / curtailed by Cental Sanctioning and Monitoring committee on account of their non-starter status.

Statement-III

*JnNURM, RAY and AHP
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
At A Glance : Telangana
(as on 16th February, 2015)*

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	JnNURM			RAY	AHP	Grand Total
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of City/ Town Covered	1	23	24	4	-	26
2	No. of Project(s) Approved	17	29	46	7	-	53
3	No of Project(s) where Construction of all Sanctioned DU's are over	1	4	5	-	-	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Project Cost Approved	1,707.75	308.42	2,016.17	300.15	-	2,316.31
5	Central Share Committed	717.16	232.62	949.78	161.56	-	1,111.35
6	Central Share Released	722.36 *	232.18 *	954.54 *	62.38	-	1,016.92
7	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	74,726	11,640	86,366	5,960	-	92,326
8	Dwelling Units Completed	62,165	9,607	71,772	-	-	71,772
9	Dwelling Units in Progress	12,561	2,033	14,594	334	-	14,928
10	Non-Starter DU's	-	-	-	5,626	-	5,626
11	Dwelling Units Occupied	43,284	5,924	49,208	-	-	49,208

* Excess due to release of central share in projects/dwelling units which were cancelled/curtailed by Central sanctioning and Monitoring Committee on account of this non-starter status.

Survey to assess demand for housing for all scheme

373. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Housing for All by 2022 will begin with a baseline survey to assess the demand for such housing and identify resource requirements;

(b) whether by an initial assessment Government needs to build over six lakh houses in Delhi, 16 lakh in Mumbai and four lakh each in Chennai and Kolkata; and

(c) whether these figures may go up after the demand assessment is completed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All" for urban areas. Proposed mission envisage demand assessment for housing requirement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. These assessments may undergo changes after demand assessment.

Housing for all scheme

374. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to introduce Houses for All project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and highlights of the new scheme; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that all existing Housing Schemes are being clubbed to form this scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All" for urban areas in place of ongoing Schemes of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY).

Mission for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was extended upto March, 2015 for completing works sanctioned upto 31st March, 2012. Decision regarding committed liabilities under the ongoing Schemes is under consideration.

Affordable houses in the metros

375. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to provide affordable houses in the metros of the country, to help middle and lower middle class people get such residential accommodation of their own, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of such projects in Delhi and other major metros; and
- (c) whether this project has since been implemented in the metros of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. The Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a new Mission "Housing for All".

Under the existing schemes of the Ministry, so far 22 projects have been sanctioned under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme for construction of 25,407 Dwelling Units in three States viz., Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat. Details of AHP projects is given in the Statement.

Statement
Details of AHP Projects

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Project Approved	No. of City/ Town Covered	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)		Physical Progress			
				Project Cost	Central Share	DU's Approved	DU's Completed	DU's in Progress	DU's yet to Started
1.	Gujarat	11	6	1,2151.63	139.80	41.11	18,639	-	14,645
2.	Karnataka	3	1	56.07	2.49	0.83	992	704	288
3.	Rajasthan	8	1	175.25	7.26	2.25	5,776	4,264	1,512
GRAND TOTAL (RAY) :-				1,482.96	149.55	44.19	25,407	4,968	16,445
		22	8					3,994	2,532

Implementation of Street Vendors act

376. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is effectively implementing Street Vendors Act 2014;

(b) how many State Governments have framed schemes as per schedule II of street vendors Act;

(c) which cities have created Town Vending Committee as envisaged under the Act;

(d) whether survey of street vendors has been completed as per the provisions of the Act;

(e) the number of street vendors currently there in India and the number of persons issued certificates of vending under the Act, city-wise; and

(f) whether Government has any proposal to amend the Act, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) The "Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 has been enacted by the Parliament and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II Section-I, dated the 5th March, 2014 as Act No.7 of 2014. The Act has come into force w.e.f. May 1, 2014. Accordingly, Minister of Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (UD&HUPA) has written to all the State Governments for expediting the implementation of the Act as per the statutory obligation.

(b) to (e) Information regarding implementation of the Act was sought from the States. Position was furnished by 8 States and is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) At present the Government has no proposal to amend the Act.

Statement***The status of implementation of the Act, furnished by 8 States***

- Government of NeT has notified Rules under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

- Government of NCT has directed the Local Bodies to conduct election to elect members of TVC as per rules notified by Government.
- Scheme under the Act is not framed. Meetings with senior officers of local authorities are being held to finalize the scheme.
- Town Vending Committees have been formed after election of elected members of TVC in pursuance of Supreme Court order dated 09-09-2013 in Civil Appeal No. 4156-57 of 2002. Now TVC as per the Act will be formed.
- Local authorities through TVCs have to survey the Street Vendors.
- No. of street vendors will be known after survey which is to be done by TVC. Certificate of vending under the Act will be issued by TVC.

Haryana

- Haryana Municipal Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 has been enacted.
- No municipality in State of Haryana has framed scheme for street vendors till date.
- Out of 78 municipalities 62 have constituted Town Vending Committee.
- Out of 78 municipalities 47 have completed the survey of street vendors.
- No. of street vendors identified in 47 municipalities of Haryana is 20330.
- Only 40 street vendors in Narnaul Municipality have been issued street vending certificate.

Maharashtra

- For the drafting of Scheme and Rules as per the Street Vendors Act 2014 Government of Maharashtra had appointed a committee under chairmanship of Municipal Commissioner, Mumbai Municipal Corporation. The report of the committee has been received and the draft Scheme and Rules are being shortly notified in the Government Gazette for inviting objections and suggestions.
- All 26 Municipal Corporations and 202 Municipal Councils out of 234 have constituted.

- Town Vending Committee within their jurisdiction as per the Central Hawkers Policy 2009 .
- Survey of street vendors as per the Street Vendors Act 2014 will be taken up after the Scheme and Rules are finalized.

Manipur

- Framing of Scheme not yet finalized.
- Survey of street vendors yet to be started.
- No. of street vendors can be furnished after completion of survey.

Nagaland

- Framing of the Scheme is being contemplated.
- Town Vending Committee has not been created so far.
- Survey is expected to be completed by the end of March, 2015.
- Survey not completed; hence at present no information of number of vendors available.

Punjab

- Local Government Department of State of Punjab has already issued notification of Rules under section 36 of the Street Vendors Act 2014 and also constituted a Committee to frame the bye-laws and scheme under section 37 and 38 respectively.
- Local Government Department has constituted a committee to frame scheme under section 38 of Street Vendors Act 2014. The process of finalization of scheme will be completed in the month of March, 2015.
- The Department has issued instructions to constitute the Town Vending Committees as per notification of rules under section 36 of Street Vendors Act 2014. The process of Municipal elections shall be completed by 28th February, 2015. Thereafter, all ULBs will constitute Town Vending Committees as per the Rules framed under Section 36 of the Act.
- The survey of street Vendors will be conducted after the finalization of the Scheme under Section 38 of Street Vendors Act-2014. It is likely to be completed by end of May, 2015.

- The complete figures of number of street vendors shall be available by end of June, 2015.
- Certificate of vending shall be issued after the survey is completed and Town Vending Committees are constituted. This is likely to be done by end of June, 2015.

Jharkhand

- Town Vending Committee in 07 Cities namely Ranchi, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Chas, Khunti, Jamshedpur and Adityapur has been constituted.
- Tender has been floated for survey of street vendors, issuing of identity card and framing rules.

Andhra Pradesh

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has framed the Scheme of street vendors and the Scheme is to be placed before the ensuing sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council.
- All 110 Urban Local Bodies have constituted the Town Vending Committee as per Act.
- The survey of street vendors is under process and not yet completed.
- In Andhra Pradesh 44,889 Street vendors are identified during the survey.
- All Municipalities are doing demarcation of vending zones and registration of street vendors is under progress. Soon after completion of the registration process, the certificate of vending will be issued.

Reviewing of housing for all scheme

377. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to build two crore houses for slum dwellers and other weaker sections under Housing for All by 2022, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering reviewing the said scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All" for urban areas.

Failure of Rajiv Awas Yojana

378. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajiv Awas Yojana had failed to take off due to lack of planning, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether even after three years, preparation work in the targeted 195 cities has not been achieved; and

(c) whether the preparation activities for phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana were tardy, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) to (c) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. Implementation phase of RAY was approved in September, 2013.

The preparatory phase of RAY envisaged preparation of Slum free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) wherein each city is required to undertake data collection of all slums, entry of data into MIS, GIS Mapping, GIS-MIS integration and a number of other activities which are time consuming. Based on such a detailed exercise, 84 SFCPoAs have been received in the Ministry from the States out of 195 cities covered under preparatory phase.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

379. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a change in agenda has been envisaged after the recent ordinance of land acquisition has waived the need for social assessment surveys in some cases;

- (b) steps taken for eradication of slum in cities;
- (c) whether any attempts for rehabilitation for slum dwellers been made, if so, what are they and the mechanism followed for the same; and
- (d) how much funds are received from the Centre for development of the slums and how are they allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has amended “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 promulgated on 31.12.2014. A new Section 10A has been inserted in the Act namely “Power of appropriate Government to exempt certain projects”. As per this Section, the appropriate Government may, in the public interest, by notification, exempt any of the following projects from the application of the provisions of Chapter II (Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose) and Chapter III (Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security) of this Act, namely:-

- (i) such projects vital to national security or defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence or defence production;
- (ii) rural infrastructure including electrification;
- (iii) affordable housing and housing for the poor people;
- (iv) industrial corridors; and
- (v) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continue to vest with the Government.

(b) and (c) ‘Slum’ is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments / ULBs to frame policies aimed at rehabilitation of its slum dwellers. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implements 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 for assisting State Governments to address the issue of rehabilitation of slums. BSUP and IHSDP components of JnNURM have been extended upto 31st March, 2015 only for completing projects sanctioned till 31st March, 2012.

A total of 1518 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 31,807.91 crores and Central Share of Rs. 17,097.37 crores have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 12,27,678 Dwelling Units (DUs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), out of which 8,83,771 have been completed.

Implementation phase of RAY was approved in September, 2013. Under RAY, a total of 239 projects involving central share of Rs. 4905.50 crore for construction of 1,68,364 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been approved, out of which 2501 DUs have been completed.

(d) The Government has set the target of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. An outlay of Rs. 35,810 crores is presently available for 12th Five Year Plan for this purpose including committed liabilities under the ongoing Schemes.

Safety concern with housing for all scheme

380. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that safety concerns of specific areas, such as coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones and the disaster prone areas should be factored into the process in cities with regard to Housing for All by 2022 programme;

(b) whether Government is considering to adopt best practices for the said scheme;

(c) whether the said programme will cover the urban poor living in slums, urban homeless and new migrants to urban areas in search of shelter; and

(d) whether the said programme would also cover metros, small towns and all urban areas; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]:

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, this Ministry is in the process of seeking approval for a Mission for "Housing for All". Under this Mission, a Technology Sub-Mission is also envisaged to provide guidelines to States/UTs for addressing the safety concerns of the specific areas. Ministry from time to time collects the best practices from States for disseminating among the States.

Funds sanctioned/released under various schemes

381. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked, sanctioned and released under various schemes/programmes relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) in the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of utilisation of funds under the above schemes/programmes during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the physical targets set and achieved for the purpose during the period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, the details of funds allocated and utilised under various schemes relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during the current year, are given below. All plan schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes. Therefore, under these schemes, funds are not allocated State-wise.

(₹ in thousand)

Year	Allocation		Utilization	
	SCSP	TSP	SCSP	TSP
2014-15	3992400	2730000	2025300 *	1308900 *

* Upto 15th February, 2015

(c) The funds are directed to the targeted beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP. However, state-wise details under SCSP and TSP are not maintained.

Development in MSME sector for Make in India Campaign

382. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to improve development in the MSME sector flowing the announcement of the Make in India Campaign;

- (b) the allocation of funds to the various sectors governed by the Ministry;
- (c) the steps taken to encash the leverage received from the 'Make in India campaign'; and
- (d) whether the development of MSMEs will be focused on the rural areas, if so, what are the steps taken for the development towards the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken several steps such as provision of collateral free credit through Credit Guarantee Scheme, provision of Subsidy for installation of modern machinery through Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), creating an ecosystem through Technology Centres (TCs) to support MSME Clusters for global competitive manufacturing through setting up of 15 new Technology Centres with World Bank assistance, augmenting the 18 existing TCs with new technologies and testing facilities, enhancing Competitiveness and Productivity through upscaling the various components of NMCP Scheme and also upscaling the cluster approach to improve development in the MSME sector following the announcement of the "Make in India Campaign".

(b) The Ministry does not allocate funds Sector-wise; it does so Scheme-wise.

(c) As MSMEs are important part of several values chains, it is expected that they will play an important role in the Government's 'Make in India' drive. The Ministry will rise to the challenge through action plans directed at enhancement of the provision of collateral free credit through creation of state verticals for extending guarantees to the entrepreneurs of particular state with financial support from state governments, creation of similar verticals for women entrepreneurs and youth among SC/ ST and NE Regions. Augmentation of 18 existing TCs is to be supported by cluster network Mangers and a National Portal. Efforts are on to bridge the gap between Research Institutions and Industries through signing of MOUs with IISc and CSIR. Defence offset policy is being leveraged for creating ecosystem of defence manufacturing by MSMEs. A comprehensive skill mapping is also proposed as a first step towards alleviating the existing skill deficit. All these efforts are very much in synergy with Zero Effect Zero Defect manufacturing plan.

(d) Development of MSMEs will be focused on both rural and urban areas depending upon the potentiality of the area. Efforts are being undertaken for the development of MSMEs in rural areas through implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Khadi Grant, Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and Mahila Coir Yojana etc.

Registered enterprises in the country

383. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered enterprises in the country which have been closed, so far, and are likely to be closed; and

(b) the action that Government is taking for their survival and the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Information on the number of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of Registered Sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009, and the result published in 2011-12, number of closed MSMEs in Registered Sector is 4,96,355 at the end of March, 2007. As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, the position regarding number of sick Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the country at the end of March, 2014 is 4,65,492.

(b) Rehabilitation package for revival of viable Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is provided by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick MSEs issued on 1st November, 2012 by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *inter alia*, provide for:

- (i.) Early detection of sickness;
- (ii.) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSMEs; and
- (iii.) A non- discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSE sector.

The State-wise details of the 4,65,492 sick MSEs in the country at the end of March, 2014 are given in the statement (*See below*).

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has also introduced with effect from 10th January, 2012 "Management / Restructuring of Stressed Assets and Rehabilitation Scheme for MSMEs". The Scheme provides for relief and concessions (in the form of re-schedulement, reduction in rate of interest, funding of overdue / future interest and waiver etc.) as well as need based additional financial assistance for revival of MSME sick units.

Statement*State-wise viability position of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises as at the end of March, 2014*

		(Amount in ` crore)											
Sl.No.	State/UTs	Potentially viable		Potentially Non-viable		Viability yet to be decided		Total Sick Unit		Of Viable Units, those under nursing			
		No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Jammu and Kashmir	95	25.19	1952	125.22	139	34.00	2186	184.40	31	5.90		
2	Himachal Pradesh	149	19.37	1912	115.36	163	16.19	2224	150.91	110	13.47		
3	Punjab	343	49.96	5746	551.14	461	196.67	6550	797.77	85	40.01		
4	Chandigarh	145	25.03	548	66.01	631	133.83	1324	224.87	64	21.67		
5	Uttarakhand	246	29.20	10331	1654.34	5203	137.42	15780	1820.97	190	26.93		
6	Haryana	204	42.09	7712	301.19	1364	54.48	9280	397.76	63	38.58		
7	Delhi	266	292.75	2760	791.87	1404	397.65	4430	1482.28	131	193.16		
8	Rajasthan	4505	134.40	22695	238.76	465	136.11	27665	509.27	4339	121.97		
9	Uttar Pradesh	5157	1466.13	57205	5120.08	906	97.86	63268	6684.07	3537	1407.01		

10	Bihar	594	50.49	13432	252.90	2120	36.72	16146	340.11	290	38.49
11	Sikkim	5	0.68	182	28.54	10	0.44	197	29.66	1	0.04
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	115	3.59	42	3.22	157	6.81	0	0.00
13	Nagaland	9	1.32	363	15.29	81	5.01	453	21.61	4	1.14
14	Manipur	4	0.33	345	9.26	4	0.06	353	9.65	2	0.32
15	Mizoram	0	0.00	43	4.31	5	1.27	48	5.58	0	0.00
16	Tripura	472	11.35	1271	21.58	423	11.92	2166	44.85	19	4.83
17	Meghalaya	20	0.62	98	4.99	40	1.40	158	7.01	7	0.38
18	Assam	142	13.53	4427	109.29	756	134.92	5325	257.73	130	13.26
19	West Bengal	2044	394.57	16890	966.95	3904	648.82	22838	2010.34	782	292.53
20	Jharkhand	1284	138.60	6063	258.53	864	41.91	8211	439.04	568	91.59
21	Odisha	472	116.93	16142	455.36	1653	65.12	18267	637.41	353	113.20
22	Chhattisgarh	805	31.03	3640	85.50	361	22.53	4806	139.07	37	19.51
23	Madhya Pradesh	793	95.42	15933	267.17	916	37.47	17642	400.05	224	71.99
24	Gujarat	6505	273.79	39454	942.48	2096	92.95	48055	1309.23	1019	124.63
25	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	12	20.10	0	0.00	12	20.10	0	0.00
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0.56	61	0.60	14	0.06	87	1.22	3	0.53
27	Maharashtra	3188	523.03	34459	1537.91	5353	685.35	43000	2746.29	1275	283.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28	Andhra Pradesh	2371	252.50	34669	1090.62	4805	386.40	41845	1729.52	734	136.85
29	Karnataka	4191	162.46	14725	462.64	15215	494.05	34131	1119.15	571	76.99
30	Goa	65	15.17	894	26.25	393	64.87	1352	106.29	40	6.00
31	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	5	0.13	0	0.00	5	0.13	0	0.00
32	Kerala	612	39.99	8698	135.72	12476	267.48	21786	443.18	327	31.90
33	Tamil Nadu	2789	447.54	33497	1111.49	7457	565.23	43743	2124.25	818	335.57
34	Puducherry	81	4.32	1741	87.43	82	12.00	1904	103.75	48	3.83
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	1.40	68	3.93	20	1.15	98	6.48	8	1.31
ALL INDIA		37578	4659.74	358088	16866.53	69826	4784.54	465492	26310.81	15810	3516.63

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Funds for setting up of new industries in Jharkhand

384. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for setting up of new industries in the State of Jharkhand by the Ministry; and

(b) the total number of industrial establishments of Jharkhand which have availed these benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country including Jharkhand by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. 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 State since 2008-09 to 2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015) are given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
2008-09	2366.52	958.00	498	3486
2009-10	300.00	779.36	353	3530
2010-11	1562.68	2429.68	1707	15363
2011-12	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
2012-13	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
2013-14	4508.29	4533.11	2612	13062
2014-15 (upto 31.01.2015)	5887.94	1552.34	836	4185
TOTAL	21642.44	17162.28	10675	58208

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

Revision of investment limit to classify MSME

385. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to revise investment limit to classify Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, if so, the details, thereof; and

(b) the criteria likely to be adopted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Govt. has proposed to revise the Investment Limit to classify Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and have invited comments from stakeholders in this regard.

Renaming of schemes under MSME

386.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to rename some of the schemes under MSME sector; and

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. During the review of the progress of the Central Sector Schemes (CSS) being implemented by the Coir Board namely "Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation" (REMOT) and "Coir Plan (General)" Scheme, it is felt that the names of the schemes do not convey the proper objectives of the schemes to the general public. Accordingly, the said schemes have been re-named with the approval of the competent authority as "Coir Udyami Yojana" (CUY) and "Coir Vikas Yojana" (CVY) respectively to make it better understood by the Stakeholders.

Remittance of NRIs

387. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total remittances of NRIs during the last three years; the details thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the steps the Ministry plans to increase these remittances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH] : (a) As per information received from Reserve Bank of India, the amount of remittances (*i.e.* private transfers by migrants) during the last three years is as under :

(US\$ Billion)	
Year	Amount
2011-2012	66.1
2012-2013	67.6
2013-2014	69.6
2014-2015 (April- September)	34.9

(b) As per information received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion formulates FDI policy across various sectors, including investments from NRIs. FDI policy covers remittances from NRI for investment in various sectors. Remittances which are not in the nature of investment are not within the ambit of FDI policy. Further, the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) was set up jointly by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2007 to strengthen economic engagement with NRIs and PIOs through annual Diaspora engagement meets, query redressal, facilitating B2B meetings, promoting the flagship programmes and initiatives of the Government. OIFC works in close partnership with state Governments in India, and knowledge Partners which include leading consultancy organizations.

Problem of Indians in Saudi Arabia

388. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 24 Indians who went to Saudi Arabia in 2013 on work visas are now stranded with 10 months' salaries due to them; and

(b) whether our Mission in Saudi Arabia would help them return home and

also in getting their due salary from their respective employers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH] : (a) Yes, the Government is aware of the case of 24 Indian workers stranded in Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, and non-payment of salaries due to them.

(b) Yes, the Embassy of India, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has taken the necessary steps to resolve the issue. As soon as the issue came to notice, the Embassy took the matter with the Saudi sponsor to settle all pending dues and to repatriate all the Indian workers to India at the earliest. Simultaneously, the Indian recruiting agent has also been directed to get the issue resolved. The Embassy officials visited Al-Khobar (450 kms. away from Riyadh) and met all the workers and enquired about their welfare. The Embassy officials assisted all the workers in filing a case against the sponsor in the labour court in Al-Khobar for settlement of all pending salaries and for issuing 'exit' visa. The Saudi labour court authorities have directed the sponsor on 18.02.2015 to settle the matter at the earliest and repatriate all the Indian workers after payment of their pending salaries. The sponsor has promised to do so.

The Embassy is in touch with the workers, the Saudi sponsor and the Saudi authorities to expedite resolution of the case, rendering all possible assistance to the workers for their early repatriation after receiving all the pending dues.

Stopping of fresh appointments

389. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to stop all fresh appointments in Government jobs;

(b) if so, in what manner Government would fulfil those position which are vacant due to retirement of officers and employees in Government sectors; and

(c) whether this decision would have any negative impact on the promise to create more job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS. (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government of India has not issued any instructions on stopping of fresh appointments in Government.

(b) and (c) Whenever the vacancy arises due to retirement etc., the same is required to be filled-up as per the provisions made in Recruitment Rules by the concerned Ministry/Department.

Amendment in Rules of Business of Government

390. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended the Rule of Business of Government in order to achieve the objective of reducing the procedure of multiple layers;

(b) if not, whether Government has prepared any draft amendments to the Rules;

(c) the procedural layers Government proposes to reduce or curtail;

(d) whether the matter has been discussed at any formal level; and

(e) whether any inputs have been obtained in this regard from various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) It is the endeavour of the Government to reduce the multiple layers of decision making as far as possible. The 13th Edition of the Central Secretariat Manual of Procedure, which was brought out in September-2010, is being revised in consultation with all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

Validity of self attested documents

†391. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to accept self-attested documents in place of affidavits for Government works as per reports published in the media, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any direction has been issued to the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the response to the State Governments thereon; and

(c) whether guardians can put their signature in case of minors; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is a constant endeavour of the Government to simplify procedures by introduction of self certification. For this, all Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments/UTs have been requested to review the existing requirement in this regard and make provision for self certification, wherever possible. Response from 25 States/UTs has been received indicating action taken by them.

(c) Different organizations prescribe different criteria for attestation, subject to statutory and legal provisions. As per its mandate, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been requesting them to adopt self-certification, wherever possible, as a measure of administrative reform.

Posting of IAS officers in municipal bodies

392. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to post all IAS officers in municipal bodies for some time during their first few years in service, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the urban local bodies are in a mess and not in a position to meet the new challenges and the official on deputation in civic bodies develop little interest in the subject since these are temporary postings, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Personnel and Training being the Cadre Controlling Authority for the Indian Administrative Service takes care of allocation of IAS officers to States, besides looking after the service matters of IAS officers, framing of Rules and Policies of Indian Administrative Service, disciplinary matters, etc.,. Posting of IAS officers in municipal bodies and urban local bodies while serving in the affairs of State fall within the exclusive domain of the State concerned.

Implementation of initiated programmes by NITI Aayog

393. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all programmes initiated under the Twelfth Five Year Plan ending in 2017 would be implemented by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog;

(b) if so, the role of the NITI Aayog in the implementation of Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Planning Commission employees would continue to hold office in NITI Aayog in same tenure and terms and conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the idea behind constitution of NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In the first meeting of the Governing Council of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, which was held on February 8, 2015, it was decided that the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) would continue. It has also been decided that as the Plan is in its third year of implementation, NITI Aayog would suitably undertake its Mid Term Appraisal so that a shared vision of national development agenda and important national initiatives are incorporated for their effective implementation in the remaining two years of the Plan.

(c) The Resolution, setting up NITI Aayog provides for a suitable Secretariat of the NITI Aayog for providing assistance in discharging the functions entrusted to it. The Secretariat of NITI Aayog is in the process of being set up. During this transition period, NITI Aayog has been declared by the Government as successor in Interest of the erstwhile Planning Commission. As per government order, the officers and employees holding office under the erstwhile Planning Commission immediately before the date of constitution of the NITI Aayog shall continue to hold office in NITI Aayog by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions of service; and continue as such until further orders.

(d) India has undergone a paradigm shift over the past six decades. The role of the State as well as the state of the Economy has changed dramatically over the last few decades. India is now an emerging economy in an increasingly integrated globalized world. The State has now moved away from allocating government resources in a command and control ecosystem to a more complex role - that of mediating through policy action, favourable conditions for private investment, providing public goods and essential services and most importantly, directly intervening in areas that are traditionally neglected by markets *i.e.* social security and essential entitlements of food, health, nutrition, education and livelihoods to the vulnerable and marginalized groups. In its 35th Report, on Demand for Grants (2011-12) the Standing Committee on Finance of the 15th Lok Sabha had observed that *"The Committee are of the view that while planning is very much relevant in India, the Planning Commission has to come to grips with the emerging social*

realities to reinvent itself to make itself more relevant and effective for aligning the planning process with, economic reforms and its consequences, particularly for the poor ". .

Keeping with these changing times, the Government of India has decided to set up NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) with special emphasis on strengthening cooperative federalism in India so that Centre and State, as a team can work for ensuring rapid economic transformation of India. A copy of the Government of India Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015 vide which NITI Aayog has been set up is given in the Statement.

Statement

CABINET SECREARIAT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015

No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab.-Mahatama Gandhi had said "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change. Indeed, the 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.

4. The past few decades have also strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems. This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic

growth and development. The one-size-fits-all approach, often innocent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".

5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation, while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market force and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of or institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralized planning, which itself needs to be redefined.

6. The forces transforming India are many and include:

- a. The Industry and services sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, now India needs as administration paradigm in which the government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort". The role of the government as "Player" in the industrial and services sector has to be reduced. Instead, government has to focus on enabling legislation, Policy making and regulation.
- b. India's traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.
- c. Today, we reside in a 'global village' connected by modern transport, communications and media, and network international markets and institutions. As India 'contributes' to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders. Global economics and geo-politics are getting increasingly integrated, and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.
- d. India's middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.

- e. India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the 'social capital' that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.
- f. The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.
- g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.
- h. Transparency is now a sine qua non for good governance. We are in digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency — using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.
- 7. Technology and information across have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.
- 8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex :
 - a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.
 - b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which

alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that "nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty", and "gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty mobility of his descent", are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.

- c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society-especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes- the ability to influence the choices the country and government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote in the Kirtan Ghosh; "To see every being as equivalent to one's own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)".
- d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so that we draw on their viability and energy.
- e. India has more than 50 million small business, which are a major source of employment creation. These business are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged section of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.
- f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are cleared, and must be preserved and safeguard. The country's legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (pariyavaran) and resources, namely water, land and forest (Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their Inter-linkages with

climate (Jal vayu) and people (jan). Our development agenda has to ensure that development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.

9. The role of government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world-politically and economically has to be incorporated into policy making as well as functioning of the government.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- a. Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual.
 - b. Pro-active is anticipating and responding to their needs.
 - c. Participative, by involvement of citizens.
 - d. Empowering women in all aspects
 - e. Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (*garib*), the SC ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (*gaon and kissan*), youth and all categories of minorities.
 - f. Equality of opportunity to our country's youth.
 - g. Transparency through the use of technology to make government visible and responsive.
10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics — with public services often being delivered by 'private' entities and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.
 11. The institutional framework of government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions. Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our

country, point to the need the setting up on institution that serves as a Think Tank of the government — a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide governments at the Central and State levels with relevant strategic and technical advise across the spectrum of key elements of policy. The includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations. The infusion of new policy ides and specific issue-based support. The institution has to be respond to the changing and more integrated world that Indian is port of.

An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a Centre to State one way flow of policy by genuine and continuing partnership with the seats. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in end for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The Institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including inter-alia state governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:
 - a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objective. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to
 - b. To further cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
 - c. To develop mechanism to formulate credible plans at the villages level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
 - d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
 - e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress

- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
 - g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international likeminded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
 - h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
 - i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
 - j. To maintain a state-of-the Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders
 - k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
 - l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
 - m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.
13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:
- a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
 - b. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
 - c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issue and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

- d. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister
- e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
 - (i) Vice-Chairperson : To be appointed by the Prime Minister
 - (ii) Members : Full-time
 - (iii) Part-time members : Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis.
 - (iv) Ex Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister
 - (v) Chief Executive Officer : To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India
 - (vi) Secretariat as deemed necessary
- 14. Swami Vivekananda said "Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life- think it, dream of it, live on that idea, Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way of success." Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.
- 15. The Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution No. 1-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

SANJUKTA RAY, Director

Difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission

394. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the NITI is different from the Planning Commission, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it was not possible to make the changes by retaining the name Planning Commission;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) A copy of the Government of India Resolution dated March 1950 vide which the Planning Commission was set up and the Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015 vide which NITI Aayog has been set up are given at Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively which indicate the difference between both the organizations.

(b) No Sir, India has undergone a paradigm shift over the past six decades. The role of the State as well as the state of the Economy has changed dramatically over the last few decades. __ India is now an emerging economy in an increasingly integrated globalized world. The State has now moved away from allocating government resources in a command and control ecosystem to a more complex role - that of mediating through policy action, favourable conditions for private investment, providing public goods and essential services __ and most importantly, directly intervening in areas that are traditionally neglected by markets i.e. social security and essential entitlements of food, health, nutrition, education and - Livelihoods to the vulnerable and marginalized groups,

In its 35th Report, on Demand for Grants (2011-12) the Standing Committee on Finance of the 15th Lok Sabha had observed that

"The Committee are of the view that while planning is very much relevant in India, the Planning Commission has to come to grips with the emerging social realities to reinvent . itself to make itself more relevant and effective for aligning the planning process with. economic reforms and its consequences, particularly for the poor".¹.

It was felt that such desired changes can be better effected by setting up a new Institution with structure and functions that can enable it to perform the task envisaged in the above recommendation. ².

Statement-I

Government of India's Resolution setting up the Planning Commission

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CABINET SECRETARIAT

RESOLUTION

(Planning)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1950

No.I-P(C)/50 - For some years past, the people of India have been conscious of the importance of planned development as a means of raising the country's standard of living. This consciousness found expression in the appointment in 1938 of the National Planning Committee by the Indian National Congress. The work of the Committee was, however, interrupted by political and other developments in the beginning of the war, although much useful material has since been published. In 1944, the Government of India established a separate Department of Planning and Development and at its instance, the Central as well as the Provincial Governments prepared a number of development schemes to be undertaken after the war. Problems of planning were reviewed towards the end of 1949 by the Advisory Planning Board which was appointed by the Interim Government of India, an important recommendation of the Board being the appointment of a Planning Commission to devote continuous attention to the whole field of development, so far as the Central Government was concerned with it.

2. During the last three years, the Centre as well as the Provinces have initiated schemes of development, but experience has shown that progress has been hampered by the absence of adequate co-ordination and of sufficiently precise information about the availability of resources. With the integration of the former Indian States with the rest of country and the emergence of new geographical and economic facts, a fresh assessment of the financial and other resources and of the essential conditions of progress has now become necessary. Moreover, inflationary pressures inherited from the war, balance of payments difficulties, the influx into India of several million persons displaced from their homes and occupations, deficiencies in the country's food supply aggravated by partition and a succession of indifferent harvests, and the dislocation of supplies of certain essential raw materials have placed the economy under a severe strain. The need for comprehensive planning based on a careful appraisal of resources 26 and on

an objective and on an objective analysis of all the relevant economic factors has become imperative. These purposes can best be achieved through an organization free from the burden of the day-to-day administration, but in constant touch with the Government at the highest policy level. Accordingly, as announced by the Honourable Finance Minister in his Budget speech on the 28th February, 1950, the Government of India have decided to set up a Planning Commission.

3. The Constitution of India has guaranteed certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciates certain Directive Principles of State Policy, in particular, that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life and shall direct its policy towards securing, among other things:-

(a) that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good; and

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

4. Having regard to these rights and in furtherance of these principles as well as of the declared objective of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.

The Planning Commission will:-

1. Make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements;

2. Formulate a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources;

3. On a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the Plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage;

4. Indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan:

5. Determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan in all its aspects;

6. appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; and"

7. make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the" duties assigned to it, or on a consideration of the prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures and development programmes; or on an examination of such specific problem as may be referred to it for advice by Central or State Governments.

5. The Planning Commission will be composed of the following:

Chairman: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru

Deputy Chairman: Shri Gulzarilal Nanda

Members: Shri V.T. Krishnamachari

Shri Chintaman Deshmukh

Shri G.L. Mehta

Shri R.K. Patil

Secretary: Shri N.R. Pillai

Deputy Secretary: Shri Tarlok Singh

6. The Planning Commission will make recommendations to the Cabinet. In framing its recommendations, the Commission will act in close understanding and consultation with the Ministries of the Central Government and the Governments of the States. The responsibility for taking and implementing decisions will rest with the Central and the State Governments. The Government of India feel confident that the States will give the fullest measure of help to the Commission, so as to ensure the maximum coordination in policy and unity in effort.

7. The work of the Planning Commission will affect decisively the future welfare of the people in every sphere of national life. Its success will depend on the extent to which it enlists the association and cooperation of the people at all levels. The Government of India, therefore, earnestly hope that in carrying out its task the Commission will receive the maximum support and goodwill from all interests and in particular, from industry and labour.

8. The headquarters of the Commission will be at New Delhi.

Statement-II

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY [PART I-SEC, 1]

CABINET SECRETARIAT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015

No.511/2/1/2015-Cab-Mahatma Gandhi has said: "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this spirit and the changes dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilization history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change. Indeed, the 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.

4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems. This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The states of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size-fits all approach, often inherent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".

5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation, while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shift. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and policy also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.

6. The forces transforming India are many and include:

- a. The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, now India needs an administration paradigm in which the government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort". The role of a government as a "player" in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy matching and regulation.
- b. India's traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers got from their produce.
- c. Today, we reside in a 'global village' connected by modern transport, communication and media and networked international market and institutions. As india 'contributes' to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders. Global economics and geo politics are getting increasingly integrated, and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.
- d. India's middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on accounts of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.
- e. India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact the 'social capital' that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.

- f. The Non-resident Indian opportunity, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.
- g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.
- h. Transparency is now a sine qua non for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency- using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.

7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that define us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.

8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:

- a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science technology and knowledge economy.
- b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The

words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty", and "gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent", are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.

- c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh: "To see every being as equivalent to one's own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)".
- d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance.
They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so that we draw on their vitality and energy.
- e. India has more than 50 million small business, which are a major source of employment creation. These business are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.
- f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country's legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generation must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (pariyavaran) and resources, namely water, land and forest (Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their interlinkages with climate (jal, vayu) and people (jan). Our development agenda has to ensure that

development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.

9. The role of the government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world- politically and economically - has to be incorporated into policy making as well as functioning of the government.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- a. Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual.
- b. Pro-active in anticipating and responding to their needs.
- c. Participative, by involvement of citizens,
- d. Empowering women in all aspects
- e. Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (garib), the SC,ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (gaon and kisan), youth and all categories of minorities.
- f. Equality of opportunity to our country's youth.
- g. Transparency through the use of technology to make government visible and responsive.

10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetan, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics- with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.

11. The institutional framework of government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions. Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structure, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the government- a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institutions has to provide governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic

and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy. This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations. The infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support. The institution has to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of.

An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to state one way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bhartiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including inter alia state governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
- b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- c. To develop mechanism to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively higher levels of government.
- d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy an policy.
- e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.

- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- j. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders.
- k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above

13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

- a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
- b. Governing council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
- c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee

- d. Experts, specialist and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister
- e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
 - 1. Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister
 - 2. Members: Full-time
 - 3. Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis
 - 4. Ex Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister
 - 5. Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of secretary to the Government of India.
 - 6. Secretariat as deemed necessary

14. Swami Vivekananda said "Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life- think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success." Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

15. This Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution I-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

Status of UIDAI Bill

395. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Identification Authority Bill is pending before the Parliament ; if so, the essential features of the Bill;

(b) whether the concept of national identification is presently in force in the country;

(c) whether the security concerns regarding the concept were exaggerated;

(d) the services which provided by the Central and State Government at present; and

(e) whether the Bill is going to be taken up in the ensuing session of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established in January, 2009 with a mandate to issue Unique Identification Numbers (Aadhaar) for all residents of India. Enrolment for Aadhaar is carried out on a voluntary basis and Aadhaar acts as a proof of identity, with no associated rights or entitlements, nationality or citizenship.

The National Identification Authority of India Bill (NIDAI Bill), 2010 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 2010. A notice for introduction of Official Amendments was moved in the Rajya Sabha on 28-11-2013, subsequent to the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Bill is pending consideration of Rajya Sabha, at present.

The proposed Bill seeks to establish the National Identification Authority of India for the purpose of issuing Aadhaar numbers to residents of India and to certain other categories of individuals and manner of authentication of such individuals to enable establishing identity and to facilitate access to benefits and services to such individuals to which they may be entitled.

The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure data security, privacy, non-duplication, data integrity and other related aspects. For this purpose, a well-designed and robust data security system is in place with security as an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage. A multi-layer approach is adopted in providing security measures with multiple formats being used at all stages, beginning with collection of data.

Various schemes / programmes implemented by the Central / State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations may leverage Aadhaar in accordance with prescribed procedures from time to time. While a comprehensive list of all such programs / schemes implemented by various agencies, is not

maintained, UIDAI provides Aadhaar based authentication and e-KYC services for implementation of various schemes/programmes such as PDS, MGNREGA payments, biometric attendance system, social security pensions, etc.

Status of Aadhaar Scheme

396. SHRI PARI MAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved, funds earmarked and spent for issuing of Aadhaar numbers to all the citizens in the country by UIDAI;

(b) the number of applicants yet to be issued Aadhaar numbers as on date, in Jharkhand, Gujarat and other States of the country;

(c) the number of social welfare schemes that are linked with Aadhaar Card; and

(d) the number of citizens that are not availing benefits of different social welfare scheme sans Aadhaar Card?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A total of 76.83 crore Aadhaars have been generated as on 15 February 2015 out of a total population of 121.01 crore (Census: 2011). State/ UT - wise details of population, and Aadhaar generated, including in respect of Jharkhand and Gujarat, are given in the statement-I (see below). Enrolment for Aadhaar is carried out on an on-going basis, and is voluntary in nature. The Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 13,663.22 crore for the period 2009-17, of which an expenditure of Rs. 5512.18 crore has been incurred as on 31 January 2015.

(c) and (d) Aadhaar is a Proof of Identity (PoI) and does not confer any rights, entitlements or privileges upon the Aadhaar holder, whether in terms of any benefits or welfare or citizenship.

Various schemes / programmes implemented by the Central/ State Governments and UT Administrations may leverage Aadhaar in accordance with the prescribed procedures, from time to time. An illustrative list of programmes / schemes operated by various Ministries /Departments of Government of India is given in the Statement-II (See below). (the list is not exhaustive). Details of schemes / programmes implemented by State Governments and Union Territories Administrations that leverage Aadhaar, are not maintained, nor is the number of beneficiaries of such schemes monitored, including whether such beneficiaries are Aadhaar holders or not.

Statement-I

*State / UT - wise details of population, and Aadhaar generated,
including in respect of Jharkhand and Gujarat*

1	Andaman and Nkobar Islands	379944	166131
2	Andhra Pradesh	49378776	50821209
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	121179
4	Assam	31169272	21461
5	Bihar	103804637	32524848
6	Chandigarh	1054686	978001
7	Chhattisgarh	25540196	13494607
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	244508
9	Daman and Diu	242911	179521
10	Delhi	16753235	17676611
11	Goa	1457723	1346524
12	Gujarat	60383628	38368974
13	Haryana	25353081	21053800
14	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	6577472
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	4534064
16	Jharkhand	32966238	27201478
17	Karnataka	61130704	47320987
18	Kerala	33387677	31499479
19	Lakshadweep	64429	56228
20	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	48946957
21	Maharashtra	112372972	90073710
22	Manipur	2721756	1094148
23	Meghalaya	2964007	20364
24	Mizoram	1091014	279051
25	Nagaland	1980602	847563
26	Odisha	41947358	26958053

27	Puducherry	1244464	1163699
28	Punjab	27704236	25230947
29	Rajasthan	68621012	45484723
30	Sikkim	607688	561281
31	Tamil Nadu	72138958	48469850
32	Telangana	35220187	33215636
33	Tripura	3671032	3306001
34	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	84206793
35	Uttarakhand	10116752	4788571
36	West Bengal	91347736	59348558

Statement-II

An illustrative list of programmes / schemes operated by various Ministries / Departments of Government of India

List of Schemes under DBT platform

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Schemes
1	M/o Tribal Affairs	1 Post Matric Scholarship ST
		2 Top Class Education Scheme
		3 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
2	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	1 Post Matric Scholarship for SC Student
		2 Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Student
		3 Upgradation of Merit of SC Students
		4 Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged Unclean Occupations
		5 Pre Matric Scholarship for SC
		6 Top Class Education Scheme for SC
3	M/o Women and Child Development	1 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry		Name of Schemes
4	M/o Health and Family Welfare	1	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
5	M/o Labour and Employment	1	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)
		2	Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers
		3	Housing Subsidy to Beedi Workers
		4	Stipend to Trainees Under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST Job Seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training
		5	Payment of Stipend to Trainees Under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)
6	M/o Rural and Development	1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
		2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
		3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
		4	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 300 districts
7	D/o School Education and Literacy	1	National Scheme for incentive for the Girl Child for Secondary Education
		2	National Means cum Merit Scholarship
8	D/o Higher Education	1	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE

1	2	3
	2	Fellowship Schemes of UGC
	3	Scholarship to Universities/ College Students
	4	Dr D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship
	5	UGC National Eligibility Test- JRF
	6	Emeritus Fellowship
	7	Post Doctoral -Fellowship for Women
	8	BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences
	9	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences (including Languages)
	10	Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region (Ishan Uday Scheme)
1	M/o Minority Affairs	1 Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities
		2 Maulana Azad National Fellowship
		3 Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Minorities

Changes due to alteration of Planning Commission as NITI Aayog

397. SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the fundamental changes and additional broadening of consultations and involvement enabled with the alteration of Planning Commission as NITI Aayog;

(b) the assignments handled by Planning Commission and the extra service that would to be enabled by the NITI Aayog;

(c) the new posts created in the NIT! Aayog and the positions of Planning Commission which were scrapped to bring in change and any official of erstwhile Planning Commission removed following the commencement of the new Institution; and

(d) whether any new approach is evolved and policy formulated by the NITI Aayog since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A copy of the Government of India Resolution dated March 1950 *vide* which the Planning Commission was set up and the Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015 *vide* which NITI Aayog has been set up are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (Refer to the Statement I and II appended to the answer to USQ No. 394 (Part (a)]).

The objectives of NIT! Aayog are provided in the aforesaid Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015.

The assignments handled by Planning Commission and the extra service that would to be enabled by the NIT! Aayog may be seen from the respective Resolutions mentioned above. In particular, the objective of formation of NIT Aayog are as follows:

- (i) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
- (ii) To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- (iii) To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- (iv) To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- (v) To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
- (vi) To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- (vii) To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.

- (viii) To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- (ix) To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- (x) To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders.
- (xi) To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- (xii) To focus on technology up-gradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- (xiii) To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

(c) As per the Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015 (Annexed at B), the Prime Minister is the Chairperson. The Aayog has a Vice-chairperson and two full time Members. Besides, four Cabinet Ministers as ex-officio Members and three Cabinet Ministers as Special Invitees have been notified. The Aayog has a Chief Executive Officer in the rank of Secretary to Government of India. There is a provision of a Secretariat as required for providing assistance in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to NITI Aayog. The aforesaid Resolution dated Jan 1, 2015 has replaced the Resolution dated March 1950 vide which Planning Commission was set up and as a result, the post of Deputy Chairman and other full time members of earlier Planning Commission do not exist. The Secretariat of NITI Aayog is in the process of being set up. During this transition period, NITI Aayog has been declared as successor in Interest of the erstwhile Planning Commission.

(d) The first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog was held on February 8, 2015. In this meeting, it was clearly recognized that the States have now emerged into economic growth engines and are equal partners in national development. However, recognizing that different States have different strengths, development needs and capacities, the way ahead has to focus on a shared vision of more inclusive and sustainable development not only between the Centre and the States but also across all States. As such NITI Aayog is engaged in strengthening cooperative federalism so that the centre and State can work as a team towards rapid economic transformation of India.

Steps to equalise per capita income

†398. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of average per capita income in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps to equalize per capita income in all States along with increasing per capita income; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps being taken at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The per capita income, measured in terms of per capita net state domestic product, for all the States/UTs for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The per capita income level of States depend on a number of factors which include resource endowments, historical background of development, infrastructure and various other state specific factors. The increase in per capita income is directly related to growth rate in income at national or State level as per capita income is calculated by dividing national/State income with the corresponding total population. The Government have taken several measures to improve the growth performance of all the States in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, and Border Area Development Programme, etc. In addition, several centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to accelerate the growth rate of income of various States.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices (In Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14
1	Andhra Pradesh	72301	81397
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76218	84869
3	Assam	40475	46354
4	Bihar	27202	31229
5	Chhattisgarh	52983	58297

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14
6	Goa	200514	NA
7	Gujarat	96976	NA
8	Haryana	119158	132089
9	Himachal Pradesh	83899	92300
10	Jammu & Kashmir	52250	58593
11	Jharkhand	40238	46131
12	Karnataka	76578	84709
13	Kerala	88527	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	44989	54030
15	Maharashtra	103991	114392
16	Manipur	36937	NA
17	Meghalaya	52090	58522
18	Mizoram	63413	NA
19	Nagaland	70274	77529
20	Odisha	49241	54241
21	Punjab	84526	92638
22	Rajasthan	59097	65098
23	Sikkim	151395	176491
24	Tamil Nadu	98628	112664
25	Telangana	85169	95361
26	Tripura	60963	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	33616	37630
28	Uttarakhand	92191	103349
29	West Bengal	61352	69413
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97687	107418
31	Chandigarh	141926	156951
32	Delhi	192587	219979
33	Puducherry	114034	148784
All-India Per Capita NNI (2004-05 base)		67839	74380

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

UIDAI working without backing Ministry

399. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification and Development Authority of India (UIDAI) with the disbanding of Planning Commission, has been operating without the backing of an administrative ministry for sometime;

(b) whether with Aadhar enrolments having crossed 75 crores and schemes like cash transfer for LPG and Jandhan Yojana are in operation in full swing, UIDAI needs firm foundation to operate from with requisite administrative authority; and

(c) whether Government would consider bringing UIDAI under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology which already supports the Digital India initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) In January 2009, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established as an attached office under the aegis of Planning Commission, with a mandate to issue unique identity (called Aadhaar) to all residents of India, and all requisite administrative authority to undertake this task. In January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog, as its successor organization.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, at this stage.

Ratification in course of CSIR-NISCAIR

400. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixth senate of Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) held on 3rd December, 2012 had ratified course of CSIR-NISCAIR viz. Database Management and Climate Change Informatics for Ph.D. programme;

(b) if so, the details including students joined for above course;

(c) if so, whether above students achieved best paper award for article on telecommunication, climate change, Information and Communication Technology etc. and had published article with researcher from University of London;

(d) if so, the present status of above course and students; and

(e) also provide copy of complaint, inquiry committee report, if any, on above course?

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

(a) No, Sir. The course ratified by the Senate, AcSIR in the meeting of December 3, 2012 is Database Systems and Climate Change Informatics.

