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No. 9



Thursday

7 May, 2015

17 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, 7th May 2015/17th Vaisakha 1937 (Saka))*

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

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

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notification of the 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 संयुक्त राष्ट्र (सुरक्षा परिषद) अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2 के अधीन बनाए गए आतंकवाद, निवारण और दमन (सुरक्षा परिषद संकल्प कार्यान्वयन) संशोधन आदेश, 2015 को प्रकाशित करने वाली विदेश मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 206 (अ), दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 2015 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2505/16/15.]

### Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of MSME-Technology Development Centre and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री श्री (कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2581/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2580/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2582/16/15]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2579/16/15]

### **Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2583/16/15]

### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**

### **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Notification No. G.S.R. 221 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2015, publishing the Central Pollution Control Board (Qualifications and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2604/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2603/16/15]

### **Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All Indian Services Act, 1951, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 10th April, 2015, publishing the All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2015 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2510/16/15]

### **I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of NEPA Limited, Nepanagar**

### **II. Memoranda of Understanding between Government of India and various Public Enterprises**

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2714/16/15]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2483/16/15]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Sambhar Salts Limited and the Hindustan Salts Limited (Holding Company), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2484/16/15]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2485/16/15]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) and the BBJ Construction Co. Ltd., for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2715/16/15]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2487/16/15]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2486/16/15]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2622/16/15]

#### **I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

#### **II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata and related papers**

**I. सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल):** महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता और बहुनिःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्ति कल्याण न्यास अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 36 के अधीन राष्ट्रीय स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता और बहुनिःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्ति कल्याण न्यास (संशोधन) नियम, 2015 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (विकलांगजन सशक्तीकरण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 71 (अ), दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2015 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2491/16/15]

II. निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2492/16/15]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development**

**II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 2973 (E), dated the 26th November, 2014 amending Notification No. S.O. 381(E), dated the 12th February, 2014 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2544/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 198 (E), dated the 20th January, 2015, publishing substitution to the Schedule of the Act relating to the metro alignment in Respect of Metropolitan city of Delhi and National Capital Region, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2545/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2543/16/15]

**Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Technology Development Board, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each [in English and Hindi] of the following papers :—

- (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the Board.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2542/16/15]

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA****I. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014****II. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014**

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

**(I)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Bill, 2015, which has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th May, 2015, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India."

**(II)**

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th May, 2015, has adopted the following motion :—

**Motion**

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha that the Lok Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Rajya Sabha to withdraw the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining



leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilisation of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, which was passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th December, 2014 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the 15th December, 2014."

Sir, I lay a copy of The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014.

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### REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**श्री अशक अली टाक** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सभा पटल पर रखे गए पत्रों संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:—

- (i) Hundred Forty Sixth Report regarding delayed laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Government Companies/Organizations laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha during the 230th Session; and
- (ii) Hundred Forty Seventh Report regarding delayed laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Government Companies/Organizations laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha during the 232nd Session.

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### REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

**SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH** (Odisha): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests :—

- (i) Two Hundred Fifty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-2016) of the Department of Science and Technology;
  - (ii) Two Hundred Fifty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-2016) of the Department of Biotechnology; and
  - (iii) Two Hundred Sixtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-2016) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2014-15) on 'Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2014-15) on the subject 'National Auto Fuel Policy' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15) on 'The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15):—

- (i) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme' pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs;

- (ii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (iii) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment); and
- (iv) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

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**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

**RE. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES  
LAID ON THE TABLE ON 6TH MAY, 2015**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, हम सभी MPs को MP होने के नाते कुछ विशेषाधिकार दिए गए हैं। विशेषाधिकार हनन के लिए नियमावली 187 में नियम भी दिए हुए हैं। जब पिछली सरकार सत्ता में थी, तब माननीय नेता विरोधी दल श्री अरुण जेटली जी थे। उनके फोन टैप होने का मामला उठा था और उस पर पूरे सदन ने एक मत से, एक ध्वनि से और एक साथ होकर चिंता व्यक्त की थी। उस समय तत्कालीन सरकार ने यह कहा था कि हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे। श्रीमन्, वह matter विशेषाधिकार समिति को चला गया चूंकि चेयर ने उसको अनुमति दे दी थी।

श्रीमन्, विशेषाधिकार समिति ने कल अपनी जो रिपोर्ट सौंपी है, वह आश्चर्यजनक रिपोर्ट है। उस रिपोर्ट में विशेषाधिकार समिति ने कहा है कि अगर MP के फोन से कोई कॉल डिटेल्स निकाली जाती है, चाहे उसे कोई भी निकाले या MP किसी को फोन करे या उनकी कॉल डिटेल्स निकाले, तो वह विशेषाधिकार MP का नहीं बनता है।

श्रीमन्, अगर यह कर दिया गया, तो कोई भी सरकार या कोई भी व्यक्ति हम लोगों की टेलीफोन्स कॉल निकाल लेगा कि हमें कौन सूचना दे रहा है, हमें कौन फोन कर रहा है, कौन हमारे अधिकारों का हनन कर रहा है, हम सरकार की कौन सी रिपोर्ट कहां से ले रहे हैं। कल कोई भी हमारी बैंक स्टेटमेंट निकालना शुरू कर देगा और यह भी हमारा विशेषाधिकार नहीं रहा। श्रीमन्, फिर तो सरकार फोन टैप करने के लिए बिल्कुल फ्री हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : ऐसा नहीं है कि यह छोटा मामला है। अरुण जेटली जी का मामला था, इसलिए मैंने उनका नाम लिया है और यह उससे जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सदन भी इस विषय पर बोले। श्रीमन्, मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि इस रिपोर्ट को फिर से वापस होना चाहिए और इसको रिव्यू किया जाए। अगर विशेषाधिकार समिति हमारे विशेषाधिकारों पर कटौती करेगी, तो यह एक गंभीर मसला बनेगा, इसलिए मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on Rule 187 - Question of privilege, Rule 199 - Motion for consideration of report and Rule 200 - Amendment to motion for consideration of report. The report of the Committee on Privileges has been presented yesterday. Sir, this House, even before the matter was referred to the Committee, the report came. Last year in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of the House, we had raised a matter, and the entire Opposition had got up and asked from the Government regarding tapping of phones and surveillance of not only of the senior political leaders but sitting Members of Parliament, and who is giving authorisation to do that. It is a question of privilege, is one issue. It is a question of a Fundamental Right and right to privacy, is another issue. There is a law in this country that under what circumstances and authorisation and whose phones can be tapped and the reasons to be recorded in writing. But now it has become rampant. It is not only we who are complaining, but many other prominent people, including senior members of the judiciary and senior civil servants are complaining that their phones are being tapped. When the Committee of Privileges is seized of the matter, and this was raised earlier in the House, why has this happened? We had a situation, and the backdrop was that two of the Ministers of the present Government had complained that their phones were being tapped; then, the Home Minister has said that they have not authorised. We want to know from the Minister which agency is doing it? We know that that is happening. That is illegal. Therefore, unless and until this issue gets resolved we will have to defend our rights and our privileges. We can't allow India to be converted into a State where there is an atmosphere of distrust, fear and suspicion. We are being converted into a Police State. If this is happening, then, we will have to demand an independent inquiry headed by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court so that the agency can be summoned by the court, and they have to respond because the Government is in denial. Sir, this is a serious matter. This is a serious matter. Governments have fallen on that in the past.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, what the hon. Member has raised is about yesterday's Report. He is taking it to that extent where nothing is happening, and he is creating something out of nothing ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** उपसभापति महोदय, अभी दो विषय आए हैं। एक विषय माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने उठाया है और इसके समर्थन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बात रखी है, जिसमें माननीय संसद सदस्यों के प्रीविलेज से संबंधित मुद्दा है। उसमें प्रीविलेज कमेटी एक रिपोर्ट दी है, जिसकी findings हम लोगों ने देखी है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि अगर किसी एमपी की कॉल डिटेल् कोई लेता है, तो वह प्रीविलेज का मुद्दा नहीं बनता है। इस संबंध में लगभग सभी की सहमति जो दिखाई पड़ती है, वह यह दिखाई पड़ती है कि बिना जानकारी के एमपीज की कॉल डिटेल् लेने का जो भी कोई अपराध करता है, वह निश्चित तौर से प्रीविलेज का मुद्दा बनता है। अगर प्रीविलेज कमेटी इस संबंध में इसको review करे, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह बेहतर होगा।