(b) The details of the course on Database Systems and Climate Change Informatics are as follows:

S. No.	Course No.	Course Title	L-T-P-C*
Common Core (14 Credits)			
1.	MIS-NISCAIR-1-323	Research Methodology	1-1-0-2
2.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-324	Advanced Self Studies	0-2-4-4
3.	MIS-NISCAIR-4-325	Project Proposal Writing & Review Article	0-1-6-4
4.	MIS-NISCAIR-4-326	CSIR-800 Societal Program	0-0-8-4
Program Electives (6 Credits)			
5.	MIS-NISCAIR-2-327	Data Base Management System	2-1-0-3
6.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-328	Environment and Environmental Impact Analyses	2-1-0-3
7.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-329	Glaciology	2-1-0-3
8.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-330	Climatology	2-1-0-3
9.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-331	Ecology, Remote sensing and GIS	2-1-0-3
10.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-332	Introductory oceanography	2-1-0-3
11.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-333	Environmental ocean technology	2-1-0-3
12.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-334	Ocean resources	2-1-0-3
13.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-335	Integrated coastal zone management	2-1-0-3
14.	MIS-NISCAIR-3-336	Oceans and climate change	2-1-0-3

[*L-T-P-C: Lecture-Tutorial-Practical-Credits]

Four students were enrolled for the Ph.D. Program on Database Systems and Climate Change Informatics:

Name	Enrolment No.
Mr. Apurv Saxena	10MM14J42002
Mr. Ashutosh Saidawat	10MM14J42003
Mr. Pranay Kumar Singh	10MM14J42004
Mr. Tushar Kaushik	10MM14J42005

(c) It's not in the records of the CSIR-NISCAIR.

(d) The courses have been discontinued at CSIR-NISCAIR and AcSIR has directed for the placement of the students at relevant CSIR laboratories.

(e) There's no inquiry report on the Database Systems and Climate Change Informatics course.

Steps to strengthen facilities for higher education and research

401. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any adequate steps to create more institutions and strengthen facilities for higher education and research in the country so that higher global positioning in science and technology can be achieved by India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has taken many steps to strengthen facilities for higher education and research in the country to achieve higher global positioning in science and technology. A number of deemed universities have been set up to provide world class education offering under-graduate, graduate, post-graduate and doctoral programmes in specialized fields. The Government has also set up five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mohali, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram, which are envisaged to carry out research in frontier areas of science and to provide quality science education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.

The Government is strengthening five of the existing research institutes under

the Department of Science and Technology to make them more effective in the innovation space in the areas of Nanotechnology, Materials Science and Bio-Medical Device Technology. These institutions are (i) International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad; (ii) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), Kolkata; (iii) S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences (SNBNCBS), Kolkata; (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore; and (v) Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram.

ICCCH 2013 conference by CSIR-NISCAIR

402. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR-NISCAIR had organized "International Conference on Climate Change and the Himalayas: Current status and future perspective (ICCCH 2013)" during October, 2013;

(b) if so, the details of organizations collaborated with conference and funding agencies granted financial support to Conference;

(c) the titles and editors of book and proceeding released and details of climate change exhibition developed as a part of Conference; and

(d) whether expenditure of all stakeholders and vendors related to ICCCH is settled and if not, the steps taken to fix responsibility in delay to make payment and settle account of Conference?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir. CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR) had organized "International Conference on Climate Change and the Himalayas: Current status and future perspective (ICCCH 2013)" in the month of October, 2013.

(b) The organizations that collaborated for the conference were:

- United Nations Educational & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal;

- Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India;
- Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India;
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India;
- Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Geological Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Archaeological Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Zoological Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Anthropological Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Botanical Survey of India, Govt. of India;
- Space Application Centre, ISRO, Govt. of India;
- Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany;
- Department of Geology, University of Lucknow;
- CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI);
- CSIR-Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI);
- CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS);
- CSIR-Institute for Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT);
- CSIR-National Institute for Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR); and
- CSIR—North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST).

The agencies that granted financial support to the conference were:

- a. Department of Science and Technology (DST), Govt. of India;
- b. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Govt. of India;
- c. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Govt. of India;
and
- d. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

(c) Details of the books, proceeding released and exhibition developed as a part of conference are:

e. Books :

- (i) Climate Change and Island and Coastal Vulnerability by J.Sundaresan, Sreekesh, Ramanathan, Leonard Sonnenschein and Ram Boojh (Editors);
 - (ii) Geo spatial Technologies and Climate Change by J. Sundaresan, K.M. Santhosh, Andrea Deri, Rob Roggema and Ramesh Singh (Editors);
 - (iii) Climate Change Impact on Ecosystem by J.Sundaresan, Sreekesh, Ramanathan, Leonard Sonnenschein and Ram Boojh (Editors);
 - (iv) Climate Change and Environment by J. Sundaresan, Sreekesh, Ramanathan, Leonard Sonnenschein and Ram Boojh (Editors);
 - (v) Climate Change and Himalaya Natural Hazards and Mountain Resources by J. Sundaresan, Pankaj Gupta, Santosh K.M. and Ram Boojh (Editors);
 - vi. Climate change and Himalayan ecosystem-indicator, bio and water recourses by J. Sundaresan, Pankaj Gupta, Santosh K.M. and Ram Boojh (Editors);
 - (vii) Climate Change and Himalayan Informatics by J. Sundaresan, Pankaj Gupta, Santosh K.M. and Ran Boojh (Editors); and
 - (viii) Climatoons by Sudheernath & Sundaresan J. (Editors).
- f. Proceedings: Climate change and Himalaya: Current Status and future perspective by J. Sundaresan, Natrajan M, Beniwal R S, Poonam Bhatt & Rajeev Gupta (Editors); and
- g. Climate Change Exhibition: Climate Change exhibition was developed from the National Cartoon Competition held on the topic "Climate Change in Indian Context" as a part of ICCCH 2013. The same was exhibited in six schools and in Science exhibitions held at Delhi, until date.

(d) The bills of all vendors related to ICCCH have been settled, except that of Vigyan Bhavan as their claim was received last month.

Publication of research journals

403. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR-NISCAIR is publishing many research journals for last many decades;

(b) if so, the title and frequency of above journals published during period 2010-14 and title and frequency registered with Registrar Newspapers of India for same period, year-wise, journal-wise and registration number-wise;

(c) whether hard copy of one of above journals (IJMS) is not published from July, 2014 onwards though forthcoming issues of same journal upto Feb., 2015 is available in NISCAIR web; and

(d) if so, steps taken on fix responsibility for delay and measures taken to publish hard copy?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of journals published during period 2010-14 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The print copy of the journal as per the norms of publication need to be brought out by the Editor, Indian Journal of Marine Sciences (IJMS). Action, as necessary, is being taken at CSIR-NISCAIR.

Statement

Journals published by CSIR-NISCAIR

Sl. No.	Name of the Journal	Frequency	Registration No. allotted by RNI
1	2	3	4
<i>Year 2010 (January – December)</i>			
1	Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	Monthly	4596/1957
2	Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section A and Section B)	Monthly	7090/1963
3	Indian Journal of Experimental Biology	Monthly	7093/1963
4	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	Monthly	7092/1963
5	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	Quarterly	23966/1972
6	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	Bimonthly	59223/1994

1	2	3	4
7	Indian Journal of Engineering & Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	59222/1994
8	Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics	Bimonthly	16312/1964
9	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	63800/1996
10	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Abstracts	Bimonthly	Nil
11	Indian Journal of Radio & Space Physics	Bimonthly	23885/1972
12	Indian Journal of Biotechnology	Quarterly	Deleng/2002/ 6718
13	Indian Journal of Fibre & Textile Research	Quarterly	28743/1976
14	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	Quarterly	Nil
15	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	Deleng/2010/ 31945
16	Annals of Library & Information Studies	Quarterly	Nil
17	Indian Science Abstracts	Semi-Monthly	Nil
18	CSIR News	Fortnightly	4512/1957
19	Bhartiya Vaigyanic Evam Audyogik Anusandhan Partrika (Hindi)	Half Yearly	59284/1994
20	CSIR SAMACHAR (HINDI)	Monthly	Nil
<i>Year 2011 (January – December)</i>			
1	Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research	Monthly	4596/1957
2	Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section A and Section B)	Monthly	7090/1963
3	Indian Journal of Experimental Biology	Monthly	7093/1963
4	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	Monthly	7092/1963
5	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	Bimonthly	23966/1972
6	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	Bimonthly	59223/1994
7	Indian Journal of Engineering & Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	59222/1994
8	Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics	Bimonthly	16312/1964
9	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	63800/1996

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13	Indian Journal of Fibre & Textile Research	Quarterly	28743/1976
14	Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge	Quarterly	Nil
15	Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources	Quarterly	Deleng/2010/ 31945
16	Annals of Library & Information Studies	Quarterly	Nil
17	Indian Science Abstracts	Semi-Monthly	Nil
18	CSIR News	Fortnightly	4512/1957
19	Bhartiya Vaigyanic Evam Audyogik Anusandhan Partrika (Hindi)	Half Yearly	59284/1994
20	CSIR SAMACHAR (HINDI)	Monthly	Nil

Year 2012 (January — December)

1	Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research	Monthly	4596/1957
2	Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section A and Section B)	Monthly	7090/1963
3	Indian Journal of Experimental Biology	Monthly	7093/1963
4	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	Monthly	7092/1963
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20	CSIR SAMACHAR (HINDI)	Monthly	Nil
<i>Year 2013 (January – December)</i>			
1	Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research	Monthly	4596/1957
2	Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section A and Section B)	Monthly	7090/1963
3	Indian Journal of Experimental Biology	Monthly	7093/1963
4	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	Monthly	7092/1963
5	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	Bimonthly (Up to June 2013)	23966/1972
5a	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences	Monthly (from August 2013 onwards)	23966/1972
6	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	Bimonthly	59223/1994
7	Indian Journal of Engineering & Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	59222/1994
8	Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics	Bimonthly	16312/1964
9	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	63800/1996
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16	Annals of Library & Information Studies	Quarterly	Nil
17	Indian Science Abstracts	Semi- Monthly	Nil
18	CSIR News	Fortnightly	4512/1957
19	Bhartiya Vaigyanic Evam Audyogik Anusandhan Partrika (Hindi)	Half Yearly	59284/1994
20	Pragati, Vikas Aur Asha CSIR Samachar (HINDI)	Monthly	Deleng/2013/ 52141
21	Journal of Scientific Temper	Quarterly	Deleng/2013/ 52143

Year 2014 (January – December)

1	Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research	Monthly	4596/1957
2	Indian Journal of Chemistry (Section A and Section B)	Monthly	7090/1963
3	Indian Journal of Experimental Biology	Monthly	7093/1963
4	Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Physics	Monthly	7092/1963
5	Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences (published up to April 2014)	Monthly	23966/1972
6	Indian Journal of Chemical Technology	Bimonthly	59223/1994
7	Indian Journal of Engineering & Materials Sciences	Bimonthly	59222/1994
8	Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics	Bimonthly	16312/1964
9	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights	Bimonthly	63800/1996
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20	Pragati, Vikas Aur Asha CSIR Samachar (Hindi)	Monthly	Deleng/2013/ 52141
21	Journal of Scientific Temper	Quarterly	Deleng/2013/ 52143
22	Indian Journal of Marine Sciences (Publication start from May 2014)	Monthly	

Schemes for skill development in Madhya Pradesh

†404. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes introduced recently by the Central Government for skill development and the details of beneficiaries under those programmes, State-wise;

(b) whether the proposals of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the programmes being run under skill development are under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, by when decision is likely to be taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDDY): (a) There are over 20 Ministries/Departments engaged in skill development activities through various schemes/programmes. As per information available with National Skill Development Corporation, 76.37 lakh persons were trained under the schemes/programmes during 2013-14.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) At present there is no proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh for skill development programme under consideration of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

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

Training programmes by NSDC

405. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has formulated certain training programmes for generation of skilled workers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for generating skilled workers according to the present demand of industry and service sectors across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes Sir, the National Skill development corporation has formulated about 1000 training programmes based on skill gap analysis carried out by NSDC. The Training courses are spread over 31 sectors including automobile, capital goods, electronics and IT hardware, Handloom and Handicrafts, Gems and Jewellery, Health care, Building construction etc.

(b) There are over 20 Ministries/Departments engaged in skill development activities through various schemes/programmes to cater to the demand of industry and service sectors across the country. As per information available with National Skill Development Corporation, 76.37 lakh persons were trained under the schemes/programmes during 2013-14. The National Skill Development Corporation trained 115594 persons during 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh.

Target for skill training to youths

406. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target for providing various skill training to 500 million youths by 2022, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has held discussion with the State Governments or any communication has been sent to them in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) 2009, had set a target for providing skill training to 500 million youths by 2022. The policy had also stated the targets for skill development by 2022 for different Ministries/ is given in the Statement (See below).

The targets were based on projected employment potential in the concerned sectors, subject to review from time to time according to growth of sectors and their actual workforce requirement. The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) is the Nodal Agency for State Skill Development Missions constituted by State Governments for coordination and integration for their Skill Development Programmes. NSDA has been in touch with State Skill Development Missions and advising them on the ways and means to achieve the Skill Targets.

Statement

The targets for skill development by 2022 for different Ministries

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department/ Organisation	Present number of institutions	Present training capacity per annum (in lakh)	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Skill Development Corporation	—	—	1500
2	Labour & Employment	33.000	12.00	1000
3	Tourism	38	0.17	50
4	Textiles	277	0.15	100
5	Transport	1	0.02	300
6	Tribal Affairs	63	0.06	—
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	156	5.48	200
8	Women & Child Welfare	68	17.50	100
9	Agriculture	72	19.81	200
10	HRD Higher Education (Voc. schls)	10,000	19.60	500

1	2	3	4	5
	HRD Voca. (Engg. Coll. Education Polytechnics 1675)	2297	14.00	500
11	Dept of Heavy Industry	*	*	100
12	Urban Development	34	0.013	150
13	Department of Information Technology	1000 (Affiliated centres) + 7 CDAC	1.37	100
14	Food Processing Industries	34	0.10	50
15	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning: Commision)	147	4.64	200
16	Health & Family Welfare	3802	1.35	100
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	356	2.92	150
18	Social Justice & Empowerment	Through NGOs & others	-	50
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	In partnership with MSMEI state Government NGO etc.	0.13	50
20	Finance- Insurance/ Banking	*		100
22	Consumer Affairs	*		100
23	Chemicals & Fertilizers	6	0.19	50
24	Others (Power. Petroleum etc.)	NA		150
Total			99.46	5300

i.e. 53 crore

*At present these Ministries are 7101 directly involved in pre-employment training activities.

Skill development in Odisha

407. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people that graduate as skilled people in the country every year;

(b) whether this number is satisfactory, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of skilled people required for the country to grow sustainably, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be undertaken by Government for increasing Skill Development in the country and particularly in Odisha; the details including method of doing so, funds available for the same targets, if any, set in this regard and such other relevant information as may be deemed fit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) to (d) The XII Plan Document states that 50 million non-farm employment opportunities are proposed to be created and at least equivalent number of people would be provided skill certification in the country in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. As per information available with the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) the skilling targets and achievement through various Skill Development Programmes of the Central Ministries/Departments are as under:

Financial Year	Skilling Target (in lakhs) for India	Persons skilled (in lakh)	Achievement (in percentage)
2011-12	46.53	45.58	98
2012-13	72.51	51.88	72
2013-14	73.42	76.37	104
2014-15	105.08	42.77	41
(upto Dec, 2014)			

To give a coordinated and focus approach to Skill Development efforts, the Government is framing a new National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The policy will broadly cover the entire landscape of the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country and provide policy initiatives for steering skill development and entrepreneurship activities towards well-defined, standardized outcomes across the country including Odisha.

Make in India programme

†408. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the action plan for development of entrepreneurship along with skill development under the 'Make in India' programme and the targets for making it effective and the method of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): The Government is working on a new National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The policy will broadly cover the entire landscape of initiatives for entrepreneurship development along with the skill development in the country and provide policy guidelines for steering entrepreneurship development and skill development activities towards a well-defined, standardized outcomes to make implementation of programmes effective in targeted sectors under 'Make in India'.

Road map for integrated skill development

409. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is evaluating the skill development plans in consultation with various Ministries in order to develop an integrated road map for skill development;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up any nodal agency to handle skill development initiatives falling under purview of all related Ministries including Ministry of Skill Development;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is reviewing the National Skill Development Policy, 2009 in consultation with other Ministries/Departments and stakeholders.

(c) No Sir. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been created with a mandate to coordinate and harmonise the skill development efforts.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Skill development in naxal affected areas

†410. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any scheme to provide skill development and employment to the youths in Naxal affected areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government has any proposal of such scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) and (b) A scheme titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" is being implemented since March, 2011 for skill development in 34 naxal affected districts in nine States. The objective of the scheme is to establish one ITI & two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each of 34 districts and to run demand driven vocational training courses both long term and short term to meet the requirement of skilled manpower of various sectors of economy in and around these areas, and consequently provide opportunities to youth for decent livelihood. This scheme is being implemented by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE). The scheme facilitates Skill training programmes for 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district, 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district and train 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district.

Steps for bringing transgender in mainstream

411. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to incorporate transgenders into the mainstream of the society;

(b) whether Government has directed all the departments and State Governments and educational institutions to amend their forms to include 'transgender' as an option in the gender column;

(c) whether Government is recruiting transgenders in Government services including security forces, if not, the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) steps taken by the Government to promote self-employment of transgenders; and

(e) whether Government has initiated any sensitisation drives to stop discrimination against transgenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) An Expert Committee was constituted in the Ministry to make an in-depth study of the problems being faced by the Transgender Community and suggest suitable measures to ameliorate their problems. The Committee submitted its reports on 27th January 2014. The recommendations of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include declaring transgender as 'third gender', and Umbrella scheme for socio-economic & educational empowerment of the community, intensive publicity campaigns etc. An Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted to pursue implementation of the Expert Committee's recommendation.

(b) The recommendations of the Expert Committee have been forwarded to all the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments for necessary action.

(c) Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India has informed that as far as public appointments is concerned, there is no discrimination in the matter of employment made by the Government of India.

(d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has written a letter to Principal Secretaries of States/UTs and the Directors/ Commissioners of all States/UTs to give training on Modular Employable Skills modules through Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) registered under Skill Development initiative (SDI) Scheme. The Self/wage employment oriented courses shall be conducted under Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) to enhance their employment potential and increase their chances to earn decent livelihood as well as enhance their status in the society.

(e) A Media Committee has been constituted in the Ministry for the purpose of initiating sensitisation drives in society. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have advised their Media Units to accord generic publicity to the matter in their dissemination support programmes.

Implementation of Manual Scavengers Act

412. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is effectively implementing the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013;

(b) the number of local authorities that have completed survey of insanitary latrines within their jurisdiction, details thereof;

(c) the number of dry latrines that have been demolished after the commencement of the Act;

(d) the number of persons that have been rehabilitated under different schemes under the Act; and

(e) the challenges faced by Government in the implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The primary responsibility for implementing the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 lies with the States/Union Territories. The issue of effective implementation of the Act has been vigorously pursued by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment with the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from 12 State Governments/UT Administrations, 77,985 local authorities have completed the survey of insanitary latrines, which include dry latrines, and have demolished/converted 1, 39,615 insanitary into sanitary latrines.

(d) Under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), so far 1,390 identified and eligible persons have been provided onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/-.

(e) The process of survey of the insanitary latrines and manual scavengers across all the States/UTs is at varying stages, which needs to be completed on priority. Comprehensive rehabilitation of all identified manual scavengers is also to be ensured.

Revamping of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

413. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to revamp Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and scrap Women Self Help Groups: and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) It has been decided to extend skill development/capacity building for livelihood creation activities through training/workshop besides lending credit to women through Intermediary organizations (IMOs) for their empowerment with a view to strengthen and revamp RMK. However, there is no proposal to scrap Women Self Help Groups.

Rehabilitation of sex workers

†414. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to legalise the prostitution, if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether Government is also willing to rehabilitate sex workers, if so, whether Government intends to amend Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for them;

(c) whether Government has also made an assessment of the enforcement of the above law and its impact on the lives of sex workers; and

(d) If so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala' — a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since 04th December, 2007. The scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Sex workers who wish to be rehabilitated can also avail of rehabilitation services provided under this Scheme.

Further, the Government is implementing a number of programmes/schemes for welfare and economic empowerment of women. Sex workers who fulfil the criteria laid down in the respective programmes / schemes can avail the benefits under them. There is no proposal to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for this purpose.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, with a view to improving the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to improve the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, exhaustive and consolidated advisories are issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women & Child Development to all States/UTs. These Advisories have a lasting impact on the law enforcement agencies across the country and have conveyed the seriousness and gravity of the crime.

Plan to check menace of beggary

†415. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of beggars has been growing day by day in different cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to check begging by these beggars and to provide primary education to their children and home for them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that different papers and magazines have reported that there are many such secret agencies in operation who compel the beggars for begging by rendering them physically handicapped, whether the Government has taken cognizance of it and if so, the schemes made by the Government for its remedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) No authentic data is available in this regard.

(b) and (c) The states are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted their own anti beggary legislation or adopted legislation enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no Scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meeting were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institute and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these meetings, it was inter-alia, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Rehabilitation of Beggars/ Destitutes is under formulation.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Drug menace amongst youths

416. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that drug menace amongst youths have increased across the country; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government has decided to revise its scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) No authentic data is available in this regard.

(b) The cost norms of the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse was last revised in the year 2008. The Cost norms of the Scheme have again been revised *w.e.f.* 1.1.2015 and the enhancement under different components is between 80 and 100 percent. The cost norms generally cover honorarium to the staff, room rent, cost of medicine, food etc. for running of integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts.

Survey to assess drug abuse

417. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey undertaken in the past five years to assess the extent of drug abuse in the country;

(b) whether any action being taken to undertake the survey to get the fresh statistics;

(c) whether there is any statistics available on the number of opioid drug users in the States of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana; and

(d) whether any action being taken to estimate the size of opioid drug users in the States of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) No nation-wide survey has been undertaken during the last five years to assess the extent of drug abuse in the country.

(b) The Ministry had requested National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a Nation-wide survey on extent, pattern and trend of alcohol and drug abuse. Accordingly, the NSSO had conducted pilot survey in the cities of Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai in March, 2010. On examination of the report of the Pilot Survey, certain issues relating to under-estimates, non-coverage of certain age group etc. were raised and a more comprehensive and extended pilot survey was suggested. A working Group was constituted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, with NSSO as nodal organization to devise the modalities of advanced pilot survey in the States of Punjab and Manipur. The report of the Working Group has been received recently.

(c) No such data is available with this Ministry.

(d) Apart from the proposal to conduct a nation-wide survey, the Ministry has separately commissioned a survey for estimation of the extent and pattern of drug abuse in the State of Punjab.

Discrimination in recruitment of SC/ST in Chhattisgarh

†418. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discrimination is being made in terms of reservation in the recruitment procedure laid down for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that if applications are invited for 100 vacant posts and after dividing those posts districtwise or department-wise, merely 5-7 posts comes under quota of every district as a result of which they are not getting the benefit of reservations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, no discrimination is being made in terms of reservation in the recruitment procedure laid down for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

The roster for reservation applies to the entire State. Reservation for State, revenue division and district level cadre posts are done according to the roster system fixed by the State Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Empowerment of beggar population

419. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to record the number of beggars in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the aforementioned figures have been used to identify the Differently Abled Beggar population and the number of Child Beggars in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has or proposes any schemes, solely for the development and empowerment of the beggar population and eliminate begging as an organized crime in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(d) the number of beggar beneficiaries under such Government scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per the State-wise Census 2011 details furnished by the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, the number of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in India is as follows:

(i) Total Beggars, Vagrants etc.	-	413670
(ii) Child Beggars, Vagrants etc.	-	45296
(iii) Total Disabled Beggars, Vagrants etc.	-	70506

The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and statement -III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted their own anti-beggary legislation or adopted legislation enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no Scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individual Experts in the field of Beggary to discuss the issues related to Beggary. In these meetings, it was inter-alia, recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of Beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Rehabilitation of Beggars/ Destitutes is under formulation.

Statement-I*Total Beggars, Vagrants etc.: Census-2011*

India/State/UT	Persons	Males	Females
India	413670	221673	191997
Jammu and Kashmir	4134	2550	1584
Himachal Pradesh	809	504	305
Punjab	7939	5197	2742
Chandigarh	121	87	34
Uttarakhand	3320	2374	946
Haryana	8682	6504	2178
NCT of Delhi	2187	1343	844
Rajasthan	25853	15271	10582
Uttar Pradesh	65835	41859	23976
Bihar	29723	14842	14881
Sikkim	68	46	22
Arunachal Pradesh	114	59	55
Nagaland	124	65	59
Manipur	263	117	146
Mizoram	53	33	20
Tripura	1490	607	883
Meghalaya	396	172	224
Assam	22116	7269	14847
West Bengal	81244	33086	48158
Jharkhand	10819	5522	5297
Odisha	17965	9981	7984
Chhattisgarh	10198	4995	5203
Madhya Pradesh	28695	17506	11189
Gujarat	13445	8549	4896

India/State/Ut	Persons	Males	Females
Daman & Diu	22	15	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	7	12
Maharashtra	24307	14020	10287
Andhra Pradesh	30218	16264	13954
Karnataka	12270	6436	5834
Goa	247	131	116
Lakshadweep	2	0	2
Kerala	4023	2397	1626
Tamil Nadu	6814	3789	3025
Puducherry	99	54	45
A & N Islands	56	22	34

Statement-II*Child Beggars, Vagrants etc: Census-2011*

India/State/Ut	Persons	Males	Females
India	45296	24378	20918
Jammu and Kashmir	990	553	437
Himachal Pradesh	178	87	91
Punjab	1214	669	545
Chandigarh	11	8	3
Uttarakhand	274	166	108
Haryana	1171	712	459
NCT of Delhi	290	152	138
Rajasthan	7167	3770	3397
Uttar Pradesh	10167	5695	4472
Bihar	3396	1840	1556
Sikkim	1	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	24	11	13
Nagaland	20	11	9

India/State/Ut	Persons	Males	Females
Manipur	34	16	18
Mizoram	6	4	2
Tripura	43	29	14
Meghalaya	38	20	18
Assam	686	366	320
West Bengal	3216	1705	1511
Jharkhand	1254	659	595
Odisha	905	491	414
Chhattisgarh	1065	524	541
Madhya Pradesh	2592	1461	1131
Gujarat	1982	1095	887
Daman and Diu	8	3	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Maharashtra	3026	1629	1397
Andhra Pradesh	3128	1504	1624
Karnataka	1602	793	809
Goa	24	12	12
Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Kerala	202	94	108
Tamil Nadu	572	295	277
Puducherry	9	3	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0

Statement-III*Total Disabled Beggars, Vagrants etc. : Census 2011*

Area Name	Persons	Male	Female
India	70506	43141	27365
State - Jammu & Kashmir (01)	834	603	231
State - Himachal Pradesh (02)	148	112	36

Area Name	Persons	Male	Female
State - Punjab (03)	1296	825	471
State - Chandigarh (04)	33	28	5
State - Uttarakhand (05)	551	385	166
State - Haryana (06)	825	606	219
State - NCT of Delhi (07)	588	407	181
State - Rajasthan (08)	2331	1588	743
State - Uttar Pradesh (09)	6003	4220	1783
State - Bihar (10)	5276	3399	1877
State - Sikkim (11)	39	22	17
State - Arunachal Pradesh (12)	10	7	3
State - Nagaland (13)	42	26	16
State - Manipur (14)	69	44	25
State - Mizoram (15)	20	15	5
State - Tripura (16)	147	78	69
State - Meghalaya (17)	117	60	57
State - Assam (18)	5311	2884	2427
State - West Bengal (19)	13798	7697	6101
State - Jharkhand (20)	3224	1849	1375
State - Odisha (21)	6550	3850	2700
State - Chhattisgarh (22)	2537	1329	1208
State - Madhya Pradesh (23)	4868	3135	1733
State - Gujarat (24)	1686	1179	507
State - Daman & Diu (25)	5	5	0
State - Dadra & Nagar Haveli (26)	5	2	3
State - Maharashtra (27)	4456	2738	1718
State - Andhra Pradesh (28)	5593	3343	2250
State - Karnataka (29)	1891	1178	713
State - Goa (30)	39	24	15
State - Lakshadweep (31)	0	0	0

Area Name	Persons	Male	Female
State - Kerala (32)	945	665	280
State - Tamil Nadu (33)	1239	821	418
State - Puducherry (34)	23	11	12
State - Andaman and Nicobar Islands (35)	7	6	1

Hostels under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

420. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to construct 443 hostels for SC/ ST students under 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana' throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the number of hostels constructed under this scheme so far and number of hostels proposed to be constructed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) Admissible financial assistance is provided for construction of hostels for the Scheduled Caste students to the eligible implementing agencies under the Scheme "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana" (BJRCY).

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 572 hostels were sanctioned to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities/NGOs, which include 443 hostels sanctioned to States during the first three years *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10 of the said Plan Period. As per information received from the implementing agencies, out of 572 hostels, construction of 447 hostels has been confirmed so far.

During Twelfth Plan, 110 hostels have been sanctioned under the Scheme so far.

The hostels are sanctioned on receipt of complete proposals from the implementing agencies subject to availability of funds under the Scheme.

Irregularities in working of National Trust for Autism Cerebral Palsy

421. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some serious concerns have been raised in appointments, promotion and disbursal of grants etc. in the working of National Trust for Autism Cerebral Palsy etc.;

(b) if so, what are the concerns raised and Ministry's response thereto; and

(c) the circumstances under which Chairman and CEO were removed/resigned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) and (b) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation raised certain concerns about the manner of appointment of consultants, release of funds to the registered organizations etc. in the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. Further, the Ministry had received representation from the then Joint Secretary and Chief Executive Officer, National Trust raising issues concerning these aspects.

The recommendations of Committee on Subordinate Legislation have been examined and the Ministry has initiated the process to review the rules/ regulations under the National Trust Act, 1999 so as to streamline the functioning of National Trust. Further, the concerns of the then JS & CEO were also got enquired into and appropriate action taken.

(c) Smt. Poonam Natarajan, the then Chairperson, National Trust was initially appointed in the year 2006. Subsequently she was appointed for the second term in December, 2009. Though her extended tenure was valid upto 31.12.2014, she submitted her resignation in October, 2014, on her own, which was accepted. The then Joint Secretary and CEO, National Trust was repatriated to his parent cadre on the basis of findings of an enquiry which looked into the allegations made by the then Chairperson, National Trust against him.

Castes in OBC list of Rajasthan

†422. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of castes included in the OBC category in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any plan to include these castes in the OBC list of the Centre; and

(c) if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) 91 entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub-castes etc.) have been notified by the State Government in the State list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Rajasthan.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Till date 68 entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub-castes etc.) have been notified in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Rajasthan. The Government of India notified castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for different States/Union Territories on examining the advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. At present, no advice of NCBC is pending for inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Rajasthan.

Pension scheme in Madhya Pradesh

†423. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in the number of men and women drawing pension for old age, destitute, widow and handicapped persons in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping pension of some persons;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government for such persons; and

(d) if so, the details of action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development is administering National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) which include Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

In so far as implementation of pension scheme of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in the State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the ceiling for NSAP for Madhya Pradesh is as given below:-

IGNOAPS	1569627
IGNWPS	536412
IGNDPS	99924
NFBS	30826

It is upto the State Government to select beneficiaries out of these ceilings given by the Government. The ceilings have not changed by the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Schemes for Persons with Disabilities

424 . SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated 'Scheme of Top Class Education' and 'National Overseas Scholarship' for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs); if so, the details thereof and number of Person with Disabilities (PwDs) benefited from said schemes;

(b) details of measures taken to popularize the said schemes amongst Person with Disabilities (PwDs);

(c) whether Government has decided to provide Cochlear implant to 500 hearing impaired children per year with a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakh per unit; if so, details thereof and how many hearing impaired children have been given assistance so far; and

(d) what is the process for providing assistance to hearing impaired children for Cochlear implant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) The scheme of Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities is under consideration. The Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities has been introduced with effect from the financial year 2014-2015 and the applications received so far are under examination. The details of brief features of the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In order to popularize the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities, advertisements have been issued through leading newspapers all over India and also through the website of this Ministry.

(c) As per the scheme for Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will recognize an Institute of national stature from each zone to recommend children eligible under the Scheme for cochlear implant, with a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakh per unit to be borne by the Government. Ministry will also identify and recognize the Institutes in the zones wherein the surgery will be undertaken. Ministry will identify suitable agencies for providing cochlear implant (500 children per year)

under the Scheme. Income ceiling for the beneficiaries will be same as for other aids/appliances. So far, 04 hearing impaired children have been operated on trial basis and all of them are undergoing post operative rehabilitation at Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai.

(d) The Ministry has made Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai, a National Institute under this Ministry, as the nodal agency for providing assistance to them. They invite applications by issuing advertisements in newspapers (all India editions) and also through their website: www.ayjnihh.nic.in. Applicants have to apply based on advertisement/ details on web-site to AYJNIHH, Mumbai. Cochlear implant shall be procured by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur and provided at the nominated hospitals. Surgery would be done at identified Government/State Government approved hospitals.

Statement

Salient features of National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities

1. Objectives: To provide financial assistance to the students with disabilities for pursuing studies abroad at the level of Masters' Degree and Ph.D. in the subjects specified in the 'Scheme'.
2. Date of Commencement: 1st April, 2014.
3. No. of Scholarships: Twenty (20) every year including six scholarships reserved for women. In addition there is provision of grant of Passage Grants to two persons every year.
4. Minimum Qualification: For Ph.D. - First class or 55%(fifty five per cent) marks or equivalent grade in relevant Master's Degree. For Masters' Degree:- 55%(fifty five per cent) marks or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelor's Degree.
5. AGE: Below 35(Thirty Five) years, as on first day of the month of the advertisement of the scheme.
6. Income Ceiling: Rs.6.00 Lakh per annum.
7. Maximum Two Children in a family: Not more than two disabled children of the same parents/guardians will be eligible.
8. Quantum of Financial Assistance:

Sl. No.	Type of Allowance	Amount
1.	Annual Maintenance Allowance	For UK- GBP 9,900/- For Other Countries - USD \$ 15,400/ -
2.	Annual Contingency Allowance	For UK- GBP 1,100/- For Other Countries- USD \$ 1,500/ -
3.	Incidental Journey Allowance	Other Countries- USD \$ 20/-
4.	Equipment Allowance	Rs.1500/ -
5.	Tution Fees, Cost of Air Passage, Local Travel, Poll Tax, Visa Fees, Medical Insurance Premium	Actual expenses shall be reimbursed
9.	Duration of Award - (a) For Ph.D. -- 4 yrs, (b) For Masters Degree -- 3 yrs.	
10.	Mode of Disbursement: Direct to the candidates through Canara Bank.	

DDRC in Telangana

425. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that four districts have been identified in Telangana for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC);

(b) if so, details of each of the district identified for DDRC, and aims and objectives of DDRC; and

(c) performance of DDRC in each identified district of Telangana since their set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) No Sir. 7 Districts of Telangana (Formerly in Andhra Pradesh) viz. Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Rangareddy and Khammam were identified for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs).

(b) Details of each of the district identified for DDRC is at Statement-I (*See below*). Aims and Objectives of DDRC is at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) DDRC are set up in the identified districts to provide comprehensive services to persons with disabilities. Performance of DDRCs in respect of funds

released and their functioning are reviewed when the proposal for grant-in-aid for subsequent year is received.

As per the DDRC scheme, the proposal for grant-in-aid is considered only if prescribed documents namely audited accounts, utilization certificate, inspection report in respect of the functioning of the DDRC in a particular year conducted by District Authorities is received with the recommendation of District Magistrate/ State Grant-in-aid Committee.

Statement-I

The district identified for DDRC

Sl. No.	Identified/ Approved Districts/ DDRCs	Set up Year	Implementing Agency/ Proposed Implementing Agency	Funds released to DDRCs during last 3 years and current year (In Rs.)				Status
				2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
				5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nalgonda	2010-11	Indian Red Cross Society, Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	1st Year grant-in-aid of Rs.17.20 Lakhs was released during 2010-11 for setting up of DDRC Nalgonda. Grant-in-aid proposal for subsequent year has not been received.
2.	Mahboob-nagar	2012-13	Indian Red Cross Society, Mehboob-nagar	-	17,20,000	-	-	1st Year grant-in-aid of Rs.17.20 Lakhs was released during 2012-13 for setting up of DDRC Mahboobnagar. Grant-in-aid proposal for subsequent year has not been received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Warangal	2011-12	Manochetana, Warangal	17,20,000	-	-	-	Ist Year grant-in-aid of Rs.17.20 Lakhs was released during 2011-12 for setting up of DDRC Warangal Grant-in-aid proposal for subsequent year has not been received.
4.	Medak	2014-15	Swayamseva Association for Parents of Rural Children with Mental Handicap, Medak	-	-	-	17,20,000	Ist Year grant-in-aid of Rs.17.20 Lakhs was released during 2014-15 for setting up of DDRC Medak.
5.	Karimnagar	-	District Rural Development Agency, Karimnagar	-	-	-	-	Initially set up and run by the National Institute of Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad under this Department during the year 2003-04 and the same handed over to DRDA on 10.05.2007. Thereafter, no grant-in-aid proposal for subsequent year has been received from the District Administration/ State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Khammam	Yet to be set up	Rotarians Community Service foundation, Kothagudem	-	-	-	-	Clarification/ Deficient documents sought from the District Authorities.
7.	Rangareddy	Yet to be set up	Indian Red Cross Society, Rangareddy	-	-	-	-	Clarification/ Deficient documents sought from the District Authorities.

Statement-II

Aims of setting up of DDRC

The District Disability Rehabilitation Centres are set up under the Plan Scheme. "Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 (SIPDA). Initially, establishment of DDRCs started as an out reach activity of this Ministry for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals.

Objectives of setting up of DDRC

Setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) which would provide rehabilitative support to persons with disabilities through:-

- * Survey & identification of persons with disabilities through camp approach;
- * Awareness Generation for encouraging and enhancing prevention of disabilities, early detection and intervention etc.;
- * Early Intervention;
- * Assessment of need of assistive devices, provision/fitment of assistive devices, follow up/repair of assistive devices;
- * Therapeutic Services *e.g.* Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy etc.;
- * Facilitation of disability certificate, bus passes and other concession/facilities for persons with disabilities;
- * Referral and arrangement of surgical correction through Government & Charitable institutes;

- * Arrangement of loans for self employment, through banks & other financial institutions;
- * Counseling of persons with disabilities, their parents & family members;
- * Promotion of barrier free environment;
- * To provide supportive and complimentary services to promote education, vocational training and employment for persons with disabilities through:-
- * Providing orientation training to teachers, community and families
- * Providing training to persons with disabilities for early motivation and early stimulation for education, vocational training and employment.
- * Identifying suitable vocations for persons with disabilities, keeping in view local resources and designing and providing vocational training and identifying suitable jobs, so as to make them economically independent.
- * Provide referral services for existing educational training, vocational institutions.

Agreement in Space Technology

426. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any agreement with any other developing/developed countries for Research and Development (R & D) in Space Technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SPACE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India and its national space body, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DOS) has signed agreement with other developing/ developed countries and their space bodies for peaceful uses of outer space including Research and Development (R&D) in space science, technology and applications. Currently, such cooperative arrangements are in place with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

Current status of per capita income and national income

†427. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the per capita income and the national income during the last three years, and till date; and

† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

(b) whether the per capita income and national income has increased in the country during the current year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (Retd.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) Estimates of national income (measured as net national income at market prices) and per-capita income (measured as per capita net national income at market prices) at current prices during last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Net national income (Rs. crore)	Per-capita income (Rs.)
2011-12	7846531	64316
2012-13	8841733	71593
2013-14	10056523	80388
2014-15	11217079	88533

(b) Yes. As compared to 2013-14, national income and per-capita income at current prices during 2014-15 are estimated to have grown by 11.5 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively.

Status of Central Projects in West Bengal

428. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of starting cost, date of commencement, proposed completion date and revised cost along with revised completion date of projects taken up for implementation by Central Government and its agencies in West Bengal in last three years;

(b) the details of the status of implementation of these projects; district-wise; and

(c) whether any project is running behind schedule, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. State-wise information is maintained (district-wise information is not maintained). As on 01.12.2014, a total of 39 Central Sector Infrastructure Projects being implemented in the State of West Bengal were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 10 were started during the last three years (1st January 2012 onwards). Details of these 10 Projects are given in the Statement (See below). Of these, 4 projects are running behind schedule (at serial nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10 in the Statement).

Statement

The details of 10 Projects which were started during the last three years (1st January 2012 onwards).

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing Agency	Date of Approval (Month / Year)	Original Date of Commissioning	Revised Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Cost Original (Rs. in Crore)	Cost Revised (Rs. in Crore)	Cost Anticipated (Rs. In Crore)	Reported Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Cost Overrun (%)	Time Overrun (Months)
Coal												
1	Sonepur Bazar (Comb) OCP (8.0 MTY)	ECL	08/2012	03/2018	N.A	03/2018	1055.05	0.00	1055.05	43.38	0.00	0
Petroleum												
2	Distillate Yield Improvement Project	IOCL	03/2014	09/2017	N.A	09/2017	3076.00	0.00	3076.00	42.27	0.00	0
Railways												
3	Bazar Sau - Azimganj Jn. Doubling	ER	04/2012	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	255.64	0.00	255.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	East West Metro Corridor From Howrah Maidan To Salt Lake	M RTP	03/2013	03/2016	N.A	03/2016	4874.58	0.00	4874.58	1741.00	0.00	0

5 New Coochbehar- NFR 04/2012 N.A N.A 288.81 278.00 283.55 03/2018 288.81 11.74 1.86 N.A
Gumanihat Patch

Road Transport and Highways

6 6-Laning of NHAI 04/2012 09/2014 N.A 1396.18 0.00 1396.18 03/2015 1396.18 1934.00 0.00 6
Dhankunj-Kharagpur
Section

7 Krishnanagar- NHAI 02/2012 07/2014 N.A 702.16 0.00 702.16 12/2015 702.16 726.40 0.00 17
Berhampur

8 Barsat - NHAI 08/2012 02/2015 N.A 867.00 0.00 867.00 02/2016 867.00 598.60 0.00 12
Krishnanagar

Steel

9 Rebuilding of SAIL 11/2012 06/2015 N.A 313.05 0.00 313.05 06/2015 313.05 154.50 0.00 0
Battery Block
5A and Re-
Construction
of Battery
Block 5b

Urban Development

10 Construction of CPWD 02/2014 09/2015 N.A 156.57 0.00 156.57 12/2016 156.57 0.00 0.00 15
Permanent Campus
of IISER Kolkata
at Haringhanta
Kalyani Nadia

Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects

429. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring projects especially those belonging to Infrastructure Sector;

(b) if so, how many projects are behind schedule with cost overruns; and

(c) whether any decisions have been taken for their early completion, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies. As on 01.12.2014, a total of 731 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. As per latest project implementation schedule, out of 731 central sector projects, 306 projects were behind schedule and of these, 27 projects were with cost overruns.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

MPLAD funds for construction of toilets

430. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of MPs who have diverted MPLAD funds for the construction of toilets in village homes, schools and anganwadis under the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014; and

(b) the State-wise break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is governed by the Guidelines on MPLADS. Members of Parliament (MPs) are entitled to recommend works amounting to rupees five crore (Rs. 5 crore) per year. Construction of public toilets is permissible under the Scheme. Individual benefits are not allowed.

The implementation of the Scheme in the field is done at the District-level. Data regarding construction of public toilets including in schools and anganwadis is not maintained centrally by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Fund activities under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

431. SHRI A. VINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of MPLAD funds being utilized presently to fund activities under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana; and

(b) the State-wise and Member-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is for creation of durable community assets. The implementation of the Scheme is governed by the Guidelines on MPLADS. Members of Parliament (MPs) are entitled to recommend works amounting to rupees five crore (Rs. 5 crore) per year. Contribution from MPLADS can be made to the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) for the works that are eligible for implementation under the Guidelines on MPLADS.

The implementation of MPLADS in the field is done at the District-level. Data regarding amount of MPLADS funds being utilized to fund activities under the SAGY is not maintained centrally by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Funding for smart city project

432. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided that public private partnership was the only funding model for the 100 Smart Cities Programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has called a meeting of all Secretaries of Urban Development of all States for a consultation; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government had given a timelines of five to ten years for full implementation of the smart city initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The scheme for developing Smart Cities is under formulation in consultation with State Governments. The criteria will be known only after the Scheme design is complete.

Time bound urban construction projects

433. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government is planning for time bound approval for urban construction project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): Yes, Sir. Government is envisaging reduction of timelines for obtaining various clearances for the construction projects. Efforts have been made to streamline the regulatory process and introducing fast track clearance by online plan sanctions. This being the State subject, Ministry have advised the State Governments to minimize the time taken for various clearances both within the Urban Local Body and Urban Development Authority and consulting other regulatory Ministries / Department such as Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Defence and Archaeological Survey of India.

Sports facilities in smart city projects

434. SHRI A.K. SELVAR

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering incorporating provisions for adequate sports facilities, playgrounds, athletics tracks and recreation centers while preparing blue print for 100 smart cities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) The Mission for developing Smart Cities is being formulated in consultation with State Governments. The method of selection of cities will be part of the Scheme and will be known only after the Scheme is finalized.

Cities covered under JnNURM

435. Dr. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cities are presently covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM);

(b) how much amount has been spent on those cities during the last five years;

(c) what is the outcome of this expenditure; and

(d) what steps are planned to improve the performance of the JnNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) has ended on 31.03.2014. It had two components namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) covering 65 Mission Cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) covering all other towns/cities *i.e.* 836 towns/cities excluding Mission Cities in the country. The details of amount allocated to these cities during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Out of 1339 projects sanctioned during the Mission Period under JnNURM, 705 projects have been physically completed so far, which have created sustainable urban infrastructure facilities in the whole country.

(d) JnNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. Major learnings from the JnNURM will be considered while designing the New Urban Development Mission (NUDM) for 500 Cities which is under consideration.

Statement

*City-wise and State-wise details of ACA released
during the last 5 years under UIG of JnNURM*

(As on 23.02.2015)

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Andhra Pradesh	1509.43
Tirupati	465.80
Vishakhapatnam	1043.63
Delhi	11880.00
Delhi	11880.00
Goa	1496.82
Panaji	1496.82
Gujarat	10048.88
Ahmedabad	1788.29
Porbandar	2762.34
Rajkot	1433.65
Surat	2516.43
Vadodara	1548.17
Himachal Pradesh	210.13
Shimla	210.13
Jammu & Kashmir	2526.60
Jammu	457.20
Srinagar	2069.40
Jharkhand	6462.21
Jamshedpur	417.03
Ranchi	6045.18
Karnataka	7053.17
Bangalore	1203.13
Mysore	5850.04

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Madhya Pradesh	3014.55
Bhopal	1582.14
Indore	714.63
Ujjain	717.78
Maharashtra	15718.91
Greater Mumbai	957.38
Nanded	2963.16
Nashik	2754.73
Pune	9043.64
Manipur	2019.41
Imphal	2019.41
Mizoram	3275.79
Aizwal	3275.79
Nagaland	2389.54
Kohima	2389.54
Punjab	8533.38
Amritsar	7310.25
Ludhiana	1223.13
Tamil Nadu	11928.60
Chennai	6282.82
Coimbatore	5645.78
Uttarakhand	2093.53
Haridwar	1459.21
Nainital	634.32
West Bengal	35525.45
Asansol	1836.03
Kolkata	33689.42
GRAND TOTAL	125686.40

*City-wise and State-wise details of ACA released
during the last 5 years under UIDSSMT of JnNURM*

(As on 23.02.2015)

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Andaman and Nicobar	223.25
Jungleeghat	223.25
Arunachal Pradesh	4497.03
Aalo	396.10
Basar	323.93
Bomdila	359.93
Dirang	964.35
Doimukh	408.14
Koloriang	607.05
Roing	727.20
Seppa	276.98
Yingkiong	433.35
Chhattisgarh	9318.49
Bhilai-Caroda	3984.84
Korba	5333.65
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	745.89
Silvassa/Amlî	745.89
Goa	2064.63
Bicholim	687.04
Sanguem	198.28
Sankhali	1179.31
Haryana	1491.20
Ambala	1491.20
Himachal Pradesh	15479.14
Baddi	1333.74
Dharamshala	2027.38
Hamirpur	2594.07
Kangra	697.20
Kullu	909.56

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Manali	601.70
Mandi	3287.20
Nagrota	440.40
Nalagarh	654.60
Parwano	290.88
Rampur	765.66
Rewalsar	190.00
Sarkaghat	1686.76
Jammu & Kashmir	9780.87
Leh	9780.87
Jharkhand	1287.12
Chaibasa	1287.12
Karnataka	30736.96
Bannur	694.45
Bentwal	1681.74
Birur	852.73
Chikodi	1321.54
Curumitkal	737.10
Doddaballapura	1326.18
Hukkeri	920.69
Kanakpura	2468.40
Kundapura	1894.72
Muddebihal	1512.74
Mundagod	489.52
Ramdurga	2894.67
Sadalga	1945.53
Sankeshwar	1506.34
Sedam	985.67
Srirangapatna	828.43

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Thirthahalli	331.92
Tumkur	7959.20
Yellapura	385.39
Kerala	586.67
Malappuram	586.67
Madhya Pradesh	86362.17
Aastha	216.51
Aathner	611.12
Amarwara	864.90
Amla	191.06
Anuppur	608.49
Badi	314.24
Baihar	162.24
Baikunthpur	293.10
Balaghat	1713.20
Baldeogarh	505.92
Barkuhi	675.30
Barwaha	681.98
Begamganj	556.89
Betul	1304.83
Bhaisdehi	193.20
Bhedaghat	241.36
Bina	1550.20
Budni	201.68
Chachaura-Binaganj	53.71
Chandameta	701.40
Chanderi	245.94
Chhindwara	4932.56
Chicholi	80.00

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Chindwara	1247.85
Chitrakoot	527.87
Chourai	430.22
Churhat	92.84
Dahi	372.72
Damoh Phase-II	1486.38
Damua	1097.21
Deori	920.67
Dewas	6126.81
Dewas Phase - II	1590.00
Dongar Parasia	1644.54
Dongar Parsia	482.55
Guna	2856.17
Harrai	550.43
Hindoria	455.34
Isagarh	251.76
Jiran	219.97
Jnuuardeo/Jamai	972.83
Junardeo	138.38
Kareli	1598.10
Khirkiya	490.28
Khurai	1648.17
Kolar	2084.17
Kolaras	493.61
Kotma	719.83
Ktni	1826.80
Lakhandaon	207.75
Lanjhi	1056.35
Lodhikeda	244.70

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Lodhikhera	166.93
Mahidpur	673.50
Malanjkhanda	331.77
Malhargarh	219.57
Manawar	640.30
Mandla	53.29
Mandleshwar	583.35
Mandsaur	2254.55
Mohgaon	524.59
Multai	1061.17
Mungaoli	648.16
Narsulalaganjj	146.16
Neemuch	618.39
Newton Chikli	729.38
Pandhurna	3399.42
Pandurna	825.50
Patan	131.84
Pipalrawa	385.69
Pipariya	2080.67
Piplanarayanwar	309.34
Piplanaraynwar	195.71
Piplarawa	145.88
Piplya mandi	582.49
Porsa	478.29
Prithvipur	201.92
Rajgarh	763.11
Rajpur	195.60
Rampura	782.55
Rehti	84.64

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Sabalgarh	576.02
Satna	3235.03
Satwas	558.96
Sausar	2477.27
Seoni	1894.32
Shahganj	365.76
Shahpura	547.46
Shamgarh	949.60
Shamshahbad	352.99
Shivpuri	259.91
Shujalpur	199.60
Sidhi	847.42
Singoli	105.88
Singrauli	3118.10
Sirmaur	392.00
Sonkutch	199.60
Suwasara	705.72
Tendukheda	411.46
Waraseoni	1217.18
Maharashtra	60776.95
Aurangabad	14627.56
Baramati	1001.73
Dhule	4964.80
Gangapur	716.32
Gondia	5028.71
Ichalakaranji	3304.10
Kalmeshwar	830.69
Katol	1704.40
Kolhapur	17016.40

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Kopargaon	1595.97
Malkapur (Karad)	1636.59
Rahata	561.68
Shirampur	1974.52
Shirpur Warvade	1231.11
Shrigonda	1929.57
Sinner	2652.81
Nagaland	139.50
Dimapur (Tenyiphe-I area)	139.50
Odisha	10109.11
Baripada	2151.20
Choudwar Phase-1	396.35
Cuttack Phase-1	2746.00
Jajpur	180.74
Rourkela	3082.23
Sambalpur Phase-II	1552.60
Rajasthan	25849.49
Badi Sadri	860.49
Bhadra Phase-I	3573.08
Chirawa Phase-I	2525.73
Fatehnagar- Sanawar-I	1469.97
Jaitaran	1388.42
Kekri	376.40
Kushalgarh	1661.42
Laxmangarh	2785.42
Nawalgarh Phase-I	3284.51
Nimbaheda	3109.28
Ramgarh Sekhawati	1795.70
Suratgarh Phase-I	3019.06

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Tamil Nadu	32300.01
Arakkonam	3098.07
Arani	1291.22
Attur	367.18
Chidambaram	2295.35
Cumbum	741.06
Dharapuram	734.63
Jolarpet	1359.79
Kangeyam	569.49
Karaikudi	1113.46
Kayalpattinam	2373.60
Kodaikanal	1689.20
Kovilpatti	2824.05
Mettur	2260.67
Nagercoil	2622.59
Periakulam	1225.04
Sattur	1183.01
Thiruchengode	482.84
Thirupathur	3073.17
Thiruvathipuram	448.57
Tindivanam	1802.77
Vandavasi	744.25
Uttar Pradesh	12947.04
Amethi	399.87
Auraiya	1648.35
Ghaziabad	2953.26
Gorakhpur Part-II	1932.36
Kasaya	418.09
Rae Bareilly	4247.39

State / City	Total ACA Released for Utilisation
Sultanpur	1347.72
Uttarakhand	5230.54
Barkot	204.30
Gopeshwar	287.27
Haldwani	1395.20
Joshimath	292.35
Karnaprayag	88.31
Mangalaur	1434.80
Muni ki reti	37.60
Nandprayag	38.22
Narendranagar	194.02
Purola	168.00
Rishikesh	706.24
Rudraprayag	202.50
Uttarkashi	181.72
West Bengal	11356.50
Coochbehar	1453.94
Dubrajpur	926.70
Joynagar-Mazlipur	746.51
Kalna	1117.47
Nabadwip	3140.67
Panskura	1410.04
Ranaghat	2561.17
GRAND TOTAL	321282.56

Protection of water lakes

436. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Water-Body-Development Authority was set up in Delhi to

meet the National Vision as enunciated and discussed in the August 2012 meeting with the State Government with a view for protection of Water Lakes;

(b) if so, whether the Water Body Authority set up in Delhi has started functioning; and

(c) the plans to strategize evolution of "Manner and Scale" to maintain urban lakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority, no Water Body Development Authority has been set up in Delhi.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has informed that a panel of Non-Governmental Organizations, viz. M/s. Braj Foundation, M/s. Indian National Trust For Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), M/s. Samarthya and M/s. Force has been prepared to rejuvenate the water bodies/lakes.

Chennai Monorail Project

437. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accorded in-principle approval to Tamil Nadu Government for taking up Chennai Monorail Project (CMP) Phase-I, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether MoU for joint oversight mechanism and other terms were signed, if so, the details; and

(c) the total estimated cost of CMP Phase-I, the areas covered, and schedule of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India (GoI) vide letter dated 11th November, 2014 has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for Chennai Monorail Project (CMP) Phase-I from Poonamallee to Kathipara with a link from Porur to Vadapalani for a total length of 20.68 kms;

(b) No, Sir. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GoI and GoTN for the CMP Phase-I, incorporating the joint oversight mechanism has not yet been signed;

(c) GoTN has informed that CMP Phase-I is to be implemented through Public—Private—Partnership on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer

(DBFOT) model with an estimated project cost of Rs.3267.00 crores. Bidders have been shortlisted for issue of Request for Proposal (RFP). The completion schedule of the project is 32 months from the Appointed Date of the Concessionaire.

The areas covered under this project include Poonamallee, Karayanchavadi, Kumananchavadi, Iyyapanthangal, Sir Ramachandra Medical College, Porur, Mugalivakkam, Ramapuram, Nandambakkam and Kathipara, Valasaravakkam, Alwar Thirunagar, Virugambakkam and Vadapalani.

Reforms in law of urban development

438. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of the country's population are expected to live in urban areas by 2030;

(b) whether at least 80 per cent of the area is yet to be built; and

(c) whether Government is considering to focus on reforms in laws related to urban development, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) Yes, Sir. About 42.4% of total population (670 million) is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.

(b) Census of India, 2011 has not released data on area.

(c) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), following reform initiatives have been taken:

- Implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
- Reforms in Rent Control Act
- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act
- Enactment of Community Participation Law
- Enactment of Public Disclosure Law
- Revision in Building Bye-Laws for Streamlining the approval process, rain water harvesting, reuse of recycled water
- Earmarking of 20-25 % developed land in all housing projects for EWS/ LIG

Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India does not legislate on it. However, many advisories are sent to State Governments in above subjects from time to time.

New National Urban Development Mission

439. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to introduce incentive and penalty clause under New National Urban Development Mission (NUDM) that aims at improving water supply, sewerage, drainage and transport infrastructure in 500 cities across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the States that are unable to spend central funds to improve its cities could stand to lose and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) 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.

JnNURM in Karnataka

440. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) scheme is implemented in the country including Karnataka State;

(b) If so, the details of proposals submitted by the Karnataka Government during the last two years;

(c) the proposals sanctioned by the Government of India, the details thereof; and

(d) the pending proposals and reasons for not sanctioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of projects submitted by the State of Karnataka under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the last two years are given in the Statement-I & II (See below). The details of projects sanctioned under UIG and UIDSSMT of Karnataka during the last two years are given in the Statement-III & IV (See below) Further, JnNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. There was a cap of Rs.1524.59 crore under UIG Sub-Mission and Rs.443.14 crore under UIDSSMT of JnNURM for the State of Karnataka. Within this ceiling, all the projects were sanctioned.

Statement*List of proposal submitted under UIG-Component of JhNURM*

Sl.No.	State	City	Approved by SLSC	Sector	Project	DPR Cost (INR Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	4
Karnataka						
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Water Supply	Bulk Flow Metering and Monitoring System for Bangalore Water Supply Systems, Bangalore	57.52
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plan of CWSS stage I and II at T.K. Halli, Bangalore	176.00
3	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	UGD	Comprehensive UGD Scheme for Mysore city	408.50
4	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Water Supply	Augmentation of Melapura Water Supply Scheme Phase III to Mysore City	75.60
5	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of elevated road from Minerva circle Junction to Hudson Circle	129.01
6	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Sewerage	Sewerage diversion and flood mitigation to improve the environmental conditions surrounding the water bodies in Mahadevpura Zone	350.00

7	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Sewerage	Sewerage diversion and flood mitigation to improve the environmental conditions surrounding the water bodies in Dasarahalli Zone-1	428.64
8	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Sewerage	Sewerage diversion and flood mitigation to improve the environmental conditions surrounding the water bodies in Dasarahalli Zone-2	210.20
9	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Sewerage	Sewerage diversion and flood mitigation to improve the environmental conditions surrounding the water bodies in Yelahanka Zone-1	339.44
10	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Elevated Corridor by integrating Ejjipura Main Road-Inner Ring Road Junction, Sony Word Junction and Kendriya Sadana Junction along 100 ft. Inner Ring Road, Koramangala, Bangalore	173.07
11	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of RUB at Mysore — Hassan Section	24.35
	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of RUB at Mysore — Chamarajanagar Section	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	4
	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of RUB No 745A along Mysore Ring Road at Railway Km-133/100-200 of Bangalore-Mysore Section	27.07
	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of RUB at RBI Side in Mysore City	9.98
12	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Water Supply	Balance Works of Remodeling of Water Supply Distribution Network 24 x 7 continuous water supply for Mysore City	214.00
13	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at Bangalore and ORR Junction	22.01
14	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at KRS Road - ORR Junction	16.53
15	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at Hunsur Road - ORR Junction	23.95
16	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at JSS - Nanjangud Road Junction	35.18

17	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of 8 lane corridor with loops, Underpass and Road under bridges between Okalipuram Junction and Fountain Circle, Bangalore	131.60
18	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Realignment and Up-gradation of ORR and construction of under pass to Tumkur Road Junction (NH-4) at Guranguntepalya from Kanteerava Studio junction to ALISDA	61.88
19	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Realignment and Up-gradation of ORR and construction of elevated road to cross Yeshwanthpura-Tumkur lane of South Western Railways from ALISDA to BEL Under pass	168.74
20	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Water Supply	Strengthening of Existing Hongahalli 2nd Stage and 3rd Stage Water Supply Scheme to Mysore City	97.53
21	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Water Supply	Improvement of Belagola Water Supply Scheme	91.30
22	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes		Construction of sky wall & Pedestrian Foot over bridges with Escalators and lifts at Hudson circle in Bangalore city	41.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	4
23	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Urban Transport	Proposed Sky walk at Mysore Bank Circle on Kempegowda Road in Bangalore City	15.66
24	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Junction Improvement works to minimize road traffic accidents & to smoothen traffic flow across Bangalore City	99.96
25	Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of 5 Elevated Roads in Bangalore City	2,883.00
26	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Urban Transport	Upgradation of Regional Workshop at Kengeri, Mysore	51.50
27	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Urban Transport	Construction of Regional Workshop at Bannimantapa, Mysore	43.00
28	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Urban Transport	Construction of Divisional Workshop at Bannimantapa, Mysore	26.66
29	Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Urban Transport	Upgradation of KSRTC Depots at Bannimantap, Vijayanagar and Kuvempunagar, Mysore	23.37

Statement-II*List of proposal submitted under UIG Sub-Component of JnNURM*

Sl. No.	State	Town	Sector	DPR Cost (cr)	Appraised Cost (cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karnataka	Alnavar	Water Supply	58.9	48.68
2	Karnataka	Afzalpur TP	Roads with Drains	42.6	
3	Karnataka	Afzalpur TP	SWD	1.6	
4	Karnataka	Aland	UGD	57.5	39.8
5	Karnataka	Aland	Roads and Drains	16.81	
6	Karnataka	Aland	SWD	12.93	
7	Karnataka	Aland	UH	0.95	
8	Karnataka	Aland	WB	1.88	
9	Karnataka	Ankola	SWD	4.03	3.76
10	Karnataka	Ankola	Roads	14.5	12.96
11	Karnataka	Arakalagud, TP	Roads and Drains	29	30.09
12	Karnataka	Arasikere (TMC)	Road and Drain	25.2	24.51
13	Karnataka	Arasikere (TMC)	SWD	4.75	4.9
14	Karnataka	Badami	Roads	33.3	
15	Karnataka	Badami	SWD	6.28	
16	Karnataka	Bagalkote CMC	Roads & Drains	110.13	
17	Karnataka	Baihongal (TMC)	Roads	19.4	18.37
18	Karnataka	Baihongal (TMC)	Drains	17.41	17.59
19	Karnataka	Bankapura	Drains	9.33	
20	Karnataka	Bankapura	Road	10.37	
21	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	22.3	17.36
22	Karnataka	Bantwal	Water Supply	63.7	42.04
23	Karnataka	Belgaum	Roads	26.5	
24	Karnataka	Belgaum	Roads	14.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Karnataka	Belur	SWD	10.36	9.21
26	Karnataka	Belur	Road and Drain	19.58	19.86
27	Karnataka	Bhatkal	SWD	2.66	2.58
28	Karnataka	Bhatkal	Roads	3.86	3.86
29	Karnataka	Bhatkal	WB	2.72	
30	Karnataka	Bijapur	Water Supply	195	194.63
31	Karnataka	Bijapura	SWM	16.4	
32	Karnataka	Bilagi TP	Roads	40.28	
33	Karnataka	Bilagi TP	SWD	5.63	
34	Karnataka	Birur	UGD	36.44	21.32
35	Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply	12.57	6.84
36	Karnataka	Birur, TMC	Road and Drain	24	
37	Karnataka	Birur, TMC	SWD	13.74	
38	Karnataka	Byadgi	Drains	12.33	
39	Karnataka	Byadgi	Road	12.66	
40	Karnataka	Byadgi	WB	0.63	
41	Karnataka	Challakere	Road	19.82	
42	Karnataka	Challakere	Drains	7.55	
43	Karnataka	Challakere	Upgradation of Highway	12.15	
44	Karnataka	Challakere	UH	0.35	
45	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	Roads and Drains	40.94	
46	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	SWD	12.97	
47	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	Water Supply	85.15	
48	Karnataka	Channarayapatna, TMC	Roads and Drains	21	20.91
49	Karnataka	Channarayapatna, TMC	SWD	9	8.94
50	Karnataka	Chikkanayakanahalli	Sewerage	34.65	29.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
51	Karnataka	Chikkodi	Water Supply	40	33.04
52	Karnataka	Chikkodi	SWD	6	5.73
53	Karnataka	Chikkodi	Roads and Drains	29	29.36
54	Karnataka	Chikkodi	SWD	23.71	
55	Karnataka	Chincholi	SWD	5.51	5.37
56	Karnataka	Chincholi	Roads	14.09	13.03
57	Karnataka	Chingamani	Road and Drains	92.29	
58	Karnataka	Chintamani	SWD	8.06	8.3
59	Karnataka	Chitguppa	Water Supply	29.76	
60	Karnataka	Chittapura	SWD	24.12	22.8
61	Karnataka	Chittapura	Roads	34.47	34.6
62	Karnataka	Chittapura	SWM	3.66	
63	Karnataka	Dandeli	Roads	18.2	18.18
64	Karnataka	Dandeli	SWD	10.05	10.06
65	Karnataka	Devadurga	Road and Drain	30	28.88
66	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	47.37	33.16
67	Karnataka	Doddaballapura- CMC	Construction/ Upgradation of Roads	17.38	
68	Karnataka	Doddaballapura- CMC	Roadside Drains and Storm Water Drains	27.4	
69	Karnataka	Gauribindanur	Sewerage	68.45	51.93
70	Karnataka	Gokak	Road and Drain	9.75	9.92
71	Karnataka	Gokak	SWD	23.09	22.72
72	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	88.57	
73	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	67.3	
74	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	95.07	
75	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	79.96	
76	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Sewerage	99	

1	2	3	4	5	6
77	Karnataka	Guledaguda	SWD	5.45	
78	Karnataka	Guledagudda	Roads and Drains	8.86	
79	Karnataka	Guledugudda	Water Supply	16.89	12.22
80	Karnataka	Gundlupet	Water Supply	92.81	
81	Karnataka	Gundlupete	Road	9.59	
82	Karnataka	Gundlupete	SWD	10	
83	Karnataka	Gundlupete	Road and Drain	10.76	
84	Karnataka	Gurumitkal	UGD	25	18.43
85	Karnataka	H.D. Kote	Sewerage	31.1	
86	Karnataka	Haliyal	SWD	22.22	22.25
87	Karnataka	Haliyal	Roads	7.88	7.87
88	Karnataka	Haliyal	WB	13.63	
89	Karnataka	Hanagal	Water Supply	38.5	38.89
90	Karnataka	Hangal	Roads	18.03	
91	Karnataka	Hangal	SWD	8.04	
92	Karnataka	Hangal	WB	4.50	
93	Karnataka	Hanur - TP	Road and Drain	33.01	
94	Karnataka	Hanur - TP	SWD	7.3	
95	Karnataka	Hassan	Water Supply	432	498.98
96	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	Road and Roadside Drain	72.35	
97	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	Road and Roadside Drain	17.94	
98	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	SWD	5.35	
99	Karnataka	Hirekerur	Roads	10.35	
100	Karnataka	Hirekerur	SWD	14.65	
101	Karnataka	Hirekerur	WB	2	
102	Karnataka	Hiriyur	Upgradation Road	12.85	
103	Karnataka	Hiriyur	SWD	15.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6
104	Karnataka	Hiriyur	UH	1.11	
105	Karnataka	Honnagara	Water Supply	69.47	68.38
106	Karnataka	Honnagara	SWD	5.10	5.1
107	Karnataka	Honnagara	Roads	8.5	8.51
108	Karnataka	Hosadurga	Road	18.5	19.23
109	Karnataka	Hosadurga	SWD	8.50	8.74
110	Karnataka	Hosadurga	Water Supply	71.26	
111	Karnataka	Hosadurga	UH	3.33	
112	Karnataka	Hosanagara	Water Supply	35	28.68
113	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	33	23.02
114	Karnataka	Humnabad	Water Supply	44.74	
115	Karnataka	Hunagund, TP	Roads and Drains	11.31	
116	Karnataka	Hunagund, TP	SWD	18.48	
117	Karnataka	Hunsur	Sewerage	80.3	
118	Karnataka	Ilkal CMC	Roads	33.8	
119	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	SWD	9.82	
120	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	Roads and Drains	65.65	
121	Karnataka	Jewargi	Roads	24.69	26.08
122	Karnataka	Jewargi	SWD	2.96	3.03
123	Karnataka	K.R. Pet	SWD	2.65	
124	Karnataka	K.R. Pet	Roads	3.85	
125	Karnataka	Kadur	Sewerage	41.7	33.9
126	Karnataka	Kadur	Water Supply	19.1	13.10
127	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Roads and Drains	61.88	61.71
128	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Water Supply	38.05	37.18
129	Karnataka	Karkala	Road and Drain	27.38	26.77
130	Karnataka	Karwar	SWD	8.1	7.97
131	Karnataka	Karwar	Roads	13.3	13.01
132	Karnataka	Karwar	UR	0.6	

1	2	3	4	5	6
133	Karnataka	Kerur	Roads and Drains	13.88	
134	Karnataka	Kerur	SWD	15.33	
135	Karnataka	Khanapura	Road and Drain	30	
136	Karnataka	Kollegal - CMC	Roads and Drains	18.05	
137	Karnataka	Kollegal - CMC	Roads	4.86	
138	Karnataka	Kollegal - CMC	SWD	7.09	
139	Karnataka	Kumta	SWD	11.08	11.08
140	Karnataka	Kumta	Roads	20.86	20.54
141	Karnataka	Kundapura	Sewerage	59.8	46
142	Karnataka	Kundapura	Road and Drain	25.15	
143	Karnataka	Kundapura	SWD	35	
144	Karnataka	Kushalnagar	Water Supply	32.21	32.30
145	Karnataka	Kustagi	Water Supply	19.69	12.36
146	Karnataka	Lingasugur	Roads and Drains	28.5	27.45
147	Karnataka	Lingasugur	SWD	1.5	1.93
148	Karnataka	Maddur	Roads and Drains	49.85	
149	Karnataka	Maddur	Water Supply	38	54.88
150	Karnataka	Maddur	Sewerage	13.15	
151	Karnataka	Madugiri	Sewerage	29.46	29.01
152	Karnataka	Mahalingapura	Roads and Drains	38.05	
153	Karnataka	Mahalingapura	SWD	2.5	
154	Karnataka	Malavalli	Water Supply	54.38	51.92
155	Karnataka	Malavalli	Drain	0.84	
156	Karnataka	Malavalli	Road/Interlock/ paving	6.02	
157	Karnataka	Malavalli TMC	Roads	22.43	
158	Karnataka	Malavalli TMC	Road and Drain	26.62	
159	Karnataka	Mandya	Water Supply	156.4	151.75
160	Karnataka	Mandya	Road	8.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6
161	Karnataka	Mandya	SWD	42.28	
162	Karnataka	Mandya CMC	Roadside Drains	45.02	
163	Karnataka	Mandya CMC	Roads	29.68	
164	Karnataka	Manvi	Water Supply	54.65	51.98
165	Karnataka	Manvi	Road and Drain	34.3	32
166	Karnataka	Moodabidre	Sewerage	50.9	51.24
167	Karnataka	Mudagal	Roads and Drains	10	9.3
168	Karnataka	Muddebihal	Sewerage	38.99	53.25
169	Karnataka	Mudhol	Roads and Drains	48.54	46.67
170	Karnataka	Mudhol	SWD	13.74	
171	Karnataka	Mundgod	Water Supply	12.54	12.24
172	Karnataka	Mundgod	SWD	1.00	0.99
173	Karnataka	Mundgod	Roads	17	16.97
174	Karnataka	Mundgod	WB	15	
175	Karnataka	Nagamangala (TP)	Roads	3.06	
176	Karnataka	Nagamangala (TP)	Drains	3.96	
177	Karnataka	Nippani	Road and Drain	42.01	31.71
178	Karnataka	Nippani	SWD	8.79	7.50
179	Karnataka	Pandavpura TP	SWD	12.15	
180	Karnataka	Pandavpura TP	Roads	9.76	
181	Karnataka	Periyapatna	Sewerage	30.19	35.77
182	Karnataka	Periyapatna	Water Supply	6.87	
183	Karnataka	Rabakavi Banahatti	Roads and Drains	41	
184	Karnataka	Rabakavi Banahatti	SWD	15.08	
185	Karnataka	Raibag	Water Supply	31.74	
186	Karnataka	Raichur	Roads and Drains	30	31.74
187	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	75.45	34.71
188	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Road	37.69	37.65
189	Karnataka	Ranebennur	WB	32	

1	2	3	4	5	6
190	Karnataka	Raybag	Road and Drain	40	
191	Karnataka	Renebennur	SWD	5.99	
192	Karnataka	Sadalga	Water Supply	36.4	24.58
193	Karnataka	Sadalga	UGD	28.57	24.06
194	Karnataka	Sadalga, TP	Roads	23.81	
195	Karnataka	Sadalga, TP	SWD	12.07	
196	Karnataka	Sagar	Roads and Drains	22.62	
197	Karnataka	Sagar	WB	5.5	
198	Karnataka	Sandur	Sewerage	53.27	51.18
199	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	52.4	37.66
200	Karnataka	Sankeshwara	Road and Drain	29.4	
201	Karnataka	Sargur	Sewerage	26.9	
202	Karnataka	Savanur	SWM	4.87	
203	Karnataka	Savanur	Drains	18.95	
204	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	28.67	24.64
205	Karnataka	Sedam	SWD	13.93	
206	Karnataka	Sedam	Roads	16.25	
207	Karnataka	Shahabad	SWD	2.08	
208	Karnataka	Shahapura	UGD	49	47.89
209	Karnataka	Shahbad	Roads	28.84	
210	Karnataka	Shiggaon	Roads	9.96	
211	Karnataka	Shiggaon	SWD	9.48	
212	Karnataka	Shiggaon	WB	1.05	
213	Karnataka	Shimoga (CMC)	SWM	9.25	
214	Karnataka	Shorapur	Water Supply	63.21	
215	Karnataka	Siddapura	SWD	9.40	9.38
216	Karnataka	Siddapura	Roads	21	11.59
217	Karnataka	Siddapura	WB	2.45	
218	Karnataka	Sindagi	Sewerage	38.99	38.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
219	Karnataka	Sindahanur	Road and Drains	30	29.04
220	Karnataka	Siraguppa	Sewerage	69.95	61.99
221	Karnataka	Sirsi	SWD	6.75	6.72
222	Karnataka	Sirsi	Roads	2	1.98
223	Karnataka	Sirsi	WB	7	
224	Karnataka	Sirsi (CMC)	Roads	31.09	31.05
225	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	28	20.71
226	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Road	28.75	
227	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Drain	10.49	
228	Karnataka	Tarikere, TMC	Road and Drains	20.54	
229	Karnataka	Tarikere, TMC	SWD	9.68	
230	Karnataka	Teradal	SWD	10.59	
231	Karnataka	Teradal	Storm Water Drains	3.73	
232	Karnataka	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	12.1	8.30
233	Karnataka	Tiptur	Water Supply	59.82	56.88
234	Karnataka	Tumkur	Water Supply	198.98	192.83
235	Karnataka	Udupi	Road and Drains	44.37	41.32
236	Karnataka	Udupi	Development of Lake area	5.7	
237	Karnataka	Wadi	UGD	65.4	60.43
238	Karnataka	Wadi	SWD	0.91	
239	Karnataka	Wadi	Roads	59.09	
240	Karnataka	Yelandar	Sewerage	18.65	
241	Karnataka	Yellapura	Water Supply	10.807	9.63
242	Karnataka	Yellapura	Roads	20	14.55
243	Karnataka	Yellapura	SWD	5.0	4.90
244	Karnataka	Yellapura	SWM	2	
245	Karnataka	Yellapura	WB	16.77	
246	Karnataka	Laxmeshwar	Road and Drains	68.26	63.58

Statement-III*List of proposal sanctioned under UIG sub-component of JnNURM*

Sl.No. State	City	Approved by SLSC	Sector	Project	DPR Cost (INR Crores)	DPR Appraised Cost (INR Crores)
1 Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Water Supply	Bulk Flow Metering and Monitoring System for Bangalore Water Supply Systems, Bangalore	57.52	34.80
2 Karnataka	Bangalore	Yes	Water Supply	Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Plan of CWSS stage I and II at T.K. Halli, Bangalore	176.00	102.71
3 Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Water Supply	Balance Works of Remodeling of Water Supply Distribution Network 24 x 7 continuous water supply for Mysore City	214.00	214.00
4 Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at Bangalore and ORR Junction	22.01	14.63
5 Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at KRS Road - ORR Junction	16.53	9.83
6 Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at Hunsur Road - ORR Junction	23.95	15.18
7 Karnataka	Mysore	Yes	Roads & Flyover	Construction of Grade Separator in Mysore City at JSS - Nanjangud Road Junction	35.18	26.99

Statement-IV*List of Proposal Sanctioned under UIG Sub-Component of JnNURM*

Sl.No.	State	Town	Sector	DPR Cost (cr)	Appraised Cost (cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	22.3	17.36
2	Karnataka	Bantwal	Water Supply	63.7	42.04
3	Karnataka	Birur	UGD	36.44	21.32
4	Karnataka	Chikkodi	Water Supply	40	33.04
5	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	47.37	33.16
6	Karnataka	Gurumitkal	UGD	25	18.43
7	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	33	23.02
8	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Roads & Drains	61.88	61.71
9	Karnataka	Kundapura	Sewerage	59.8	46
10	Karnataka	Muddebihal	Sewerage	38.99	53.25
11	Karnataka	Mundgod	Water Supply	12.54	12.24
12	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	75.45	34.71
13	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Road	37.69	37.65
14	Karnataka	Sadalga	Water Supply	36.4	24.58
15	Karnataka	Sadalga	UGD	28.57	24.06
16	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	52.4	37.66
17	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	28.67	24.64
18	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	28	20.71
19	Karnataka	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	12.1	8.30
20	Karnataka	Tumkur	Water Supply	198.98	192.83
21	Karnataka	Yellapura	Water Supply	10.807	9.63

Poor quality of flats allotted by DDA

†441 . SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

(a) the number of flats allotted to people recently through a draw of lots conducted by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flats sold by the DDA are mostly in poor condition and there has been no development of those areas;

(c) the number of allottees who have returned their flats after their names figured in the draw, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would get the quality of allotted flats checked, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 25,034 flats were allotted in the draw of lots held on 25.11.2014 under Housing Scheme 2014.

(b) DDA has informed that the Scheme also included flats from old inventory which are being restored to original condition. Therefore, all the flats, *i.e.*, newly constructed flats as well as old flats would be handed over to allottees after ensuring requisite level of quality.

(c) DDA has informed that as on 17.02.2015, around 3,000 allottees have requested for cancellation of allotment due to various reasons.

(d) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

Use of militants as proxies by Pakistan

442. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to recently released Pentagon report blaming Pakistan for use of militants as proxies to counter India's super military, if so, the reaction of the Government;

(b) whether any protest of concern expressed to Pakistan over the issues;

(c) whether Government proposes to take up this issue in bilateral level talk; and

(d) the measures taken to tackle such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (Retd.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) There is growing recognition and public

acknowledgement by the international community that Pakistan uses terrorism as an instrument of state policy and of the necessity for Pakistan to put an end to this practice immediately. Terrorism emanating from territory under Pakistan's control is a core concern for India; Government has repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan that it must honour its commitment of not allowing its territory and areas under its control to be used for terrorism against India.

Government has also conveyed to Pakistan, including at the highest level that a meaningful dialogue, to resolve outstanding issues and to build peaceful cooperative ties, necessarily requires an environment free from violence and terror.

Government continues to take all necessary steps to safeguard India's territorial integrity and the safety and security of our citizens.

Criteria for smart cities

443 SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI C.M. RAMESH :

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV :

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to develop some cities into smart cities in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the criteria for a smart city, which are the cities selected for developing into smart cities and what steps are being taken to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Mission for developing Smart Cities is being formulated in consultation with State Governments. City selection will happen after finalization of the Smart City Mission Scheme.

Development of smart cities

444. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop some cities into smart cities during the current as well as in the next financial year under its scheme to develop them into smart cities; and

(b) if so, the modalities for it, and, the details on the target, priorities and funding of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) The scheme for developing Smart Cities is being formulated in consultation with State Governments. City selection will happen once the Scheme is finalized.

Delhi metro routes

445. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Metro routes which are making profits along with the profits made during last three years and current financial year, so far, year-wise and route-wise;

(b) the details of the Delhi Metro routes which are running in loss along with the losses suffered during last three years and current financial year, so far, route-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for loss to various routes of Delhi Metro, route-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL) : (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the Profit & Loss Account of Delhi Metro is prepared for the Company as a whole and not route wise. The profit(+)/ loss(-) before tax (*i.e.* after providing all the expenditure including interest & depreciation) during the last three years as per the audited accounts of the Company is as below:

₹ in crore	
Financial Year	Amount
2011-12	(-) 68.10
2012-13	(-) 7.94
2013-14	(-) 60.74

The audited accounts for the current financial year 2014-15 are not yet available.

(c) DMRC has informed that the reasons for losses are mainly on following accounts:

(i) The existing fare structure of Delhi Metro *i.e.* minimum of ₹ 8 and maximum of Rs. 30 was revised in September, 2009, *i.e.*, 5 years back; and

(ii) The cost of all the inputs viz. electricity, salary and wages, maintenance, etc. required for the operations and maintenance of metro rail have gone up considerably. The electricity tariff alone has increased by more than 94.15% from the time of last fare revision.

Funds allotted to Delhi under JnNURM

446. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated by Government of Delhi under the scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the past five years;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to States under the said scheme during the past five years, State-wise; and

(c) whether total amount of the said fund is spent by each of the State Government, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) ₹ 4297.96 crore has been allocated by the Government of NCT of Delhi under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) for utilization during the last five years. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the funds allocated to State Governments/UTs under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM by the Government of India during the last five years are given in the Statement-II & III respectively (*See below*).

(c) State-wise funds utilization for the projects sanctioned under UIG Sub-Mission and UIDSSMT of JnNURM are given in the Statement-IV & V respectively.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released by the Government of NCT of Delhi under
UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM (2009-10 to 2013-14*

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl No	Agency Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	Public Works Department	608.00	677.00	402.93	326.25	100.00	2114.20
2	Delhi Jal Board	50.00	223.98	225.00	321.55	256.50	1077.03
3	All three Delhi Municipal Corporation (North, South, East)	126.00	40.00	100.00	40.00	50.00	356.00
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	45.00	45.00	22.20	45.00	0.00	157.20
5	Delhi Transport Corporation	120.00	219.48	241	0.00	0.00	580.48
6	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	0.00	1.75	0.00	4.48	6.84	13.07
TOTAL		949	1207.21	991.13	737.28	413.34	4297.96

Statement-II

*Project sanctioned in Last 5 years and their commitment
and releases under UIG Sub-Component of JnNURM*

(₹ In Lakh)

State/City	Total ACA released for utilisation
Andhra Pradesh	1,509.43
Delhi	11,880.00
Goa	1,496.82
Gujarat	10,048.88
Himachal Pradesh	210.13

State/City	Total ACA released for utilisation
Jammu & Kashmir	2,526.60
Jharkhand	6,462.21
Karnataka	7,053.17
Madhya Pradesh	3,014.55
Maharashtra	15,718.91
Manipur	2,019.41
Mizoram	3,275.79
Nagaland	2,389.54
Punjab	8,533.38
Tamil Nadu	11,928.60
Uttarakhand	2,093.53
West Bengal	35,525.45
GRAND TOTAL	1,25,686.40

Statement-III

Project sanctioned in last 5 years and their commitment and releases under UIDSSMT of JnNURM

(₹ In Lakh)

State / City	Total ACA released for utilisation
Andaman & Nicobar	223.25
Arunachal Pradesh	4,497.03
Chhattisgarh	9,318.49
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	745.89
Goa	2,064.63
Haryana	1,491.20
Himachal Pradesh	15,479.14
Jammu & Kashmir	9,780.87
Jharkhand	1,287.12

State / City	Total ACA released for utilisation
Karnataka	30,736.96
Kerala	586.67
Madhya Pradesh	86,362.17
Maharashtra	60,776.95
Nagaland	139.5
Odisha	10,109.11
Rajasthan	25,849.49
Tamil Nadu	32,300.01
Uttar Pradesh	12,947.04
Uttarakhand	5,230.54
West Bengal	11,356.50
GRAND TOTAL	3,21,282.56

Statement-IV

*Funds utilization for projects under UIG Sub-Component of
JnNIJRM: Mission Phase*

(₹ in Lakh)

State	Approved Cost	ACA Released	Total fund utilised including ACA released as per last QPR
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4,83,243.20	1,68,096.51	3,93,155.62
Arunachal Pradesh	18,048.20	12,565.15	14,369.95
Assam	31,610.71	24,813.27	33,914.02
Bihar	71,181.41	15,513.14	18,982.07
Chandigarh	5,698.60	2,684.64	5,185.83

1	2	3	4
Chhatisgarh	30,364.00	21,862.08	27,904.21
Delhi	6,64,955.00	1,12,981.62	4,43,840.42
Goa	7,484.08	1,496.82	-
Gujarat	5,56,947.51	2,12,591.01	5,53,262.65
Haryana	69,909.02	31,459.05	60,639.64
Himachal Pradesh	3,663.68	3,472.84	1,386.57
Jammu & Kashmir	55,184.03	33,903.29	20,720.35
Jharkhand	79,485.72	29,646.43	37,892.36
Karnataka	3,63,531.08	1,18,720.58	3,11,533.71
Kerala	96,972.61	24,337.63	46,102.36
Madhya Pradesh	2,30,400.56	95,583.90	1,79,808.95
Maharashtra	11,43,711.41	4,39,322.82	13,41,518.00
Manipur	15,395.66	9,006.47	9875.93
Meghalaya	21,795.72	13,300.85	15,077.31
Mizoram	12,771.30	5,015.77	2,867.90
Nagaland	11,594.13	6,216.26	4,394.21
Odisha	74,015.66	33,026.00	35,579.31
Puducherry	20,340.00	10,502.00	14,412.60
Punjab	45,384.00	17,098.01	45,562.28
Rajasthan	1,08,373.11	54,144.97	1,01,820.41
Sikkim	9,653.67	7,819.45	6,974.78
Tamil Nadu	5,13,416.89	1,86,040.64	4,34,135.11
Tripura	18,047.00	14,439.06	10,428.21
Uttar Pradesh	5,55,406.49	2,32,039.82	5,21,918.93
Uttarakhand	39,485.06	25,606.13	31,984.43
West Bengal	6,62,009.37	1,48,617.91	4,01,708.11
GRAND TOTAL	60,20,078.88	21,11,924.12	51,26,956.23

*Funds utilization for Projects under UIG Sub-component of
JnNURM : Transition Phase*

State	Approved Cost	ACA Released	Total Fund Utilised Including ACA Released as per last QPR
Gujarat	64,423.50	7,286.54	6478.9
Jammu & Kashmir	9,197.29	2,069.40	-
Jharkhand	30,225.91	6,045.18	-
Karnataka	41,812.29	6,815.57	-
Madhya Pradesh	21,963.00	3,014.55	-
Maharashtra	1,09,202.76	14,761.53	6,320.89
Manipur	8,975.19	2,019.41	-
Nagaland	152.34	34.28	-
Punjab	68,266.00	8,533.38	-
Tamil Nadu	86,960.64	9,287.31	13,106.18
West Bengal	27,003.31	2,362.79	69.81
GRAND TOTAL	4,68,182.23	62,229.94	25,975.78

Statement-V

*Funds utilization for Projects under UIDSSMT Sub-Component
of JnNURM : Mission Phase*

State	Approved Cost	ACA Released	Total Fund Utilised Including ACA Released as
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar	558.13	223.25	-
Andhra Pradesh	2,45,996.00	1,98,091.21	2,41.,090.33
Arunachal Pradesh	3,935.98	3,542.38	3,125.60
Assam	20,783.28	15,348.54	10,163.17
Bihar	26,113.91	14,615.83	10,117.24
Chhattisgarh	25,143.65	13,472.92	28,289.52
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1,864.73	745.89	784.19
Daman & Diu	942.37	31	

1	2	3	4
Goa	2,875.00	2,064.63	1,145.00
Gujarat	43,051.40	34,705.33	34,404.94
Haryana	20,135.81	12,531.87	8,897.32
Himachal Pradesh	12,654.04	5,923.81	2,093.29
Jammu & Kashmir	42,441.50	35,458.32	25,975.51
Jharkhand	12,864.35	8,515.22	5,428.35
Karnataka	68,248.57	53,497.80	64,686.94
Kerala	37,615.55	30,826.44	30,416.89
Madhya Pradesh	1,22,805.18	76,532.22	69,254.88
Maharashtra	2,74,443.87	1,99,449.59	2,09,369.21
Manipur	6,277.00	5,670.09	3,266.94
Meghalaya	1,433.26	1,212.23	1,023.76
Mizoram	1,555.04	1,399.54	854.77
Nagaland	2,325.82	1,237.17	335
Odisha	25,699.60	14,182.39	14,420.80
Puducherry	3,918.00	3,134.40	4,278.33
Punjab	38,561.45	30,402.16	34,346.00
Rajasthan	60,988.52	28,626.89	49,426.37
Sikkim	3,992.82	3,617.25	2,126.15
Tamil Nadu	88,272.98	64,051.59	59,898.94
Tripura	7,816.81	6,919.68	3,359.65
Uttar Pradesh	1,15,805.15	85,843.94	1,06,082.53
Uttarakhand	6,173.25	4,938.60	3,064.42
West Bengal	61,333.67	39,805.78	37,581.06
GRAND TOTAL	13,86,626.69	9,96,617.95	10,65,308.01

*Funds utilization for Projects under UIDSSMT Sub-component of
JnNURM : Transition Phase*

State	Approved Cost	ACA Released	Total Fund Utilised Including ACA Released as per last QPR
Arunachal Pradesh	9,993.40	4,497.03	-
Chhattisgarh	23,296.23	9,318.49	-
Himachal Pradesh	27,996.05	11,198.31	-
Jammu & Kashmir	21,735.26	9,780.87	-
Karnataka	76,842.43	30,736.96	-
Kerala	1,466.66	586.67	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,62,892.92	65,157.36	-
Maharashtra	1,51,942.32	60,776.95	-
Nagaland	310	139.5	-
Orissa	24,820.93	9,928.37	-
Rajasthan	64,623.72	25,849.49	-
Tamil Nadu	50,740.79	20,296.35	-
Uttar Pradesh	32,367.57	12,947.04	-
Uttarakhand	13,076.36	5,230.54	-
West Bengal	24,756.38	9,902.56	-
GRAND TOTAL	6,86,861.02	2,76,346.49	-

Smart cities of eastern zone

447. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Ministr of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state names of cities of eastern zone which have been proposed by the concerned State Governments to be developed into smart cities and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL: The Mission for developing smart cities is being formulated in consultation with State Governments. The cities shall be selected for developing into smart cities once the Smart City Mission is finalized.

Metro in Pune

448. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set aside the development of Metro in Pune, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, how Government is moving ahead with the project; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL: (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The appraisal and approval of Metro Rail Project involves a process wherein the Ministry of Urban Development seeks comments from various stakeholders. Consideration of the proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters such as the project justification, project feasibility and availability of resources etc. As such no time-frame can be given for approval of the project.

Rise in urbanization

449. SHRI S.THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the urbanization in our country at the moment is at the level of 31 per cent of total population;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the global experience suggests that while urbanization will be slow till it reaches 30 per cent level, it will gain momentum till it reaches 60 per cent;

(c) whether it is also fact that the weak urban planning and execution and lack of qualified manpower are our prime concerns; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to address these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
[SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL] : (a) As per Census 2011, the level of urbanization in India is 31%.

(b) The global experience suggest that urbanization speeds up once it reaches around 30%.

(c) Weak urban planning and execution and lack of qualified manpower are some of the concerns.

(d) Urban planning is a State subject. However, Government of India has taken several measures to address planning issues including formulation of model legislations, formulation of standards and guidelines, providing Central funding for various projects and schemes, and capacity building of town planning personnel, etc.

Slow speed of CPWD projects

450. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1/3rd of the CPWD projects are moving at a snail's pace with over two-years delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for tardy pace of functioning of CPWD; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve CPWD's functioning including specific time frame for each construction activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Works are regularly monitored at all levels, including senior officers to remove bottlenecks.

Eco-toilets for women

451. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct Eco-toilets for women at conspicuous places in urban areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) 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 which includes Maharashtra State also.

Under the SBM, the admissible components related to sanitary latrine construction are (i) construction of individual household latrines, (ii) conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines, (iii) conversion of pit latrines to sanitary latrines and (iv) construction of public and community toilets with adequate provisions for separate toilets for women.

As per census 2011 data, for 256 statutory towns in Maharashtra State, 5,55,864 new individual household latrines, 1,78,175 conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines, 1,65,702 conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrines, 22,142 community toilet seats and 37,564 public toilet seats are targeted to be constructed within the Mission period. A total of ₹135.00 crore as 1st instalment has been sanctioned by the Ministry to Maharashtra State during current financial year 2014-15 under SBM.

However, for the 4041 statutory towns including Maharashtra State as per Census 2011, a total of 63,22,091 new individual household latrines, 12,15,028 conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines, 28,75,366 conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrines, 2,51,830 community toilet seats and 2,55,757 public toilet seats are targeted to be constructed within the Mission period.

Based on the request from the States, Govt. of India has sanctioned funds amounting to total of ₹ 459.93 crore to various States under SBM.

A list of number of targeted new individual household latrines, conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary latrines, conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrines, community toilet seats and public toilet seats for 4041 statutory towns for all States of the country under SBM is given in the Statement-I (See below).

A list showing funds sanctioned to various States by the Government of India is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Individual household toilets							Community Toilets	Public Toilets	No. of Statutory Towns
		Open Defecation	Instantaneous Latrines	PIT Latrines	Conversion proposed (pit to) sanitary latrine)	Total Household (State-wise conversion/ construction under SBM)	No. of Comm. Toilets	Public toilets seats			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	967	14	94	1,075	39	87	1			
2	Andhra Pradesh	465,338	159,126	168,967	793,431	18,536	18,471	125			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,393	468	8,392	12,252	135	252	26			
4	Assam	22,320	12,796	111,007	146,123	889	2,665	88			
5	Bihar	437,127	18,817	91,312	547,256	17,412	9,026	139			
6	Chandigarh	5,118	30	969	6,117	204	772	1			
7	Chhattisgarh	332,118	4,645	15,128	351,890	13,229	4,567	168			

8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,594	1	148	1,742	63	79	1
9	Daman & Diu	542	22	107	672	22	55	2
10	Goa	4,630	622	2,768	8,020	184	323	14
11	Gujarat	311,069	19,209	76,110	406,388	12,391	18,619	195
12	Haryana	102,447	28,081	86,157	216,685	4,081	6,313	80
13	Himachal Pradesh	8,729	2,147	1,684	12,560	348	528	56
14	Jammu and Kashmir	35,601	72,105	26,368	134,073	1,418	2,361	86
15	Jharkhand	203,499	7,293	20,226	231,018	8,106	4,260	40
16	Karnataka	427,863	71,595	388,909	888,367	17,043	17,796	220
17	Kerala	14,743	4,551	157,254	176,548	587	4,213	59
18	Madhya Pradesh	631,644	38,360	61,967	731,971	25,160	15,070	364
19	Maharashtra	555,864	165,702	178,175	899,741	22,142	37,564	256
20	Manipur	2,742	12,596	28,307	43,644	109	511	28
21	Meghalaya	1,510	554	8,746	10,809	60	302	10
22	Mizoram	815	535	15,091	16,441	32	459	23
23	Nagaland	1,823	563	13,629	16,015	73	406	19
24	NCT of Delhi	49,768	53,453	22,177	125,398	1,982	9,156	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Odisha	326,536	24,806	51,981	403,323	13,007	4,793	107
26	Puducherry	15,153	675	1,130	16,958	604	601	6
27	Punjab	81,621	19,037	95,996	196,654	3,251	7,673	143
28	Rajasthan	345,032	88,145	129,347	562,524	13,744	12,620	185
29	Sikkim	575	21	991	1,587	23	119	8
30	Tamil Nadu	902,954	151,703	340,397	1,395,053	35,968	23,954	721
31	Tripura	1,195	1,928	42,748	45,871	48	539	16
32	Uttar Pradesh	772,738	212,908	197,550	1,183,196	30,781	32,670	648
33	Uttarakhand	15,365	5,879	19,518	40,762	612	1,999	74
34	West Bengal	239,659	36,641	512,019	788,319	9,546	16,937	129
TOTAL		6,322,091	1,215,028	2,875,366	10,412,485	251,830	255,757	4,041

Statement-II
Eco-toilets for women under Swachh Bharat Mission

State/UT	Instalment	01- Construction of household and community toilets & Lavatories etc.	02-IEC to State Govt. for Swachh Bharat Mission	03-Solid Waste Management	04-Capacity Building for Swachh Bharat Mission	Total (₹ in crores)
Maharashtra	First	117.39	14.09	0.00	3.52	135
Gujarat	First	35.61	4.27	0.00	1.07	40.95
Madhya Pradesh	First	16.36	1.96	0.00	0.49	18.81
Chhattisgarh	First	26.78	3.21	0.00	0.80	30.79
Bihar	First	8.14	3.94	24.66	0.98	37.72
West Bengal	First	21.12	6.68	34.54	1.67	64.01
Odisha	First	1.23	0.16	0.00	0.04	1.43
Manipur	First	0.14	1.17	9.61	0.29	11.21
Andhra Pradesh	First	13.76	4.17	21.02	1.05	40
Karnataka	First	69.57	8.35	0.00	2.09	80.01
TOTAL		310.10	48.00	89.83	12.00	459.93

Funds for relocation of families from railways land

452. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fate of ₹ 100 crores deposited by Northern Railways few years ago with DDA to relocate and remove families who have encroached upon railways land in Delhi, the details of action taken so far;

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to fix responsibility for failure for not taking any action so far; and

(d) by when action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

New JnNURM

†453. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to implement a new and better Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the policy to declare the mission cities; and

(c) whether Government proposes to release the amount deducted from the sanctioned amount of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) projects (39.56 crore rupees) immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL) : (a) to (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission came to an end on 31.03.2014. 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.