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal):** As a Member of the Privileges Committee – Sir, you Chair that Committee; I am not going into the issue – I understand, and I think there is a very strong sentiment, that we need to revisit it and enlarge that proposal from the tapping question of today's Finance Minister's phone to the overall issue of phone tapping. I think that is a correct point. This issue has been raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal and Shri Anand Sharma. The House should accept it. As a Member of the Privileges Committee, I beseech you also that we should take it into consideration. We will convene a meeting and we will definitely take it into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I heard with attention the issue raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal and supported by Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Sitaram Yechury and the reaction of the Government also. I would like to say one thing that the Report is before the House and the House is supreme. The House can discuss, accept or reject it. The House has every right. But now the suggestion has come to revisit it. That is the suggestion which has come. Shri Naresh Agrawal wanted to project it also. Since he raised it on a point of order, I will come back with a ruling on that taking into account the suggestions which have been made here to revisit it. How it can be done, I will come back to the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** Sir, the issue is not only the question of revisiting the Finance Minister's complaint, the issue has to be enlarged. Therefore, we should say that we will have a look; so, don't say 'revisit that issue'. We will take into account the larger question.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, आप इस पर पूरे सदन का opinion ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, यह बहुत ही सीरियस विषय है। सांसद होने के नाते हम लोगों को प्रीविलेज दिया जाता है, हम लोगों को राज्य सभा की ओर से जो टेलीफोन प्रोवाइड किया जाता है, या तो उसको वापस ले लें, सारे प्रीविलेज वापस ले लें, अगर वापस नहीं लेते हैं, तो कम से कम इस इश्यू को consider कीजिए। चूंकि हम लोगों के फोन टैप्ड

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

हैं, इसलिए हम लोग इस शंका में बैठे रहते हैं, बात करने के लिए फोन उठाते हैं, तो जिससे बात करते हैं, उनसे पहले ही कह देते हैं कि आप हमसे बात कर रहे हैं, यह जान लीजिए कि हमारा फोन टैप हो रहा है। अगर ऐसी स्थिति में हम लोगों को पार्लियामेंट का वर्क करना है, तो यह impossible work हो जाएगा, इसलिए इसको consider कीजिए। इस पर हम और हमारी पार्टी भी एग्री करती है कि इसको आप revisit ही नहीं कीजिए, बल्कि revisit के साथ इसको enlarge कीजिए और फोन टैपिंग को भी इसमें शामिल कीजिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** सर, ये दो इश्यूज अलग-अलग हैं। जो बात माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कही, अभी मिश्रा जी ने कही, सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कही, अगर उस पर कोई बात कहनी है, तो इसके लिए वे नोटिस दें और उस पर चर्चा कर लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये फोन टैपिंग वाला विषय कह रहे हैं, यह दूसरा विषय है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नोटिस अभी दे दें?