Cleanliness drive programme

†454. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the programmes under the 'cleanliness drive' are

† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

being implemented in the country, the action plan for this in the urban areas and the effective measures adopted for its implementation; and

(b) the details of the programmes implemented in every State in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) 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 and the components eligible under SBM are (i) Household toilet, (ii) Community toilets, (iii) Public toilets, and (iv) Solid Waste Management.

The objectives of the Mission are:

- a) Elimination of open defecation
- b) Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- c) Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- d) To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- e) Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- f) Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- g) To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

Public toilets for women

455. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public latrines that are present in the cities in India and how many of these are for women;

(b) whether there is a gender gap in access to public toilets in Indian cities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL) : (a) The State-wise details of number of public latrines present as per 2011 census is placed in the statement

(See below). However, no separate data is available in this Ministry regarding accessibility of these public latrines to the women.

(b) and (c) No data is available in this Ministry regarding the gender gap in accessing public toilets in Indian cities.

In order to address the sanitation of the country, the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by the Government of India on 2nd October, 2014. The Mission envisages providing sanitation facilities including individual household toilets, public/community toilet and solid waste management in all 4041 statutory towns including slums in the country. The Community toilets will be constructed at the rate of 1 seat per 25 women and 1 seat per 35 men. The public toilets will be constructed at the rate of 1 seat per 50 women and 1 seat per 100 men.

Under the SBM, the Urban Local Bodies in the States have been requested to provide sanitation data which includes the number and condition of the public toilets under their jurisdiction.

Statement

Details of Public Toilets as per Census 2011

State	Public Latrine
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,716
Andhra Pradesh	1,12,252
Arunachal Pradesh	2,404
Assam	9,687
Bihar	42,598
Chandigarh	20,952
Chhattisgarh	66,064
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,384
Daman and Diu	1,889
Goa	6,367
Gujarat	1,80,575
Haryana	21,955
Himachal Pradesh	6,630
Jammu and Kashmir	6,610

State	Public Latrine
Jharkhand	23,064
Karnataka	2,26,174
Kerala	13,772
Madhya Pradesh	1,24,431
Maharashtra	21,92,590
Manipur	2,775
Meghalaya	1,734
Mizoram	697
Nagaland	3,192
NCT of Delhi	1,93,077
Odisha	29,031
Puducherry	11,261
Punjab	16,253
Rajasthan	38,345
Sikkim	932
Tamil Nadu	7,04,769
Tripura	1,649
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,290
Uttarakhand	8,904
West Bengal	1,86,729
TOTAL	44,04,752

Accountability of States and the civic bodies for development projects

456. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State and the civic bodies should maintain development projects with the help of their own assets under the Smart Cities Programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in order to establish such a system, the Government was planning to rate cities and local bodies in credit, affordability, sanitation, open land and greenery if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the central funding will depend on the performance of the State Governments and the Municipal corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL) : (a) to (c) The scheme for developing Smart Cities is under formulation in consultation with State Governments. The criteria will be known only after the Scheme design is complete.

National institute of urban affairs

457. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to wind up the National Institute of Urban Affairs, if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a review of the institute's work has shown that there is an overlap in functioning of NIUA with other institutes/ organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Smart cities in North Eastern States

458. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether centre has planned to set up smart cities in all the North-Eastern States with location, if so the plans for smart city for the State of Manipur at Moreh having been finalised; and

(b) whether Centre has taken similar initiative for identifying the location for a smart city project awarded to Meghalaya and whether the necessary guidelines have been furnished to the Government of Meghalaya in this regard, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The scheme for developing Smart Cities is under formulation in consultation with State Governments. The criteria will be known only after the Scheme design is complete.

Congestion charge in cities

459. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised State Governments to impose congestion charges in cities with highly congested areas to discourage use of private vehicles in busy districts across the country, if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(b) States' response to the same, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to evaluate the viability of this charge in our country, details thereof; and

(d) the prescribed mode of imposing congestion charge, if imposed details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) Yes, Sir. An advisory has been issued to all States and Union Territories for taking up studies/surveys on various aspects of congestion charges as per city requirements and consider adopting "congestion charging system" as a measure to decongest a particular area of the city. This advisory is uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Urban Development: <https://www.moud.gov.in/urbantransport>.

(b) No response/reports were expected from the States/Union Territories on the advisory.

(c) No, Sir. Central Government, under Urban Transport Planning and Capacity Building Scheme, funds 80% of the cost of various studies including those for congestion charges to States/Union Territories/Urban Local Bodies. So far, no such proposal has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Funds for Swachh Bharat Mission

460. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has released the first installment under the Swachh Bharat Mission for many States, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the money released would be used for building individual and community toilets and solid waste management, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIBABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sanctions released so far to the States for Swachh Bharat Mission showing components to be used for individual toilets, community toilets, solid waste management, Public awareness and IEC Activities & Capacity Building and A&OE are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

State	Individual toilets	Community toilets	Public awareness and IEC Activities	Solid Waste Management	Capacity Building and A&OE	Total
Maharashtra	84.05	33.34	14.09	0.00	3.52	135.00
Gujarat	35.61	0.00	4.27	0.00	1.07	40.95
Madhya Pradesh	13.00	3.36	1.96	0.00	0.49	18.81
Chhattisgarh	17.03	9.75	3.21	0.00	0.80	30.79
Bihar	6.00	2.14	3.94	24.66	0.98	37.72
West Bengal	18.05	3.07	6.68	34.54	1.67	64.01
Odisha	0.58	0.65	0.16	0.00	0.04	1.43
Manipur	0.14	0.00	1.17	9.61	0.29	11.21
Andhra Pradesh	11.89	1.87	4.17	21.02	1.05	40.00
Karnataka	54.03	15.54	8.35	0.00	2.09	80.01
TOTAL						459.93

Slum rehabilitation programme

†461. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to start slum rehabilitation programme under Public Private Partnership in Delhi on the lines of such programme in Mumbai, if so, by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) and (b) Housing and colonization is a State subject. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), under the NCT of Delhi, has informed that there is no proposal to start slum Rehabilitation Programme under Public Private Partnership in Delhi.

Under the existing schemes, the Ministry provides assistance to State Government and ULBs for providing housing and basic civic amenities.

Usefulness of Urban Metro Projects

462. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urban Metro Projects have proven to be very useful in decongesting large cities;

(b) if so, details of the future plans of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the present status of metro projects in Pune and Nagpur cities of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India (GoI) encourages investment in urban transport in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 subject to feasibility of the project and availability of resources. However, as urban transport is intertwined with urban development which is a State subject, under the Constitution of India, Urban Metro Rail Projects are to be initiated/proposed by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Such proposals received from the concerned State/UT Governments are considered for sanction by the Central Government.

(c) GoI has approved the Nagpur Metro Rail Project on 20.08.2014. A proposal for Pune Metro Rail Project has been received in the Ministry.

Exclusive jails for women prisoners

463. SHRI AVINASH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are being taken by Government to ensure the safety of women undertrials and convicts housed in jails and correctional facilities;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up jails exclusively for housing women prisoners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As informed by Ministry of Home Affairs, "Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. A comprehensive advisory dated 17th July, 2009 has been issued by the Government on "Prison Administration". In order to provide facilities to the children of women prisoners, an advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 15.05.2006 regarding "Facilities to the children of women prisoners- Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court" wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court had issued guidelines for providing various facilities to the children of women prisoners. As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, there were 19 women jails in the country viz, Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (1), Gujarat (1), Kerala (3), Maharashtra (1), Odisha (1), Punjab (1), Rajasthan (2), Tamil Nadu (3), Uttar Pradesh (1), West Bengal (2) and Delhi (1).

Juvenile police stations

464. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons Government does not maintain details on the number of Special Juvenile Police Stations in the country ;

(b) whether it is aware that frequent transfers of Juvenile Welfare Officers has resulted in several police stations not having police personnel trained to handle sensitive crimes related to children; and

(c) whether Government seeks to amend the Juvenile Justice Act to prevent frequent transfer of Juvenile Welfare Officers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which grants are provided to State Governments/Union Territories for setting up service delivery structures including Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc., and their details are maintained. No financial support is provided under the scheme for Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPUUs).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Child development in Twelfth Plan

465. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy for child development in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether fulfilment of child rights constitute a sensitive lead indicators of national development at National, State, District and local levels and reflect in the Monitorable Targets for Plan; and

(c) the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The strategy for child development in the Twelfth Plan is based on what has already been achieved in the Eleventh Plan. The fulfillment of Child Rights constitutes a sensitive lead indicator of National Development, at National, State and District levels. The fulfillment of child rights will provide an overarching framework to which concerned ministries/departments that impact the lives of children, will be committed. Policies of concerned child specific and child related sectoral ministries need to be aligned to the same.

The progress made in this regard includes nationwide "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" campaign by Government to address declining Child Sex Ratio; revised ICDS to address under nutrition and anaemia and for the same purpose, SABLA Scheme for adolescent girls. The Government is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), since 2009. Recently, financial norms have been revised under the Scheme. Further, a special law called Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012 was enacted to protect the children from such offences. The National Policy for the Children was also adopted on 26.4.2013.

Vacant post for Chairperson of NCPCR

466. SHRI RAJEEV CHADRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which Government has not filled the vacant post of the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) since May, 2014; and

(b) the likely time in which it seeks to do so?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) As the term of the then Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was to expire on 10.10.2014, an advertisement was published in newspapers on 14/15/08/2014 inviting applications for the post of Chairperson, NCPCR. The Selection Committee met on 08.10.2014 and considered all the 169 application. Thus, the matter is already under active consideration of the Government.

Permanent buildings for anganwadi centres

467. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Anganwadi Centres do not have permanent buildings, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to allocate funds for construction of permanent buildings for Anganwadi centres, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) As per information available for 12,15,108 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 9.86,538 AWCs (81.19%) have pucca buildings including 2,16,576 AWCs in rented pucca buildings as on 31.12.2014 as per following details:-

	(Type of AWC Building)		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
- Govt. Own Building	0	371967	371967
- Rented			
AWWs/ AWHs House	16345	55348	71693
Others	162723	161228	323951
- Community			
School	5514	257229	262743
Panchayat	3045	52150	55195

	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
Others	33696	85325	119021
Open Space	7247	3291	10538
TOTAL	228570	986538	1215108
Percentage	18.81%	81.19%	

(b) Prior to restructuring, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for Construction of Anganwadi Centres except for North Eastern States (NER). While Restructuring and Strengthening ICDS, the Government has approved Construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre Buildings during Twelfth Plan in a phased manner @ Rs.4.5 lakhs per unit in the cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the centre and the state (NER 90:10). The phasing of Construction is given below:-

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
0	20,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	2,00,000

So far States have been given approval for Construction of 44,709 AWC Buildings in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan. First instalment of Rs.77764.39 lakhs has already been released to States / UTs in 2013-14.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme

468. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present sex-ratio in the country and steps taken to improve the same;

(b) whether the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme will be implemented in various other districts and villages apart from Haryana, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the statistics of investment in various sectors of the new scheme;

(d) whether any steps are taken to improve awareness about female foeticide in districts with dangerously low sex-ratios; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken to curb the activities of the families participating in female foeticide through any scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) to (c) As per the Census 2011, the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) is 918 females per 1000 males. The Government has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme to address the issue of decline in

CSR through a mass campaign across the country and focussed intervention and Multi-Sectoral Action in 100 selected districts with adverse CSR. The overall goal of the programme is to celebrate the Girl Child and enable her education. The total project cost of the programme for the 2 year and 6 Month is Rs. 199.99 crore with 100 per cent Central Assistance.

(d) and (e) To build up public opinion against gender biased sex selection, continuous awareness programme such as Naari ki Chaupal, Beti Janmotsav, Mann ki Baat, celebration of Girl Child Day are being organised regularly. Further, sensitization programmes for religious leaders, elected representative, and community leaders are being conducted. Advertisements through display of publicity material, SMS campaign, Mobile Exhibition Van, audio — visual spots through media channels etc. have also being taken up. School and college students are also involved through poster writing competition, prabhat pheri, essay, slogan and painting competitions.

Drug detoxification centers in observation homes

469. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHARA: Will the minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many observation homes for children have drug detoxification and treatment services across country;

(b) total number if drug using/dependent children languishing in each observation homes across the country;

(c) total number if Drug treatment centres in Delhi for children who are not in conflict with law; and

(d) whether there is any plan to launch a scheme for setting up of drug treatment centres for children in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) As reported by Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi, there is no exclusive center for children who are not in conflict with law. However such services are being provided by admitting them in child and adolescent psychiatric wards at the 5 (five) Government Centers/ Hospitals.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has no plan to launch a scheme for setting up of drug treatment centres for children in Delhi.

Malnutrition in pregnant mothers in Chhattisgarh

†470. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both mothers and infants suffer from jaundice after the birth of these infants due to malnutrition in pregnant mothers; and

(b) whether the complaints of jaundice along with malnutrition are on the rise in the tribal dominated districts of Chhattisgarh, where the people do not get proper help for treatment and care from the Self-help groups and medical practitioners and what ever work is undertaken in this regard is only on the papers; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No Sir. As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, jaundice is not due to malnutrition among mothers and infants. Various types of Hepatitis are known to cause jaundice. For pregnant women, Hepatitis B infection is important as it is spread by vertical transmission from mother to child. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted through sexual contact, with infected blood and other infected body fluids and vertical transmission. To prevent infection of Hepatitis B among children, Hep B vaccine is given under the Universal Immunization Programme.

(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not collect data regarding this.

Child trafficking

471. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child trafficking is increasing in the country in the last six months; and

(b) if so, how many such cases have been identified and how many children have been rescued?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is collecting data on human trafficking *inter-alia* child trafficking through monthly AHT Proforma. Majority of States/UTs have not furnished the requisite information and as such, the data cannot be compared. State/UT - wise and month-wise data (Provisional) as available with NCRB on trafficked and rescued children is given in the Statements -I and II (*See* below). The data on cases of child trafficking is not maintained by them separately.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*State/UT-wise No. of Victims (upto 18 years)
Reported Trafficked during 2014 (Provisional)*

[illegible]

Note : NR = Data Not Received

Consolidated data received - Bihar- January to May.

State/UT-wise No. of Victims (upto 18 years) Rescued during 2014 (Provisional)

[illegible]

20	Odisha	42	28	24	24	33	31	50	85	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22	Rajasthan	136	89	44	22	62	55	115	78	0	0	0	0	NR
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	2	8	9	18	33	36	22	0	2	3	37	37	37
25	Telangana	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	4	0	2	6	12	0	178	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Uttarakhand	4	8	12	9	22	17	13	22	17	12	8	12	12
29	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	A&N Islands	0	0	NR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	5	5	NR	1	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR
34	Delhi	28	NR	41	9	66	117	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36	Puducherry	NR	NR	0	NR	2	0	0	2	3	NR	4	NR	NR
GRAND TOTAL		323	146	172	93	257	437	413	309	242	46	89	65	65

Note : NR = Data Not Received

Consolidated data received - Bihar - January to May.

Countries recognizing the Palestine State

472. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a number of countries have recognized the Palestinian State;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the Government's stand on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Government is fully aware that a number of countries have recognized the Palestinian State.

(b) As per the latest information available, 135 member states of the United Nations have recognized the State of Palestine. Latest recognition came from Sweden, (30 October 2014). Further, the national Parliaments of some countries have passed non-binding resolutions urging their governments to recognize the State of Palestine. These include the Parliaments of Britain, Spain, Ireland, France, Portugal, Luxembourg, European Union and Belgium.

(c) Government of India recognized the State of Palestine on 18 November 1988. In November 2012, India voted in favour of the UN General Assembly resolution changing Palestine's "entity" status to "non-member observer state" status. India continues to remain steadfast in its commitment to the Palestinian cause for a sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine living within secure and recognized borders and at peace with Israel.

Inspection of children residential care facilities

473. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all Government children residential care facilities are subject to periodic inspection;
- (b) if so, the details on the status of the functioning of Government Children residential care facilities as on 2014, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons why periodic inspection have not been conducted especially in light of reports on the mismanagement and case of abuse within these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) and Central Model Rules framed thereunder provide mechanisms for inspection of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including various types of homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) by Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels.

(b) The details of Child Care Institutions and Specialised Adoption Agencies, States/UTs wise as on January, 2015 and being funded under Integrated Child Protection Scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to carry out the inspections as per the provision of the JJ Act. The Central Government has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection and other committees, where not available, to ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to any kind of abuse and neglect.

Statement

Details of Child Care Institutions including Specialised Adoption Agencies functioning in States/UTs as on January, 2015 being funded under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

S.No.	State	Child Care Institutions (CCIs) run by Government	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) run by Government
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	67	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3	Assam	10	-
4	Bihar	28	-
5	Chhattisgarh	30	-
6	Goa	-	-
7	Gujarat	28	8
8	Haryana	7	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	-

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
11	Jharkhand	15	-
12	Karnataka	70	6
13	Kerala	27	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	29	-
15	Maharashtra	40	-
16	Manipur	2	5
17	Meghalaya	22	-
18	Mizoram	13	1
19	Nagaland	10	-
20	Odisha	12	-
21	Punjab	18	-
22	Rajasthan	41	33
23	Sikkim	4	-
24	Tamil Nadu	72	-
25	Tripura	23	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	56	14
27	Uttarakhand	14	2
28	West Bengal	19	-
29	Telengana	49	11
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31	Chandigarh	8	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-
35	National Capital Territory of Delhi	15	-
36	Puducherry	6	-
TOTAL		745	1055

Missing children in Delhi

474. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the list of missing children in Delhi is going up unabated;
- (b) whether Delhi Commission for protection of Child Rights has launched an operation to trace such missing children;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, indicating the success that has so far been achieved in their child-friendly mission; and
- (d) whether it is proposed to enlarge the above system, with a view to give it wide range, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Delhi Police, during the years 2012, 2013 & 2014 (upto 31.10.2014), a total number of 5284, 7235, 6460 children respectively were reported missing in Delhi.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the Delhi Commission for protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) they have launched operation "KHOJ" for missing children of Delhi, who may have been placed in different institutions/children homes of Delhi. It started with a networking of about 40 children homes of Delhi and now consists of approximately 100 such Homes. Weekly photographs of approximately five to seven missing children are circulated to networking partners to know whether any such child is in the home. When a child is found in any home, parents of the child are informed about the same, so that the child is placed with family by the order of the concerned Child Welfare Committee.

Basic amenities for children in schools

475. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to ensure child protection in schools;
- (b) whether Government is aware that a lot of schools do not have basic amenities like separation of toilets for male and female children in the schools and safety mechanism for protection on the roads outside; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) It is reported by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, provides free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. For universalization of elementary education, it is critical to ensure safety and well being of children in schools. A set of guidelines have been issued by the Department of School Education and Literacy to all the State Governments/UTs Administrations for institutionalising a system for safety and security of children in schools.

Further, Section 17 of the RTE Act, 2009, prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment to child. Following are instructed:-

- (1) No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment
- (2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (i) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person.

Under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act, an advisory for eliminating Corporal Punishment in schools has been issued by Department of School Education and Literacy to all State Government/UTs Administrations.

Government of India financially supports States/UTs for creation and improvement of school infrastructure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). In terms of the commitment under the 'SwachhVidyalaya Programme; to construct separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within the targeted timeline, the Department has created an online system for monitoring of the progress on construction of toilets. All the requirement of new toilets in schools have been either blocked by PSUs/Corporate for construction or have been funded under SSA and (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan) RMSA programme for construction. A total of 1.67 lakh toilets have been sanctioned under SSA/ RMSA and 89920 toilets have been blocked by PSUs/Corporates for construction. Out of these, 51,195 toilets have been completed. Additionally, there were 1.62 lakh dysfunctional toilets as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) data 2013-14 out of which 76,765 have been blocked for repair by PSUs/Corporates, State Governments and funds provided from Swachh Bharat Kosh.

Rehabilitation of trafficking women victims

†476. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to rehabilitate women freed from prostitution and to stop human trafficking;

(b) the steps taken till date by Government on the suggestion of forming a National Anti-Human Trafficking Board; and

(c) whether it is a fact that instances of bringing girls from other States to Delhi on the pretext of giving job and forcibly making them deliver children and selling of those children have come to light?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to implementing agencies for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Sex workers who wish to be rehabilitated can also avail of rehabilitation services provided under this scheme. In addition, the Ministry runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, emotional support, counselling, rehabilitation and other facilities to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) of women and children supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of women and children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation as detailed below:-

- (i) With a view to improving the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to improve the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, exhaustive and consolidated advisories are issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to all States /UTs.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up an Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell to act as focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of human trafficking.

† Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

(iii) A web portal on Anti Human Trafficking was also launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) which is a vital IT tool for sharing information across all stakeholders for effective implementation of Anti Human Trafficking measures. It provides an important link to National portal on missing children 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.

(iv) Under the Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs, Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) are established throughout the country and police officers are trained.

(b) The Government has already set up Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell and there is no proposal to set up a National Anti-Human Trafficking Board.

(c) National Crime Records Bureau does not have any information / data in this regard.

Women and child development centres in Rajasthan

†477. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to open women and child development centres at hamlets away from villages in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether Government would grant permission to open such centres in the identified hamlets by the next year, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) can be opened on the basis of population norms as per following details:-

For Rural/Urban Projects

Population	(400-800) -	1 AWC
	(800-1600) -	2 AWCs
	(1600-2400) -	3 AWCs
	Thereafter in multiples of 800 one AWC	
Population	(150-400) -	1 Mini-AWC

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects

Population	(300-800) -	1 AWC
	(150-300) -	1 Mini-AWC

There is also a provision for opening of an AWC on demand in habitations where child population is not less than 40 having no AWC.

Based on population norms, States/UTs submit their proposals for opening of new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) which are assessed and sanctioned by this Ministry.

Under the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) (including 20,000 Anganwadis on Demand (AoDs) and 1,16,848 Mini-AWCs) have been approved for sanction by the Government, all of which have been sanctioned to the States/UTs.

In Rajasthan, 55806 AWCs and 6204 Mini-AWCs have been sanctioned. Mini-AWCs are generally meant for hamlets which are away from villages and have sparse population.

As on date, there is no proposal to open any new AWCs as all the 14 lakh approved AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs.

Malnutrition in Rajasthan

†478. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent under various schemes/programmes during last four years to eliminate malnutrition among the children and the names of the above scheme/programmes, the district-wise details of the funds allotted and spent in Rajasthan, year-wise and scheme/programme-wise;

(b) the number of malnourished children identified every year under the ICDS programme, the separate details of number of boys and girls identified, district-wise and year-wise, in Rajasthan in last four years; and

(c) the number of malnourished children in the State at present, the year-wise level of malnutrition in the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme is the flagship programme of the Government for holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers. The Scheme provides a package of six services viz. (i) Supplementary nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services.

Funds are released to States/UTs for providing SNP to the beneficiaries in the cost sharing ratio of 50:50. Further devolution of funds at the District level is done by the respective States, information on which is not maintained at the Central level. The details of funds released and utilized (including State share) under SNP for the State of Rajasthan during the last four years is given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Funds released	Expenditure Reported
20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	56630.74	24075.05	53197.71

(b) and (c) The District-wise and gender-wise information on number of malnourished children is not maintained at Central level. The number of malnourished children identified under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last four years and at present (as on 31.12.2014) in Rajasthan is given below:

As on 31st March of the year	Number of malnourished children
2011	1690523
2012	1534108
2013	1375504
2014	1264274
2015 (As on 1.1.2015)	1181386

Safeguard for rights of women

479. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women of the country continue to be the most vulnerable sections of the society, they face discrimination of all kinds, face domestic violence and abusive situation in spite of Indian women gaining new heights in every walk of life;

(b) if so, details of steps taken to safeguard various rights of women in social, political and economic sphere; and

(c) whether Government has approved a bill giving woman share in her husband's property and if so, details thereof and whether the said Act has come into force and if not, by which date the said Act will be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Women of the country continue to be the most vulnerable sections of the society due to unequal economic, social and political status of women which is an outcome of patriarchal and the deeply entrenched socio-cultural stereotypes and symbolization of women as bearers of the "family or community honor" etc. Ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Government of India has already enacted a number of legislations to address gender based discrimination. These include the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA), Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and 73rd — 74th Amendment of the Constitution mandating 33% reservation for women in the local governance. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Further, to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme has been initiated with the objectives to empowering the girl child and enabling her education through a mass campaign and focussed intervention in 100 critical districts with low CSR.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various schemes such as Swadhar and Short Stay Homes, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working Mothers for welfare and empowerment of women.

(c) Department of Legislative, Ministry of Law & Justice has informed that no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Indecent representation of women in advertisement

†480. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of provoking advertisements depicting women in an indecent way have increased;

(b) if so, whether National Women Commission has recommended to amend Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actions taken by Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the violation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Instances of obscene and vulgar advertisements on private satellite TV channels are brought to the notice of the Government from time to time and action is taken against the channels on case to case basis.

(b) to (d) On the basis of recommendation made by the National Commission for Women, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 containing certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions was introduced in Rajya Sabha and Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to Parliamentary Standing Committee. Due to observation of Parliamentary Standing Committee on proposed amendment on Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 regarding overlapping of this Act with many other laws, Cabinet Secretariat has been requested to transfer the implementation of this Act to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in order to maximize synergies among all the existing legislations related to indecent representation of women.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

1.00 P.M.

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

The House `re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Budget Railways, 2015-16; Shri Manoj Sinha may lay it on the Table.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2015-16

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, for the year 2015-16, in respect of Railways.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to lay one more Paper on the Table.

White paper on Indian Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the "White Paper on Indian Railways (February, 2015)".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I want to again announce that all parties should stick to their allotted time-limit. No. 2, no new names will be accepted. This has already been announced. Now, the hon. Leader of the House would like to intervene.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY(Gujarat): Sir, before you take up the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, I have a submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the hon. Leader of the House. I will allow you after that.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *contd.*

वित्त मंत्री; कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री और सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दोनों सदनों के समक्ष रखा है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कल से इस सदन में इस अभिभाषण पर बहस चल रही है और स्वाभाविक है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो एनडीए की सरकार चल रही है, उसके 9 महीने के कार्यकाल और उसकी नीतियों को लेकर दोनों पक्षों की ओर से टिप्पणी होगी। लेकिन एक बार हम अपने आपको राजनीति से थोड़ा अलग करके देखें, तो इन 9 महीनों में क्या हुआ है, यह भी अपने आप स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। Have these nine months brought about any basic change?

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

The first and the obvious change, if you compare it with the previous five years' term of UPA-II, is that the word 'corruption' is no longer being used in Indian politics. Nobody is listening to the use of words like 'scams', 'corruption', which used to be a matter of daily occurrence, daily debate, occupying media headlines, at least in the last nine months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Nine months ago, there was an environment of economic doom. The world was writing us off. I am not going to make a detailed reference to this because we will discuss it in the course of the Budget. But, today, we are back on the global radar. And not only are we back on the global radar, the world also has now high expectations from India because other competing and comparable economies are facing serious challenges.

I was just reading the last issue of *The Economist*. Its has India on its cover page. The title is 'India's Chance to Fly'. I will only read the first sentence of their report and it says, and I quote, "Emerging markets used to be a beacon of hope in the world economy, but now they are more often a source of gloom. China's economy is slowing. Brazil is mired in stagflation. Russia is in recession, battered by Western sanctions and the slump in the oil price; South Africa is plagued by inefficiency and corruption. Amid the disappointment one big emerging market which stands out is India". This is by far considered one of the most prestigious journals in the world.

Sir, yesterday, the hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, had said that you have only changed the name of the schemes. It is not merely the name; it is the complete substance. Would you only pay lip sympathy to the schemes or are you willing to take them up on a mission mode? That is the difference. The Jan Dhan Scheme for financial inclusion is not a change of name. What the UPA did as a part of financial inclusion was merely ornamental. The basic problem was that you treated a village as a unit; if a village has access to a business correspondent or a business correspondent or a bank has access to a village, financial inclusion is complete. And you didn't have people opening bank accounts; there were very few. Now, we had 12.5 crore accounts in 100 days, many of which have money put in them. And our next challenge will be how to put money into those accounts.

Every State Government, irrespective of the political complexion of the Government, every Chief Minister, elected representatives, MPs, MLAs, all participated

because we treated a family or an individual as a unit. Every person, every home in a village, had to be approached. There are States like Kerala where the success rate is 100 per cent. Every house has been included there.

Now, we all stand committed to federalism, but with the monumental decision we took a few days ago, pursuant to the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, every State suddenly has found its revenue increased, not only increase in terms of percentage from 32 to 42, but also towards Panchayats and Municipalities, towards Disaster Management, etc. The eleven States -- and it is extremely important -- which are revenue-deficit States, are also to be covered by providing a grant.

And unlike the Congress approach of saying 'New Delhi sends money', we don't believe that New Delhi sends money to the States. It is the right of the States. After all, the money is collected from the States. It is the people living in those States who contribute taxes. We collect them and we share them with the States. And, therefore, I found that States which have non-BJP Governments have become the biggest beneficiaries. And we are not saying this grudgingly. It is the right of those States, and they will get a chance to grow. Couldn't this decision have been taken earlier that the fruits of auction would go to the coal-bearing States? Mr. Bhupinder Singh is nodding because sitting there, he has been raising it repeatedly in this House that we have the coal and, therefore, give us the money. And we had the courage to say that hundred per cent of the money would go to those States.

If you seriously consider the changing polity, I would urge the hon. Leader of the Opposition -- he is not there; Shri Anand Sharma is competent enough to protect the interests of the Party -- to kindly introspect what has happened.

Kindly introspect what has happened. कल कह दिया कि आप काम करने में जीरो हो। हम काम करने में जीरो हैं, पर सीट आपकी स्टेट आफ्टर स्टेट में जीरो आ रही है। Seven State Assembly elections have been held in the last nine months. In Andhra Pradesh, we know who won! In Telengana, we know who won! In Odisha, we know who won! So is the case in Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. We lost Delhi, but we got 33 per cent votes. जिस दिन 33 को 40 कर लेंगे, 42 कर लेंगे तो स्थिति बदल भी जाएगी। आपके पीछे राजीव शुक्ल जी बैठे हैं, आजकल हमारे ..(व्यवधान)..मैं नहीं हूँ, क्रिकेट के नेता हैं। सबसे बड़ी अचीवमेंट, जो क्रिकेट में मानी जाती है, जो नेगेटिव रिकॉर्ड्स में आता है, वह यह है कि जो दोनों पारियों में जीरो बनाता है,

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

the double-duck, the royal duck, as they call it. सात में से आपका आंध्र प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी ज़ीरो था और दिल्ली में भी ज़ीरो है। यह पहली बार है कि कोई नेशनल पार्टी जिन स्टेट्स में बीसियों साल तक हुकूमत कर चुकी है, वह डबल डक स्कोर करे। आपकी पंद्रह साल की परफॉर्मेंस थी और उसका यह हाल हुआ। आप कम से कम इसका आत्मनिरीक्षण कर लीजिए कि यह क्यों हुआ? कल आज़ाद साहब प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह सलाह दे रहे थे कि आपको अपनों से बचना है, you have to be careful of your own people. Well, charity begins at home. Instead of advising us, please take care of your own house. And if you have to take care of your own house, I will just recollect, remind you of, a very interesting line which was a part of the political campaign more than two decades ago in the United States. This was the famous election where President Bush was contesting against a newer candidate, Mr. Bill Clinton. In that election, an independent candidate, Ross Perot, entered the field. He was an industrialist. He booked the television time, spent a lot of money on advertising and campaigning, etc. He had a very fine advertising done. And he was using the discontent against the two at that time, and, therefore, was a negative candidate. He got about 11 per cent votes or so, the only independent to have got so. So, I wanted to advise Azad Saheb — he is not here — what that campaign line to the two main parties was. This is what you can, perhaps, use within your own house rather than advising us. The campaign line was, "Lead me, follow me or get out of the way." And, therefore, as far as advising us is concerned, you will recollect that the Prime Minister spoke in this House in the last session. You wanted him to come again. He has spoken outside this House also. And the consistent message has been that the Government is committed to protecting the rights of every group irrespective of their beliefs, caste or religion. Therefore, there will be no compromise on that. आज़ाद साहब ने यह कहा है कि आप जम्मू-कश्मीर में क्या कर रहे हैं? In fact, he went to the extent of using a word which, in my respectful submission, was disrespect to the wisdom of the people there.

पूरा जम्मू रीजन हमने स्वीप किया है। वैली में पीडीपी को ज्यादा सीटें मिली हैं, नेशनल काँग्रेस को कम मिली हैं। आज उस असेम्बली में स्टेलमेट है। उन्होंने कहा कि some people are a red rag as far as State is concerned. आपकी कठिनाई यह है कि आपके रेड रैग्स थोड़ा सा वेरी करते रहते हैं। आज़ाद साहब आए हैं। आपने कल कहा, "Some people are a red rag to the Valley." It is true that we have a distinct opinion about the historical blunders which have been made in relation to the State and I am sure whether the vision given by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was the right one or Panditji's vision

was the right one, history will make a judgment on that. The regions have voted differently and if the regions have voted differently, how is the Government to be formed? आपने हमें तो रेड रैंग कह दिया, लेकिन आपके रेड रैंग की परिभाषा बदलती है। 1953 में शेख साहब आपके लिए रेड रैंग बन गए थे। उसके बाद वर्षों तक कांग्रेस नहीं होती थी, नेशनल कांग्रेस ही कांग्रेस थी। जो नेशनल कांग्रेस के लोग थे, वे प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट पर आ चुके थे। सच में ईमानदारी से सोचिए कि कभी इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में आपका इतिहास क्या होगा? 1953 के बाद 1957 के, 1962 के, 1967 के चुनावों का जिक्र होगा, तो how did your party win the elections there? बीसियों उम्मीदवारों के कैंडिडेट रद्द कर देना। What is unthinkable in the world is that you reject the nominations of dozens of candidates and get your people elected unanimously. That's a part of the history and that was the history you made. Finally, you had to correct your mistake and enter into an accord, but you never learnt because without a popular support you wanted to be in power. So you were in power in the 50s and the 60s without the popular support. उन दिनों एक ऑफिसर होता था, जिसके सामने एक एफिडेविट साइन करना पड़ता था। तो मजाक चलता था कि यह लोगों की सरकार नहीं है, उस अधिकारी की सरकार है। आपको पूरी जानकारी है, एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर के द्वारा बनाई गई, क्योंकि जिसको चुनाव लड़ने की अनुमति दी जाती थी, वह उसका एफिडेविट कर देता था। So you won four elections like this. बाद में जब चुनाव सही हुए, सबसे पहला निष्पक्ष चुनाव हुआ, जो मोरारजी भाई के जमाने में 1977 में हुआ, उसके बाद जब वहाँ पर चुनाव प्रक्रिया ठीक हुई और फारुख साहब जीते, तो आपने गुलाम मुहम्मद शाह के साथ मिल कर फारुख साहब की सरकार गिरवा दी और अपनी सरकार फिर बनवा ली। आज आपको रहम आ रहा है कि मेरा राज्य बॉर्डर स्टेट है। What did you do for those three decades? बाद में पॉपुलर वोट कभी आपके साथ नहीं था, पर पावर के लिए पॉलिटिकल फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी आपके पास थी। पीडीपी बन जाए, तो उसके साथ सेकंडरी पार्टनर बन जाओ; नेशनल कांग्रेस बन जाए, तो उसके साथ सेकंडरी पार्टनर बन जाओ।

हारने के बाद भी हम सरकार में रहें, बिना ईमानदारी के चुनाव करवाकर भी हम सरकार में रहें, this is decades of history of the Congress Party as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. And, now that the people of Jammu region have voted overwhelmingly for BJP and people in the Valley have voted overwhelmingly for PDP — some have voted for the National Conference — आज आपको तकलीफ है कि वहाँ पर हमारे बगैर सरकार कैसे बन सकती है। अब हमारे लिए भी बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है, लेकिन हमने अपने स्टैंड में कभी भी ईमानदारी नहीं छोड़ी। पिछली बार जब जम्मू-कश्मीर में वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी, अब अगर हमारी किसी से सबसे ज्यादा राजनैतिक असहमति होगी, तो हुरियत के लोगों से होगी, लेकिन चूंकि हममें पारदर्शिता थी, ईमानदारी थी, तो वे लोग भी एक ही मेज पर बैठकर हमसे बात करने को तैयार थे। आप भी दो बार हुकूमत में रहे,

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

लेकिन वे आपसे बात करने को तैयार नहीं थे, वे हमसे बात करने को इसलिए तैयार थे, क्योंकि हमारे यहां पारदर्शिता थी और हम उनके साथ भी स्पष्टता से और ईमानदारी से बात कर सकते थे। Today, history has inflicted a mandate and people have inflicted a mandate and in that they have said that one party is the largest in the Valley and the other is the party which is the largest in Jammu. So, either one region is to be kept out of power altogether, or, this may be a historical opportunity to bring about a larger national reconciliation in Jammu and Kashmir which would be in the larger interest of this country. And, therefore, to disrespect the mandate and say that 'Red Rags' have won is not proper. What you did in Kashmir for fifty years is the root cause of the problem that exists in the State today. Therefore, I would kindly urge you, while analysing the State with which you have a great attachment, all of us have a great attachment, to seriously ponder over what has happened in the last five decades.

उपसभापति जी, कई विषयों का जिक्र हुआ। दो-तीन छोटे-छोटे उदाहरण देकर, जो मूल विषय आपने उठाया है, मैं उस पर आता हूं। Coal Ordinance का जिक्र हुआ। आपकी हुकूमत में coal blocks का allocation कैसे हो रहा था? उस वक्त भी कोल का allocation PSUs को भी हुआ और निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी हुआ। Coal was being allotted to the public sector undertakings and it was also being allotted to private undertakings. Private people were getting it by a discretionary mechanism — Screening Committee. Not a single rupee was paid by any one of them. I would, earnestly, urge Members from Odisha, Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh to consider this. Coal belonging to those States was being given by an arbitrary/discretionary mechanism. मैं नाम नहीं लेता - X, Y, Z, and most of those people who were getting it, their links with you have been established. In fact, an institution of 'name-lenders' and 'rent-seekers' joined hands with industrial groups, became partners and the Screening Committee allotted blocks to them! So, you allocated coal blocks to private persons and PSUs, but by discretionary mechanism. Sir, hon. Supreme Court has rightly quashed it. The CAG said that Rs. 1,86,000 crores has been lost. Your representative said this is presumptive; it is a zero loss theory. Today, I feel, you condemned the then CAG, but, probably, that Rs. 1,86,000 crores was an understatement. The proof of the pudding is in its eating. After the judgment, we have brought an Ordinance and what is the Ordinance? The Ordinance says that everybody has to bid in an auction. आज मैंने पढ़ा, शरद यादव जी ने एक अंग्रेजी दैनिक इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लेख लिखा हुआ है, कि इससे दाम बढ़ जायेंगे।

जिन लोगों को सीमेंट के लिए, स्टील-आयरन के लिए कोल चाहिए, उनके लिए नॉर्मल ऑक्शन होगी, जो बेस प्राइस होगा, उसके उपर बिड कीजिए। पावर सेक्टर के लिए पहली बार हमने कहा कि बेस प्राइस होगा और रिवर्स ऑक्शन होगी, यानी जो सबसे कम दाम बोलेगा, he will get coal block, because then he has to supply power at the cheapest cost. The cost of power is linked to the cost of coal that he gets. So, this coal block auction has been converted into a reverse auction by which the subsidy goes to the consumer. शरद जी ने जो लिखा, उसमें मैंने पढ़ा कि इससे बिजली के दाम बढ़ेंगे। रिवर्स ऑक्शन से तो कम होंगे, बढ़ेंगे नहीं। फिर हमने कहा कि जो पाँच राज्य हैं, जैसे- पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ हैं, इसके साथ ही थोड़ा सा महाराष्ट्र में है और थोड़ा सा तेलंगाना में है, the entire proceeds will go to these States. This is now pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court and somebody still says, 'Why have you brought this auction?' And, let me assure my friend Sitaramji that there is no de-nationalisation. We are not planning to touch Coal India Limited. The Coal India will remain as it is. As far as private parties are concerned, private parties were getting it through a discretionary mechanism. Now, they have to pay in order to get it. That is the only difference and the States will be richer and you should be happy. You are an elected Member from Bengal and your State is going to be one of the beneficiaries of this auction.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Without retrospective effect!

श्री अरुण जेटली: एक चीज़ आप सोचिए। I am just taking an aisle. I don't personally disrespect any ideology or otherwise. Finance Commission की recommendations हुईं for revenue-deficit States. And, I would like to take up this as an issue for a political debate. If you can answer it at some stage, please answer it. You have States from the North-East which are revenue-deficit. You have Jammu and Kashmir which is revenue-deficit. You have Uttarakhand which is revenue-deficit. I am glad even Bihar is no longer a revenue-deficit State. Himachal Pradesh is no longer revenue-deficit. Amongst the big States, there are only two States which are revenue-deficit — West Bengal and Kerala.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Andhra Pradesh is also a revenue-deficit State.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Andhra Pradesh is a special case because of division. It is because Hyderabad has gone to Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You are right. There is no dispute with regard to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, Andhra

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Pradesh will be revenue-deficit for a few years and we will support that revenue. You have suffered because of the division and that will be supported...*(Interruptions)*...

Please consider this. Why should West Bengal and Kerala be revenue-deficit when Bihar is not revenue-deficit? Is it something to do with the kind of policies which historically have been pursued? I think, the time has come to think. Somebody said, 'If the economy keeps turning left, nothing is left in the economy.' And, therefore, the historic legacy which you left behind indicates that amongst the major States — even States with tribal population such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand — why should Kerala, which is socially the best State in the country in terms of education, health and human resource parameters, be revenue-deficit.

I think, the time has come to think of these — that amongst the major States, the ideological legacy of policies left behind, this is really the condition. In mining also it is the same thing. The mining law in this country said on how all mines are to be allotted. Mines will be allotted on first-come-first served basis. जिसने पहले आकर application दे दी, उसको माइन दे दी। अब आज पूरी दुनिया में 2015 में एक primitive system है, नीलाम कीजिए, रॉयल्टी के अलावा जो उस मिनरल की कीमत है, जिसका वह exploitation करेगा और जिससे अरबों रुपए बनाएगा, वह पैसा देगा। राज्यों को, केन्द्र को, सबको उससे मदद मिलेगी।

मैं लैण्ड के विषय पर आने से पूर्व दो और विषय आपसे कहना चाहूंगा। आपने कहा कि "मनरेगा" को बदल दिया। इस साल में अभी एक महीना और कुछ दिन बाकी हैं, 34 हजार करोड़ रुपया एलोकेट हुआ था और 33,587 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा चुका है। 23 हजार करोड़ रुपया केवल वेतन में गया है। एक रुपया कहीं कम नहीं हुआ और प्रचार कर दिया कि this Government is ending MGNREGA. You raised the issue as to why तेल की कीमत 25 रुपए हो जाए। Oil has a complicated economy. तेल की कंपनियां प्रॉफिट कर रही हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल का दाम कम हुआ। Are we aware that there was a historical backlog which the oil companies had? Notwithstanding that, by this reduction, the oil marketing companies are still have losses of about ₹30,000 crores. अब तेल की कीमत कम हो रही है, ऑयल मार्केटिंग कंपनी पैसा लूज कर रही है, यह कैसे होगा? आपके पूरे तर्क में इस technicality को फैक्टर नहीं किया गया। कीमत 80 डॉलर की थी, उन्होंने तेल खरीदा, तेल का ऑर्डर दिया। तेल बांटते-बांटते कीमत 60 डॉलर पर आ गई। The inventory losses are ₹30,000 crores. These are the companies in which Government has the majority stake; there are private shareholders; they are listed companies. Are we going to destroy these companies? Shouldn't these

companies factor in some part of the reduction in oil prices to cover up for this inventory loss? रेवेन्यू ने जो पैसा लिया। We should not grudge the revenue because रेवेन्यू का पैसा किसी की जेब में नहीं जाता, वह देश के लिए जाता है। अब "मनरेगा" पर खर्च करना है या गरीबों के लिए खर्च करना है, तो वह पैसा आएगा। अब मैं एक सैक्टर का जिक्र करूँ, वह है हाईवेज़। हमेशा देश में लगता था कि यह एक सफल प्रयोग हो रहा है। Highways are coming up. The legacy with which we have got the highways' sector back is that tender after tender not a single person is applying to build highways. The banks are not supporting them. The projects have become non-bankable. हर contractor के साथ dispute चल रहा था। This is the legacy left behind. Now that the highways sector has to be revived and for revival, public investment is required. So, we announced that a part of the money which is going into the revenue, *via* the route of revenue will go to the construction of highways. So, the Government starts spending on highways. Once the highways process starts, then you can tender and the private contractors will also start building up. Notwithstanding that, eleven times we reduced the prices of petrol and diesel and passed on the benefit to the consumer. So, that money has to be divided between substantial benefit that goes to the consumer, and partly the inventory losses are to be recovered, and, partly, the money has gone into revenue and used for such social purposes including highway building. Who can grudge this management of the economy? आप तो सरकार में हमसे कई साल ज्यादा रहे हो, आप अनुभवी लोग हो। आपने कहा कि शान्ता कुमार जी ने रिपोर्ट दे दी, फूड सुरक्षा खत्म होने वाली है। शान्ता कुमार जी ने फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल पर तो कोई रिपोर्ट ही नहीं दी।

शान्ता कुमार जी की रिपोर्ट फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की functioning के संबंध में है। How is the FCI going to be subsidized?

मैं अंतिम विषय पर आता हूँ जो कि land acquisition के बारे में है। एक प्रचार चला कि यह किसान विरोधी है और कॉर्पोरेट्स की मदद करता है। जब एक्ट बना, श्री जयराम रमेश यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं, तो आपकी सरकार ने उस एक्ट में एक सेक्शन डाला- सेक्शन 105, उस सेक्शन के तहत आपने एक शैड्यूल क्रिएट किया, शैड्यूल फोर। In that Schedule 4, you put thirteen pieces of legislation including National Highways, railways, coal, atomic energy, etc., for which land is required और आपने 13 purposes को exempted purposes मान लिया। उन exempted purposes में न तो consent चाहिए, न Social Impact Assessment और न वह Right to Food वाला consideration होगा। आपने consent हटा दी, consent हटा दी। आपके कानून में 13 purposes ऐसे हैं, where these three things, including consent are not required. That is the original Act. फिर यह कहा कि एक साल के बाद इन एक्ट्स में केवल मुआवजा बढ़ा दीजिए। What did we do?