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Sitaram Yechury and myself...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, is there anything new? You just support it.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी:** सर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। जब अरुण जेटली जी उधर थे, यह उस समय की टैपिंग का मामला है, लेकिन सदन के सारे सदस्यों ने इस सवाल को उठाया था। तब प्रिविलेज कमिटी में हम लोग थे और होम सेक्रेटरी से लेकर दिल्ली पुलिस के कमिश्नर तक को हमने विटनेस के रूप में बुलाया था। तब दोनों अधिकारियों ने माफी मांगी और कहा कि यह सरकार के कहने पर, point to be noted, यह सरकार के कहने पर नहीं हुआ था, किसी प्राइवेट डिटेक्टिव ने अपने आप ही टेलिफोन कम्पनियों को मोबिलाइज करके श्री अरुण जेटली जी के फोन की टैपिंग की थी। आनन्द शर्मा जी, उस समय जो आरोप आप लोगों पर लगा था, उसको उन्होंने refute किया। उस समय आप लोगों पर आरोप लगे थे, क्योंकि सरकार आपकी थी, लेकिन मेरी बात सुनिए, जब इसी सदन में जेटली जी का मामला उठा था, उस समय सरकार आपकी थी, तो आप उससे बरी हुए, आप उस प्रिविलेज को भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... दीजिए। दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि यह लार्जर इश्यू नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिर्फ प्रिविलेज कमिटी के purview में यह आता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, no need for a discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am accepting the suggestion.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): We are showing our solidarity. If the Government is also on the same page, then, we can bring a Resolution and pass it unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. That is not the procedure.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप पूरे सदन की राय ले लीजिए, पूरा सदन एकमत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I accept it. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप चाहें तो मैं नोटिस दे देता हूँ। इस पर डिस्कशन करा लिया जाए कि क्या-क्या विशेषाधिकार *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, the Government has responded to what Mr. Naresh Agrawal has said. Now Mr. Anand Sharma has raised something else. He wants an Inquiry Commission to be constituted. I want the Government's response to that also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not needed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't want a discussion on this. The Chair is accepting it. Then, what is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...* No more discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Enlarge the scope of it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I will come with a ruling. The point is, *...(Interruptions)...* There are two issues and I agree. The first thing which I have told you is that as Deputy Chairman, even though I am the Chairman of the Privileges Committee also, I have no prestige issue. There is no personal issue in this. Whatever the decision of the House is, that will be accepted. I have no problem in that. So, the decision of the House is that it should be re-examined. There is no problem. We will do that. Then, with regard to the other point, that is, enlarging the scope, to that, I have said that I will have to look into the ruling. Maybe, a Motion will be needed. I will come back to the House and tell you what the procedure required is. But, I said, I will consider it and come back to you. There is agreement on that. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. After seeing the rules, I will come back to you and tell you about the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The Home Minister is here. He can clarify.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to create a problem? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Rajeev Shukla, the Chair has said that the Chair would examine and come back to you with a ruling about what needs to be done. What more do you want? I have said that there are two issues. Number one is revisiting the Committee Report for which I have said, even though I am the Chairman of the Committee, I have no prestige issue, no personal problem. Whatever the House decides, we will accept it. And the sense of the House is that it should be revisited. That I have already promised. The second is enlarging the scope, for which I have said, "For the procedure part, I will come back to you." I will examine and come back to you. I didn't say that I will *...(Interruptions)...*

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसको एनलार्ज करना ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट है ...(व्यवधान)... बहुत ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट है, इसलिए उससे आप बचने की कोशिश न करिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not at all.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव**: आप इसको रिविजिट करने की बात कर रहे हैं और इसको एनलार्ज करने की बात कर रहे हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये कह दें कि एनलार्ज करेंगे क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka) : Sir, there are precedents that when certain matters are referred to the Committee, the Committee, in its wisdom, can enlarge its scope. We have done it. In one case, the Privileges Committee of this House had enlarged the scope when it was felt by the Committee that a wider area should be looked into. We have done it. So, there is a precedent. You have the power to do it, and I request you to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take note of that suggestion as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He was the former Deputy Chairman of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said. I have said that that suggestion will be taken note of.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: सर, हमने रूल 267 में एक नोटिस दिया है। श्रीमन्, यह सरकार एक महीने से लगातार अखबारों में निकाल रही है, सरकार की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है कि महंगाई समाप्त हो गई है, महंगाई कम हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are monopolizing the House.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: श्रीमन्, सरकार की तरफ से रोज अखबारों में यह आ रहा है। श्रीमन्, मैंने नोटिस दिया है कि महंगाई चरम सीमा पर है। आप सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही देख लें कि महंगाई की क्या हालत है? आज सब्जियों, दालों और दूसरी खाने की चीजों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और सरकार की ओर से स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है कि हमारा थोक मूल्य-सूचकांक व फुटकर सूचकांक नीचे गिर गए हैं जबकि महंगाई से पूरे देश की जनता त्रस्त है। श्रीमन्, सरकार फर्जी आंकड़े दे रही है। इसलिए मैंने नोटिस दिया है कि इस बारे में चर्चा करा ली जाए ताकि पता लगे कि आखिर सत्यता क्या है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I agree you have given notice under Rule 267 for suspension of the list of business of the House. I concede that it is an important subject. So, you can give a notice under specific rule then the hon. Chairman may consider it. Therefore, I reject your notice under Rule 267.



## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Need to protect Fundamental Rights of citizens granted in the Constitution

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, अभी हम Fundamental rights की बात कर रहे थे। मैं एमपीज के प्रिविलेज के संबंध में उठाए गए इश्यू का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम नत-मस्तक होते हैं भारत के संविधान निर्माताओं के प्रति और कृतज्ञता अर्पित करते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने सामान्य नागरिकों के मूलभूत अधिकारों की रक्षा की गारंटी दी। महोदय, इस देश के संविधान की सब से खूबसूरत एक ही चीज है कि धर्म, जाति, क्षेत्र, जेंडर या भाषा के नाम पर किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं किया जाएगा। महोदय, अगर हम इस देश के इतिहास को उठाकर देखें तो हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई — सब ने मिलकर हमारी जंगे आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ी। हम जिस कश्मीर का जिक्र करते हैं, उस कश्मीर की हिफाज़त के लिए ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान ने अगर अपना योगदान न दिया होता तो शायद कश्मीर का नक्शा आज यह न होता। अगर हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद न लड़ा होता तो निश्चित रूप से हम पहली बार पैटन टैंक तोड़ने का गौरव हासिल न करते।

महोदय, इसी तरह हिंदुओं ने भी अपना खून बहाकर इस देश की हिफाज़त की है। सिखों ने, सब से पहले विमल सिंह सेखों जैसे अमर शहीद ने सेवर जेट को मार गिराया था। मेरे कहने का आशय सिर्फ यह है कि हम देश की आजादी का इतिहास देखें तो अगर भगत सिंह ने फांसी के फंदे को चूमा था, तो अशफाक उल्ला खान ने भी चूमा था, लेकिन आज मुझे माहौल कुछ बदला-बदला सा नजर आता है। कुछ लोग इस देश के खूबसूरत गुलदस्ते को तोड़ देना चाहते हैं। वे अपनी असफलताओं को छिपाने के लिए जाति और धर्म के आधार पर इस देश का मुकद्दर लिखना चाहते हैं। वे इस देश के संविधान के खिलाफ बात करते हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि इस देश के निर्माण में सब का नहीं बल्कि मुट्ठीभर लोगों का योगदान हो। महोदय, मैं बहुत दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तानाशाही होगी, वह लोकतंत्र नहीं होगा। वे लोकतंत्र की हत्या करना चाहते हैं। महोदय, अगर वे चाहें भी तो यह कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारी विचारधारा के लोगों के लिए चुनौती है कि ऐसे लोग देश में कभी भी इस तरह की तानाशाही नहीं ला सकते हैं। इस देश में सभी को बराबर का अधिकार मिलेगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो सरकार के गठबंधन में बैठे हुए हैं और कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों के वोटिंग राइट्स को छीन लेना चाहिए। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मुसलमानों के वोटिंग राइट्स की गारंटी आर्टिकल 325 भी देता है और जब तक यह आर्टिकल संविधान का अंग है, तब तक जाति और धर्म के आधार पर किसी को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। हम ऐसे लोगों को चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि चेयर की तरफ से ऐसी चेतावनी आए कि संविधान के तहत, चाहे वे लोग इस सदन के सदस्य हों या दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हों, मुसलमानों को भी वही अधिकार है, जो दूसरी जाति व धर्म के लोगों को है। उनके मताधिकार से उन्हें वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। वे अपनी असफलताओं को छिपाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन की एक समिति बने और वह देखे ...\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over. It is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*...Yes; all the names can be added.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of my colleague.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं श्री तिवारी के उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती नाजनीन फारुख (असम) : सर, मैं इस मेशन से associate करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं श्री तिवारी के उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती वानसुक साइम (मेघालय) : सर, मैं इस मेशन से associate करती हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड) : सर, मैं श्री तिवारी के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस मेशन से अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : सर, मैं प्रमोद तिवारी जी के मेशन का समर्थन करता हूँ और एक दूसरे मुद्दे पर मैंने कल नोटिस दिया था और सदन में उठाया था कि दाऊद इब्राहिम को लेकर अपने लिखित जवाब में गवर्नमेंट ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि गवर्नमेंट को उसके whereabouts के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। मैंने कल यह नोटिस दिया था और माननीय पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस विषय में स्टेटमेंट देंगे। अब चूंकि गृह मंत्री जी सदन में मौजूद हैं, वे बताएं कि इस बारे में वे कब स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، میں پرمود تیواری جی کے مٹشن کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں اور ایک دوسرے مدعے پر میں نے کل نوٹس دی تھا اور سدن میں اٹھایا تھا کہ گورنمنٹ کو اس کے whereabouts بارے میں جانکاری نہی ہے۔ میں نے کل ہی نوٹس دی تھا اور مانٹھے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر نے کہا تھا کہ مانٹھے گرہ منتری جی اس وشے میں اسٹٹمنٹ دی گے۔ اب چونکہ گرہ منتری جی سدن میں موجود ہی، وہ بتائے کہ اس بارے میں وہ کب اسٹٹمنٹ دی گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you react now?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, नेता विरोधी दल ने अभी जो बात कही है, इस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अपना स्टेटमेंट देंगे, उसके बाद मुझे लगता है कि क्लैरिफिकेशंस की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, स्टेटमेंट का नहीं है, स्टेटमेंट कब देना है, यह बताना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...  
When will you give the statement?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I am ready to give clarifications regarding this.