श्री जयराम रमेश (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): एक साल के अंदर।

श्री अरुण जेटली: एक साल के अंदर। I am glad Shri Jairam is correcting me because on these facts we are not in dispute. There will be one fact on which you and I will be seriously in dispute. आपने कहा कि एक साल के भीतर इसको बढ़ा दीजिए। हमने उन 13 के 13 एक्ट्स में कहा कि अगर land acquire होगी, you will have to pay twice plus twice solatium, which is four times; plus R&R. So we increased it. So, admittedly, it is a pro-farmer step that we increased compensation in those thirteen Acts. Now, those thirteen ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We moved the amendment at that time to delete that Section 105 and Schedule 4.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So that the whole country becomes revenue deficit like Kerala and West Bengal. If your amendments are accepted, the whole country will be revenue deficit.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Section 105.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have just told you, what has happened as a result of your policies. They are paying for it as a result of the legacy you left behind. In these thirteen areas, admittedly, no consent is required under the UPA Act, no SIA is required, no food security consideration is required. Total amendment का जो net है, जो 13 की सूची थी, उनमें पाँच और जोड़े हैं।

मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़कर, विशेष रूप से कांग्रेस पार्टी से विनती करता हूँ, आप हमसे कहीं ज्यादा पॉवर में रहे। You have been in power five-seven times more than us. Don't create an environment in this country where two words 'infrastructure' and 'industry' become bad words. And that is what you are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to complete. आज सबसे बड़ा अपराध यह है कि आपको infrastructure की और आपको industry create करने की जरूरत है। Now, which are these five purposes? The first purpose is, and that is where your Act was defective — it was against India's interest — national security and defence. जयराम जी ने जब यह एक्ट बनाया, he put defence and security as an urgency purpose, but forgot to put it as an exempted purpose. So, as a result, if Government of India needs land for defence installations, for nuclear installations, हमें पहले यह बताना पड़ेगा कि किस purpose के लिए यह चाहिए और कहाँ पर चाहिए।

फिर वहां पब्लिक इकट्ठी करके 70 परसेंट लोगों से साइन करवाना पड़ेगा, फिर उन लोगों से सोशल इम्पेक्ट असेसमेंट होगा। फिर 5 साल में अगर वह इंस्टॉलेशन पूरी नहीं हुई तो उसके साथ खेत बनाने पड़ेंगे और पाकिस्तान को पूरी सूचना देनी पड़ेगी कि यहां पर हमारी इंस्टॉलेशन लगी हुई हैं by this hearing. It was a defective piece of legislation. It was against India's security interest. That had to be corrected. And, I would urge, you, to those in your Government, who have handled them — Antony Saheb is here — the disastrous consequences of following this Act, and the Act says, "Social Impact Assessment, Right to Food, shall apply when land is acquired for security and defence". एकजम्पटेड परपज नहीं रखा, यह कहा कि मेन्डेटरी परपज के लिए चाहिए होगा। तो हमारे दोस्त संजय राउत जी, जो सबसे ज्यादा, हमसे भी ज्यादा राष्ट्रवादी हैं, राष्ट्रवाद के साथ यह कहा खिलवाड़ करता है इसके ऊपर भी हम थोड़ा अध्ययन कर लें।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It was there in the original Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... And Defence Ministry... ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...
The Sumitra Mahajan Committee had approved it. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeeve, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Rajeeve, please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will ask my colleague, Shri Manohar Parrikarji to come with the files and show them to Antony Saheb and Dr. Manmohan Singhji because they are both aware of it, where our strategic installations have been held up because of this Act. And you want to simply say, "Oh, we will give them an image that they are anti-farmer, pro-farmer; the country can suffer in the process". Now, this is the first purpose.

The second purpose is rural infrastructure. And, here, I have a serious complaint about my friend, Jairam Ramesh. जिस दिन यह कानून पास हो रहा था, हम लोगों ने इश्यु उठाया कि इस देश में किसानों का क्या होगा? How will irrigation projects come up? अब सिंचाई की योजना कैसे आएगी? आपने हमें कहा कि मैं सिंचाई के लिए इसको अर्मेंड कर देता हूं, वापस लोक सभा जाऊंगा, सिंचाई will become exempted. मैंने आपका पारित कानून देखा। मैं अपनी बहुत बड़ी भूल मानता हूं कि मैंने उस वक्त सीरियसली एकजामिन नहीं किया। Irrigation is not an exempted purpose, despite the assurance given to this House. And, I ask my colleague, Sushmaji, who was the Leader in the other House, we were all told, and every Member of this House was told that irrigation is being exempted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) I was told; I was told.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All you did to irrigation was कि जिस इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट में स्टेट में SIA हो चुका है वहां सेंटर में एसआई0ए0 की जरूरत नहीं होगी। That is all you did. प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना भूल जाइए, उसको जमीन नहीं मिलेगी। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए जमीन नहीं मिलेगी। शरद यादव जी और बहन मायावती जी कह रहे हैं कि हम कारपोरेट की मदद कर रहे हैं। इरिगेशन, रूरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, रूरल रोड्स यह कारपोरेट की मदद है? How do you get land for these purposes? तीसरा परपज क्या है? आपकी इंदिरा आवास योजना, किसी बिल्डर और कारपोरेट की मदद के लिए बड़े मकान नहीं affordable housing and housing for poor. Affordable housing की परिभाषा जो 800 फुट से छोटा होता है। वे बिल्डर नहीं बनाते, वह बनाना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। आज 65 परसेंट लोग जो देहात में रहते हैं, उनमें से जो aspirational हैं, वे शहर में आना चाहते हैं, शहरों के आसपास छोटे शहर बन रहे हैं, उनके छोटे घर बनते हैं। Are we going to put that to a standstill? How will you get land for that? और ये सारे रूरल एरियाज के लोग हैं जो अरबन माइग्रेशन से आएंगे। शहर के लोगों के पास तो अक्सर घर हैं। Urban people have houses, good or bad. It is the rural migration for which you lead 'housing for poor'. आज जीडीपी0 में पूरा 15 परसेंट शेयर एग्रीकल्चर का है। The share in GDP of agriculture is 15 per cent, and 60 per cent population shares that 15 per cent.

तो 60 फीसदी लोग 15 परसेंट पैसा share कर रहे हैं। आज आपको 20-30 परसेंट लोगों को एग्रीकल्चर से निकालकर मैनुफैक्चरिंग में डालना है और उनके लिए जॉब्स क्रिएट करने हैं। यह अगले 20 सालों के लिए एक चुनौती है। आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप तो इतने सालों तक देश के ट्रेड मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। "Ease of Doing Business" पर यदि किसी के सबसे ज्यादा भाषण हुए होंगे, तो आपके हुए होंगे। अब यदि किसी बाहर के व्यक्ति को कहेंगे कि निवेश कर, उद्योग लगा, रोजगार दे, लेकिन जमीन के लिए पहले 70 परसेंट की consent ला, फिर यह सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी होगी और देखेंगे कि आपको जमीन मिलती है या नहीं मिलती। Are we reaching a stage where industry becomes a bad word? And the last one is infrastructure where land continues to be owned by the Government. अब शहरों में तो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फिर भी है। दरअसल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तो पिछड़े इलाकों में ज्यादा बनना है, तो क्या उन्हें पिछड़ा रहने दें? Mr. Deputy Chairman, this debate is not between rich and poor, farmer and non-farmer; this is between adding to the poverty of India and making India poor for the next two decades. May I just take the plea? I read a very interesting document, and this document, if I am permitted to read, — I can even place it on the Table — was sent to the hon. Prime Minister at that time in 2012. It says, I quote, "Prime Minister's urgent intention is drawn to the serious concerns

raised by the industry on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Bill, 2011, recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Bill in its present stage will have adverse long-term implications in manufacturing, industrialisation and urbanisation in India and will be key impediment in the operationalisation of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project, creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone. Since most of the major infrastructure projects are today being implemented on PPP basis, it is imperative to broaden the definition of public purpose to include development of NIMZ and industrial townships under this project. The Bill envisages exclusion of PPP project and industrial townships and has certain provisions which not only will make the cost of land exorbitantly high but also make acquisition proceedings willy-nilly impossible. The insistence of consent of 80 per cent of affected families will seriously delay acquisition and in many cases halt infrastructure projects. It has been stipulated that the urgency clause cannot be invoked for industrial townships, expressways, highways, NIMZ which would lead to delay in land availability in our infrastructure projects. The imposition of hundred per cent solatium over and above a multiplier of two will lead to cost spiral impact on land prices. While the Bill was under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Department had taken these issues up on ‘..such and such date..’, I had also written to the Chairperson of the Committee and given a detailed representation how the concerns of the Ministry have not been addressed in finalisation of the Report which was tabled in Parliament. A legislation of this nature in the present shape will render key infrastructure projects unviable, slow down the process of urbanisation completely. The coming years will see an increased demand for robust urban infrastructure and development of urban townships which can fuel the net rate of economic growth. The Prime Minister would like to take a call.’ It says everything I am trying to say. The author of this document is sitting here, Mr. Anand Sharma. Now the other day he got up and said, ‘You are anti-farmer because you are doing this.’ When this law was being framed, this is what the UPA Minister had to tell the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... I still stand by this. That was a well-considered recommendation which Mr. Jairam and my Government were fully aware of because these are national projects, national initiatives whether it is DMIC or National Industrial Manufacturing

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Zone or industrial townships. That is very, very clear. The only concern which we have is that the social infrastructure definition is not becoming clear, and also opening a door for the private sector. That is questionable that if you will allow the private sector, the State cannot acquire for the private sector. That is the issue.

It is not the job of the State to acquire land for the private sector, whether for the private hospitals or for the private universities. That is not the headache of the States.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We may come out with various explanations, now. But, at the end of the day, if I take Mr. Sharma's explanation, then, henceforth we will only find nationalized industries running businesses in India because the land cannot be given to the private sector. I only urge upon you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: They can buy it. ...*(Interruptions)*.....*(Interruptions)*... They can buy land. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is about the acquisition of lands. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : In any law of any country, the acquisition for transfer to the private sector ...*(Interruptions)*.....*(Interruptions)*... That is written in the Parliamentary Standing Committee's Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, two interventions have taken place. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, and I have discussed it in the past also. He will remember this. I never reproduce our conversations, but I am aware of his argument and I am also aware of the response that I had given. He says, "buy agricultural land and set up an industry on it." So, if you want to set up an industry in India, buy agricultural land and set up an industry. My response then was an agricultural land cannot become an industrial land. It is for the State to decide whether to convert the 'land use' or not. The land itself may not be an agricultural land, it may be a waste land. If the only way of setting up an industry in India is, first buy lands from the farmers and

then go to the Chief Minister for the 'land use' change — we have seen what has happened in the last several years — then CLU will be the only industry left in this country. You know it. You just have to drive across into Gurgaon and you know what happened in that State. The State survived only on one industry, which was the CLU — the Change of Land User industry. And, you want to institutionalize it. I am grateful to Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. He permitted me for the last 45 minutes to speak and came only in the end. He says, "Do not acquire it, let people buy it." I, of course, know the difference. But you have thirteen exempted Acts, Mr. Aiyar, which are all acquisition Acts. They are not buying Acts. You can exempt 13 Acts from 'consent'; you can exempt 13 Acts from SIA. But, the moment rural infrastructure is added, housing for poor is added, the whole thing becomes anti-farmer. The moment 'irrigation' is added, it becomes anti-farmer. Therefore, this entire misguided debate, at some stage, must come to an end. The issue is: Do we want this country to grow or not? Or, do we want all investments to be diverted into other countries? Mr. Anand Sharma's experience is far more than mine. And, I stand fully in support of the proposal that Mr. Sharma gave to the Prime Minister. It is my regret that Mr. Jairam Ramesh was more persuasive and he managed to persuade the Prime Minister. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am sorry; yesterday, I was not present.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Mistry, you were not present when your name was called for moving the amendment motion. But now I can allow you. But it should not be quoted as a precedent. You can move the amendment nos. (88-106).

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I move:

88. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the Government will remove the delay in payment of wages to the workers of MGNERGS and also the widespread corruption in the scheme."

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

89. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the Government will provide the low cost housing to each and everybody at affordable prices and easy instalments and how they will stop the irregularities committed in building of the houses for poor and the middle class."

90. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how land would be acquired under the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, and if the land is not fully used, will it be returned to the original owner and how the compensation without much hassle will be paid to the farmers and whether the farmers' children would ever get the employment in the project for which the land is acquired by the Government."

91. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's intention towards the scholarship paid to the minority community students because certain State Governments have taken a view, the scholarship meant for minority community, its payment is either delayed or the stipend not paid at all to the students of this community."

92. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's effort to increase the recruitment ratio for the girl child, in view of the shortage of teachers, the class-rooms and distance to the schools as it is reported that in some of the areas the children have to swim across the river to go to the school."

93. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the spread of the Swine Flu in the country in which hundreds of people have died and many State Governments have not even started providing medical treatment to the patients even in the big cities."

94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the widespread incidence of custodial deaths and harassment of women even in the police custody not mention and the measures to stop it."

95. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the pathetic state of workers or shramiks reposed amendments to a number of labour laws, are detrimental to labour's interest and the policy of hire and fire seems imminent with the FDI's investment in number of key sectors."

96. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about legal reform and National Judicial Appointment Commission and how the Government would stop the influence of moneyed people in a legal system and also corruption in Courts and ensure speedy justice to the client as thousands are languishing in jails because they do not get the speedy justice."

97. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that maximum governance minimum government is only a slogan as delay on one project or another has become culture of the bureaucracy and the individual person has lost his/her independence as the citizen in the eyes of government machinery and is working only for a small group of elite of this country."

98. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the very role of NITI Aayog."

99. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the Government will bring back the black money and distribute a sum of ₹ 15 lakh to every citizen." .

100. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the illegalities committed in SEBI and in capital market and also the benefit for inviting FDI in Insurance, in Defence, in Railways and in other sectors and how the financial sector, Legislative Reform Commission will act at the time of money scams in the financial sectors."

101. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the labour interest will be protected while inviting the FDI in Railways and Defence infrastructure."

102. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the Government will invite people into the Smart cities and how it will raise the money to build the Smart cities."

103. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the Government intends to stop the slow pace of construction of Highways and eradicate the corruption in building up Highways."

104. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about how it will stop the loss of transmission of electricity to the consumers and the recovery of losses by imposition of higher tariff to consumers as the Regulatory Authority has completely failed to safeguard the interest of electricity consumers."

105. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the imposition of Excise Duty every time the international petroleum fuel prices decreased as the Government should have given more benefit by decreasing the petroleum prices in view of decrease of diesel prices at the international level whereas it gave small decrease and at the same time increased the excise duty on it, thereby recovering money from the people to make huge profit for oil companies. "

106. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about what exactly the Government has done on the ground to clean the Ganga."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं एक दुविधा में हूँ। हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने जिस तरह का जवाब लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद को दिया और बाकी सवाल उठाए, अब उसका जवाब दूँ तो असली मुद्दे पीछे रह जाएंगे और उसका बिना जवाब दिए हम चुप भी नहीं रह सकते हैं। Let us take the Land Acquisition Bill, Sir. There are many points that the Leader of the House has made today, which should have been debated properly and considered. But the Parliamentary Standing Committee which considered this Bill in detail examined it and the Chairperson of that Committee is Speaker of the other House today. Let me read out some of the last points that were made by the Sumitra Mahajan-chaired Committee. What does it say? This is the Report, Sir. "The Bill defines — one of the recommendations — 'infrastructure projects' to include projects related to the generation of electricity, telecommunication services, roads, highways, water supply and other project that may be notified by the Government. The Committee feels that the Bill gives a wide discretion to the Government in notifying any infrastructure project and this clause should be deleted." It is the Committee headed by them. We moved amendments. They supported us then. And this is the charge, Sir, that I have always been making standing from here, whether the Leader of the House was the Leader of the Opposition then and when the Leader of the Opposition today was part of the Government then, we standing from here have always opposed those things which we considered to be anti-people, anti-economy and anti-country and we will continue to do that. What does the same recommendation say, Sir? He was talking about exemptions. What that recommendation says, I am quoting, Sir. "The Bill exempted 16 existing legislations." At that time, it was 16 but now it has been reduced to 13. "...that provide for land acquisition. The Committee recommended that no Central Act should be exempted from the provisions of this Bill and necessary amendments should be brought in those Acts to bring them on par with this Bill." The Committee recommended no exemptions. Now, you are extending the list of exemptions. And those that you have added in the list of exemptions are private educational institutions and private hospitals. I can go on. All these recommendations are there on the website. What the hon. Leader of the House

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today says has been negated by a Committee headed by the Speaker of the other House today, who then and today as a Member of the ruling BJP was the one who recommended all this. Now the net result of this fight between तू-तू, मैं-मैं, between them, is that the country is losing. Hon. Leader, I am sure, has got very important business to attend, therefore, he is leaving. But anyway, I would only thank you before you leave for giving us a glimpse at what the Budget will contain. You have told us what you are going to do and that is up to the Government to decide whether it is, actually, a violation of the prerogative of the Finance Ministry or the Cabinet. But, of course, it is left to the Minister. There are many issues that have been raised, which require to be taken up seriously. He said, "No scams in the first nine months." In the first five years of the UPA-I Government, there were no scams.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): There were always scams. *...(Interruptions)...* Came out in UPA-II. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree with the hon. Minister that there were.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You were supporting them.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister that these scams were cooking under UPA-I. They got exposed under UPA-II. Now, what is already cooking in these nine months under your Government, we will know later. So, do not say that in nine months, we are clean. Do not make such points where you spoke of the double duck, cricketing records. But remember, for one of the biggest cricketing records which Sachin made, he will remain on the record book; others may be broken. That one record for which he will remain is the maximum number of times you get out in your nineties, without scoring a century.

Without scoring a century, you get out. *...(Interruptions)...*
...(Interruptions)...

AN. HON. MEMBER: What is its meaning?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He was talking about cricketing records. I

am saying, 'You are aiming at that record.' You will never complete, and that is why I say this. Okay. Sir, all the issues that the hon. Leader of the House has mentioned, let me not go into them. Otherwise, you are very anxious to ring the bell when I speak. Therefore, I do not want to take up that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not when you speak alone; this is for everybody.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The issue is, he has spoken of the Assembly elections and the victories they had, except in Delhi. Now, Sir, please examine them properly. The subject here is not '*tu tu main main* or who won who lost.' Examine the victories that you had. And why? You floated on the anti-incumbency wave of a non-BJP Government there and with a divided Opposition. Nowhere have you formed a Government, including at the Centre, with a majority vote. You are in Government today with 31 per cent of the votes of those who actually went to poll. It is not a majority Government. Sixty nine per cent voted against you. But it is because of the situation where, riding on anti-incumbency, you won those elections; and here the anti-incumbency was against the Central Government in Delhi. Then, very proudly you were saying — of course, humiliating us in the Opposition — that the whole Opposition can travel in a bus. Somebody quipped in Delhi, 'the whole Opposition of the BJP can now travel in an auto rickshaw.' You are reduced to three. So, please do not discount the democratic verdict of the people. Why things have happened, please analyse them properly. It is only for the good of the country. Again I am saying, 'It is not '*tu tu main main*, who wins who loses.' It is for the good of the country. So, please understand that. It was either incumbency or a divided Opposition. These were the two factors. When they don't happen, there is no victory, and not only is there 'no victory', but there is a big landslide loss also.

On talking about the dispute on Jammu and Kashmir, the Leader of the House has correctly said that history will decide it. Fine. Let history decide who is right, who is wrong. I am talking of the history that is being made today. And what is the history that is being made? Every year we stand up to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President of India. This annual exercise is supposed to be a balance sheet of what the Government has done and what it will do for the next year. Now we have a peculiar situation. I don't know whether you — with your long experience — had such a situation where, instead of a balance sheet, what the Government wants to do keeps changing every year. What they promised

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in the last President's Address or what they will do, there is no mention of those things here. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has mentioned all of them. He has mentioned all the names of the Schemes — the name changes, that have occurred for the old schemes. They have come with new names. Fine. Our critique of them was that everything was concentrated on the Nehru-Gandhi family. Here you will have Shyama Prasad Mukherjees and Deen Dayal Upadhyays and the Schemes on their names. They had their set up of names for having the Schemes and they have their set of names. But the point is, what is the net result for the people of the country? If you follow the Left, you will be left behind. That is what the hon. Leader of the House said. He is the one who said this while quoting Margaret Thatcher — in fact not quoting but actually taking over what she said, 'It is not the business of the Government to be in business.' Then, why are you exempting all these, increasing the list of exemptions. It is not your business to be in business. So, let the business take care of that. Why are you doing all this for the business? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point, Sir. Why are you doing it again for the business? If it is not the business of the Government to be in business, then why are you doing that? That is where you are promoting their interest. It is very clear. There is exemption for private educational institutions; exemption for private hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Mr. Javadekar, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) :
प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज़ इरिगेशन कहाँ कर रही हैं?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : करवाने के लिए कानून बनाइए न। आप उसके बारे में तो सोचेंगे नहीं। प्राइवेट कौन करेगा? प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिए सिर्फ मुनाफा ही कमाना है क्या? आप उस लॉजिक और उस उसूल को मान लीजिए और उस हिसाब से सरकार चलाइए। सर, इस तरह की बातों से कुछ नहीं होगा, लेकिन स्कीम्स को नए-नए नाम देना या पुरानी स्कीम्स के नाम बदलकर उन्हीं को पेश करना — Old wine in new bottles and new wine in old bottles.

That does not really help the people of our country. What is the history that is being currently made? That is what I wish to draw your attention to and the House's attention to, that there is something very drastically wrong in the manner in which

this Government has begun embarking on this course of taking up the people's agenda.

Sir, the first 25 paragraphs of the hon. President's Address talk about the cultural heritage of India. Now, who are the people you have mentioned? It is very good that you have mentioned Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, but there is no mention of the rich historical legacy that we have inherited, the legacy that comes down from Gautam Buddha, Mahavir Jain, from the Upanishads and from all the places and shrines that you all go to.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उन्होंने दस साल में नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. Javadekar, please don't interrupt. Let him complete.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, फिर वही तू-तू, मैं-मैं पर उतर रहे हैं। उन्होंने क्या किया और हमने क्या किया? आप देश और देश के लोगों के बारे में सोचिए, यही हमारा आपसे आग्रह है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the lady Minister is chewing gums and making a running commentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*.....*(Interruptions)*...
No cross-talking; please listen.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: ख्वाजा मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह पर गए होंगे। हम भी जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अब मदर टेरेसा कन्वर्जन कर रही हैं। कई लोग इसके बारे में बोले, जीरो ऑवर में चर्चा भी हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the lady Minister is chewing gums and making a running commentary. That is against the decorum of the House.

THE DEPUTY LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, in any case, the Ministers are not supposed to be interrupting when the Leaders in the Opposition are speaking.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the lady Minister is chewing gums and making a running commentary. That is against the decorum of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Leader of the House was heard with respect. Therefore, give the same respect to the Leaders in the Opposition also. And if the Ministers interrupt, that is a reflection on the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers should not interrupt. Nobody should interrupt, especially the Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence please. Let us hear him in silence.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is, this Government has one agenda for public consumption and one real agenda on which it is actually working. The agenda for public consumption — what it is doing to the state of the people as far as the economy is concerned -- I will come to that in the later half of my speech. But what is the real agenda that is being pursued, Sir? You had the *Love Jihads* and *Ghar Wapsis* and all those statements that were made everywhere. They continue to be made, on the glory of the Hindu civilization and that the Hindus alone were the inheritors of this legacy in our country, when nothing can be farther away from the truth, Sir. I have said this before in this House and I tell you even today, that if you go by that myopic vision, India, as we know of it, cannot remain. And what were we asking the Prime Minister last time here? We had asked whether he would take action against Members of Parliament and Ministers who are making comments that are inflaming communal passions, which is against the Constitution and against our IPC. No assurance was given. The hon. Prime Minister went to some function of a Christian group and then preached tolerance. That is very good, but what we promised to our people in the Constitution of India is not only tolerance but we promised equality too. There is not even a mention of the words that people belonging to other non-Hindu religions will be treated as equal. Now, that is the real agenda that is being pursued and that is not in the interest of the future of our country, my country, and our glory. So, all that is being done today is a negation of that syncretic civilization that evolved and continues to evolve on these lands. Now, this is a very serious issue that is coming up before us, like the controversy over Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, the controversy over Mother Teresa, a Nobel laureate, a Bharat Ratna. These controversies betray a certain lack of commitment

to democracy. I am sorry to say this, but it is an unfortunate situation where the Central Government of the day encourages or protects those who are violating our constitutional provisions with impunity. You have these people going around today, who keep talking of only Hindus and Hindus as the only inheritors of this civilization. If you want, I can read out the speeches of the Chief of *Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh* when he spoke about Mother Teresa. What does he say?

He said, "It is good to work for a cause with selfless intentions. But Mother Teresa's work had ulterior motive which was to covert the person who is being served to Christianity." Then he says on another occasion, "*Hindustan* is a Hindu *Rashtra* which is a fact; we are going ahead with this idea. All Hindus have to be organized to make this nation great." Please organize Hindus if you want. I am also a Hindu who is born a Hindu but turned into being a *nastik* and a Communist. Who is a Hindu according to you?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Nastik* has also a place in Hinduism.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Precisely, and it is as ancient and I quoted this earlier to you. Please show some, at least, what the Prime Minister preaches to all the countrymen, tolerance. Please show some tolerance. If not granting equality, show some tolerance. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... When your chance comes, you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Being in Government does not give you the prerogative to be the only ones to speak. So, you allow the others to speak and say their points of view. You may completely disagree. Finally, the people will decide who is right and who is wrong. But please don't go on interrupting like this. In the same vein, the RSS chief continues saying, "This is a favourable time for the *Sangh*." So, what is happening today is the unleashing of the unsaid agenda which is palpable amongst the people. I am not going into the issues of J&K, etc., etc., on which we can debate; we have a point of view. But the question is, there is no time to go into all this. But then, what is the political aim of this? Earlier they used to charge today's opposition as saying that the Government is being run by a remote control from 10 Janpath. Today, the former President of the BJP, currently the Home Minister, says that there is no question of any remote control; we are

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the same. What did he say at the Hindustan Times Leadership Summit? He said, "RSS is not an external force. I am from the RSS; the Prime Minister himself is an RSS volunteer. We are RSS Members from childhood and will remain till we are alive." ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Clearly, this is an RSS Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You may claim that he is right. Absolutely he could be right. Don't claim this dichotomy between fringe elements and the core. There is no such dichotomy. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... What we and my friends in the opposition were talking, there is no such thing as fringe and core. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): आप यह तो admit करिए कि यह RSS की गवर्नमेंट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए ।*(व्यवधान)*.....रंगराजन जी, आप बैठिए।*(व्यवधान)*.....

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : आप छोड़ोगे, तो जवाब तो मिलेगा ही।*(व्यवधान)*.....

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL(GUJARAT): That is why we oppose the RSS. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : Now please. राष्ट्रपाल जी, आप बैठिए।*(व्यवधान)*... राष्ट्रपाल जी, आप बैठिए।*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I need your protection. Can I get it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence please. Please proceed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, that is why I will come to the agenda for the people. The President of the BJP himself says ये सब चुनावी जुमले हैं। The promises made during elections are चुनावी जुमले और छप्पन इंच की छाती की सरकार has now taken recourse. ये सब जुमले हैं। मैं इस पर भी आऊंगा और मैं जुमलों की सरकार के बारे में भी बताऊंगा कि ये क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने कई वायदे किए हैं। पैराग्राफ 27 में President of India कहते हैं कि काले धन को लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। काले धन का क्या हुआ? वे सब चुनावी जुमले हैं। आप 100 दिन की बात छोड़िए, अब वे सब जुमले हैं। वह धन अब वापस तो आना नहीं है, सब चुनावी जुमले थे।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में रि-आर्गनाइजेशन बिल के जो प्रोविजन्स हैं, उनको लागू करने की बात कही थी। क्या हो गया? चुनाव जीत गए, सरकार में आ गए और कुछ नहीं। अब वह सब उलटा हो रहा है। वे सब जुमले थे। सर, इसके बारे में तो बात बाद में आएगी। अब actually सवाल क्या है?

What is happening in our country is the worst form of vote-bank politics that is being played. Consolidate the majority vote bank. How? It is being done by spreading hatred against the minorities. And, this is the dangerous part - spreading hatred against the minorities - which the whole world is noticing. Not only we, our friend, Barack, as we have heard...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he your friend?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, he is our friend, the Prime Minister's friend. Mr. Barack has mentioned twice about this matter. Once it was said that no, you have misunderstood; nothing like a parting shot. Then, he goes back and says that this is no parting shot. Then, the next day, the White House issues another speech of his saying the same thing. So, please understand this. The world is watching; the people of India are suffering. So, they must rein in this real agenda of theirs that they are implementing today. That is not in the interest of our country and the idea of India as we know of it. Yes, I know, once upon a time, Sangh Sanchalak, Golwalkar, had said that three internal enemies are preventing RSS from going into forming the Hindu Rashtra. And, who are they? I don't know if you still believe in the faith that you are born in, but they are the Muslims, the Christians and the Communists. Now, these 'internal enemies' need to be eliminated; otherwise, they can't achieve their purpose. With such hatred, are they talking about the glory of the Indian civilisation, or, just the Hindu civilisation? And, what was the glory of this Indian civilisation? We have got our wisdom down the ages through various texts and sages who have taught us. What does Swami Vivekananda say? Last time, when I quoted him, I was challenged saying that that was not a correct quotation. I hope my friend is here. Anyway, he is not here at the moment. But now, Sir, I quote, "Without the Buddhist Revolution, what would have delivered the suffering millions of our lower classes from the violent tyrannies of the influential higher castes?" It is from Swami Vivekananda's work, Volume 4, page 462. Then, further, he says, "Mohammedanism came as a message for the masses. The first message was equality. There is one religion - love. No more question of race, colour or anything else." Then, what does he say is what was

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being challenged last time when I quoted. I quote, "I see in my mind's eye the future perfect India rising out of this chaos and strife, glorious and invincible, with Vedanta brain and the Islamic body." They talk of the glory of Hindu civilisation. They talk of making the *Bhagavad Gita* a national book. Now, what does *Bhagavad Gita* say? If they want, I dare them to reject that. I will tell you which *shloka* I am quoting from. It is Chapter VII, *shloka* 21, "Whatever celestial form a devotee seeks to worship with faith, I stabilise the faith of that particular devotee in that particular form." They are disregarding all this, disrespecting all this, brushing aside all this wisdom that has come down and that has kept this country united. I can quote what Gurudev Rabindranath said. I quote again, "Aryans and non-Aryans, Dravidians and Chinese, Scythians, Huns, Pathans and Moghuls have all merged and lost themselves in one body, and that body is India." I mean, what they are doing is anachronism of the worst order. They are trying to put the clock back and take India back into a situation of complete strife and anarchy, which cannot build a prosperous India. Forget building a prosperous India, even what we have today will be further destroyed. So, Sir, this is the real agenda which they are following. For that, what do they require - a distortion of science, a distortion of our history. Mythology replaces history. Theology replaces philosophy. The Prime Minister says, "What great plastic surgery inventions India had, otherwise *Ganesh*, the God who is revered by various people, could not have been created." एक हाथी का सिर काटकर एक इंसान पर लगाया था। Take immaculate conception of Karna in Mahabharat; it is not only the Christians or Christianity of the Old Testament that talks of immaculate conception.

We have had that before; it was many centuries earlier. People were flying, people were going to Mars. Mangalyaan is not a new idea. Mangalyaan is something that we used to do centuries ago. Even if we suppose that you were doing all that; it is all *. Suppose you were doing all that, why are you in this state today? Why is it that our Buddhist culture, Buddhist treasure of art, Buddhist philosophy all to be found in caves? Why is it not on open ground? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... It is because Buddhist were actually hunted and ostracized from the society and moved out of the parameters of this India. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... They were moved out of the parameters of this India, whether it is to Bhutan or onwards to Tibet and China, whether it is to South-East Asia, whether it is to South in Sri Lanka, whether it is to the West until the Taliban destroyed it, whether it is to

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Bamiyan, the huge statues of Buddhism. Except for this part, it thrived all over the world. The message of equality and love was destroyed in our country. What do they want today to create is exactly the antithesis of what Swami Vivekananda said in 1893 during a speech to the Parliament of World Religions. What did he say finally in his speech?

On 11th September, 1893, while concluding his address to the Parliament of World's Religions, he said, and, I quote, "If the Parliament of Religions has shown anything to the world, it is this: That every system has produced men and women of the most exalted character. In the face of this evidence, if anybody dreams of the exclusive survival of his own religion and the destruction of the others, I pity him from the bottom of my heart, and point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will soon be written in spite of resistance: 'Help and not fight,' 'Assimilation and not Destruction,' 'Harmony and Peace and not Dissension'."

He said this 120 years ago. Of course, he could not have foreseen that there will be something like the RSS, which will prevent our country from achieving this. But this is what he said. The point I am trying to make is please come out with your open agenda. Don't give 'development illusions to the people' when the pursuit of the actual agenda is — and, to put it very pithily — to transform or metamorphose a secular democratic Indian Republic into their version of a rabidly intolerant * *Hindu Rashtra*. That is the project, and, that agenda is unfolding in the nine months.

When people jokingly say, 9 महीने के बाद कुछ पैदा होता है, तो सर, यह पैदा हो रहा है या हो चुका है, मतलब एक और अवतार में पैदा हो चुका है। अब ऐसी परिस्थिति में, Sir, you come to the agenda for the people. While this is something which we cannot allow, and, I am sure, nobody in India will allow this splintering of this crucible of human civilisation, and, that is because of these various religions and various cultures, which have come and mingled.

Now, if we talk of exclusivity, the unity of this country cannot ever be maintained. Our country can remain united only, and, I underline 'only', when you strengthen the bonds of commonality among the diversity that we have, and, it cannot be done by imposing uniformity on diversity, and, you are imposing uniformity. That cannot be allowed, and, that will not be allowed. That is the conviction that I have today. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... कभी-कभी सीखने की कोशिश करिए, सुनने की ही नहीं।

*Expunged as ordered by the chair.

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Sir, kindly look at Paras 44 to 52 of the President's Address. It is all about the various promises that were made to the people and the achievement that were made.

He talks about 'Make in India' as though it is a great invention. He announced 'Make in India' and the next week, the Nokia production facility in Tamil Nadu closed down. Twenty five thousand of skilled engineers of my youth have been rendered jobless and on the streets. 'Make in India' — the reality is something else from what the rhetoric is. The reality, if you want to see, is that today you talked about falling inflation. We heard the Leader of the Opposition. Today he said that we have reduced ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... Leader of the House, sorry. I did not mean you. Leader of the House. I got so used to it in the last seven years that its a matter of habit. I am sorry. Its a slip of tongue.

He talked about the benefits of the international oil prices being passed on to the people. What is the reality? The reduction in price for the people, that has been given during these nine months, is ₹ 2.42 paise per litre for petrol and ₹ 2.25 paise per litre for diesel. But, what is the reduction of the cost that occurred due to international fall in prices? It is ₹ 7.75 paise per litre for petrol and ₹ 7.50 paise per litre for diesel. So, how much have you given the people? One-third? Less than that. Less than one-third of the benefit of the fall in oil prices has gone to the people. And they claim that they have given a lot of benefit to the people! Now, this is the obfuscation that is happening. The truth of the matter is otherwise and that is what you have seen in the Delhi elections' reflecting. Now, the point is that learn from that and stop this rhetoric.

You talked about '*Annadaata Sukhibhava*' in para 10 of the President's Speech. What is the state of affairs in our agricultural sector? We talk of the Leader of the House speaking in terms of sixty per cent living on fifteen per cent of the GDP. If they want to be brought here and create industrialisation, give them jobs. Very noble idea! But, what is the reality that we are seeing here. In the current Rabi season, that is going on in Indian agriculture, the cultivated area has reduced by 5.3 per cent. Farmers are abandoning cultivation. Cultivated area has reduced by 5.3 per cent — not productivity, nor production. Farmers are leaving your lands saying that they are no longer productive. Why? Mr. Sharad Pawar was here in the morning. He is not here now. For three years in a row we caught him here

when he was in Government. For three years in a row! The increase in minimum support price has been less than the increase in the cost of production, as estimated by the Agricultural Prices Bureau. Not by us! So, if you give them a minimum support price that is below the cost of cultivation, they incur debt and because of incurring the debt are unable to pay it back and they are committing suicide. After this Government has come to power, on December 19, I have the access and as published in media, the Intelligence Bureau (IB), sent a report to this Government which is marked to the National Security Adviser and the Principal Secretary also. What does it say? Suicide amongst the farmers is increasing and the reasons: due to outstanding loans, rising debts, low crop yield etc., etc. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात) : सर, आप सही कह रहे हैं, लेकिन वह 2014 से पहले की बात है। उस बात को बहुत टाइम हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. No, do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time. Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...
...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, अगर आप आईबी में हैं, तो हमें बता दें। अगर आपको इस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हमें जो जानकारी है और जो छपकर आया है, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, do not get distracted by them.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : इस रिपोर्ट का टाइटल है, 'Spate of Cases of Suicide by Farmers' और इसमें कहा गया है, the main reason is that they are borrowing from private moneylenders and that is why you have the suicide cases on the rise. अब कौन से अच्छे दिन और किसके लिए अच्छे दिन, सर?

Then, you have talked about the NREGA. He said that this much of money has been spent. During the last nine months, according to your own Government's report, what is the number of people who are being employed under NREGA? It fell from 83.7 lakh households to 60.7 lakh in these nine months. Today, you had the Minister of Finance and the Leader of the House justifying it saying that we have spent all the money. But, why is there a fall in employment?

I can go on like this. The Government is tom-toming saying that we are the fastest growing economy in the world.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Where is the money going then?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That they have to answer.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Where is the money going?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time left. Please sit down.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, they recently changed the base year calculations for economic statistics. And because of the change in the base year, they are showing the economy has progressed and we are now the fastest growing economy in the world. We have outstripped China. But they did not realise, ironically, that the same change in the base year has also shown the UPA Government in the last two years with much better record. So, all the election speeches were actually a complete rhetoric based on wrong facts. Forget that issue. Okay, we are the fastest growing economy in the world outstripping China. What is the reality, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now try to conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can I, Sir, with all the disruptions? Please don't be unfair now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not unfair. Don't say that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The factory output growth slipped down in December 2014 to 1.7 per cent. The fastest growing economy in the world! Our factory output growth is 1.7 per cent falling from 3.9 per cent in December last year. Where are you and what is happening? In the economy today the growth is not taking place because the people of our country do not have adequate purchasing power to buy. Whatever little they are earning, either through growing unemployment or price rise, their disposable incomes are reducing. The net result is, our economy is not growing because of bottleneck of demand, not bottleneck of supply. This Government is going on talking of bottleneck of supply, foreign investments and domestic investments. It says that make them invest more and we will grow. Who are there to purchase what these investors produce, Sir? If the investors invest to produce something, somebody has to be there to purchase that. You cannot sell them in foreign markets because of the global economic crisis and your exports have fallen by 11.7 per cent. The only place you can sell them is in India. And in India people's purchasing power is reducing, so you can't sell them here. How will

the economy grow? Will it grow by bringing in greater and greater foreign capital? They will come here to maximise their profits by exploiting our mineral resources and our labour.

What needs to be done? I wish the Finance Minister were here to hear this. What needs to be done is to take policy measures to expand the purchasing power in the hands of our people. And how can that be done? Not by curtailing public investment or disinvesting public sector but by increasing your public investments that can generate new jobs, build the much needed infrastructure and the wages that the people get will expand the domestic market. What they are doing is the exact opposite of what is required.

All these issues have been raised about coal sector and he personally pointed it towards me and said it is not denationalisation. If it is not the denationalisation of coal sector, then tell me why have you removed the clause? The end-use clause is not important; you can hand over the coal mining to private players; and that means that they can use the minerals for commercial sale. Sir, in reality what is happening is entirely different from the process of privatisation of coal sector through the back door. It is happening in the name of electricity generation, fertilizers, etc. You exempted four categories saying private mining is allowed. Now you want to extend that further. You are undermining or cutting the branch on which you are sitting. Kalidasa taught us this wisdom long, long ago. What will happen if you cut the branch on which you are sitting? And that is precisely what this Government is now aiming at. Therefore, what is being done to the Indian economy, unfortunately, is that contrary to all that they have been saying the opposite is happening as far as the people are concerned. The real promises that they have made to the people कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, 26 इंच की छाती ...**(व्यवधान)**... सॉरी, 56 इंच की, मेरी नज़र से गलती हो गयी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब वह 26 इंच पर उतर गयी। वही मैं कह रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

What is the meaning of this to the actual youth of our country when we talk of creating a better India? Unfortunately, I know the constraints of the hon. President of India. He can only read out what the Cabinet approves and he has probably read out what the Cabinet has approved. And I hope that the speech of the hon. President of India does not turn out to be a mini election campaign or manifesto. What was written last year is totally ignored this year. This year, you have made

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a string of promises. Now, we don't know what will happen to them. But, the net result of all this is that the actual conditions of the people are worsening. The actual conditions of the people are worsening and you have this forked tongue operation that is happening, with one tongue speaking the rhetoric of development, which is not being realised, and the other tongue is the real tongue which is wagging. I think that is where lies a very serious problem of the vision that has been sought to be portrayed that we will build a better India.

Finally, Sir, I come to the question of Foreign Policy and India's standing in the world. You talked of good relations with the neighbours. What is the policy towards Pakistan? Are we going to talk or not? Are the talks going to take place or not? We are talking of a strong Government. The Minister of External Affairs has said that this is a strong Government which cannot be ignored in the world. We were hearing the accusation against our former Prime Minister. It was said that in the country, he is *maunmohan singh*. Abroad, he speaks, but not in the country. And now, in the nine months, I think our Prime Minister has travelled much more than what he has done in about four years. There are some countries which are left out. He is doing that either during the Session or immediately soon after. Fine! You go all over the world and try to build up your image. But, the question is: Is our Foreign Policy an independent policy or are we succumbing step by step towards becoming a subordinate ally of the US imperialism? The reason I say this is what is happening in the civil nuclear arrangement. They talk of it as an arrangement and what is there in this arrangement? It is that the supplier will not be liable, that there will be an insurance policy taken out, etc. But, by whom? It would be by our public sector insurance companies, not the private ones, where Government owns the equity. It will be from the public sector insurance companies which will be matched by the Government and that will be the corpus from which compensation will be given, but the supplier will not be held responsible at all. This is a complete violation of the law we passed and this is total surrender to the interest of the American corporates which is being paraded as something done with national objective in mind. So, with the neighbours, we do not know what is happening. With the USA and the world, we do not know what is happening. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I am concluding. Sir, you won't feel comfortable till you press the bell and I won't feel comfortable without hearing the bell. Therefore, Sir, in sum, this is neither

a balance sheet of the last nine months nor a vision for the future except promises of election rhetoric. Last time, nine months ago, on this very occasion of the Motion of Thanks, while concluding, I remember saying that this Government has neither given a blueprint of what it wants to do nor a 100 or 1,000 days target and now, there are no targets to measure what they have done. New targets and slogans have been given. So, this sort of rhetorical Government functioning is not in the interest of the country and worse, it is against the interest of our people. Therefore, I would sincerely urge the Government. Sir, we have moved amendments. I sincerely urge the Government to consider some of these amendments not because you will lose and we will win. That is not the attitude. The attitude is: Are we going to create a better India or not? Are we going to say that everybody in my country, irrespective of which religion he belongs to or an atheist that he is, will find equality, not a benevolent charity of tolerance. You can be charitable and give tolerance. That is not what is promised in the modern Indian Republic. What is promised is equality.

Are you giving this equality to all the citizens irrespective of their religious affiliations? My submission is no. It is getting worse, and this needs to be corrected. If, unfortunately, the Government doesn't heed to our point of view, or, opinion, then, the people will have to teach them a lesson whenever the opportunity comes. Therefore, Sir, through you, I request the Government to seriously consider some of these issues, and make necessary corrections in the interest of the country and the people. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. A.U. Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been interesting listening to the speeches from both the sides. ऑनरेबल जेटली साहब की स्पीच सुनकर मुझे कैनेडी साहब का एक क्वोट याद आ गया। When John F. Kennedy took office he commented, "When I got into office the thing that surprised me most was to find the things were just as bad as we have been saying they were." वहाँ से शायद इन्होंने शुरू किया। Haywire fuel prices, recession, inflation, climatic conditions, climate change, increasing poverty, class divide were there. यह सुनकर अच्छा लगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने President's Address में कई ऐलान किए, जैसे- 'Digital India', 'Make in India', 'प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना', 'स्वच्छ भारत' इत्यादि। It is nice to see that the present Government is giving a direction. But the direction is only on paper.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

ये कब implement होंगी, कैसे implement होंगी, यह हमें देखना पड़ेगा। कहा जाता है, "Destiny belongs to those who believe in the beauty of dreams, and have the courage to persuade. Don't stop when you are tired, stop when you have done it." शायद इसी इशारे पर यह सरकार चलना चाहती है। हम लोग आगे जाकर देखेंगे कि यह कितनी कामयाब और कार्यकारी होती है। स्टेट्स की greater autonomy की बहुत दिनों से long pending demand थी। 'One policy, one size' doesn't fit for all the States. यह अच्छा है कि Centre's tax devolution स्टेट को 32 परसेंट से 42 परसेंट दिया गया है। यह एक कामयाब स्टेप है और यह हमारे स्टेट्स में काम आएगा, पर मैं एक बात point out करना चाहूँगा कि that Odisha and several other States have seen a percentage decrease in the devolution share under the 14th Finance Commission's report. Odisha's share of percentage has been reduced from 4.78% to 4.64% which is a 0.14 per cent decrease. मैं जानना चाहूँगा, क्यों? किस बेसिस पर यह increase calculate की गई? क्या यह बात मन में रखी गई कि जो स्टेट्स बैकवर्ड हैं, उनको ज्यादा अहमियत देनी चाहिए, सपोर्ट देनी चाहिए? यह चीज़ ख्याल में रखी गई या नहीं? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इसको क्लेरिफाई करेंगे। ओडिशा की special category State की बहुत दिनों से डिमांड थी। अब हम सुनते हैं कि 14th Finance Commission में ये distinction निकालने की सोच रहे हैं, recommend कर रहे हैं। जो special category States थे, उनको अगर इसमें से बाहर कर दिया जाएगा, तो उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था होगी, जो बैकवर्ड हैं, यह हम आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहेंगे। सर, बहुत कुछ कहा गया है सेक्युलरिज्म के ऊपर। This really is a matter of great concern for the country. ओबामा साहब, जब लौटकर गए, उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया, जो सबको मालूम है, "acts of intolerance that would have shocked Gandhiji". मैं आपके सामने एक क्वेश्चन पढ़ रहा हूँ। जब ओबामा जी का नेगेटिव स्टेटमेंट आया on religious intolerance in this country, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, "My Government will ensure that there is complete freedom of faith and that everyone has an undeniable right to retain or adopt religion..." मुझे समझ में नहीं आता और कल ही के पेपर में आया है कि बी०जे०पी० के एक एम०पी० साहब ने कहा है, "Ghar Wapsi to go on till conversions are banned." तो किस भाषा में ये बात कर रहे हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी एक चीज़ बोल रहे हैं, बी०जे०पी० के कुछ नेता कुछ और चीज़ बोल रहे हैं और जैसा येचुरी साहब ने कहा जो उनका main organization है, उनके हैड ने भी इस तरह का बयान दिया है तथा मदर टेरेसा को इसमें खींचा है। ये सब निंदनीय बातें हैं, जो होनी नहीं चाहिए। बड़े अच्छे तरीके से येचुरी जी ने इसको आपके सामने रखा है। स्टेटमेंट देने से काम नहीं होगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी एक स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, उनके एम०पी० वगैरह कुछ और स्टेटमेंट देते हैं। इसको क्लेरिफाई करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will draw your attention to the Odisha

Freedom of Religion Bill, passed in 1967 in the State of Odisha. जब ऐसे मुद्दे 1967 में उड़ीसा में उठने लगे थे तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री यह बिल लाए थे। इसका नाम था, The Odisha Freedom of Religion Bill — to provide for prohibition of conversion from one religion to another by the use of force or inducement or by fraudulent means and for matters incidental thereto. इसके Statement of Objects and Reasons ये थे -- "Conversion, in its very process, involves an act of undermining another's faith. The process becomes all the more objectionable when this is brought about by recourse to methods like force, fraud, material inducement and exploitation of one's poverty, simplicity and ignorance. Conversions or attempts to convert in the above manner, besides creating various mal adjustments in social life, also give rise to problems of law and order. It is, therefore, of importance to provide for measures to check such activity, which also indirectly impinges on the freedom of religion."

यह बिल आपके सामने है। उड़ीसा में आज यह लॉ है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस मैटर में सीरियस हैं तो स्टेटमेंट न देकर The Odisha Freedom of Religion Bill जैसा Bill लाकर एक लॉ बनाया जाए कि जो भी कंवर्ट करे जबरदस्ती बाय फोर्स, उनके ऊपर एक्शन हों, वे अरेस्ट हों। वैसे बार-बार उठता रहा है कि जो भी ऐसी स्टेटमेंट देते रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई एक्शन सरकार ने लिया नहीं है और न ही लेने की बात करते हैं। यह सबसे बड़ी चीज आज भारत के सामने है। पूरी दुनिया देख रही है। जिसको प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आदर सहित भारत में बुलाया था, गैस्ट बने थे 26 जनवरी में, आज उन्होंने भी वापस जाकर ऐसा स्टेटमेंट दिया है। यह रिलीजियस इन्टॉलरेंस भारत के लिए बहुत ही निंदनीय बात है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी खाली भाषणबाजी में न जाकर इसे रोकने के लिए अटल हैं, तो वे इस बारे में बिल लाकर उसे कानूनी रूप देंगे और एक्शन होगा।

महोदय, मुझे कभी-कभी चर्चिल की बात याद आ जाती है। उन्होंने ऐसे ही लंदन की पार्लियामेंट में अपने भाषण में विरक्त होकर कहा था कि "My opponents sit in front of me, my enemy sits behind me." उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी के ऊपर इशारा किया था। मैं जानता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यह चाहते नहीं हैं। ये चीजें इनकी पार्टी से उठ रही हैं, वे बंद हों, लेकिन वे बंद नहीं हो पा रही हैं। इसलिए हमें एक लॉ की जरूरत है, जो आपके सामने एक example के तौर पर रहे। ओडिशा में 1967 में उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह किया था, आप उसे लाइए। आप उसे सदन में रखिए और उसमें जो भी चेंजेज करने हैं, करिए।

वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे 2-4 मिनिट्स और दे दीजिए। I am touching on topics which have not been spoken of.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपकी पार्टी के दो स्पीकर्स और हैं।

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव : सर, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। मैं डिफेंस के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। Between 1947 and 1962, the expenditure on defence remained below 2 per cent of the GDP leading to a humiliating debacle in 1962. The outlay for 2013-14 is 1.8 per cent of the GDP. Little has changed today. आप देखिए, over 70 passes are there in the North-Eastern Section between China and India. Chinese have 76 roads leading to all 76 passes. We, Sir, have one road going from Gangtok to Nathula. सर, ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, मैं उन्हें लाइट में नहीं लाना चाहता। आप इस पर concentrate क्यों नहीं करते? अभी Land Act के बारे में हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा, मैं उस बारे में पूरी तौर पर हमारे विपक्षी सदस्यों के साथ हूँ। यह एंटी-फार्मर, एंटी पुअर लॉ है, but for internal security, for matters of Armed Forces अगर इसे सस्पेंड कर के यूटिलाइज किया जाएगा, तो मुझे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कोई ऑब्जेक्शन नहीं होगा।

सर, हर साल आर्म्ड फोर्स के 60 हजार व्यक्ति रिटायर होते हैं जिनकी उम्र 35 से 45 साल के बीच रहती है। इनके लिए mandatory job reservation नहीं है, यह ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री में होना चाहिए, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां एक "इको टास्क फोर्स" है, जोकि भारत में देहरादून व राजस्थान में अच्छा काम कर रही है, हमें उसे भी बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं नक्सलवाद को भी टच करना चाहूंगा। मैंने आज सुबह नक्सलवाद के ऊपर एक प्रश्न किया था, लेकिन हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया, हमारे स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर वह जवाब दे नहीं पाए। हम उस पर आपसे Half an hour Discussion के लिए आएंगे। Sir, Naxal menace is an important matter of national concern. इस का हमारे मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि यह तो स्टेट की डिमांड है, स्टेट ने सीआरपीएफ मांगी और हमने दे दी। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह प्रॉब्लम स्टेट ने क्रिएट की थी? Is it not the problem of ten to twelve States in the country 'pan India'? Why should not the Central Government support the States in payment and reimbursement of SRE funds? They haven't given enough helicopters. They haven't given enough support for the Naxalites because they treat it as a State problem. This should be treated as a national problem. आप इसे नेशनल प्रॉब्लम ट्रीट कीजिए, इस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं आधा मिनट और लूंगा।

Sir, the Indian Army gets obsolete equipments and I will tell you how in just one minute. सर, टैंडर फार्मेट को फाइनेलाइज करने में 5 साल लगते हैं। जो पार्टी चुनाव में हार जाती है, वह सीवीसी, सीबीआई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जाती है और 10 साल निकल जाते हैं और जब तक वह इक्युपमेंट, सबमैरिन या प्लेन भारत पहुंचता है, 15 साल निकल जाते हैं। जिस कार्य के लिए वह इक्युपमेंट लिया गया है, वह obsolete हो जाता है। इसके लिए आप कार्यवाही कीजिए, इस ओर ध्यान दीजिए। हमारी डिफेंस और सेक्युरिटी स्ट्रांग होनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to thank the President for addressing both the Houses. The Address shows the direction of this Government. He has done a lot of exercise on it. Government has taken a lot of initiatives. I really compliment the Government for accepting the Finance Commission Reports. Decentralisation of power is very important for this country. देश के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा है, क्योंकि एक आदमी दिल्ली में बैठकर we are not going to solve the problem. With all my experience I am telling you that decentralization is the best answer for this. गवर्नमेंट ने इनीशिएट किया है और फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने रिकमंडेशन को accept किया है और Central dissolution of funds accept किया है। My only request to the Prime Minister is this. I have seen in the newspapers that he has written to the Chief Ministers that dissolution has taken place in the States. स्टेट्स में भी स्टेट्स फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशंस हैं, उनको भी accept करना चाहिए और लोकल बॉडीज को, जो सरपंच हैं, जिला और मंडल हैं, because in our State we call it as *mandal*. In most of the other parts of the country they call it *taluks* or municipalities. वहां लैक ऑफ फंड्स है, उनको देना चाहिए, उनको पास-ऑन करना चाहिए। किस तरह से पास-ऑन करते हैं, किस तरीके से स्टेट्स को करना है। यह सब सोचना चाहिए। We must advise them because this falls under States. स्टेट्स के जुरिसडिक्शन में आता है। We must advise them to give them proper funds because you must realize, आपको यह सोचना चाहिए कि the nearest public representative is the Sarpanch or Pradhan. प्रधान ही वहां एक ऐसा आदमी है, जो पब्लिक को रोजाना मिलता है। अगर वहां पानी न आए, तो उसको ही लोग गाली देते हैं, कोई दूसरा काम नहीं हुआ तो भी उसी को ही बोलते हैं। एमएलएज़, एमपीज़ और मंत्री, हम लोग इतने नहीं मिलते हैं। The Gram Pradhan or Municipal Councilors are the people who are close to the people वे पीपुल के नजदीक रहते हैं। उन लोगों को फंड्स देना चाहिए। अभी उनके पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। That is the fate of the villages. और विलेजेस में उनके पास अभी फंड्स नहीं हैं और उनके पास पावर्स भी नहीं हैं। पावर्स और फंड्स उन लोगों को देना चाहिए। Decentralisation is the best solution for the many problems of this country. You have taken a right direction that in our country ten percentage of dissolution of Central funds is not a small thing. It is really going to change the entire country. केंद्री के पूरे डवलपमेंट के लिए एंटायर चेन्जेज लाएंगे। उसके साथ ही साथ पूरे विलेजेस तक यह decentralization and dissolution of funds at the village level must take place. इस बारे में थोड़ा सोचना चाहिए और दूसरा, since I was listening to the Finance Minister's statement and others, many of the hon. Members and well experienced personalities of this House are talking about

[Shri Devender Goud T.]

reforms in the administration, reforms in the economy. This is not sufficient. Reforms should be there in all the sectors. Not only in the legal system, reforms are required but even administrative reforms are required. रिफॉर्म्स लाना चाहिए। इसके लिए किसी कमेटी को बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस पर बहुत एक्सरसाइज हुई है, बहुत सारे कमीशंस की रिपोर्टें हैं। We just go through the reforms. The hon. Law Minister is here. Since 2010, you have not been giving funds to the Fast Track Court.

आप देखिए कि कोर्ट्स में कितने केसेज की पेंडेंसी है? Fast Track Courts have done a lot of good work. They have disposed of 32 lakh cases out of 35 lakh cases referred to them. Now, you have abandoned them! So, you have to think about it. Not only that, Gram Nyayalayas Act was passed six years ago. How many Gram Nyayalayas are functioning now? We have to think about it. आप लीगल रिफॉर्म्स में कुछ भी नहीं ला सके हैं। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि क्या लीगल रिफॉर्म्स लाने चाहिए? इसके साथ ही साथ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म्स हैं, There are so many Reports submitted by Commissions and Committees. कमेटीज़ को क्या करना चाहिए, you must think about it. Only economic reforms are not enough for this country, legal and administrative reforms are equally important. So, you must take into account all these things. We are giving a lot of emphasis on technology. Just to win an election टेक्नालॉजी को यूज़ नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए टेक्नालॉजी, कॉमन मैन के यूज़ के लिए टेक्नालॉजी has to be used. We must think that technology is for whom; it is for the people. We have to use technology according to our requirement. You must think about it in that direction. There are so many reports indicating that 80 per cent of people belong to SC/STs, OBCs and poor. बहुत सारे लोग सोचते हैं कि STs की प्रॉब्लम STs सॉल्व करेंगे, OBCs की प्रॉब्लम OBCs सॉल्व करेंगे। This is not the way. Without such people, without their development, यह कंट्री कैसे डेवलप होगी, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए और अगर कोई देश में इनीशिएट करता है, अच्छा काम करता है, तो you must help them. Sir, many problems are being faced by SC/STs and OBCs. बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। I will give one example of OBCs, because I was a Member of that Committee. I was under the impression that 27 per cent reservation, as recommended by the Mandal Commission, is implemented. But, surprisingly, मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आए 20 साल हो गए, still 8-9 per cent, out of 27 per cent, is not being implemented. हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह क्यों नहीं इम्प्लिमेंट हो रहा है, as promised by the Government. The entire 27 per cent approved by the

Government has not been implemented. There are so many Reports by Commissions. उनको आपने कैसे इम्प्लिमेंट करना है, उसके लिए आप उन रिपोर्ट्स को एक बार पढ़िए और उनमें से अच्छे प्वाइंट्स लीजिए। And, whatever is possible, you do it. Why I am insisting on this is, instead of wasting time in appointing new Commissions, उसके बाद दो-तीन साल वेट करना, there are many Reports given by Commissions pending with the Government. Sir, Government is a continuous process. Parties may change, but the Government is a continuous process. A number of Reports are pending. Please go through them. आप उन्हें देखिए और देखने के बाद whichever is possible, उनसे अगर लोगों को बेनिफिट होता है, तो उनमें से कुछ प्वाइंट्स लीजिए, उनको इम्प्लिमेंट कीजिए, उनको आगे लेकर जाइए और उनके लिए आप कोशिश कीजिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स भी हैं। इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स में, I was very surprised. There are many senior Members here. कितना रुपया पकड़ा गया है? The Election Commission officially seized hundreds of crores of rupees. I was surprised to see such reports in newspapers. In my own State, one ex-Minister's car was caught by officials of the Election Commission, उसको burn कर दिया है। किसलिए burn कर दिया है? ₹ 125 crores officially seized from all parties but no cases have been registered! हम लोग यहां बैठते हैं, How many poor people are coming here? Political parties are asking...

जब इलेक्शन में खड़े होते हो तो कितना पैसा खर्च करते हो? दस करोड़ खर्च करते हो? एमपी बनने के लिए कितने hundreds of crores खर्च करते हो? आजकल लोग यह पूछते हैं कि कितना पैसा खर्च करते हो। Is this the qualification? The Constitutional makers ने इस क्वालीफिकेशन के लिए सोचा था क्या? हम भी हैरान हैं। It is really a surprising thing that many people are spending a lot of money on elections. इलेक्शन के डे के लिए Election Commission is working; they are catching the wrongdoers. Surprisingly, तीन सौ या ढाई सौ करोड़ के करीब पकड़े गए। Half of the amount is from my own State. आंध्र प्रदेश में ही they caught ₹ 125 crores from all different candidates. This money caught is official. Unofficially कितना गया है और कितना आंख मीचकर ऑफिसिस ने लिया, यह तो बता नहीं सकते; but, these are all many of the important reports you must go through. Sir, रिफॉर्म्स एक ही में नहीं है, there are two things; the first thing is that the money is playing a very important role, the second thing is that कुछ पॉलिटिकल पार्टियाँ पूरी जागीरदार बन गयीं। On this also we must think on how to change the political system.

Sir, I don't want to take much time. I would like to compliment this

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Government for the initiatives they have taken. They have taken a lot of initiatives. उन initiatives को continue करिए। उसके साथ ही साथ you must take the views of the Opposition parties also seriously. Apprehensions जितना भी पब्लिक माइंड में है, we must try to remove them from the public mind. We should think on all these.

I once again compliment the President for making an Address. Thank you very much.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. I intend to speak on the President's Address, on the aspects which have been neglected by the House, that is, on foreign policy and security areas while there has been emphasis on domestic situation and economy.

Sir, we, as a nation, are given to under-estimate ourselves and some sort of cynicism also develops because of that in our capability. The fact is, in 67 years, we have emerged as a big powerful nation. The vision of the Founders of the Republic in the initial years and investment in the country,—I am talking about the capital investment and investment in foreign policy. We have been having a sort of national consensus on foreign policy. This can't be changed by any Government in power. Years ago, we were considered as a poor country and then became, for years, a developing country; and now, we are called the emerging economy. That is the change that has happened—the emerging economy to be guided by aspirant classes, etc., etc. Three economies are going to matter—the U.S., China and India—whatever the order may be. On one question, the consensus has emerged among all the parties that India should emerge as a major economic, political and nuclear power of the 21st century. There is no difference among the political parties, irrespective of their persuasion and dispensation. But, what is not realized is what it requires to be a big nation. That is not understood wisely. It requires considerable economic strength. It requires considerable military strength. And it also requires considerable national unity, national cohesion. On the last front, particularly, there have been some disturbing trends and they need to be checked as urgently as possible.

If there is no national cohesion, there would not be national unity, and whatever strength you may get by economic development, by this strategy or that strategy or whatever the military strength you have by acquiring more weapons or manufacturing more weapons, national unity will be disturbed. We will be wasting our energy on social tensions, which are not being attended to. We also require a

few years of total peace around us in the neighbourhood. Look at Chinese. After Deng Xiaoping — not that I am a great follower of other peoples' example, we have to live by our own judgement and our own situation — they decided not to have too many tensions and concentrate on economic development, concentrate on social development, whatever the results may be, it has paid dividends to them. We also need to attend to serious problems like lack of social cohesion at the moment and these disturbing trends. I think they should be curbed immediately, otherwise, they can go out of hands. If you do not have those, that national unity behind this economic, political and nuclear strength, you will not achieve the aim of emerging as a major power of 21st century. And it is time we don't waste, we should realise that we do not have much time to waste; otherwise, others will overtake us. It was good idea on the part of Prime Minister to have invited Prime Ministers of neighbouring countries to his Swearing-in Ceremony. Except for Pakistan, other areas have not been disturbed. Pakistan's Nawaz Sharif could not deliver because, on one side, he has terrorists, and, on the other side, he has Army rule; but we should understand that situation, and I think the Foreign Secretary's proposed visit to Pakistan should be supported by considerable political will so that the process of peace around, in our neighbourhood, should be supported. But, I am afraid, with other countries in the neighbourhood, we have not followed-up the promise of the Swearing-in Ceremony. Prime Minister did go to Bhutan; he did go to Nepal; he could not go second time; Minister of External Affairs visited Dhaka and China also, and visits have taken place. Japanese came, Chinese came, Obama came, Putin come, but they needed to be followed-up. Particularly, in the neighbourhood, I suppose, there is no follow-up with Nepal, not much follow-up with Bhutan; possibly, we think, we don't need to follow-up anything there; that may not be so. With Bangladesh, two issues are pending, which I thought, is our responsibility to sort them out. One is Teesta Waters- a deal done. That is the latest phrase which we have heard. A deal done, but we have not seen through it because we could not reconcile differences with West Bengal Government. I think some attempts should be made to live up to our promise to give Teesta Waters to Bangladesh. There is a friendly Government, in Bangladesh, friendly to India. You have to strengthen its hands, and if you don't give Teesta Waters, and do other things, I think, we are harming our national interests. On land boundary, luckily, it is out of the Standing Committee and I think the earlier it is implemented, the better it is. It is a question of a few villages, whether they are on this side or the other side; we are large enough countries to be generous and

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our wider national interest lies in the land boundary agreement being ratified and its ratification is needed. It is not a new agreement that has been arrived at. In Sri Lanka, luckily, there is a positive turn for India. I hope this is being encashed. I think foreign affairs officers must be aware of it, it is being encashed, and it is the positive turn after a long time.

But Indian Ocean situation, in general, should be of utmost concern. Look at what is happening at Maldives? Somewhere, down the line, I am not blaming 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', the previous Government or this Government, that is not my argument, I think, we seem to have lost Indian influence in Maldives. While the Chinese are more assertive in Indian Ocean, we need to be careful about it, and evolve a clear-cut Indian Ocean policy. I am not saying that we should come out with sort of a Monroe Doctrine or that kind of a thing, but we should be careful in formulating in our Foreign Policy and security policy, and give considerable attention to the Indian Ocean.

On West Asia, we don't have an answer yet, whether those 39 people are alive or dead. Two possibilities were thrown up in this House, and the Minister of External Affairs said 'that both the versions were there, we don't know which one to believe'. One gentleman who had escaped from there had given both the versions. But, I thought the Government should make more enquiries to find out what has happened to those 39 people. Their families, in Punjab, particularly, or wherever they are, are being kept in suspense whether they are alive or no more there. The House should be taken into confidence as to what happened to them. But, that is not the only thing. We need to have a clear-cut policy on West Asia. India's neighbourhood is not just Wagha Border. Our borders extend from Singapore, Malacca Strait, right up to Suez. So, we need to have a clear-cut policy, particularly in West Asia, where we have six to seven million Indians living there. Our oil comes from Shia power Iran and Sunni power Saudi Arabia, both in conflict with each other. I think you need to evolve a very active policy so that there can be peace in a wider arc of our own India, if we want to be comfortable in pursuing our policy. (*Time-bell*) Sir, I will just take one minute. I am conscious of the time. Certainly, we have improved relations with Japan. Obama's visit has gone very well. But we would like to know whether this 49 per cent of investment in defence, which has been promised, lead to import of critical technology, which we wanted from America and they were denying us. We

are not sure of that. The Deal does not say much on that. The Defence Agreement also has not been released so far, although it was signed earlier. I don't know the status of it; it has not been released.

There are some other issues also. There are some questions that there have been two statements by the companies concerned, Westinghouse as well as Hitachi G.E. They have expressed reservations about the insurance pool proposal. Most probably, the insurance pool proposal for compensating, in case of a nuclear mishap will be accepted. But the companies, which have to give us the nuclear reactors, they have these reservations. I don't know how serious they are. Is it proforma noises they are making or are they real? It needs to be clarified. On the whole, the visit has gone up very well. I don't know how the Russians and Chinese have taken it. We should be taken into confidence as to what is our feedback from Russia and China on our dealings with Americans. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir. First, I will start with the last paragraph of the President's Address, who said that this House is the sanctum sanctorum of democracy. If that is so, then, this is my complaint and grievance, which I have been bringing to the hon. Chairman here. This is the Council of States. There are States with ruling parties and the Governments, which would like to have their voice registered here in this House. But, unfortunately, even if I am the eighth largest opposition party, but being one in this House, I am not given that chance. So, is the Bodo, so is also Nagaland, and so is Mizoram. Mr. Chairman, I am not making any complaint, this must go to the Business rules Committee where you must really discuss as to how you would give us that voice which we deserve, which is due to us.

Sir, anyhow, this is customary that the President goes to us and addresses the Joint Session every year. Last time when he went, he gave a "list of intent", as to what he would do and what the Government would do. We gave all credence to them because we thought they won elections with a decisive majority, so they would stand by their words. The President Address has mentioned about black money. Now they are saying that it was only a poll stunt or a poll promise. We did not know how they were to deal with all the things that they said last time in their speech. Naturally, when I look at this President's Address, whether the Government looks into it or not whether the Leader of the House had looked into it or not, at least, we in this House are certainly relates to what he said last time. Nine months

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have passed. Has the Government achieved anything? Have they done anything? It is for them to say. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, had yesterday in a very scathing attack on the Address brought many issues which I would not repeat in the same tenor, because I would not like to indulge in politics but nonetheless what he said is mostly true. I would like to say how they are true. A few minutes back the Leader of the House was talking about the land issue. I have come later but because he had said it, I would like to refer it. When Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar got up and said with emotion that nowhere in the world the Government acquires land for private companies, Sir, he meant that the private parties have money to acquire their own land. The 13 Acts to which the leader was repeatedly referring to were already in place. They are not new laws. These 13 laws were in place. Mr. Jairam Ramesh said that these might be factored in first and later within one year they could be incorporated into the Regular Act. Sir, I do not belong to Congress or to BJP. As it is, even if I had been in the Congress, — I often took my stand— I would have opposed this Bill even if the Congress itself brought it, because I would not agree that the land could be just taken by the Government for a private Party's use. If land is to be acquired, if land is to be taken for the purpose of Government use, what we are saying for the infrastructure, what we are saying for the road, what we are saying for the irrigation dams, nobody would have objected. If it is for a Government hospital nobody would have objected to that. Even if you were to take under PPA, keeping land in your name, perhaps something could have been discussed. But you are acquiring it for private companies. I do not think one would go and acquire land for a private company through the Government. This is exactly the meaning of what Mr. Jairam Ramesh or Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar were trying to explain to the Leader of the House. The 13 Acts they were trying to talk about were already in place. They already existed. They were only trying to say how they could be incorporated or factored into the Act. Sir, as I said, it is very nice that the Address starts with focus on 'inclusiveness', '*sab kaa saath, sab kaa vikaas*' inclusiveness. If it is inclusive policy that you are talking, it has two aspects, one is social inclusiveness and the other is economic inclusiveness. Our crisis, our grievance, our complaint is about the lack of, social inclusiveness for the first time, we have heard, Mr. Yechury reciting from Vedas or Bhagvad Gita or Upnishads and what not. A student of philosophy like me would like to keep quiet, let us keep that aside, but one thing is sure that this particular objection in this House from

this side for the last two days has been on one thing, what is known as a "singular identity" factor that you are seeking, an identity, a singular identity, you are seeking for yourself in a pluralistic society. That perhaps is will disturb the very fabric of this nation and our commitment to secularism or socialism. This exactly has been the concern, whether religion comes or not, that is how the rich and poor come.

Yesterday, Mr. Sharad Yadav was very emotional. His speech really touched all of us. I don't know whether that touched you or not. He talked about the people whom we have not seen and in whose names we come into the House. Sir, people living in remote areas or like Jharkhand and others, which you are aware, have not really seen them and, but in their name, we come to the House, in the name of *Janata*. Their areas are not motorable. You cannot even reach them. And, we talk about them! You have representatives for all sections. But for tribals you do not have.

The hon. President spoke about Left Wing Extremism. I know there is a problem. The problem has been there for the last 40-50 years. But what have we done? We have just been talking. Yesterday, when a question was raised here about naxalism, all the supplementaries, which were raised, were only about the Armed Forces, how it was being reinforced, what modern arms were being given to police. Nobody talked about as to how this issue came up; how we must take them into confidence. If it is a socio-economic problem, you say so, as we have been saying, then please try to understand what the social problem is. What is the economic problem that is haunting them? If they are asking for empowerment, the economic aspect is just only one part of it. Empowerment encompasses many things. Empowerment means to live with dignity. Empowerment means I want to live a quality life. That is what the empowerment actually is. That is why we talk about tolerance, when we are talking about religious issues. I am not trying to dwell much on this because much has been said about this. The House has expressed this and we have also understood this. I do not want to go into details. But the fact remains that you must understand why all these grievance come at all. This is because of the special single identity that you are trying to seek; this is because of the special identity you are trying to seek, and give the similar identity to the nation, which has a pluralistic society. We must really think about it. It is very nice of the Prime Minister speaking boldly about this. But there are no takers. (*Time-Bell rings*)

Sir, please give me some more time. I will jump over all these things. The

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Leader of the House spoke about the *Jana Dhan Yojana*. You say that this is financial inclusion. It is true that about 13 crore new bank accounts have been opened. There are already about 82 crore accounts in the country. During last 3 years 24 Cr. Accounts were opened. Opening of bank accounts will not make financial inclusion. Who is going to service them? These are going to be one-way accounts. The account holder has just opened the account. He is not going back to the bank to operate his account. I have got the records of seven months with me. Not a single such account is in operation. They have just opened them. 24 crore accounts, out of 82 crores, are not operative. All that is happening is loans are transferred to their account, they go and take that. If you think that this is some kind of financial inclusion, please try to give a rethinking as to what you should do to make them operative; how they can really gain out of it.

Secondly, you have been talking about *beti bachao, beti padhao*. The other day, when a question was put about this, the Minister said as this scheme had been approved recently, no funds had been allocated to the States, so far. It is very sad. It is a very laudable scheme that you have brought in. But when will you implement it? Nine months are over. Perhaps, you may talk about it in the Budget.

Sir, I would like to take just one more minute. I am not on a fault-finding mission. I am just trying to say that you have been talking about all these things but there has been no will for implementation. That is why objections are coming in. Once you start implementing them, I don't think objections would come in for such laudable programme. You talked about housing. How many houses do we require? Today, there are something like 60 million people who need houses — this is regarding the rural, and 30 million as far as the urban is concerned. Forget about it. We had housing schemes even earlier. In this housing scheme, if you have to do it, what you are saying is it is for the poor. But, you said, 'affordable housing'. Let me tell you the definition of 'affordable housing'. 'Affordable housing' means multi-storeyed apartments with a floor area of 70 - 120 sq. metres. That means, only developers build multi-storeyed peaks. That is a private affair; it is not housing for poor. The hon. Minister was talking about MG NREGA. The current allocation for the Scheme is Rs.34,000 crores. From 20.4.14 till December, the expenditure has been only Rs.26,000 crores. Sir, same way, the mandays created were 34 per

family as against the 48 average. Likewise, housing provided so far is only 2,00,000 as against, as I told you, 60,00,000.

Now, I come to skill development. Rajiv Mission was there. I am not trying to praise one mission or the other. About 1.27 crore people had been skilled. Later, they thought of changing the Apprentice Act. They gave lot of funds.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: You have achieved only 25.8 per cent of your target in the last nine months. I have calculated it on a nine-month basis; I have not calculated it on a one year basis. This is how we are trying to go. We wish this Government Godspeed because you have the mandate of the people. There is a perception of the nation, not perception of these few people here. The perception of the nation is that you would like to promote what is known as cultural nationalism. Perhaps, this will not be good for the nation. Today, I would say...(*Time-bell*)... But, nonetheless, you are taken in by the corporate sector. When the land issue comes, when we say land we are saying private land. Let the Government take land over for itself; we have no objection. On this, I have many issues. Anyhow, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the hon. President for his Address and to extend to him my sympathies for having had to read out what undoubtedly is the dullest speech that any President has ever had to make before our Parliament. There was absolutely no unifying vision in it. There were no long-term objectives spelt out. There were no themes in this speech. All we had was a laundry list of what the Government claims to have done and of what it claims it will be doing in the future. I had intended to limit my remarks to what the President's Address said. But I am obliged by the Finance Minister's intervention in this debate to respond to him as well. He is twisting our position to be one of anti-industrialisation and anti-urbanisation. Nothing could be further from the truth, but you cannot rob Peter in order to pay Paul. The purpose of this legislation relating to land acquisition was not to stop industrialization or to stop urbanization but to ensure that those who are deprived of their land and their property against their will are duly compensated. They have not been duly compensated. It is even worse that instead of allowing market forces to determine who will sell and who will buy, the State intervenes and acquires land in order to pass it on to private developers. There is

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a doctrine of eminent domain which says that the State might acquire projects for its own use, not for the use of others. I can understand the State acquiring land in order to build a railway line or to build a highway or to build a canal.

But I cannot understand the concept of the State acquiring land in order to transfer it to an industrialist for his private exploitation. There are, Sir, three factors of production which I trust the Minister of Finance is aware of. There is the factor of capital, there is the factor of labour and there is the factor of land. Now, when in our system the State does not acquire capital in order to pass it on to the private sector and the State does not acquire labour, as it would in a slave economy, to pass it on to the private sector, by what right does the State acquire land in order to pass it on to the private sector? What is worse is that a huge amount of industrialization that is actually taking place in the private sector is leading to jobless growth. There is no connection whatsoever between the work of big business and additional employment in the country. That is why despite the staggering growth of industry during a portion of the UPA rule, which extended from about the beginning of the UPA rule till about the middle of UPA II, during that period the industrial growth rose but employment in industry did not significantly rise. What we are doing is displacing people from this sector that is the most employment-intensive, namely, agriculture, in order to bring in industry which, by definition, is not employment-intensive but capital-intensive and technology-intensive. Therefore, there is a real problem before the country that those who are least able to give voice to their fears are the ones who are being deprived — by whom; by this Government which they themselves have elected — of their own property. I am sure Mr. Jaitley would not rest content if the State were to acquire his home for whatever noble purpose. He would object. That is why, as a lawyer, he has done so well in protecting the private property of all his clients. That is how he has done it. So, the same man who, in his profession, protects private interest, suddenly in his capacity as a Minister wants to deprive poor people of their private property. And worse still, as our Committee, that is, the Standing Committee on Rural Development, of which I was a Member, pointed out that apart from a few Commonwealth countries, that is, ex-British colonies, there is no country in the world which permits the acquisition of property. There is no land acquisition in the United States, there is no land acquisition in Canada, there is no land acquisition in France, there is no land acquisition in Germany, and there is no land acquisition in Japan so much so that when they wanted to expand the Narita

Airport, which is the key to the prosperity of Japan, they were unable to acquire the land around and the court held that you have to buy the land from willing sellers. Now, in these circumstances, to misunderstand and misrepresent the situation with regard to the Land Acquisition Act as constituting anti-industrialization on our part or anti-urbanization on our part is to use the kind of lawyer's language at which Mr. Jaitley is so expert. There are real problems that have to be faced, and instead of using clever phrases, I trust the Minister of Finance would face the problems squarely. If he is unable to face them squarely, we will put them before him squarely and ensure that the people of India are not deprived of their property only because they are poor and only because they are voiceless.

I now come to the substance of what I had intended to say. Sir, if there is a theme that is available in the running of this Government for the last nine months, it is the concept of cooperative federalism or competitive federalism. I welcome — I think we welcome — this concept of cooperative federalism and competitive federalism and therefore we welcome what Mr. Jaitley drew attention to just now, which is that the share of the States in the national divisible pool of finances has been increased from 32 to 42 per cent. But, I think, it is extremely important that before we fall into the trap of cooperative federalism, we understand clearly that the Constitution of India does not make India a federation.

In the famous words of Dr. Ambedkar, "We are a Union of States with federal features" and, therefore, the federation concept has to be married to the fact of our being a Union and a Union, at that, of States. So, the Centre cannot abdicate its responsibility to the Constitution.

Sir, I submit that the present Government's focus, exclusive focus, on Centre-State relations, derogates from the Constitution, for our Constitution now envisages three tiers of Government, the Centre, the States and, thirdly, the Panchayats and the Municipalities. Now, it is astonishing that in a Government that claims to be devoted to the concept of maximum governance and minimum government, there is no place at all for local-self government. There is not a single word about the Panchayats or the Municipalities in all of the many boring paragraphs that this Government has made the poor President read.

Sir, nearly 25 years ago, this Parliament passed, and the Government promulgated, the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, which now figure as

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Parts IX and IX A. Neither minimum government nor maximum governance is possible unless self-governance and self-government is guaranteed to local communities, rural and urban. Maximum governance must mean the maximum empowerment of communities, of local communities, and maximum devolution to communities, local communities. Although the President's Address repeats the cliché "India lives in its villages", the Union Government seems completely uninterested in empowering elected village panchayats and urban local bodies. It limits cooperative federalism to the Centre and the State excluding the Panchayats and the Municipalities. I request the Government to look again at the concluding section of the 1987 Justice R. S. Sarkaria Report on Centre-State Relations. There they will find that Justice Sarkaria stresses the role of local governments in meeting the most aching needs of the people, which is neighbourhood control and supervision over neighbourhood issues that constitute most of the concerns of most of the people most of the time. Indeed, it is precisely because the people of Delhi saw that this Government is anti-mohalla sabhas, anti-gram sabhas, anti-panchayats and anti-municipalities that they have given you the drubbing that they gave. Learn, at least, from this election that you cannot have cooperative federalism if you exclude the elected local bodies. What this Government has done is that it has forgotten Mahatma Gandhi's injunction, which is given in Young India of the 10th of September, 1931. I quote — I quote from memory as much as from my notes — "I shall work", said Gandhiji, "for an India in which the poorest feels that it is his country in the making of which he has an effective voice". It is not unless the poorest of this country are made to feel that it is their country by being given the opportunity of participating in governance and in believing that it is not this Government but they themselves, with their own hands and their own brains, who are making this country. And they can feel that only if they are given an effective voice in governance. Only then will the India of Mahatma Gandhi's dreams be achieved. But instead of doing that, what this Government is interested in doing is replicating the authoritarianism that is evident in the Centre, in the States, to the detriment of local democracy, local government and local governance.

भागीदारी, जवाबदेही, जिम्मेदारी, these are no part of your so-called cooperative federalism. Sir, it is not enough to strengthen the States alone. What we need, as Sonia Gandhi has said, is a strong Centre, strong States and strong Panchayats and Municipalities. What the Government is doing is strengthening the States which is welcome, but weakening the Centre and leaving the Panchayats

powerless, which is not welcome. Indeed, instead of ensuring powerful Panchayats, the Government is ensuring a powerless Ministry of Panchayati Raj. It has been made into a mere adjunct of the Ministry of Rural Development when its mandate should cover the entire social sector and all poverty alleviation programmes. "सबका विकास" cannot be imposed from above. सबका विकास सबके द्वारा होना चाहिए, सबकी भागीदारी होनी चाहिए, चुने हुए पंचों और सरपंचों की जवाबदेही सबके प्रति होनी चाहिए, गाँव के कल्याण की जिम्मेवारी ग्राम सभा की होनी चाहिए। That would be true cooperative federalism. Sir, I am astonished to learn from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's written answer to my Question No.113 of 1st December, 2014 that the Ministry has discontinued their bi-annual State of the Panchayat's Report. Then from where will they secure and consolidate information on the country-wide evolution of Panchayati Raj? How will they be able to check on which are the States that are moving forward and which are the States that are moving backward? How will they incentivize progress and discourage slippage? What is the corrective action required? How will they be able to determine it and to whom will they transmit it? It is ridiculous that the Ministry of Panchayati Raj should deny itself the one instrument that makes it possible for them to understand and evaluate what is the progress of the third tier of Government across the length and breadth of this country. Similar, Sir, are my concerns about the Annual Index of Devolution prepared by the IIPA. We don't have any information on whether they will be continuing that practice and, if so, they will not be able to run their incentivization schemes. So, what this Government is doing is fixing on how to make the States as authoritarian as they are making the Centre without any regard for what are the institutions of governance and Government at the grass-roots level where the people live. They are interested in devolving to other Governments; they are not interested in devolving power to the people or to the institutions of the people. We are, Sir, in imminent danger of reverting to the pre-1993 position on Panchayati Raj. That would be a blow both to the Constitution and to the pattern of three-tier federalism envisaged in the amended Constitution. Sir, it is good that the Centre proposes to reduce and rationalize Centrally-sponsored Schemes as stated in the President's Address. This, Sir, was an initiative taken by our Government and I hope the present Government will transfer social sector finances and responsibilities to State Governments, but not at the expense of the Panchayats and the Municipalities. In December 1992, by-passing Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution, this Parliament took a giant step forward to making ours both the biggest and the most representative democracy in the world.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Sir, we have since elected some 32 lakh representatives. I have to underline that figure. We have elected 32 lakh representatives to our local bodies, compared to a mere 5,000 in Parliament and the State Assemblies. Sir, nearly half of our elected representatives are women, that is, approximately, 14 lakh women, of whom approximately one lakh are Presidents of their respective Panchayats at the appropriate level. There are more elected women in India alone than in the rest of the world put together. This is an achievement without precedent in history and without parallel in the world. And yet, in the cause of so-called 'co-operative federalism' and reducing Centrally-sponsored schemes, this Government is sidelining these elected woman representatives instead of effectively empowering them. And, the same goes for SCs, OBCs and STs. For SCs, local bodies ensure electoral representation at each tier of the Panchayati Raj system proportional to the SC population at that level, plus reservation for SC Chairpersons; that has resulted in some 86,000 Scheduled Caste Chairpersons in this country. I am particularly glad to notice that there are some Members of the BSP among us. Please note this. What Panchayati Raj has done for the empowerment of the Scheduled Castes is more than what has been done by any kind of reservation in any other sector. For OBCs, the States have been enabled to make appropriate arrangements. For the Scheduled Tribes, in addition to proportional representation, in all the districts, all the blocks and all the Panchayats where there are tribal populations, we have the PESA, the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, which guarantees exclusive Panchayat powers to the Scheduled Tribes in all Fifth Schedule areas. But, instead of making all this part and parcel of three-tier co-operative federalism, this Government has pushed Panchayati Raj into the wings. (Time bell rings) Sir, I need only a minute and a half. The answer given yesterday by the Home Minister to Shri A.U. Singh Deo's Starred Question No.16, shows that PESA plays no role whatsoever in combating naxal terrorism. What a shame! You cannot have maximum governance by neglecting the poorest segments of the population. Co-operative federalism, as defined by this Government, is only imposing a crushing burden of bureaucracy on the *aam admi*. The Centre is opting out of its duty of ensuring grassroots empowerment.

Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has granted an average of ₹20 lakh per year to every Panchayat. That is nothing. The cost is almost equal to that of building one community hall. Therefore, additional monies have to be directed

to the Panchayats by the Central Government. Equally, the Central Government has to incentivise the States to direct further sectoral financing by the States to the Panchayats. How can any of these be done if the Centre does not regard the Panchayats and municipalities as integral to the three-tier system of co-operative federalism? We need money for all these things.

The new NITI Aayog has the Constitutional obligation to take into consideration the development plans of District Planning Committees, mandated by Article 243ZD of the Constitution. All this requires the most careful implementation of the recommendations of the 2013 Expert Committee that I chaired. But, from what I can make out of the Questions of the Ministers of the present Government, there is little or no progress on this front. Instead, under the slogan 'maximum governance, minimum government', the Central Government is deluding itself, misleading the people and is derailing inclusive Government. That is why I have no trust in this Government. The sooner it stops writing the President's Addresses, the better for the nation.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : सर, वर्मा जी की यह maiden speech है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया।

सर, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चल रही चर्चा को कल से सुन रहा हूँ जोकि सरकार का अपना डॉक्यूमेंट होता है। इस पर लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी राय व्यक्त की है। सर, अब बहुत सी चीजें धीरे-धीरे साफ होने लगी हैं कि सरकार की ओर से क्या कहा जा रहा है, क्या किया जा रहा है, क्या दिखाया जा रहा है और क्या निभाया जा रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि यह चर्चा इसलिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि पूरे हिंदुस्तान में बहुत से लोग इस नई सरकार से बहुत अपेक्षाएं रखते थे, वे अपनी उम्मीदों को इस दिशा में देख रहे थे कि वे परवान चढ़ेंगी या उन्हें निराशा हाथ लगेगी! सर, आज पूरी दुनिया में जब एक नया उपनिवेशवाद पैर पसार रहा है, जो देश अच्छी लोकतांत्रिक परंपरा लेकर चल रहे थे, उन देशों में भी उनके यहां प्रचलित मूल्यों को बदलने के लिए बड़े हाथ-पैर मारे जा रहे हैं। हमारी चिंता यह है कि जिस देश में सब को साथ लेकर चलना तय किया गया था, सब को बराबर के अवसर देना तय किया गया था, उसमें अब गरीब आदमी और गरीब हो रहा है और अमीर आदमी और अमीर हो रहा है। कल तक जो समाजवादी लोकतंत्र था, आज ऐसा लगता है कि इसे पूंजीवादी लोकतंत्र में तब्दील कर दिया जाए। निश्चित रूप से हिंदुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग जो संसद की ओर बहुत

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

आशाभरी नजरों से देखते हैं, उनके सामने अब यह तय करने का समय आ रहा है कि अगर आजादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी हिंदुस्तान की दिशा बदली जाएगी और इस तरीके से बदली जाएगी कि लाचार, कमजोर और गरीबों को बेसहारा छोड़कर सशक्त व जबर्दस्त लोगों के साथ सरकार खड़ी होगी, तो परिस्थितियां एक ऐसे मोड़ पर पहुंच जाएंगी, जहां से वापस लौटना संभव नहीं होगा।

महोदय, पहले भी चर्चाएं हुई हैं, मैं कल आदरणीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष की बात बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक-एक बिंदु पर इस बात का खुलासा किया कि पिछले वर्ष जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण हुआ था और अब की बार जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण हुआ है, उसमें बड़ी दूरियां हैं। उसमें निरंतरता नहीं है। क्या चीज है जो हमें आज कुछ कहने को प्रेरित करती है और अगले दिन हम दूसरी बात कहने लगते हैं। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि जो डॉक्यूमेंट हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उसमें ऐसी बहुत सी बातें कही गयी हैं, जो देखने-सुनने में बड़ी अच्छी लग रही हैं, लेकिन दरअसल मैं हम जा कहां रहे हैं, क्या हो रहा है और आगे क्या होगा? मुझे कभी-कभी शंका होने लगती है कि जैसे इस सरकार के पीछे कोई खड़ा हुआ है।

जो अपना चेहरा बचाए हुए है और ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा कर रहा है, ऐसे निर्देश दे रहा है कि विवशता महसूस होने लगी है। सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है, लेकिन अचानक कोई नई चीज सामने आ जाती है और फिर सरकार उसको संभालने में लग जाती है। एकदम से मेरा इशारा उन सांप्रदायिक शक्तियों की तरफ है, जो कहीं एक प्रच्छन्न रूप से, छुपे हुए तौर पर इस सरकार के पीछे हैं और रोज नए-नए बयान देकर सरकार को मुसीबत में डालती रहती हैं। मैं याद करना चाहता हूँ, आदरणीय शरद यादव जी ने इस बात को दोहराया था कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने जो समस्याएं आ रही हैं, वे अंदर से आ रही हैं और उन्हें उन चुनौतियों को स्वीकार करना होगा, लेकिन सच्चाई तो यह है कि क्या इतना स्पष्ट बहुमत मिलने के बावजूद हम यह मान लें कि जो स्थिति हमारे पिछले प्रधान मंत्री की रही है, वही स्थिति हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की भी है? अगर ऐसा है, तो यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह समय सरकार को अच्छे परिवर्तन लाने के लिए मिला था, उन परिवर्तनों की तरफ देखने के लिए मिला था, जो हमारे संविधान में निहित हैं और जिनको बड़े संघर्षों के बाद जमीन पर उतारा गया है। मुझे दुख भी है और हैरत भी है कि इस बीच में बाहर कुछ चर्चाएं हुईं, जब दिल्ली में चुनाव चल रहे थे, बड़े जिम्मेदार लोगों ने संविधान में निहित जो धर्म-निरपेक्षता और समाजवाद का सवाल है, उस पर सवाल पैदा कर दिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सभा भवन के अंदर आज से बहुत साल पहले, 1928 में सरदार भगत सिंह जी ने एक बम फेंका था। उन्होंने सिर्फ बम ही नहीं फेंका था, साथ में एक पर्चा भी फेंका था। उस पर्चे में जो भावना निहित थी, वह बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहती थी कि हमें आजादी चाहिए, सिर्फ अंग्रेजों से नहीं बल्कि भूख से भी, लाचारी से भी, मजबूरी से भी, बदहाली से भी और जेहनी अंधेरे से भी, जिस जेहनी अंधेरे ने हजारों सालों से आदमी का शोषण करके उसको आगे बढ़ने से रोका है। यह समाजवाद का रास्ता बड़ी कुर्बानियों के बाद तय किया गया है। इसके लिए पता नहीं, कितने हिंदुस्तानियों ने अपनी जान दी है। उन लोगों ने अपनी जान दी, जिन्होंने सपना देखा था कि हमारे बच्चे आजाद वतन में एक इज्जत की जिंदगी जिएंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7200 जातियों के इस देश में कभी किसी को बराबर नहीं माना गया, कभी किसी को बराबर के अवसर नहीं दिए गए। आजादी की लड़ाई का जो मूल मंत्र था, उसे लेकर एक गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी गांधी जी के पीछे चल करके, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के पीछे चल करके और बड़े नेताओं के पीछे चल करके उस लड़ाई में शरीक हो गया था और वह इसलिए शरीक हुआ था कि उसने एक सपना देखा था। जिस आदमी ने लाचारी में, गरीबी में युगों काट दिए थे, उसको सपना दिखाई पड़ा था कि जब वतन आज़ाद होगा, तो हिंदुस्तान में लोकतंत्र होगा, समाजवाद होगा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता होगी और सबको बराबरी का हक मिलेगा, यानी एक अच्छा हिंदुस्तान बनेगा। हम उन कुर्बानियों को ऐसे जाया नहीं कर सकते। अगर किसी को यह लगता है कि एक संकीर्ण मानसिकता को लेकर वे हिंदुस्तान के लोकतंत्र को तब्दील कर सकते हैं, तो उनकी यह सिर्फ गलतफहमी है और उन्हें इससे बाहर आ जाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो परिस्थितियां हिंदुस्तान में बन रही हैं। इसमें दो राये नहीं कि हिंदुस्तान ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में तरक्की की है, लेकिन अभी मंजिल बाकी है, अभी रास्ता बाकी है, हम निर्णायक मोड़ पर पहुंचने वाले हैं। आज राजनीतिक रूप से हिंदुस्तान का आवाम इस कदर जागरूक हुआ है कि कमजोर से कमजोर आदमी भी अपनी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। ऐसे मौके पर अधिनायकवादी प्रवृत्तियों को आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा, तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया अच्छी नहीं होगी। यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सबको बता देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि समय आ गया है, जब हमें तय करना चाहिए कि आजादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी हिंदुस्तान में जो गरीबी है, जो बदहाली है, जो लाचारी है, जो मजबूरी है, उसकी उम्र कितनी होगी।

इस सदन के अंदर बहुत बड़ी चर्चाएं हुई हैं। आज हिंदुस्तान की नई पीढ़ी, जिसके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि उसकी तादाद आने वाले वर्षों में 85 सैकड़ा होने जा रही है, आज वह इस बात को लेकर संवेदनशील है, बहुत जिज्ञासु है कि आखिर पिछले 67 वर्षों में ऐसा क्या होता रहा कि आज भी गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई? लाचारी, मजबूरी दूर नहीं हुई? बदहाली दूर नहीं हुई और वे परिस्थितियां भी दूर नहीं हुई, जो आदमी से आदमी पर जुल्म करा रही हैं, चाहे 84 के दिल्ली के मामले हों, चाहे 1992 के बम्बई के मामले हों, चाहे 2002 के गुजरात के मामले हों, चाहे 2006 के असम के मामले हों, चाहे 2008 के ओडिशा के कंधमाल के मामले हों। नई पीढ़ी जानना चाहती है, इतने बड़े-बड़े गुनाह हुए, किसको सज़ा मिली? अगर नहीं मिली तो कब तक सज़ा मिलेगी और क्या यह हिंदुस्तान ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा? आज जब इस डॉक्यूमेंट के माध्यम से सरकार ने अपने मनसूबे सामने रखे हैं, तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान के अंदर यह लोकतंत्र क्या लोगों को न्याय दिला पाएगा? क्या सामाजिक न्याय दिला पाएगा? क्या उनको आगे बढ़ने के अवसर दिला पाएगा और क्या उनको पूरे तौर पर बराबरी का हक दिला पाएगा?