**श्री डी. राजा** (तमिलनाडु): अभी स्टेटमेंट नहीं हुआ, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, we will fix the time. ...**(Interruptions)**.. After Zero Hour, There is Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सर, अभी ले लें।

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): सर, यह जीरो ऑवर के बाद होना चाहिए। आपने अभी माननीय सदस्यों के नाम लिए हुए हैं, इसलिए बीच में ऐसा कोई बयान नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी आप जीरो ऑवर के माननीय सदस्यों को बुलवाइए। उसके बाद जब मंत्री जी को समय मिले, तब वे अपना बयान दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. I think, I should go by the good suggestion of hon. Sharad Yadavji. There are Members agitated over issues that are to be taken up during Zero Hour. So many Members have given repeated Mentions. They are also equally important. But that does not mean that the Minister should not give the statement. The Minister should give his statement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: May be immediately after the Calling Attention.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, गृह मंत्री जी अभी तैयार हैं, क्लैरिफिकेशंस के जवाब दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें क्या दिक्कत है? इसके बाद क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। उसके बाद और बिजनेस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, तो फिर हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से बात कर लेंगे और उनकी सुविधा के अनुसार हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तैयार हैं, तो अभी दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** अभी नहीं, चेयर ने कह दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: मंत्री तैयार हैं, that is known to everybody. Then, We will find some time. Now Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

### **Revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India at Sindri, Dhanbad**

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार एवं इस सदन का ध्यान झारखंड के धनबाद जिला स्थित सिंदरी खाद कारखाना, जो पूरे देश में फर्टिलाइजर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के नाम से जाना जाता है, जिसे अकारण 8 दिसंबर, 2002 से बंद कर दिया गया है, की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह खाद का कारखाना वर्ष 1952 में करीब साढ़े छह हजार एकड़ जमीन झारखंड-वासियों की अधिग्रहण करने के बाद लगाया गया था। उन दिनों यह भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का चहेता प्रोजेक्ट था।