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी जो शंका है, अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी भी कह रहे थे कि जो घटनाएं, जिनका जिक्र मैंने अभी किया, तो यह पहली बार नहीं है। बहुत साल पहले जिस तरीके से बौद्ध समुदाय के लोगों को यहां से exterminate किया गया, उनको यहां से बाहर भगाया गया, उनको जान से मारा गया, यहां से कतई बेदखल करके हिंदुस्तान के बाहर पहुंचा दिया गया, तो शंका पैदा

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

होने लगी है कि कहीं यही कहानी हिंदुस्तान के अंदर अब दोबारा तो नहीं दोहराई जानी है? एक-एक करके हर समुदाय को निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। आज सबसे दुखद स्थिति यह है कि नाम समुदाय का लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो निहित हित हैं, जो लोग करना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने अपने लोगों को भी नहीं बरखा। मैं दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि 2006 में असम में जो कत्लेआम कराया गया, उसमें तो ऊंची जाति के हिंदुओं ने नीची जाति के हिंदुओं को मारा। ओडिशा में 2008 में जो कत्लेआम कराया गया, उसमें भी ऊंची जाति के हिंदुओं ने नीची जाति के हिंदुओं को मारा। इसलिए मारा क्योंकि वे ईसाइयों की सुरक्षा करना चाह रहे थे, तो आखिर मंशा क्या है? करने का मकसद क्या है और क्यों इस तरह की गतिविधियाँ आगे बढ़ रही हैं? सरकार उनके सामने इतनी लाचार और हताश क्यों महसूस कर रही है? कहीं न कहीं से जब धर्म परिवर्तन की बात आती है, तो हमें इस बात पर गौर करना पड़ता है कि आखिर इसकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ रही है? मौका मिला है हिंदुस्तान की तकदीर लिखने का, मौका मिला है हिंदुस्तान के अभाव दूर करने का, मौका मिला है वह सब करने का, जो पिछली सरकारें नहीं कर सकीं, जिससे कि हिंदुस्तान का आम आदमी सुखी हो, हिंदुस्तान की जनता सुखी हो। जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है, नई जमात है, उसको कम से कम एक सहारा मिले, उसको इस वतन के प्रति फख्र महसूस हो सके, लेकिन बड़ी अजीब सी बात है, आज जब चर्चा इस बात पर होनी चाहिए कि हिंदुस्तान में दस में से आठ लोग लाचारी और गरीबी की हालत में जी रहे हैं, तब हिंदुस्तान का मॉडल क्या होना चाहिए? हमारे पुरखों ने कोई गलती नहीं की। जिन लोगों ने संविधान सभा में बहस की थी, उन्होंने हिंदुस्तान को एक समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष गणराज्य के रास्ते पर चलाया और इसलिए चलाया कि जब लोगों को मौका मिलेगा, तब उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा और एक दिन आएगा, जब सब बराबरी के साथ खड़े होंगे। आज जब हम खुले बाज़ार की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, तो बहुत सी चीज़ें ऐसी आ रही हैं, जिनको हमें गौर से देखना होगा कि कहीं वह हमारी जो मूल विचारधारा है, हमारा जो बेसिक वैल्यू सिस्टम है, उससे कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ तो नहीं कर रहा है? मुझे बड़ी हताशा हुई, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सूट को लेकर चर्चा हुई। जब अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति यहां आए थे, उस अवसर पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो सूट पहना था, अखबारों में उसकी भांति-भांति की चर्चा हुई। मुझे तकलीफ हुई और मुझे ही नहीं, हिंदुस्तान के बहुत से लोगों को इस बात से तकलीफ हुई कि आखिर क्या संदेश दिया जा रहा है? लेकिन उसके बाद जब अखबारों में खबरें चलीं तो मुझे पता चला कि उस सूट को बाज़ार में नीलाम किया गया और चार करोड़ या साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपए में वह बिका। मुझे हैरत होती है कि हिंदुस्तान की सीमाओं पर शहीद होने वाले जो हमारे बहादुर सैनिक हैं....

किसी ने उनकी गोलियों से छलनी जैकेट भी कभी खरीदी है, नीलामी में ली है, जिससे हिंदुस्तान के नौजवानों को सही मैसेज दिया जा सके, हिंदुस्तान का सही रास्ता तय किया जा सके? आज ये सवाल हमें सोचने पर मजबूर कर रहे हैं, आज इन सवालों ने हमें ऐसे चौराहे पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है, जहां पर हमें निश्चित रूप से यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि हमें जाना कहां है, हम कहां जा रहे हैं, हमें करना क्या है और हम क्या दिखा रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि संविधान का वादा अभी अधूरा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Time is over.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, उनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Maiden speech is for fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party has no time left.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : सर, मैं लम्बा नहीं खींचूंगा, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा।..*(व्यवधान)*.. सर, कृपया मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दीजिए। मुझे लगता है कि संविधान का वादा अभी अधूरा है और हिन्दुस्तान की सारी समस्याओं की जड़ में वह भयानक अशिक्षा है, वह अज्ञान है जो हिन्दुस्तान को अंदर से निगल रहा है।

माननीय महोदय, कुछ समय पहले मुझे बाहर जाने का मौका मिला। एक गोरा मुझे वहां मिला। उसने मुझे कहा, मिस्टर वर्मा, आप जहां से आए हैं, वह धरती की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता है, कदाचित्त दसियों हजार साल पुरानी। जिस वक्त आपके यहां ज्ञान में, विज्ञान में, भाषा में, गणित में, नक्षत्र विज्ञान में, मेडिसिन में बड़ी-बड़ी रिसर्च हो रही थी, उस वक्त पूरा का पूरा यूरोप आदिवासियों की तरह अंधेरे में जी रहा था। केवल दो हजार साल हुए हैं। यूरोप ने ज्ञान को आधार बनाया है, ज्ञान का विकास किया है और उसके सहारे अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास किया है। आज यूरोपियंस का जो रहन-सहन का स्तर है, वह धरती का सबसे ऊंचा रहन-सहन का स्तर है। उसने यह बताया कि हम इतना खर्चा करने के बावजूद भी जो कुछ बचाते हैं, उसे पूरी धरती पर उन लोगों पर खर्च करते हैं, जो या तो कुदरत के सताए हुए हैं या इस धरती पर दुष्ट लोगों के सताए हुए हैं। वे बोले, मिस्टर वर्मा, यह जिम्मेदारी तो आप लोगों की बनती है। आप धरती की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता के लोग हैं। आपकी सिविलाइजेशन धरती की सबसे पुरानी सिविलाइजेशन है। आपके ऊपर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि पूरी धरती पर जहां कहीं भी दुख है, तकलीफ है, कमजोरी है, लाचारी है, आप उनकी मदद करें। लेकिन आप मुझे यह बताइए कि इतनी पुरानी सभ्यता होते हुए भी, इतनी पुरानी हैरिटेज होते हुए भी आज आपके यहां लाचारी, मजबूरी, बेकारी, इतना भ्रष्टाचार, आपस में इतनी नफरत, इतनी गरीबी — यह सब आज तक बाकी क्यों है? मैं आपके सामने स्वीकार करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे बड़ा धक्का लगा, मुझे बड़ा शॉक लगा कि यह गोरा हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में क्या जानता है, मुझसे वह क्या उम्मीद कर रहा है और मैं उसे क्या बताना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग आखिर क्यों पिछड़ गए? जो समाज ज्ञान से संचालित होने वाला समाज था, जो पूरी दुनिया को रास्ता दिखाया करता था, आज वह समाज अंधेरे में क्यों जी रहा है, लाचारी, मजबूरी में क्यों जी रहा है? मुझे लगता है कि कुछ लोगों ने, तंगदिल लोगों ने, स्वार्थी लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तानी समाज को, जो ज्ञान से संचालित होने वाला समाज था, दुनिया को प्रकाश देने वाला समाज था, लाठी से संचालित होने वाला समाज बना दिया और लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को समाज और उसकी जिम्मेदारियों से मुक्त करके, उसको जाति व्यवस्था में बांधकर राजनीति से बाहर कर दिया। आज हम जिस मोड़ पर खड़े हैं, हम दुबारा से नयी शुरुआत करना चाहते हैं, ऐसा मुझे दिखायी पड़ रहा है। आज मैं इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं ...।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am just concluding. मेरा मानना है कि सरकार जिस रफ्तार के साथ आर्थिक सुधारों की ओर बढ़ी, हमें लगता था कि सरकार के पास आर्थिक कमियां हैं इसलिए आर्थिक सुधारों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, लेकिन पूरी दुनिया में, जहां कहीं भी आर्थिक सुधार लागू किए गए हैं, उसके पहले प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक सुधार व्यापक स्तर पर लागू किए गए हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में प्रशासनिक स्थिति यह है कि एक-एक काम को कराने के लिए एमपी-एमएलए की चिट्ठी की जरूरत पड़ती है, *suo motu* किसी का कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। आम आदमी को आज जरूरत पड़ती है कि हर हाल में अधिकारियों से या जनप्रतिनिधियों से किसी भी तरह से सम्पर्क बनाकर रखना है ताकि कोई काम न रुके। जो भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति है, उस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। सच्चाई यह है कि आज कानून की स्थिति ऐसी बनी हुई है कि आदमी को न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैंने आपसे जिक्र किया कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बड़े-बड़े मामले हुए हैं जिनमें आज तक लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सका और सामान्य जीवन में भी आदमी को न्याय मिलने में इतना डिले होता है कि उसका मकसद ही खत्म हो जाता है।

यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि आदमी को असुरक्षित रखकर, उसको न्याय न मिल सके, उसको प्रशासनिक सुरक्षा न मिल सके, लेकिन वह आदमी, आर्थिक सुधार के जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें अपनी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. I am sorry I have to call the next speaker.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : यह बात आज तक कभी मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। हालांकि सरकार ने आधे मन से कुछ काम करने का काम चालू किया है, लेकिन यह वास्तविक रूप है कि हमारे संविधान में जो वायदा था, अगर आज़ादी मिलने के दस साल के बाद पूरा हिन्दुस्तान शिक्षित हो गया होता, अगर वह समर्थ हो गया होता, competent हो गया होता, तो मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को ज्यादा सहयोग मिल सकता था। लेकिन लम्बे समय तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को यथास्थिति में रखा गया है। आज 67 वर्षों के बाद भी जो जातियों का स्ट्रक्चर है, मैं इसको locking mechanism के तरीके से समझता हूं। आदमी को यथा स्थिति में lock करके रखा गया है, de-politicize करके रखा गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am sorry; I have to call the next speaker.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं। मैं अपने बिंदुओं पर ही बात करूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am bound by our rules.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं मुख्य बिंदुओं पर ही बात करना चाहता हूँ। सर, सच्चाई तो यह ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have to conclude. You will get a lot of chances. You are speaking well. You will get another chance.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सरकार का जो डाक्युमेंट है, वह आज हमारे सामने कुछ सवाल पैदा कर रहा है और उन सवालों का जवाब हम सरकार से चाहते हैं। सर, मुझे एक बात बहुत साफ-साफ कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी एक political issue है। क्या वाकई में गरीबी issue है? मुझे लगता है कि productivity सही issue है। जितने भी लोग गरीब हैं वे under productive हैं और सरकार को एक पॉजिटिव नज़रिया रखते हुए, हर आदमी को, जो हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुआ है, उसे एक productive resource में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए कमिटमेंट करना चाहिए। सरकार मान लेती है कि लोग गरीब हैं। सरकार की योजनाएं बनेंगी और लोग उसका लाभ उठाएंगे तथा गरीबी दूर करेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी सिक्के का खेल नहीं है सिस्टम का खेल है। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 1947 में गरीबी थी, तो वह अंग्रेजों के कारण थी, लेकिन आज 2015 में गरीबी है, तो उसका कारण सरकार की गलत नीतियां रही हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, please sit down. Next speaker, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास बहुत से बिन्दु हैं, लेकिन समय की कमी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार यह दावा कर रही है कि उसका जीडीपी बढ़ रहा है, तो हम इस बात की तरफ आंख खोलकर देख रहे हैं कि सरकार का खर्चा एजुकेशन पर और टेक्नालॉजी डेवलपमेंट के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिए। सर, मेरा सरकार से एक खास आग्रह है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कॉमन एजुकेशन सिस्टम लांच हो। जो छह प्रणाली की शिक्षा चल रही है, उसने एक नई वर्ण व्यवस्था की रचना की है, जो गरीबों के बच्चे हैं, उनको अलग किस्म की शिक्षा और जो सम्पन्न लोगों के बच्चे हैं, उनको अलग किस्म की शिक्षा दी जा रही है। मुझे लगता है कि यह स्थिति ज्यादा चलने वाली नहीं है। सर, हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के साथ discrimination हो रहा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार जो विज़न डाक्युमेंट लेकर आई है, उसमें वह इस बात पर गौर करेगी। मुद्दा यह है कि इस वक्त हर हाल में poverty versus productivity की जो बहस है, उसे आगे बढ़ाए जाने की जरूरत है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you. You have already covered the points. Kindly conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I am concluding. सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो जीडीपी ग्रोथ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am sorry I have to say nothing will go on record.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Please give me a minute more. I am just concluding. सर, इसमें एक खास बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने महिलाओं के प्रति अपना एक नज़रिया दिखाया है। मेरा यह मानना है कि जो महिलाएं मेहनत कर रही हैं, काम कर रही हैं, अर्जन में लगी हुई हैं, उनकी स्थिति अलग है, लेकिन जो हाउसवाइफ है, जो फैमिली की हब है, क्या उनकी सेवाओं का आर्थिक मूल्यांकन हो सकेगा? वे नई progeny सामने लाती हैं, बच्चों को संस्कार देती हैं, फैमिली का हब बनती हैं और ह्यूमैन डेवलपमेंट करने में अपना बड़ा योगदान देती हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि अगर सरकार इसको नकारेगी, neglect करेगी, तो उनके साथ न्याय कर पाएगी?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you very much.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म कर देना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, thank you very much. Please sit down. Kindly oblige. Nothing will go on record. Next Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament has lost its significance over the years, as it appears that it has become an empty ritual, and the President's Address which is being discussed now is not an exception to it. It appears that the President's Address is something like a report card of the Government to the parliamentarians.

Sir, at the outset, I would say that if one gives a cursory look at the President's Address, it would appear that this Government is not a game-changer but a name changer, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Members, particularly the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and how the names of different schemes have been changed from the previous Government's projects to the present Government's projects. I don't wish to repeat all that.

Sir, I wish to quote just one line from the President's Address, 'Inclusive

growth covering the poorest of the poor is my Government's top priority'. If the Government takes it seriously, then the Government ought to have considered the UN Millennium Development Report, 2014, whereby the Report had assessed that 40 million of Indian citizens are the poorest of the poor and they constitute one-third of the poorest of the poor of the world. This is the situation prevailing in this country and still, the slogan of inclusive growth is being chanted by the new Government without envisaging any definite action plan to help the poorest of the poor who are living in sub-human conditions. We have heard this slogan over the years and now, a new slogan 'maximum governance, minimum government' has been echoed in the President's Address, referring once again to the poorest of the poor. This will continue to be a hoax, I repeat, this will continue to be a hoax, until and unless the basic conditions of the poorest of the poor of our country are improved within a definite time-frame.

Sir, the President's Address mentions about a Government initiative called Himmat to ensure women's safety in Delhi. Subsequent to the Nirbhaya incident what we find in Delhi is that the atrocities on women, particularly incidents of rape, have been increasing alarmingly every day. The other day, even a Japanese woman was not spared; she was gang-raped in a moving car in the National Capital. What impression would the foreigners have about the National Capital of Delhi and the country as a whole when such incidents have been increasing alarmingly every day? क्योंकि भारत की राजधानी में महिलाओं की कोई सेफ्टी नहीं है, इसलिए सारी दुनिया में भारत की छवि खराब हो रही है।

Sir, the President's Address refers to legal reforms and setting up of the National Judicial Appointments Commission. This is another half truth because the Government of the day has not yet issued any notification about the setting up of a National Judicial Appointments Commission, for reasons better known to the Government. There is no mention about the non-issuance of the notification for setting up of the National Judicial Appointments Commission in the President's Address.

As a result, the system which was going on for a long time, over the years, at the whims and fancies of certain judicial officers, is still going on. Even in today's newspapers, we have found that one High Court Judge from Odisha has been elevated to the Supreme Court, and the Law Minister justified the earlier situation, which is being continued even today, without adhering to the Act passed by both

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

Houses of Parliament, that is, the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act. This is because the concerned Ministry has not issued any notification as yet. That is why the Act has not been implemented.

Now, secondly, so far as judicial and legal reforms are concerned, what about the Judicial Accountability Bill proposed by the earlier Government? So much has been said about judicial accountability. In so many quarters, it is being discussed. But the President's Address is conspicuously silent about the Judicial Accountability Bill which was proposed by the earlier Government. Even those who are in the present Government supported it like anything. Sir, we always stress the need for administrative and electoral reforms, and I am sorry to say that there is no mention about administrative and electoral reforms in the President's speech. To our dismay, we have found that these matters have not found any place in the President's speech.

The President's Address has a tall claim about the formation of NITI Aayog. After eliminating the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog has come in. I am having copies of the 1950 Resolution of the Central Government, Resolution No.1 P(C)/50 dated 15th March, 1950. This is how the Planning Commission was formed by the then Government, the first independent Government of this country whereby the Planning Commission was given certain powers to exercise, like, not only do planning for the country but also make plan allocations. But now this NITI Aayog, which has been formed on the 1st January this year, says that a group of people with authority entrusted by the Government will formulate/regulate policies transforming India. But as to how this transformation will be effected, there is no guideline or anything which has been said in the features contained in the NITI Aayog. Sir, it has been stated that all powers, financial powers, about Plan allocations, will now be exercised by the Finance Ministry. The Planning Commission was a separate body. They used to work independently so far as planning and plan allocations are concerned. They used to make recommendations to the Government and the Government was empowered to accept any recommendation or not to accept or to amend some recommendations. So, after several discussions with Chief Ministers, etc., the Planning Commission used to formulate the Plan of the Government of India and go for allocations. But now, Sir, the allocation of funds has been entirely given to the Finance Ministry. Supposing in a given situation, a political party 'X' is

in power at the Centre and political party 'Y' is in power in one of the States, if the 'X' party, which is ruling at the Centre, and the 'Y' party, which is ruling in the State, are politically opposed to each other, it may so happen that the Finance Ministry of the Government of India may exercise their powers on political considerations to deprive benefits to that particular State.

As It happens sometimes and we have enough experience about it. Therefore, propriety demands that the Finance Commission, which is a constitutional body to look into the financial matters between the States and the Centre, should have been given a permanent status by amending the Constitution and all financial powers allocated to the States ought to have been given to a constitutional authority like Finance Commission and not to the Finance Ministry of the Central Government. This way this Government has usurped the powers of the people in other terms.

Sir, I now come to the other point which has been referred to in the President's Address. The Address reassures that the Government is committed to stop generation of black money, both domestically and internationally. We have heard enough of it. We have discussed enough of it. I will now tell you a small story of one of my distant relatives, who was a Government employee, a Lower Divisional Clerk; after retirement I have found him going to the bank twice or thrice a week. I wondered why this gentleman is going to the bank twice or thrice in a week. So I asked him the reason for his going to the bank. Very often he said that he was going to check whether ₹. 15 lakhs has come in his account or not. I don't know who has told him. But this is the story about the middle class people, this is the story of the general people of my country because according to them a very powerful gentleman has assured them that ₹. 15 lakhs will be deposited in each and every account of the Indians because they will bring back the black money from outside the country. And what is the reality? All we know is that a single individual said that whatever information that he has given, leaked for Indian Government is only one per cent. If the Indian Government contacts me, I can give him 99 per cent information about the black money deposited in different accounts outside this country. What is the net result? Has the Government taken any action to contact that gentleman and to have more information about it? I even put a question in this House and the reply was evasive. Sir, now Namami Gange is another nomenclature. It is a Sanskrit nomenclature. All right, nobody objected. We must go for Namami Gange, but the Central Water Commission of the Government has ignored the fact. Even the President's Address

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

has not mentioned that the Central Water Commission of the Government of India has recently raised an objection. What was the objection? It is because the Indian Government has signed an MoU with the Australian Government, which is effective from 2015-2020, *i.e.* for five years and that they will go for preparation of Ganga River Basin Master Plan etc. for Ganga rejuvenation. Central Water Commission objected before the MoU was signed. The Central Water Commission categorically objected on the ground that India's water security would be at stake. Why will the National Water security be at stake? The reason given by the Central Water Commission was that the hydrological data of Ganga is classified and once this Australian Government agency comes for this survey and other things, then, all this classified information will go into the hands of the Australian Government and you can understand what will be the impact. That is why not Trinamool Congress, not any other Party, not any other opposition Party, but it is the Central Water Commission which opposed tooth and nail. But, unfortunately, the Government did not adhere to the valid objections made by the Central Water Commission. It may be *quid-pro-quo*; I don't know. Now-a-days, something is going on behind the screen between Australia and India. So, it may be a *quid-pro-quo*. I cannot rule it out...(*Time-bell rings*)...Sir, I will take only 2-3 minutes more.

Sir, the President's Address highlights the visit of the Chinese President. The Address also says, '...the historic visit of the US President.' What we have seen in the aftermath of the visit of the Chinese President and the US President? On the other day, the Indian Ambassador in Beijing was called by the Chinese authority to protest about the recent visit of our hon. Prime Minister to Arunachal Pradesh! This is the outcome of the Chinese President's visit to India. Our hon. Prime Minister visiting a State, which is an integral part of India, is objected to by the Chinese authority by calling Indian Ambassador in Beijing! So, this is the mutual relations that we have developed.

वे साबरमती आश्रम में दोले में झूले, हमने टीवी में यह देखा, सबने देखा, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला? उसका नतीजा यही निकला कि हमारे अम्बेसेडर को वहां बुलाकर धमकी दी जा रही है कि तुम्हारे प्रधान मंत्री अरुणाचल प्रदेश में क्यों गए? अरे! हमारे देश में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहां जाएंगे, कहां नहीं जाएंगे, इसको क्या चायनीज़ अथॉरिटी तय करेगी? क्या आज यह हालत पैदा हो गई है? लेकिन हम President's Address में लिखते हैं कि देखो, विदेशी राष्ट्रों से हमारे रिलेशंस कितने अच्छे हुए। So, this is the situation.

What about the US President. We all know what he had said. He said that religious tolerance, age-long practice of religious tolerance in India should be maintained at any cost. What is the programme for maintaining religious tolerance? It is 'Ghar Wapasi'? हमारे यहां से जब ओबामा जी अमरीका घर वापस गए, तो उन्होंने हमको कुछ सुझाव दिए और हमने 'घर वापसी' प्रोग्राम अपनाया। वह 'घर वापसी' प्रोग्राम क्या है? वह प्रोग्राम है कि जबरदस्ती किसी के धर्म को बदल दो और मदर टेरेसा जैसे महान् व्यक्ति को बदनाम करो। ये सब कार्यक्रम, रूलिंग पार्टी के जो other associates हैं, इन लोगों ने किए।

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M.S. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am concluding, Sir. हमारी सरकार खामोश रही। जब 'घर वापसी' प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, तो हमारी सरकार खामोश रही। वैसे तो बहुत बातें की जाती हैं। इस तरह मदर टेरेसा की आत्मा की परवाह की जा रही है या कुछ और किया जा रहा है? यह 'घर वापसी' है या 'डर वापसी'? इससे तो डर वापस आ रहा है। गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ, बाबरी मस्जिद तोड़ने के बाद जो हालात पैदा हुए थे, उस समय जो डर पैदा हुआ था, वही डर अब फिर से वापस आ रहा है। यह 'घर वापसी' नहीं है, यह 'डर वापसी' है, लेकिन इसके बारे में President's Address में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

Now, I would like to conclude with two sentences from a great poet, not from Bengal and not Gurudev Tagore, but a great poet from Punjab who was respected by the entire country during his lifetime and even today by those who have interest in poetry always go through his poems. वे पर्शियन में लिखते थे, फारसी में लिखते थे, लेकिन उनको समझ में आया कि my poems are like wild flowers without any fragrance, because people cannot understand Persian. Therefore, he started writing in Hindi and Urdu.

वे हिन्दी और उर्दू मिला कर लिखते थे। उन्होंने क्या लिखा? बहुत जमाने पहले उन्होंने जो लिखा था, I quote from his couplets:

"इकबाल बड़ा उपदेशक है,
मन बातों से मोह लेता है।
गुफ्तार का वह गाज़ी तो बना,
किरदार का गाज़ी बन न सका।।"

सर, मैं अभी बहुत से भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। मैं 40 साल से भी अधिक समय से राजनीति में हूँ, आप जैसे बहुत से लोग भी हैं। हम बहुत से भाषण सुन चुके हैं, बहुत से भाषण हम भी दे

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चुके हैं। जो लोग गुफ्तार के गाजी बन गये हैं, वे अभी तक किरदार के गाजी नहीं बन पाये हैं। लेकिन वे दिखा रहे हैं कि हमारी 56 इंच की छाती है और हम भारत को बदल देंगे और घर वापसी प्रोग्राम से हम सारे कौम को बदल देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Zhimomi, you have got five minutes to speak.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the House is far from the required number of quorum. Yet, with the time concession, I shall speak and five minutes' time is not at all enough.

Sir, I rise to extend my support to the President's Address moved by the hon. Member. The President's Address to the Joint Sitting of Parliament sends out a message to the nation and I support that. At this juncture, Sir, I also would like to express my regret about the non-coverage of paramount issue of the North-East, that is, the growth of insurgency in the North-East. Sir, the Naga political issue is alive in the country for the last almost a century. Yet, the successive Governments have failed to address this. It is very unfortunate. But, at the same time, there are Statesmen Prime Ministers, who met representatives from the Nagas. The first Prime Minister of India, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, could understand the political issue of the Nagas and he felt that the military operation was not an answer to the issue. He recognized it as a political issue. Then, the process of political issue was started by creating the State of Nagaland as the 16th State in the Indian Union. Unfortunately, after the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for a period of thirty years, from 1967 to 1997, ceasefire was broken.

But, in 1997, the statesman, Prime Minister, Late Shri Narasimha Rao, gathered all the courage and invited the Naga freedom-fighters to come to their neighbour-side table, without any condition. That encouraged the Nagas to enter into the ceasefire agreement. The condition was at the highest level, *i.e.*, the Prime Minister-level, in the third country, involving the third party. In the process, the second ceasefire was concluded between the Nagas and the Government of India in 1997.

After that, the healing touch was given by Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji. The statesman Prime Minister realised that the Nagas need due recognition based on

the Naga history and the uniqueness of Naga history. That arrested the minds of the Nagas, the magnanimity of the then Prime Minister. But, unfortunately, the ten years of UPA Government could not take forward the issue to a positive conclusion. Maybe the coalition constraint of the ten year UPA-I and UPA-II could be the reason, because on both the terms, there were many *ayaram* and *gayaram* Members and at the same time, there were *ayaram gayaram* political parties also. So, maybe, due to that constraint, the UPA-I and UPA-II failed to address the issue. Out of 13 Prime Ministers of the country, the first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the second Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, the third Prime Minister, who was the 11th Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the 12th Prime Minister, as I have mentioned, may be due to coalition compulsion, could not come to a logical conclusion. And, now with the 11th Prime Minister, having overcome ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Zhimomi, the time is over; try to conclude it.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Yes, Sir, I am not going to utter even a single word that my colleagues have uttered. As the new Prime Minister has absolute majority in Lok Sabha and since the problem is an initial problem, on the approach to the Naga political issue, I fully expect, and appeal to the hon. Members, that there may not be two opinions on the Naga political issue, as it is a national political issue. The Naga political issue is known as the father of all insurgency in the North-East and also some other parts of the country.

It is high time that the issue should be addressed. It is dragging for 18 years with more than eighty rounds of talks. I only remember in my childhood the story of Hundred Years War between the English and the French. Beyond that, I have not heard that a ceasefire continuing for 18 years. It is the eighth wonder in the political approach.

Now, Prime Minister Modiji has made a good beginning on the footprints of Atal Bihariji by giving recognition to the genuineness of Naga history.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to come straightway to the main issue.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: I have congratulated the hon. Prime Minister on

[Shri Khekiho Zhimomi]

behalf of my State and my own behalf because he has exempted Dr. S.C. Jamir, the Governor of Odisha, who was a UPA appointee. But, based on the footprints given by Vajpayeeji, he was exempted from the general punishment, I would rather say the Spoil System. We appreciate it. We are seeing a good beginning.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

Sir, the support of the hon. Members of this House and the love of the nation will help us to jointly work and the century old generation issue may be given the final touch.

Secondly, the most important issue is the border area people. Be it the Tamils in Sri Lanka, be it in the Western front, be it in the Northern front, (*Time-bell rings*) or be it in the Eastern front, the border area population should be treated equally, with the treatment given to the other population of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Because the border area people have been alienated. The Disturbed Area Act is not applied to the border area States. The Disturbed Area Act of 1985 has been enacted especially to be imposed in the Northern State and the State of Nagaland. We are born in that climate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. You have taken more than the allotted time.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: The fear psychosis on the part of the border area people is certainly there. So, it should be compensated; be it Kashmir, be it North-East, be it anywhere. The alienated people should be compensated, brought to the mainstream and that will be the greatest army for the defence of the country. Thank you, Sir.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 26th of February, 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 (No.3 of 2015) promulgated by the President on the 12th of January, 2015 admitted in the names of Shri D. Raja, Shri M. P. Achuthan, Shri Derek O'Brien and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Four hours (To be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	
3. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 1 of 2015) promulgated by the President on the 6th of January, 2015 admitted in the name of Shri Derek O'Brien.	Two hours (To be discussed together)
4. Consideration and passing of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	
5. Consideration and passing of the Delhi High Court Bill, 2014.	One Hour
6. General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2015-16.	
7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:- (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2015-16; and (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2014-15.	Ten Hours (To be discussed together)

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
8. Consideration of the Resolution seeking approval to constitute a new Railway Convention Committee for determination of rate of dividend payable by the Railways to the General revenues and other ancillary matters.	

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 7.00 p.m. for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

The Committee also recommended that that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Thursday, the 5th of March, 2015 may be cancelled. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on that day.

So, there will be no sitting on 5th, but we will have to sit up to 7.00 p.m. today also. So, today also, as agreed, we have to sit up to 7.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We will have to finish it. Otherwise, you will not be able to finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why a Minister is talking like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a big list. Otherwise, ...*(Interruptions)*.. No, I am telling you, see, there are more than 25 to 30 speakers. Tomorrow is Friday, you won't get much time. I believe you won't get much time. ...*(Interruptions)*.. On Monday, how many Members can speak? ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am speaking for your benefit only. Why should I? I will be more than happy to go home early. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... But for your benefit, to give you more time, I am asking you to do this.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Public Accounts**
- (II) **Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on the Public Undertakings**
- (III) **Motion Re. Nomination of Members to Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to Report to the House the following

[Secretary-General]

messages received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha:

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 26th February, 2015, adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 26th February, 2015, adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 26th February, 2015, adopted the following motion.-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for

the term beginning on the 1st of May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House. _____

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *Contd*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, it is, in fact, difficult to say something about a speech made by an eminent person like Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. But the constitutional responsibility which is vested on us makes us to say a few things regarding the Address made by the President. As you are aware, under this scheme, the Government, which writes the speech, does not make the speech; and, the President, who makes the speech, does not writes the speech. This is our scheme of things. So, I consider that it will be seen in that light.

In the Presidential Address, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the names of many eminent persons have been referred to, like, Deen Dayal Upadhyay, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya and Nanaji Deshmukh. All these people are respectable persons, whether we agree or not with their ideology or the policies enunciated by them, from time to time. But I hope that a day would not come when the Presidential Address may talk about things, like, *. But it is quite possible, if you consider what is happening in and around us, and that day is not too far when we may have *. In Uttar Pradesh, a temple was being built in the name of *. But, subsequently, I heard that that temple had been demolished. I am not sure about it. But an attempt was made, by some quarters, to construct a temple in the name of *. Therefore, it is shocking that the ruling dispensation was tolerating this. It never said a word opposing that temple. This is more shocking, rather than that some people were constructing that temple. The more shocking is that you people had tolerated such things.

What has happened to Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti's statement. She, in a public

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

speech, said very clearly whether the people wanted a Government of *. And, some action was taken only after shouting for many days. I do not know whether any concrete action has been taken or not. Another MP said, "In this country, whether it is Christians or Muslims, all are sons of Rama." By saying such things, they are hurting the sentiments of some people.

I remember, one of the leaders, some years back, came to Goa. There is an old Goddess Mahalasa Temple. He went there and said, " *." This is what he had said.

So, we would like to know your relationship with the RSS, which was quite clear after the Goa Conclave, the way RSS people went to convince some BJP leaders. Now, it is open. An RSS man has been deputed in your party as the General Secretary of your party. So, the RSS-BJP relationship is now open. All these years, we used to say that the hand of RSS was there. But, now, we say it is the RSS. You also tell us what your relationship is with the VHP. Is it similar to your relationship with the RSS? We must know all this.

Then, I come to *ghar vapsi*. If you want to have *ghar vapsi*, I think, the BJP should go to Jan Sangh. That is your real house. Your ideology is Jan Sangh's ideology. Therefore, आपका घर जनसंघ में है, आप वहां जाइए। You are saying that all the minorities are Hindus.

There are 30 per cent Christians in Goa. Do you want to say that all of them should be converted into Hindu? Will that be *ghar vapsi*?

Are the Christians aware of what your agenda is? The Goans who voted for you in the last election, somehow, they are coming back now. If they become Hindus, will there be *ghar vapsi*? You want Kareena Kapoor to come *ghar vapsi*, because she married Saif Ali Khan. Similarly, you want to have Shah Rukh Khan's wife's *ghar vapsi*, because there is a mix marriage, between a Hindu and a Muslim. So, what is it that you want? What is your definition of "*ghar vapsi*", please tell us.

Secondly, you have thrown the concept of 'Make in India', as if it is a novel economic idea. I am telling you that I have heard the Defence Minister saying on TV that even he is confused about 'Make in India'. No Minister in the Government knows what 'Make in India' is. The definition is being worked out. The policy has

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

not been framed. Yet, you are inviting people even in sectors like Defence for 'Make in India', of which even you don't know the definition. How dangerous it is, you can imagine, for the security of the country — a concept that you are importing without knowing what it is. The Budget proposals, perhaps, say a few things regarding 'Make in India', but we don't know what 'Make in India' is as of today.

On corruption, our LoP cited four, five legislations. I was the Chairman of the Standing Committee and some of the Reports have been given by me. Four, five important legislations on corruption are pending. If you are really against anti-corruption, why don't you enact those legislations at the earliest.

There is Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. What is this? Opening of bank accounts! Anybody can open a bank account. It is not a big deal. For six months, I have seen Bank Managers rushing madly. They, virtually, became mad. During our time, whatever instructions were there, they were following them. But they were scared in this case, that some action may be taken. Come what may, they wanted to have some accounts opened and they have opened many. We had about 178 crore accounts earlier. Now, they have added another 11 crores. Now, everybody thinks that in these accounts ₹.15 lakhs will be credited. Forget about that insane thing. Everybody presumes that ₹.15 lakhs will be credited in each of these accounts. People are waiting.

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Because it has been told by the highest personality that black money will come and your share will be ₹. 15 lakh. So, ₹.15 lakh will be credited to each of these accounts from out of the kitty of black money, which will come to India very soon. They are saying 100 days, whatever it is. So, people are eagerly waiting. Mr. Sukhendu Roy gave an example that one of his distant relatives went to bank three times to see whether something has been deposited or not. Well, I am referring to a scientific temper, referred to in para 13 of the President's Address. This is very important. Constitution mentioned it. The Twenty-Point Programme of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had mentioned it and now the President of India has mentioned it. But who is the in charge of inculcating scientific temper in the minds of the people? That is obviously the Minister for Human Resource Development. I, actually, appreciate her work, I told her last time. But it is painful

to see the Minister in charge of Human Resource Development, who is a custodian of the concept of scientific temper, going to an astrologer to find out what her future fate is. The astrologer tells her, "You will become the President of India". God knows how many things he said. Next day, there is a wide publicity. How did this coverage come? Who gave this coverage? Why were these superstitious beliefs made public by a person who is in charge of scientific temper?

Sir, the second point is regarding smart cities. Again I am telling you that first of all nobody knows whether new cities will be established or the old cities, the existing cities — like the example given by Rajeevji of Bengaluru — will be renovated or what will be done. Again, nobody knows what the concept of smart cities is. Nobody has envisaged the smart cities, that these are those hundred cities. If we calculate the budget for constructing hundred cities, the budget that would be required to construct or erect hundred cities will be the budget of Government of India multiplied by ten times. It is minimum; because one city alone will require crores and crores of rupees for the infrastructure. Even today we don't know what those cities are, yet you are saying, 'we are going to construct smart cities.' Let the Government be transparent on this concept of smart cities. They should not try to fool the people. If you want to improve the existing cities, I can understand that or if you want to construct a few cities, even that also I can understand. But I don't understand the concept of constructing hundred smart cities. Even till today nobody knows as to which are those countries which have given expression of interest — in what manner — for constructing smart cities. The Government says that 'so many countries have shown expression of interest.' I asked a supplementary question today. Expression of interest comes only when tender is about to be floated because prior to floating of tender, expression of interest is called. When the concept is not clear, plans are not there, how can you call for expression of interest and which are the countries which can give expression of interest when nothing is there?

Then take *Swachh Bharat* Mission. You are asking everybody to hold *jharu*. From Aamir Khan to Shah Rukh Khan everybody is holding *jharu*. But if you really want to have *Swachh Bharat*, clean your own minds. Please see through your minds what your concept is. You have to purify your own mind, which is full of what — I won't say communal thing — which is full of what you are aware of. But your minds are not clean. If you try to clean those minds, then that will be *Swachh Bharat*. *Harek aadmi, harek* housewife, etc., sweeps his or her house.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Maybe, in our country, because of high population, every place is not a clean place. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... If by engaging celebrities you want to have *Swachh Bharat*, fine. It is good for the publicity. Even our Prime Minister was seen holding *jharu*. Wearing a good suit, he was holding a *jharu*!

Then what about nuclear liability? You ask yourselves, when you were sitting on these seats, what you were saying about nuclear liabilities. 'What will happen if a tragedy like Bhopal takes place?' The then Opposition people, those who are now sitting there, were shouting from here what you will do if a tragedy like Bhopal takes place today. But you have now given a free hand to foreigners. We had enacted a law to make the suppliers liable. If any nuclear tragedy takes place, we said, 'You will be liable.' This was the law which we enacted partly because — I can agree — you also contributed. The Opposition at that time said that 'we should have such a law so that our people are protected.' But now what are you saying? You want to give all concessions to Americans and others saying that 'We will not hold you liable. We will have a consortium insurance company where the insurance company will be a public sector company.' That means that in any case the public money goes and the foreign countries will not be liable. This is the type of arrangement that you want to have on the nuclear liability. This is treacherous, treacherous in the sense that when we have passed a law at your insistence also, you are trying to tell us that that law was bad and now we should have this arrangement just because Mr. Obama tells you to do so.

Just to please Mr. Obama, you want to dilute our nuclear liability law, which is not fair and which is, again, not in the interests of our country. I am asking the Cabinet Ministers — One of them is here; where the others are, I do not know — what is your status in the Government? You are not aware when somebody will be posted in your office; you come to know only after that man appears before a Minister saying, "Sir, I have been appointed in your office". You ask him, "Who has appointed you?" and he replies, "PMO". This is the status of your Ministers. They come to know only after they join the duty. This is what is happening. This is most unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can challenge it.

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : यह बोलने से क्या फायदा है?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : पिछली बार भी आपने यही बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : मैं मिनिस्टर का नाम लूं क्या? जिसकी मिनिस्ट्री में अपॉइंटमेंट हुआ है, उसका नाम ले लूं क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : कौन नॉमिनेट कर रहा है?

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : क्या मैं नाम ले लूं? आप बचाव मत कीजिए, बचाव मत कीजिए।

ONE HON. MEMBER : Ministers need not answer such things.
...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : नायक जी, आप इतने सीनियर मैम्बर हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT;
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION [SHRI BABUL SUPRIA (BABUL SUPRIYO) BARAL]: Make your
speech productive. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot speak like
this. ...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, Ministers are objecting to what you are
saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, may be because they are hurt. They think
that...**(Interruptions)**... ...**(Interruptions)**... I tell you that instructions have been
given to the Secretaries that they should say whatever they have to say to the
Cabinet Secretary and they should not worry about what the Minister would
feel. These are the instructions issued by the PMO. Now, the procedure is that
Secretaries inform the Cabinet Secretary for this purpose. Therefore, this is your
status. I do not know. *(Time-bell rings)*

This is the last point, Sir. The PMO said that we would now have only two
layers, not six-seven layers. I asked the question today whether the Rules of
Business have been amended for this purpose, to have one layer or two layers.
They have not been amended till today, which was boasted on day-one by the
Minister. These Rules of Business, which are the crux of the matter, have not
been amended. They are being amended was the answer. So, if you are running
the Government in this manner, God save you!

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, there is no quorum in the
House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have decided to sit up to seven o'clock. Now, Shri Tarun Vijay; are you speaking?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY(Uttarakhand): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are many names here, more than 25 names, and there is no guarantee, because tomorrow is Friday; it is Private Members' Day and only Monday is left. There is no guarantee for absentee Members; I can't give a guarantee to the absentee Members. So, I will call the names. Mr. Tarun Vijay, if you like to speak, you may go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call him after Mr. Tarun Vijay. Mr. Tarun Vijay, next in the list is your name. If you say that you don't wish to speak, I have no problem. If you wish to opt out, I have no problem.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, shall I speak for the remaining time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Mr. Tarun Vijay is speaking. This kind of a divided decision is not appreciable. I do not appreciate it. If Members think that all of them can speak on Monday, how is that possible? You are going away thinking that you can speak on Monday. How can everybody speak on Monday? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call his name. Mr. Tarun Vijay, are you speaking?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want only five minutes; you may speak for five minutes. Your Party has said, five minutes.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभापति महोदय, हम जब यहां चर्चा सुन रहे थे, तो विपक्ष से भी बहुत अच्छी बातें कही गईं और मैंने उनकी प्रशंसा की। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब बोले, शरद यादव जी बोले, प्रो. राम गोपाल जी बोले, भले ही उनकी कुछ बातों से हम सहमत हों या न सहमत हों, लेकिन वे पूरी तरह से देश के लिए बोल रहे थे और उनके मन में देश की भावना थी। मैं यह देखकर बड़ा आहत हुआ कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि वे सेक्युलर हैं, जो लोग कहते हैं कि वे पूरे देश की चिंता करते हैं, वे सबसे ज्यादा साम्प्रदायिक आक्षेप, सबसे ज्यादा साम्प्रदायिक टिप्पणियां, सबसे ज्यादा मज़हबी चोट और सबसे ज्यादा घृणा, घृणा भी क्या, घनीभूत घृणा से उपजी टिप्पणियां करते हैं। उनका क्या जवाब दिया जाए। हम बहुत अरसे के बाद में एक ऐसे समय में आए हैं जब पूरा देश आशा से प्रफुल्लित है, एक नया ऊषाकाल देख रहा है, अगर देश का भला होता है और देश एक आशा से परिपूर्ण नये सूर्योदय को देख रहा है, तो क्या वह हमारे राजनैतिक दलों, हमारी विचारधारा, हमारे मज़हबों से

छोटा हो जाता है? अगर देश नहीं रहेगा, तो क्या हमारा मज़हब, हमारा धर्म, हमारे मंदिर-मस्जिद-गुरुद्वारे रहेंगे? अगर देश नहीं रहेगा, तो क्या हमारी विचारधारा ज़िंदा रहेगी? हमसे कहा जाता है कि तुम लोग संकीर्ण हो, तुम लोग छोटे हो और मज़हबी बातों पर ये जो छोटे-छोटे जलसे होते हैं जिनके बारे में हम लिख चुके हैं, उनमें फंसते हो। अरे, तुम लोग हमको बता रहे हो। जब सारी दुनिया आपस में मज़हब के नाम पर झगड़े कर रही थी, आपके और मेरे पुरखे सिन्धु के तट पर, "आकाशात पतितं तोयं यथा गच्छति सागरम्, सर्वदेव नमस्कारं केशवं प्रति गच्छति" कह रहे थे। यह दुनिया का एकमात्र देश है जिसने कहा कि तुम मूर्ति को पूजो तो, मूर्ति को न पूजो तो, ईश्वर को मानो तो, ईश्वर को न मानो तो, आस्थावान बनो तो, नास्तिक बनो तो, खुद कह दो कि मैं भगवान हूँ तो और कह दो कि भगवान है ही नहीं तो, फिर भी तुमको, तुम्हारे हिन्दूपन से कोई हटा नहीं सकता, किसी का साहस नहीं है। यह वह देश है जहाँ कहा जाता है कि आप अल्लाह को मानो, Jesus को मानो, गुरुद्वारे में जाओ, न जाओ, तुम्हारा देव तुमको मिलेगा। यहाँ कभी किसी का मतान्तरण करने का कोई चलन ही नहीं था।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, अगर इस देश में किसी को हिन्दू होना होता था, तो उसे हिन्दू पैदा होना होता था। हिन्दू धर्मांतरण का कोई चलन ही नहीं था। यह क्यों शुरू हुआ? आधे कांग्रेस के हमारे महान नेता, बड़े नेता आर्य समाज में दीक्षित हुए। ऋषि दयानन्द ने शुद्धिकरण का आन्दोलन क्यों शुरू किया? स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द ने शुद्धिकरण का आन्दोलन क्यों शुरू किया? क्या वे साम्प्रदायिक और देश विरोधी थे? स्वामी दयानन्द ने पाखंड खंडिनी पताका लेकर हिन्दुओं से कहा कि हिन्दुओं, तुम अपने पाखंड को छोड़ो। मूर्ति पूजा करते हो और पत्थर पर दूध चढ़ाते हो और मनुष्य की सेवा नहीं करते हो। यह पद दलित जो है, जिनको अनुसूचित जाति का कहा जाता है, उनको तुम मनुष्य नहीं मानते हो, ऐसा धर्म नहीं चलेगा, ऐसा धर्म चलेगा, जो सुधारवादी धर्म होगा। ऐसा ऋषि दयानन्द और श्रद्धानन्द ने किया और फिर उन्होंने शुद्धिकरण किया, ये उसका विरोध करते हैं। स्वामी विवेकानन्द की बात येचुरी साहब ने की। मैं स्वयं वेल्लूर में दीक्षित हूँ, *एक पथे चलिबो, एक कथा बोलिबो...*। हम लोगों ने वहाँ सीखा। स्वामी विवेकानन्द का यह शब्द था कि "गर्व से कहो हम हिन्दू हैं"। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने ईसाई मतान्तरण के बारे में जितनी कठोरता से कहा है, उतनी कठोरता से आज हम भी कह पाने की स्थिति में नहीं होते हैं। मैंने कहा था, "You are not Christians; go back to Christ." मैं Jesus का आदर करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं रामकृष्ण मिशन में भी हूँ। अकेले विवेकानन्द थे जिन्होंने सम्पूर्ण विश्व के रामकृष्ण मिशन और मठों में क्रिसमस मनाना institutionalise किया।

We celebrate Christmas every year. We love, adore, respect Jesus Christ. करुणा, सेवा, बलिदान, महानता और परदुख कातरता, ये इसके प्रतीक हैं। हम Jesus के सामने जाते हैं, तो श्रद्धा से सिर झुकाते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दू हैं, हम Jesus के सामने सिर क्यों झुकाएं? क्योंकि मेरे हिन्दू होने ने यह सिखाया है कि दुनिया में जो कहीं

[श्री तरुण विजय]

भी, जिस किसी भी जगह हो, जिस किसी भी जाति का हो, जिस किसी भी मजहब का हो या सम्प्रदाय का हो अगर वह मनुष्यता की सेवा करता है, तो उसके आगे सिर झुकाओ और उसमें अपने राम के दर्शन करो। यह बात हमारा देश बताता है और आप हमें सिखा रहे हैं tolerance. आप भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को मानने वाले हैं, जिसका Stalin सोवियत संघ में राज हुआ, Marxism और Leninism का राज हुआ और आप हमें tolerance सिखा रहे हैं। आप हमें बताते हैं कि tolerance क्या होनी चाहिए। माओ त्से तुंग ने मार्क्सिस्ट, लेनिनिस राज किया, Stalin ने किया, Pol Pot ने किया और आप हमें tolerance सिखा रहे हैं। आपने बंगाल में राज किया। आप अपने आप से पूछिए कि बंगाल में राम कृष्ण मिशन के शिक्षा संस्थानों पर मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने दुर्भाग्य से इतने हमले किए, जिनको देखकर रोंगटे खड़े होते हैं और राम कृष्ण मिशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अर्जी दे दी कि हमें हिन्दू न कहा जाए, क्योंकि हमें एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट्स चलाते हैं, इसलिए हमको माइनॉरिटी मान लिया जाए। यह इन्हीं tolerance की बात करने वालों के दबाव में हुआ, जिन्होंने उनको सहन तक नहीं किया। वे हमें tolerance कहां से सिखाते हैं?

सर, आप हमको मदर टेरेसा के बारे में बताते हैं। देरेक ओब्राईन मेरे मित्र हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि जाकर देखो निर्मल हृदय, जाकर देखो करुण निलया। सर, मैं वहां गया हूं। कोलकाता का नाम कालीबाड़ी के नाम पर है, महाकाली के नाम पर है और उस कालीबाड़ी का जो विश्व प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है, उस मंदिर के पीछे मदर टेरेसा को सेवा सुश्रुषा के लिए जगह दी गई है। उसका विरोध हुआ, लेकिन हिन्दू तो ऐसे ही हैं। ये पहले पिटते हैं और फिर मान जाते हैं। मैं वहां पर गया था और वहां जाकर मेरी आंखों से अश्रु निकले थे कि जो मरणासन्न लोग थे, जो किसी भी सेवा के लिए आतुर थे, उनको देखकर मुझे लगा कि मदर टेरेसा जो काम कर रही हैं, यह वास्तव में समाज सेवा का काम है। मैं देरेक की बात से सहमत हूं। मदर टेरेसा के काम को देखना चाहिए, उस काम को पहचानना चाहिए और उसका सम्मान करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कैसा लोकतंत्र है, आप स्टालिनवादी कर रहे हैं। मैं मदर टेरेसा और Jesus को adore करता हूं, उनके सामने सिर झुकाता हूं, लेकिन क्या इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि मैं proselytisation का भी समर्थन करूं। I stand, till my last breath, against proselytisation because that is not Jesus. वह Jesus नहीं है। विवेकानन्द को पढ़ने वालो, आप विवेकानन्द को पढ़कर हमें कह रहे हो कि तुम विवेकानन्द पढ़ो, यह विवेकानन्द का प्रबुद्ध भारत पढ़ो। इस प्रबुद्ध भारत में विवेकानन्द ने जो Christian proselytisation के बारे में लिखा है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि उनको वहां पश्चिम में कितना परेशान किया गया था। वे दुखी हो गए, घुटनों में मुंह छिपाकर रो पड़े। क्या हम यही बात मानेंगे? क्या भगिनी निवेदिता और शारदा मां ने जो गरीबों और दलितों की, पददलितों की सेवा की, हम उनकी बात नहीं करेंगे? क्या हम राम कृष्ण परमहंस की बात नहीं करेंगे, जिन्होंने अल्लाह का अनुभव किया, जिन्होंने Jesus का अनुभव किया, जिन्होंने काली का अनुभव किया और तब वे परमहंस कहलाए। हम उस परम्परा को मानने वाले हैं। हम उस परम्परा को खंडित होने के

लिए किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे सकते। एक व्यक्ति की भी हिन्दुस्तान में माइनोंरिटी हो, चाहे वे पारसी लोग हों, चाहे वे यहूदी लोग हों, चाहे कोई भी लोग हों, किसी एक व्यक्ति की भी माइनोंरिटी हो, उस एक व्यक्ति की माइनोंरिटी की रक्षा करना हमारा धर्म है, हिन्दू होने के नाते भी और भारतीय होने के नाते भी तथा हिन्दुस्तानी होने के नाते भी। अगर आपको तकलीफ है, मैं उस तकलीफ में शामिल नहीं होता, तो मेरा हिन्दू होना कम होता है।(समय की घंटी).... मेरा हिन्दूपन कम होता है। मेरे हिन्दू होने में सर्वपथ समभाव सन्निहित है, इसलिए आप हमें यह शिक्षा मत दीजिए। आप लोग तो तिलक और टोपी देखकर अपनी प्रतिक्रियाएं तय करते हैं। लाशों का क्या मजहब है, आप लोग उसको देखकर अपनी प्रतिक्रियाएं तय करते हैं। आप कश्मीर में जाते हैं और वहां जाकर कहते हैं कि आप red rags की बात कर रहे हैं। आप कश्मीर की बात मुझसे पूछो।

मैं कश्मीर का हूं, कश्मीर में रह चुका हूं, आप किस कश्मीर की बात करते हैं? आप जिस लद्दाख और जम्मू को कश्मीर का हिस्सा नहीं मानते, जहाँ पर आप लद्दाख के अल्पसंख्यक बौद्धों को अपना नहीं मानते, जहाँ आप जम्मू के डोगरों को अपना नहीं मानते? उन लोगों को अपना मानने की बात करोगे, तो वह हिंदुस्तानियत की बात होगी, उस हिंदुस्तानियत में मुझे कश्मीरियत के क्रेसर की गंध मिलेगी। वह गंध मिलेगी, लेकिन उसको अलग-अलग करते हैं। आपके लिए तो बहुत किस्से हैं। श्री बी.के.नेहरू इंदिरा गाँधी जी के कज़िन थे। उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तक लिखी थी और वह वाइकिंग ने छापी है, 'Nice Guys Finish Second'. उसमें उन्होंने फारूख साहब के बारे में लिखा है, "The bitterness with which the 1983 Assembly election was fought was not due entirely to the failure of the National Conference to come to terms with the Congress Party. It seems to me, with the benefit of hindsight, that Indira Gandhi had decided to get rid of Farooq as Chief Minister of the State even before the election."

Further, Mr. B.K. Nehru writes, "One reason she gave to me when she came out in the open was that he was unreliable, he said 'Mummy Mummy' to her and promised to do exactly as she wanted and then went back and did exactly the opposite." This was your relationship with the Congress. This is how you were ruling Jammu and Kashmir, जहाँ पर आप संगीनों के साये में तिरंगा फहराएं। वहाँ हम स्कूलों में देखने के लिए गए। मैं वहाँ स्कूलों का निरीक्षण करके आया हूँ। कश्मीर घाटी में, स्कूलों में जन-गण-मन नहीं गाया जाता। आप ऐसा कश्मीर हमें दे रहे हैं? आप ऐसा कश्मीर हमें दे रहे हैं, जहाँ के स्कूलों में ऐसा होता है। मेरे पास फोटोग्राफ्स हैं, मैंने इनको भेजे हैं, जहाँ पर "ए" फॉर अल्लाह और "एच" फॉर हज़ पढ़ाया जाएगा। यदि आप यह कश्मीर देंगे, तो वहाँ की माइनोंरिटीज़ का क्या हाल होगा? आप बुद्धिस्ट का कर लीजिए, हिंदू तो वैसे ही लुटे-पिटे हैं, उनकी बात छोड़ दीजिए, उनको तो आप कश्मीर में माइनोंरिटी भी नहीं मानते हैं, पर बौद्ध लोगों का क्या होगा? आप कम से कम उनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

[श्री तरुण विजय]

सर, जब हम किसानों की बात करते हैं, तो किसानों की बात करते समय, मैं शरद जी की बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि जमीन का टुकड़ा नहीं होता है, यह दिल होता है। यह जमीन ही है, जिसके लिए हिंदुस्तान, पाकिस्तान पिछले 67 साल से लड़ रहे हैं, यह जमीन ही है, जिसके लिए हम अक्साई चीन के लिए चीन के विरोधी बने हुए हैं, यह जमीन ही है, जिसके लिए हमारे सैनिक जान देते हैं।..(व्यवधान)।..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय : सर, एक मिनट। उस जमीन को हम मातृभूमि मानते हैं। किसान की जमीन नहीं जानी चाहिए। किसान की जमीन जाती है, पैसा मिलता है, पर वह बरबाद हो जाता है, उसकी नस्लें बरबाद हो जाती हैं। भोजन, पशु, पक्षी समाप्त हो जाते हैं, गीत समाप्त हो जाते हैं, पानी समाप्त हो जाता है, नदी पर लिखे जाने वाले छंद समाप्त हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में केवल एक ही उपाय है कि सिंचाई चाहिए। हम पढ़े-लिखे लोग तो शहर में आ गए, शहरी बन गए, लेकिन यदि किसान से कहेंगे कि तुम देहाती बने रहो, तुम ग्रामीण बने रहो, तो क्या उसके लिए प्रगति नहीं चाहिए? किसान के लड़के को किसानी करते हुए, फसल पैदा करते हुए, खेती करते हुए कृषक का बेटा होने में क्या हम गौरव का अनुभव नहीं कराएंगे? अरे, तुम तो खेती करने वाले हो..(व्यवधान)।..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय : तुम तो किसान हो, तुमको क्या करना है? यदि उसको भी वही गौरव चाहिए, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की आँखों में झाँककर देखो, यकीन करो, एक मौका तो दो। जब हमको शक होता है, हम मोदी जी की आँखों में देखते हैं। वह आदमी किसानों से छल-कपट नहीं करता, वह आदमी कभी किसी के साथ यह विश्वासघात नहीं कर सकता कि तुम्हारी जमीन लेकर हम पैसे वालों को देंगे। हम मर जाएंगे, लेकिन यह कभी नहीं होने देंगे। जब तक हमारी आत्मा में दीनदयाल उपाध्याय और श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जिंदा हैं, तब तक किसान हमारे एजेंडा में सबसे ऊपर रहेगा। हम ऐसा कभी नहीं होने देंगे कि शरद जी को दुख हो या राम गोपाल जी यह कहें कि अब हम नदियों पर और खेतों पर गीत नहीं लिख पा रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो टॉलरेंस की बात और किसानों की बात है, यह हमारे खून में समाई हुई है। कृपया हमको ऐसे उपदेश मत दीजिए, हम घृणा से परे हैं। अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि -

फ़ितरत में लगे धब्बे कुदरत के करिश्मे हैं,
बुत हमको कहे काफ़िर अल्लाह की मरजी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of my Party All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I am deeply grateful to the leader of my Party and the leader of the Tamil people hon. Madam Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Jayalalithaji for giving me this rare opportunity.

His Excellency, the President of India, on that day has broadly outlined the future course of action this Government plans to take. Some sounded routine, some sounded new. But, some expectations of the people did not find a place.

First of all, I would like the Government to clarify the controversy surrounding the GDP growth of our economy. The President, in his Address, said that as a result of this Government's sustained efforts and series of policy initiatives, Indian economy is again on the high growth trajectory. He said our GDP is growing at 7.4 per cent, which makes India the fastest growing large economy in the world. The Economist magazine in a write-up on the issue dated 14th February, 2015 disputes this figure. It says and I quote "India's number crunches recently updated the base year for calculating GDP to 2011-12, thus revising GDP growth for 2013-14 up to 6.9 per cent from a previous estimate of 4.7 per cent. Some analysts question the data, pointing out that the evidence from small businesses suggests that the economy is struggling to accelerate." That is from the Economist magazine. I see this write-up, in the backdrop of many Indian economists, businessmen and academicians saying "Nothing has changed in the last nine months." The people of India are also beginning to say that the honeymoon is over and struggles of life continue as before.

The President mentions about the reduction of oil price at the retail point. This Government cannot take credit for the reduction of oil prices. Oil prices, all over the world, are falling. From US\$140 per barrel five years ago, crude oil prices have fallen to US\$40 per barrel now. How did it happen? It is due to the new method of digging out crude oil, namely, hydraulic fracking. That is water mixed technology to break the rocks and reach the oil beds underneath. This American Shell Oil and a few other international developments have resulted in the steep fall of crude oil prices globally. But, remember this Government has not passed on the benefits of crude oil price fall fully to our people.

[Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard]

His Excellency the President of India, in his Address, said "Poverty is a bane to dignified human existence. Development is actualised only when the last person gets a sense of fulfilment, especially, regarding his minimum needs." Well said! We hope this Government has the commitment to fulfil the needs of the last person of this country. The way some of the associates of this Government are speaking and behaving do not give us that confidence that you are serious about the *Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas* — All together, development for all. Indeed, the existential anxieties of the common man, marginalised sector of the society, more specifically the Christian, Muslim minorities of the country have compounded.

Instead of putting all our efforts on the struggle of nation-building and development, not only the associates of this Government but also Ministers, Members of Parliament of the Ruling Party are talking about certain issues that spark communal hatred against religious minorities. It has been threatening the fragile fabric of the nation and pushing the country backwards.

The nation was waiting to hear from the President that this Government will take decisive action to protect religious freedom of all communities, especially the minorities. The absence of such promise in the President's Address should not be seen as encouragement to the retrogressive divisive elements.

His Excellency the President while referring to his Government's Foreign Policy has talked about promoting greater cooperation and integration in South Asia. Tamil people not only in India but living all over the world were expecting a reference from the new Government to India's commitment to the self-determination struggles of Eelam Tamils, Lankan Tamils. The UPA Government has done enormous injustice to the Tamils in India and Sri Lanka. It is time we undid it. The Tamils of Sri Lanka has brought about a change of Government in Colombo. A tyrannical rule has been overthrown democratically by the consolidated efforts of the Tamils. The Government of India should be prudent now. For the Tamils, who struggled for half a century for greater devolution of power and federalism, the defeat of Rajapaksa is not necessarily going to advance their agenda. The new Government in Colombo has ruled out any move towards devolution of power. The Government of India should be vigilant and ensure that in the name of regional cooperation the rights of Tamil people are not sacrificed by the policy-makers in Delhi.

And finally, Sir, I would like to remind the ruling coalition that the people of India had voted them to power with the hope that there will be an end to dynastic rule, that there will be an end to the development of the privileged few, that there will be an end to the looting of the national resources like 2G Spectrum, coal blocks, etc. The nation is eagerly waiting to see a just society, an equitable distribution of wealth and an end to religious intolerance. Please do not disappoint 125 crore people and their dreams.

I end the speech with two Thirukkural for the rulers to remember and perform their duties for the next four years.

An ill-planned scheme, though aided much, will go awry. And none will approve what is not proper; act without incurring mockery. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, वह देश और सरकार की दिशा बताता है। सरकार जो काम कर रही है और जो काम करने वाली है, वह उसका परिचय कराने वाला डॉक्यूमेंट होता है। उसमें सरकार की नीति साफ होती है और सरकार के कामों का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have only five minutes.

श्री संजय राउत: यह अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी बताते हैं। सर, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन मुद्दों पर बात करूँगा। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में खास करके कश्मीर के लिए कश्मीर में बलिदान देने वाले डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी को याद किया गया है। 'भारत की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति इसकी समृद्ध आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत है' जैसे डॉ. मुखर्जी के विचारों को राष्ट्रपति जी ने याद किया है। मैं उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन डॉ. मुखर्जी के और भी बहुत क्रांतिकारी और प्रखर राष्ट्रवादी विचार थे, अगर उनका भी जिक्र और कीर्ति उनके अभिभाषण में होता, तो डॉ. साहब का बलिदान सही मायने में काम आता।

एक देश में दो संविधान नहीं हो सकते। "एक देश, एक संविधान," यही डा. मुखर्जी का विचार था और इस विचार के लिए कश्मीर की भूमि पर उनका बलिदान भी हुआ था। डा. मुखर्जी का सपना था कि हमारे देश में समान नागरिक कानून हो। डा. मुखर्जी का विचार था कि इस देश से धारा 370 को समाप्त किया जाए। अगर इस अभिभाषण में इस पर भी सरकार की तरफ से कुछ बताया जाता, तो अच्छा रहता। राष्ट्र हित में जो भी चीज हो, सरकार को करनी चाहिए। किसी को डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक देश में अलग-अलग कानून क्यों? अगर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बात करते हैं, तो इस राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की शुरुआत समान

[श्री संजय राउत]

नागरिक कानून से होनी चाहिए। यह बात जैसे डा. मुखर्जी ने कही, वैसे हमारे सर्वोच्च नेता, शिवसेना प्रमुख, बाला साहब ठाकरे जी ने भी बार-बार कही है। इस देश में सबके लिए एक कानून होना चाहिए और एक कानून की छत के नीचे देश का विकास होगा, सभी धर्मों का विकास होगा। हम यह मानते हैं कि सभी धर्मों की निजी आस्था और विश्वास का सम्मान होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में दशकों से लोग अलग-अलग मान्यताएं और अलग-अलग हिसाब से काम करते आए हैं, लेकिन देश की एकात्मता और विश्वास तब बढ़ेगा, जब देश में सभी के लिए एक कानून और एक संविधान बनेगा।

यही बात डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान की धारा 44 में लिखी है। धारा 44 के अनुसार समान नागरिकता कानून का अर्थ सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान नागरिक कानून से है। यह एक धर्म निरपेक्ष कानून है, जो सभी धर्मों के लोगों के लिए समान रूप से लागू होगा। अलग-अलग धर्मों के लोगों के लिए अलग-अलग सिविल कानून न होना, यही समान नागरिक संहिता की मूल भावना है।

"सबका साथ, सबका विकास," यह घोषणा हमारी सरकार की है। हम आपके पुराने साथी हैं, हमने हमेशा इस सरकार का साथ दिया है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी का साथ दिया है, दोस्ती निभाई है और मोदी जी को सबका साथ मिल रहा है। इस देश की जनता उनके साथ है, किसान होंगे, मजदूर होंगे, यहां मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में मजबूती से विकास भी होगा, यहां रास्ते बनेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार कम होगा, काला धन भी वापस आ जाएगा और सभी नेताओं ने इस विषय पर जोर दिया है। हमें प्रधान मंत्री जी की ईमानदारी पर पूरा भरोसा है, विश्वास है, लेकिन इन सभी कामों के साथ जो हमारी विरासत है, हमारी संस्कृति है, उसको बढ़ावा देना हमारा कर्तव्य है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। हमारे हाथ में जनता ने पूरा बहुमत दिया है और उस बहुमत का अर्थ है देश को ठीक करना, कानून को सुधारना, जैसे कि हम एक झटके में भूमि सुधार का कानून लाये हैं, हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इसी प्रकार से अगर हम इस सदन में, देश में समान नागरिक कानून पर चर्चा करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह हम सबके लिए अच्छा होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि इस देश में समान नागरिक कानून हम क्यों नहीं लाते। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भी चिंता है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर इस देश में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अब जम्मू और कश्मीर में हमारी विचार वाली सरकार आ रही है, चाहे पीडीपी के साथ हो, एक हमारी विचार वाली सरकार पहली बार जम्मू और कश्मीर में आ रही है। इसलिए देश भी जानना चाहता है कि धारा 370 के बारे में हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? उसके बारे में भी इस देश में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you, Sanjayji. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, कश्मीरी पंडितों के बारे में भी विचार होना चाहिए, जो इस देश के मूल निवासी हैं, कश्मीर के हमारे भाई हैं, अब उनकी भी घर वापसी होने की जरूरत है। हम उन्हें कितनी बार शरणार्थी कैम्पों में रखेंगे? कब तक हम यह एजेंडा बनाते रहेंगे कि हम उनके लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, हम उन्हें नौकरियां देंगे, हम उनके लिए घर देंगे? ऐसा नहीं, बल्कि कश्मीरी पंडितों को अपने घर वापसी का अधिकार है और जो सरकार आई है, यह उस सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है और उसका भी प्रतिबिम्ब आने वाले दिनों राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you, Sanjayji.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह सरकार हमारी है। इस सरकार को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, आंतरिक सुरक्षा, सभी के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। खास करके हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान की बात है, आज हमने पढ़ा कि पाकिस्तान से 20 हिन्दू फैमिलीज भाग कर यहां वापस आ गई हैं। ये सब क्यों हो रहा है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Please. Next speaker is Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, पाकिस्तान के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिए। हम बार-बार इस सदन में कह चुके हैं, हमारी पार्टी की भूमिका है, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. आपके तीन मिनट ही थे, लेकिन वह डबल हो गया।

श्री संजय राउत: नहीं, सर, आपने पांच मिनट की बात कही थी।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने तो आपको कह दिया, पर उससे आगे आप न चलें, क्योंकि आपके तीन मिनट ही थे।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस देश के लिए मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम सब एक साथ विकास करेंगे। हम यह मानते हैं कि यह देश मजबूत बनेगा, सक्षम बनेगा, लेकिन मैं एक बार फिर कहता हूँ कि इस देश में कानून का एक छत्र होना चाहिए और वह सभी के लिए समान हो। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर आभार व्यक्त करने के लिए यह चर्चा हो रही है और मैं भी अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उसमें सरकार की योजनाएँ

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

हैं। सरकार देश के 125 करोड़ लोगों के लिए पाँच सालों में क्या करने वाली है, इसके संबंध में कुछ मुद्दे इस अभिभाषण में हैं। एक मुद्दा बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, जिसके बारे में संजय राउत जी ने भी बताया, सबका साथ, सबका विकास। सरकार का यह कहना है:

"सबका साथ सबका विकास,

तुम्हारे घर में आएगा अच्छे दिन का प्रकाश।

नरेन्द्र मोदी ने छीन लिया है कांग्रेस से सत्ता का आकाश,

इसलिए जरूर होगा इधर के और उधर के लोगों का विकास।" ...(व्यवधान)...

यह सरकार विकास करने के लिए आई है और मुझे लगता है कि यह हाउस झगड़ा करने के लिए नहीं है। झगड़ा करना है तो भारत छोड़कर पाकिस्तान में झगड़ा करने के लिए जाओ। यहाँ जरूर अपनी विचारधारा को रखने का अधिकार है। बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने सभी जाति और धर्म के लोगों को न्याय देने के लिए जो संविधान दिया है, उससे यह देश चल रहा है। इसका मतलब, हिन्दुओं पर अन्याय नहीं, मुसलमानों पर अन्याय नहीं, ईसाई लोगों पर अन्याय नहीं, बुद्धिस्ट लोगों पर अन्याय नहीं और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कभी भी यह नहीं बताया। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का यह मतलब है कि देश में जो लोग आज हैं, उन सभी लोगों को न्याय देने के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार काम करने वाली है। और कोई बाहर बोलते होंगे, लेकिन सरकार की भूमिका ऐसी नहीं है। मैं सरकार के साथ इसलिए हूँ कि मुझे सरकारी पार्टी ने, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने, बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के दिए हुए संविधान में कोई भी बदलाव नहीं होगा और इस संविधान के मुताबिक देश चलेगा, हमारी सरकार चलेगी, इसीलिए मैं इनके साथ हूँ और इसीलिए शिवसेना भी आपके साथ है। जब सबका साथ है तो हमारा भी साथ है।

मेरा केवल इतना ही कहना है कि गरीबी पर बहुत बातें होती हैं, लेकिन आज भी गाँव-गाँव में लोग भूखे मरते हैं, भूखे रहते हैं। उन भूखे लोगों को पेट भर खाना देने के संबंध में हम लोगों को चर्चा करनी चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी जी ने तो गाँव-गाँव में untouchability को खत्म करने के लिए बताया था। उन्होंने कांग्रेस वालों को बताया, कांग्रेस वाले खाली खादी टोपी टटोलते थे। गाँव-गाँव में इनके पास ग्राम पंचायत थी, इनके पास जिला पंचायत थी, तालुका पंचायत थी, असेम्बली थी, पूरी सरकार इनके पास थी, लेकिन गाँव की untouchability खत्म करने का काम इन्होंने नहीं किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): थैंक्यू रामदास जी।

श्री रामदास अठावले: नहीं, अभी थैंक्यू क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं तो धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ। आपको धन्यवाद भी अच्छा नहीं लगता, तो उसका तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).... राजीव शुक्ल जी, प्लीज।

श्री रामदास अठावले: एक मिनट, शुक्ल जी। नहीं-नहीं, मैं आपके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मेरा निवेदन इतना ही है कि मुम्बई में बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के मेमोरियल के लिए इन्दू मिल की साढ़े 12 एकड़ जमीन तो केन्द्र सरकार ने ले ली। यह निर्णय पहले की सरकार का भी था और अभी की सरकार का भी है। लंदन में बाबा साहब जब रहते थे, तब वहाँ उनका एक बंगला था, जिसे महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र की परमिशन से 45 करोड़ में खरीद लिया है। इन्दू मिल में बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी का जो स्मारक बनने वाला है, उसमें 400 करोड़ रुपये लगने वाले हैं, जिसके बारे में यहाँ केवल बिल आना बाकी है। अगर ये उस बिल को इसी सेशन में और इसी महीने में लाते हैं, तो 14 अप्रैल को बाबा साहब की जयन्ती के दिन अगर इसका inauguration नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के हाथों होता है, तो पूरे देश में एक अच्छा...(व्यवधान)... हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बहुत अच्छा लगेगा, बिल्कुल सही।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसलिए, केवल गरीबी हटाने का नारा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, गरीबों को ताकत देने के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी सत्ता में आए हैं और इसीलिए हम सब लोगों को मिलकर काम करना है। आपको जो बोलना है, बोलते रहो, लेकिन यहाँ की सरकार सबकी सरकार है और इसीलिए हम केन्द्र की सरकार के साथ हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): रामदास जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसलिए दलितों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, आदिवासियों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए और आप भी मुझे न्याय दीजिए। अगर आप भी मेरे ऊपर अन्याय करेंगे तो—मुझे अभी तक मकान भी नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपको मकान भी मिलेगा।

श्री रामदास अठावले: ठीक है, अभी मेरी पार्टी छोटी है, लेकिन कल बड़ी होगी। यह ठीक बात है, इसीलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरी पार्टी सरकार के साथ है। हमारी एक माँग यह है कि झोंपड़पट्टी के संरक्षण के लिए एक स्लम प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट बनना चाहिए। झोंपड़पट्टी को संरक्षण देना चाहिए। वे पाकिस्तान के नागरिक नहीं हैं, भारत के नागरिक हैं और उनको न्याय देने की आवश्यकता है। जय भीम, जय भारत, जय महाराष्ट्र।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Before you speak, I would say 7 o'clock तक ही बैठना है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : नहीं-नहीं, जब तक स्पीच खत्म नहीं हो जाती तो हम 10-12 मिनट तक और ले सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): With the permission of the House, अब आप 5-7 मिनट तक बोल लीजिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी की स्पीच मैंने पढ़ी, उसमें ऐसा लगता है जैसे सभी मंत्रालयों से जो एक फॉर्मल इनपुट आ जाता है, जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक है, उन्हीं को लगता है कि शामिल करके इस बार का अभिभाषण बना दिया गया है। जैसा कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने भी कहा था कि पिछली बार राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में जो बिन्दु थे, आज वे सारे बिन्दु गायब हैं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो चुनाव में वायदे किए गए थे उनमें से एक का भी उस ढंग से जिक्र नहीं किया गया, जिस ढंग से जिक्र होना चाहिए था। जैसे मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ कि जब चुनाव लड़ा जा रहा था तो कहा गया था कि अगर हमारी सरकार आई तो महंगाई पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो जाएगी, महंगाई पर काबू हो जाएगा। आज वह स्थिति नहीं है। आज अगर पेट्रोल, डीजल के दाम कम हुए तो विश्व बाजार में 115 डॉलर से घटकर 40 डॉलर तक आ गए। लेकिन उस हिसाब से पेट्रोल, डीजल की कीमत में जो कमी होनी चाहिए थी, नहीं की। 40 रुपए लीटर पेट्रोल होना चाहिए था और 32 रुपए लीटर डीजल होना चाहिए था। फिर भी चलो मैंने मान लिया कि आपको ऑयल कम्पनीज का ख्याल रखना है। तो कम से कम जितना कम किया था, उसके मुकाबले उन चीजों के दाम तो कम करते। होता क्या है, जब दो रुपए बढ़ता है तो दाम बढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन जब सरकार घटाती है तो वे दाम नहीं घटाते हैं। यह मेकेनिज्म आपको पैदा करना चाहिए कि जैसे दाम घटें वैसे लोगों पर दबाव बने कि सामान और चीजों के दाम कम करें, कमांडिटीज के दाम कम करें तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के दाम कम करें, किराया कम किया जाए। लेकिन वह सब कुछ नहीं हो पाता। तो उसकी वजह से महंगाई ज्यों की त्यों रहती है और सरकार के एफर्ट्स बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाते हैं। तो उसका सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। दूसरा वायदा था कि रुपये को डॉलर के मुकाबले 40 पर ले आएंगे। लेकिन आज भी रुपया 61 और 62 के बीच में घूम रहा है, कभी 62 के ऊपर चला जाता है और वह कम नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह भी जो सरकार की विफलता है उस पर उसको ध्यान देना चाहिए। रेल और जहाज किराया भी सस्ता होना चाहिए। जब डीजल के दाम कम हुए तो इसलिए रेलवे के फेयर भी कम करने चाहिए थे, जहाजों के फेयर भी कम होने चाहिए थे। रेल के फेयर कम तो नहीं हुए, लेकिन आज कहा है कि बढ़ाए नहीं जाएंगे। लेकिन यह कम करने चाहिए थे, क्योंकि डीजल का दाम बहुत गिर गया है। मान्यवर, जहाजों के किराये का तो यह हाल है कि जो ए0टी0एफ0 होता है, जहाज में जो एयर टर्बो फ्यूल होता है, उसके दाम तो बहुत गिरे लेकिन अनाप-शनाप दाम एयरलाइंस चार्ज कर रही हैं। यहां से लखनऊ तक का हवाई जहाज में किराया 30-30 हजार लिया जा रहा है, मुम्बई का 50-50 हजार किराया है। कहीं के कुछ भी किराए लिए जा रहे हैं और उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है। उससे मध्यम वर्ग और आम आदमी बहुत परेशान है। इसलिए इन किरायों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। काले धन की बात सब ने बोली। उसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उस ओर कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। यह कहा था कि अगर हमारी

सरकार आई तो हम एक महीने के अंदर चीन से अपनी सभी जमीन वापस ले लेंगे। लेकिन चीन से जमीन लेना तो दूर रहा चीन ने करीब हमारी 6 किलोमीटर जमीन पर और अंदर आकर कब्जा कर लिया। एक बात आई कि अगर हमारी सरकार आई तो दाउद इब्राहिम 15 दिन के अंदर भारत की जेलों में होगा। न दाउद अभी तक आए हैं और न इब्राहिम आए हैं। यहां अब आपके 9 महीने पूरे होने जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से था कि 24 घंटे बिजली मिलेगी, सस्ती बिजली मिलेगी। लेकिन पता नहीं वायदा क्यों कर दिया था क्योंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। फिर भी मुझे लगा कि कुछ प्रयास होगा। लेकिन जगह-जगह बिजली की कटौती उसी तरह से चल रही है और कहीं भी बिजली में किसी किस्म की राहत लोगों को नहीं मिल रही है। जहां तक विकास की बात है, मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि प्रयास हो सकता हो, हो रहा हो। लेकिन सारी चीजें पैडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। जैसा मुझे पता चला कि सैकड़ों फाइलें हर मंत्रालय में पैडिंग पड़ी हैं और उन पर निर्णय नहीं हो रहा है। एक बहाना कर दिया जाता है, अखबारों में छपवाया जाता है कितना सही कितना गलत कि साहब, मंत्री लोग प्रधान मंत्री से बहुत डरते हैं, इसलिए फैसला नहीं ले रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह प्रधान मंत्री का हौवा है, प्रधान मंत्री क्या हैं -शेर, चीता, बघेरा क्या हैं? उनसे सारे लोग डरे हुए हैं, उस डर से वे कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों-सैकड़ों फाइलें हर डिप्टी के लिए पैडिंग हैं हर मिनिस्ट्री में। क्यों रुकी हुई हैं, क्या वजह है, क्या बात है? और यह कि मंत्री बेचारों को कुछ मत कहो, मंत्री तो बहुत ही डरे हुए हैं कि उनकी तरफ देख भी लेते हैं तो उनकी रूह कांप जाती है। यह जो है कहीं-न-कहीं इस चीज को तोड़ना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं मानता कि मंत्रियों को किसी चीज का डर है। तो यह आपका बहाना है काम न करने का कि सब प्रधान मंत्री के मत्थे पर डाल दो। या फिर अगर ऐसा है तो इसको भी दूर करना चाहिए, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि किसी भय का वातावरण रहे। बंगलादेश के बॉर्डर पर फेंसिंग लगाने का वायदा किया गया था।

उस तरफ बिल्कुल काम शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। इसके अलावा मान्यवर, मैं नीति आयोग के संबंध में कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे लगता है कि मैं योजना आयोग में आखिरी योजना मंत्री था क्योंकि उसके बाद योजना आयोग भंग हो गया और नीति आयोग आ गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप इतिहास में रह गए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत बड़ा काम था। आप उसकी कितनी भी आलोचना कीजिए, लेकिन वहां से जिस तरह प्रोजेक्ट की मॉनीटरिंग होती थी, प्रोजेक्ट जिस तरह से सेंक्शन किए जाते थे, जिस तरह से नई स्कीम्स के लिए पैसा allocate होता था, वह सारा काम ठप्प हो गया है। अब यह सिर्फ एक थिंक टैंक बनकर रह गया है, जिसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। पहले वित्त मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग की सुनता था, अब वित्त मंत्रालय नीति आयोग की कुछ नहीं सुन रहा है क्योंकि नीति आयोग की कोई भूमिका नहीं रह गयी है। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि नीति आयोग को, योजना आयोग के अधिकार देने चाहिए। वह पहले जिस तरह से राज्यों को उनकी योजना बनाकर देता था, वह सब काम अब खत्म हो गया है। अब तो नए वित्त आयोग ने 42 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यू देने का फैसला किया है।

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

अब जब इतनी बड़ी रकम राज्यों को जाएगी और अगर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से खर्च नहीं किया गया तो फिर बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। इसलिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से flexible स्कीम्स हों। आप उन्हें 10, 20, 30 परसेंट flexibility खर्च करने में दीजिए, लेकिन अगर आप उन्हें बिल्कुल खुला छोड़ देंगे और योजना आयोग उन्हें अपनी सलाह नहीं देगा, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। मेरा मानना है कि आप उसे नीति आयोग या जो भी नाम दें, लेकिन उसे पुराने योजना के ढंग से ही काम करने देना चाहिए।

सर, मैं जब प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर था तो Visa on arrival मेरा initiative था जिसका क्रेडिट नई सरकार ले रही है। ये जिस देश में भी जाते हैं, वहां कहते हैं कि हमने Visa on arrival इस देश को दे दिया। इसे मैंने खुद चार मीटिंग्स में बैठकर कराया था। यह बहुत अच्छा निर्णय था, लेकिन हमने 182 देशों के बारे में निर्णय लिया था। आपके यहां सिर्फ 42 देशों का ही हुआ है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अब हाउस उठना चाह रहा है।

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, अब हम अपने Special mentions भी पढ़ेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, उन्हें आप ले करेंगे। ..(व्यवधान) .. अब उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। आप पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, "Visa on arrival" वाली फेसिलिटी 182 कंट्रीज के लिए sanction हुई थी, मैंने खुद मीटिंग्स करा के वह काम खत्म किया था। मुझे लगता है कि उसे और बढ़ाना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिल रहा है, उनकी यूरिया की सब्सिडी का प्रश्न है, जिस वजह से वे बेहाल हैं। उसकी व्यवस्था कराई जानी चाहिए।

सर, इनकी सरकार ने कटरा-ऊधमपुर, मंगल यान, आईएनएस कोलकाता हो और Visa on arrival - इन सब बातों का क्रेडिट ले लिया, जबकि ये काम यूपीए सरकार के थे। मैं इस मामले में रोने-गाने का काम नहीं करता। यह हमेशा होता है कि जब कोई नई सरकार आती है तो पिछली सरकार के कामों का advantage लेती है। लेकिन यह सरकार जिस तरह से ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री बन गयी है, उस बारे में सोचना आवश्यक है क्योंकि हर चीज के लिए ऑर्डिनेंस ले आना उचित नहीं है। सब काम विपक्ष के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके होना चाहिए।

सर, एक आदर्श ग्राम योजना घोषित की गई है, लेकिन इस आदर्श ग्राम योजना के लिए पैसे कहां से आएंगे? इस योजना के लिए हमने गांव भी एडॉप्ट कर लिए, लेकिन उसके लिए धन की व्यवस्था कहां से होगी, इस बारे में अभी तक पता नहीं चल रहा है। यह एक बहुत गंभीर बात है।

सर, जहां तक सेकुलरिज्म का मामला है, सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कही, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बातों से माहौल नहीं बिगाड़ना चाहिए। अब लव जिहाद की बात हुई। बालीवुड से एक हमारे मंत्री जी भी हैं। लव जिहाद में बालीवुड के बहुत उदाहरण दिए जाते हैं। हमारे शान्ताराम नायक जी भी उसका जिक्र कर रहे थे और करीना कपूर और दूसरे कलाकारों के नाम लिए गए। अब मैं अगर आपको उसका काउंटर पढ़कर सुना दूं, तो क्या आप उसे लव पाणिग्रह संस्कार कहेंगे? ऋतिक रोशन की शादी सुजेन खान से हुई, मनोज वाजपेई की शादी शबाना रजा से हुई, किशोर कुमार की शादी मधुबाला से हुई, सुनील दत्त की शादी नरगिस से हुई, कमलजीत की शादी वहीदा रहमान से हुई, संजय दत्त की शादी दिल नवाज खान उर्फ मान्यता से हुई, कुनाल खेमू की शादी अभी सोहा अली खान से हुई, सुभाष घई की शादी रेहाना से, आदित्य पंचोली की शादी जरीना वहाब से हुई। सलमान खान की दोनों बहनों में से एक की विवेक अग्निहोत्री और एक हमारे सदस्य रहे अनिल शर्मा, पंडित सुखराम के बेटे से हुई और भाजपा के नेताओं में से देखें तो एम0जे0 अकबर साहब की बहन गजाला की शादी लोकेश शर्मा से हुई। तो यह तो समाज में चलता रहता है। अगर वह लव जिहाद है, तो क्या हम इसे लव पाणिग्रहण कहें? सर, हर बात का काउंटर argument होता है। इसलिए समाज में एक सामाजिक समरसता रखी जानी चाहिए और उसी को लेकर हम आगे बढ़ें, तभी सब का साथ, सब का विकास संभव हो पाएगा। अगर बीच-बीच में ऐसे बयान होते रहेंगे, तो उससे कुछ नहीं होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I will take the names of the Members who want to lay the Special Mentions. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. We are not reading in out. Just lay it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, it will take only one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): What does the House want?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let us read it, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, take one minute.

**Demand for setting up National Audio Screening Mission
on line of Universal Immunization Programme**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, in India, one out of twelve is deaf. Seven per cent of our population is having hearing disorder. As per moderate estimates, at present in our country, 60 lakh children are hearing impaired. Out of them, ten lakh children are with deep deafness. Deafness and speech impaired are common disabilities. Deafness is the most common congenital disability and for it, early detection is a must, followed by Cochlear Implant. Our country is having very poor facilities to address this national complication, which is making our children, into disabled lot. We are having Project Deaf India and Rehabilitation Council of India besides Indian Speech and Hearing Association, to look after the deafness and speech impairedness. We need Audiologists and Speech Language Pathologists besides broad based national programme for audiometry hearing test. For the 32 crore population of United States of America, they have 1,20,000 Audiologists, whereas in our country, for our 125 crore population, we have only 1500 Audiologists. In our country, only 50 institutes are offering Audiology course, which is not having any promotion or attraction to the medical students. We have a few ENT hospitals across the country but specialists are meager. Keeping these factual pathetic ground realities in view and as early detection can prevent the deafness for future generations, I urge upon Union Health Ministry to immediately initiate pragmatic National Audio Screening Mission at par with Universal Immunization Programme.

**Demand for sanctioning expeditiously the remaining funds for fourth
quarter under MGNREGS to Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has been relentlessly working for the upliftment of the poor in the State. Under the directions of our respected Leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, Tamil Nadu Government has been allocating huge funds for socio-economic development. For the Centrally sponsored schemes, Tamil Nadu Government has always allocated its due share for implementing the schemes. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is one such scheme which is being implemented successfully in the State. Though the Centre had approved the amount under MGNREGS for the first three quarters of 2014-2015, only ₹. 500 crore has been sanctioned so far for the fourth quarter. Tamil Nadu Government has sought over ₹. 1,510 crore for the fourth quarter of the current year to meet wages along with administration cost. Apart from this amount, State had also sought around ₹. 850 crore towards the pending liability. Out of this total amount of ₹. 2,360

crore, a balance of ₹. 1860 crore is yet to be sanctioned by the Centre. As per the norms, Centre absorbs the entire cost of labour component and 75 per cent of the material component. In total, the cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the State comes to 60:40. For the present year, Union Government approved an outlay of ₹. 5,000 crore for Tamil Nadu under the Scheme. As Tamil Nadu has been fulfilling its part of allocation of funds in implementing schemes, I appeal to the Centre to immediately sanction the balance of ₹. 1860 crore to Tamil Nadu.

**Demand to take necessary steps to encourage development
of silk industry in Bhagalpur**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने विशेष उल्लेख के ज़रिए भागलपुर के रेशम बुनकरों का मामला सदन में उठाना चाहती हूँ। यह इलाका तसर रेशम की खास किस्मों के लिए दुनिया भर में मशहूर है। रेशमी कपड़ों के व्यापार का केंद्र रहा भागलपुर आज बदहाली के कगार पर है। इसकी वजह है विद्युत करघा एवं मिल क्षेत्र से यहां के बुनकरों को मिल रही कड़ी चुनौती। इसके अलावा निर्यात बाज़ार पर चीन जैसे देशों का वर्चस्व कायम हो गया है। टेक्नालॉजी के इस जमाने में भागलपुर तसर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनकरों को तकनीकी रूप से पूरी तरह से तैयार करने की जरूरत है। हथकरघा क्लस्टरों और बुनकर सेवा केंद्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। रेशम बुनकरों की कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें अत्याधुनिक सुविधाएं भी मुहैया करानी होंगी। उन्हें मशीनी और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण से लैस करना होगा और पूंजी तथा सब्सिडी की मदद भी देनी होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तसर रेशम उद्योग का भविष्य तभी सुरक्षित रह पाएगा जब सरकार बुनकरों के उत्पादों को सीधा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करे। बाज़ार के साथ-साथ तसर के ब्रांड निर्माण पर भी ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ रियायती दरों पर कच्चा माल मुहैया कराना भी ज़रूरी है। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बनारस के बुनकरों के लिए कई सुविधाओं की घोषणा की है। 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार का इरादा 14 नए Textile Parks खोलने का भी है। मेरी सरकार से गुज़ारिश है कि भागलपुर सिल्क उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**Demand to lift the ban imposed by Archaeological Survey of India on
construction/reconstruction of houses at Old Pallavaram in Chennai**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the urgent need to lift the ban imposed by the Archaeological Survey of India on construction and reconstruction of houses at Pallavaram in Chennai.

The ASI had declared certain areas of Old Pallavaram as protected zone and had banned all construction activities through an order on 13th April, 2010. According to the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains Act, 2010, and the Rules framed thereunder, persons having building or houses in the prohibited areas of any Centrally-protected monuments may undertake repairs and renovation after obtaining permission from the competent authority on the recommendations of the National Monuments Authority. This is a very cumbersome process and the residents with limited resources are unable to obtain permission this way. Applying rule without taking into account the local requirements and the aspirations of the people have put the residents and traders of Pallavaram to a great difficulty. The residents have been running from pillar to post for the past four years for constructing a house of their own but to no avail. Even reconstruction of the existing houses has become very difficult and the residents remain hapless. At a time when the Central Government is working to provide house for every family by 2022, such orders of the ASI prohibiting construction of houses by residents is bound to jeopardize this monumental step of Housing for All. There is no point in banning construction and then providing a circuitous route for obtaining permission which is not at all accessible by average citizens.

I urge up on the Government to immediately lift the ban imposed by ASI on construction and reconstruction of houses at Old Pallavaram in Chennai. Thank you.

Demand to withdraw proposal of terminating the services of District and Block Social Audit Coordinators under MGNREG scheme in Uttar Pradesh

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त जनपदों में मनरेगा योजनान्तर्गत संविदा पर कार्यरत जिला एवं ब्लॉक सोशल ऑडिट कोऑर्डिनेटर्स की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। इन पदों पर कार्यरत संविदाकर्मीयों को स्टेट इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट (SIRD), लखनऊ एवं नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट (NIRD), हैदराबाद तथा राजस्थान द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

महोदय, अब जबकि जिला एवं ब्लॉक स्तर पर कार्यरत सोशल ऑडिटर्स को पांच वर्ष के अनुभव के साथ प्रशिक्षण भी प्राप्त है, इन्हें हटाने का कुचक्र रचा जा रहा है।

प्रमुख सचिव, ग्राम्य विकास, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा जारी किए गए शासनादेश संख्या 1496/38-7-2014-200 नरेगा/2009 दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2014 द्वारा यह प्रावधान किया गया कि पुराने शासनादेश जिसके माध्यम से संविदा पर जिला एवं ब्लॉक सोशल ऑडिट कोऑर्डिनेटर्स

की नियुक्ति हुई थी, को अवक्रमित करते हुए नए सिरे से नियुक्ति/तैनाती आउटसोर्सिंग के आधार पर की जाए। 1 अप्रैल, 2015 से इन संविदाकर्मियों को कार्यमुक्त किए जाने की योजना है।

महोदय, पांच वर्ष के अनुभवी और प्रशिक्षित जिला एवं ब्लॉक सोशल ऑडिट कोऑर्डिनेटर्स को हटाकर आउटसोर्सिंग के माध्यम से पुनः नियुक्ति करना, प्रदेश सरकार की मंशा पर संदेह व्यक्त करता है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेते हुए मनरेगा योजनान्तर्गत संविदा पर कार्यरत जिला एवं ब्लॉक सोशल ऑडिट कोऑर्डिनेटर्स की सेवाएं जारी रखने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उचित एवं आवश्यक निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

**Demand for creating special drive to fill the vacancies under
sports quota in central and private sectors**

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की नौकरियों में स्पोर्ट्स कोटे से होने वाली भर्तियों के बारे में है। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेलों में देश का नाम रौशन करने वाले खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और उनकी आजीविका के लिए सरकारी और निजी नौकरियों में स्पोर्ट्स कोटे से भर्ती का प्रावधान किया गया है। मगर दुख की बात है कि ये भर्तियां सही तरीके से नहीं हो पा रही हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के कई पीएसयूज जैसे सेल, एनटीपीसी, एमएमटीसी, एमसीएल, एचएएल, पारादीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट इत्यादि में या तो ये भर्तियां बंद कर दी गयी हैं या इन्हें बैकलॉग में डाल दिया गया है। यही हाल प्राइवेट सेक्टर का भी है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश और प्रदेश के लिए अपना सब कुछ दांव पर लगाने वाले खिलाड़ी अपने कैरियर की समाप्ति के बाद दर-दर की ठोकरें खाने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम खेलों में बुरे प्रदर्शन का रोना रोते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें इज्जत का जीवन जीने लायक नौकरी तक नहीं मिल पा रही है। अगर यही हाल रहा तो देश की युवा पीढ़ी खेलों में अपना कैरियर बनाने के पहले दस बार सोचेगी। इसलिए मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहूंगा कि पीएसयूज और अन्य सरकारी नौकरियों में स्पोर्ट्स कोटे से भर्तियां तत्काल बहाल की जाएं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए भी उचित दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाएं। जहां-जहां स्पोर्ट्स कोटे का बैकलॉग है, वहां स्पेशल ड्राइव चलाकर स्पोर्ट्स कोटे के तहत भर्ती की जाए।

**Demand for giving attention to innovative ideas to
increase forest cover in country**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to mention that the inadequate and dwindling forest cover has been a major concern for a country like India. The aim of 33 per cent of the geographical area under forest and tree cover as set by India's National Forest Policy, 1988, has not been

achieved even after the passage of 27 years. But, there is some good news from my home State, that is, from West Bengal, where despite various adversities like high population density, huge demand for land for non-forestry purposes, etc., the State has contributed nearly 64 per cent of the 5,871 square kilometres' increase in the forest cover of India as per the latest report by the Forest Survey of India.

Sir, this brings me to the main proposition like what should be our future course of action in regard to saving our forest and the rights of forest dwellers. Here, again, I have the example of West Bengal, which under the inspiring leadership of our Chief Minister, has shown the way for efficient forest management. The State Government has engaged local people in safeguarding the forest. The Forest Rights Act, which has partially addressed the traditional rights of tribals has been sincerely implemented there. This has brought another adjoining positive effect in terms of reduced Left Extremist violence in the Jungle Mahal area of the State which could be replicated as a model in other States.

Sir, I wish to conclude by saying:

[[ندیں، دو جانے بڑھ تو دائرے، کے جنگلوں میں بڑھتے گر
طرح کی آشیانیوں تعقارے بھارے کے، گندیں میں آشیانیے بھری وہ

"गर बढ़ते हैं जंगलों के दायरे, तो बढ़ जाने दो उन्हें,
ये भी आशियाने हैं किन्हीं के, हमारे-तुम्हारे आशियानों की तरह।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri Anil Desai.

Demand for starting a campaign to encourage organ donation in the country

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): I recently came across a very pleasant and welcome news about the Delhi Police who have created a green corridor for transportation of a dead body from West Delhi to AIIMS for organ transplantation. For quick transportation of organs, the police regulated heavy traffic and managed to deliver the organs of a dead person by covering a distance of 25 KM, in a record 21 minutes. Earlier this feat was achieved in Gurgaon and Chennai also.

This is one of the finest and kindest gestures of our police force and for this kindness, they must be appreciated. Along with the doctors who performed the

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

organ transplantation, we must also acknowledge and honour the family members of the dead person who have taken a quick decision coming over from grief and emotions attached with their dear person. We all know hundreds of patients die in our country due to unavailability of human organs. There is almost no awareness about the importance of the organ donation in our country.

We simply burn the unclaimed dead bodies and those who die in accidents and, on the other, hundreds perish for want of eyes, kidney, liver and heart.

This is the pious duty and responsibility of all of us. We should (the political leaders) set an example by encouraging people for organ donations. We, ourselves should also pledge to donate our body after death. In this regard, we should follow the examples of veteran communist leader, late Jyoti Basu, and VHP leader, late Acharya Giriraj Kishore, who had donated their body for organ transplantation for the needy ones.

I urge the Union Home Minister to start a vigorous campaign to encourage people to pledge their body after death.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya; not present. Shri K.V. P. Ramachandra Rao; not present.

The House stands adjourned to meet till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 27th February, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,
the 27th February, 2015.*