महोदय, वर्ष 2002 में सिंदरी का फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना, जो कि चलती हालत में था और फायदे में चल रहा था, उसको बंद कर दिया गया। लोगों का मानना है कि उस समय सरकार वहां किसी प्राइवेट प्लेयर को उतारना चाहती थी और उस समय की तत्कालीन सरकार ने इस कारखाने को बंद करके झारखंड के साथ धोखा किया था। यह कारखाना बंद होने के बाद हजारों एंपलायीज़ बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, लाखों लोग इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं एवं जो पुराने एंपलायीज़ थे, वे दर-दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं। उनके बच्चों का भविष्य बरबाद हो गया है। वे लोग पानी, बिजली, शिक्षा आदि बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उधर कारखाने की जमीन पर लोग कब्जा कर रहे हैं, करोड़ों की मशीनें तबाह हो रही हैं, अपराधियों का बोलबाला है। कारखाने के हॉस्पिटल, स्कूल इत्यादि तबाह हो चुके हैं। इस कारखाने में एक समय काफी चहल-पहल होती थी, देश-विदेश से नेता और वैज्ञानिक आना अपना भाग्य समझते थे, लेकिन आज वहां श्मशान सी वीरानी है। हर लोक सभा एवं विधान सभा के चुनावों के दौरान हर पार्टी के नेतागण यह दावा करते हैं कि सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने को फिर से खोलने की उनकी प्राथमिकता होगी, लेकिन चुनाव जीतने के बाद इस बात को भूल जाते हैं।

महोदय, इसी तरह इस लोक सभा के चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने बार-बार पूर्वांचल में यह वादा किया था कि उनकी यह पहली प्राथमिकता होगी कि सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर खोला जाएगा, लेकिन वह वादा सिर्फ वादा ही रहा। अभी हाल ही में झारखंड के विधान सभा के चुनाव के बाद रसायन मंत्री ने यह वादा किया था कि पूर्वांचल में जो सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना है, उसे एक सौ दिन के अंदर खोला जाएगा, लेकिन एक सौ से भी ज्यादा दिन बीत चुके हैं और अभी तक उसका कोई नामोनिशान नहीं है। यह माना जा रहा है कि वहां पर प्राइवेट प्लेयर को उतारने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह माना जा रहा है कि किसी प्राइवेट प्लेयर को यह सिंदरी का कारखाना दिया जाएगा, लेकिन मैं इस सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ, खासकर के भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार को, कि किसी भी हालत में सिंदरी का कारखाना किसी भी प्राइवेट प्लेयर को नहीं दिया जाएगा, अगर ऐसा होता है, तो पूर्वांचल के लोग आंदोलन करेंगे और आप उसे संभाल नहीं सकेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार):** सर, मैं इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member and I would like to say that Sindri fertilizer factory should be treated as heritage. It is a beginning of the public sector expansion that too in the fertilizer sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is okay. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It was a dream project for the independent India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, that is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have mentioned. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

**Need to create special category of Arjuna Awards for  
differently-abled athletes**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, recently our country has lost a brilliant sportsperson in the form of Masudur Rahman Baidya, who was not only an exceptional swimmer but also an inspiration and hope for millions of people. Despite being differently-abled, he has shown the world that if you have the will power, you can dominate millions of hearts. A person with double amputation below the knee, he had conquered the English Channel in 1997, the Strait of Gibraltar in 2001 and the Palk Strait in July 2010. He certainly deserves special recognition from the country. We, as a country, have not been much generous towards differently-abled sportspersons. The efforts one undertakes to be in the field, whatever it be, need special applaud from us who enjoy that tremendous performance. The ace swimmer had said in last December that we are a part of society, given the responsibility, we too can deliver, just like we are doing at various disabled games.

Sir, the West Bengal Government and, specially, our Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee, has taken various initiatives for the recognition of differently-abled sportspersons. She has also expressed her solidarity with the family of Masudur Rahman Baidya, who passed away on 26th April at the age of 46 years. Through this august House, we demand from the Government that there should be a special category of Arjuna Awards for differently-abled athletes and sportspersons, and it should be named after Masudur Rahman Baidya. Sir, this special recognition will inspire several differently-abled brothers and sisters, and they will get encouragement and special recognition while living their dreams to play the game, be it any game.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added.

### **Disinvestment of NALCO**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) :** थैंक्यू उपसभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी खबर है कि खान मंत्रालय ने नाल्को में सरकार के 10 परसेंट स्टैक के विनिवेश की अनुमति दे दी है। हम सब जानते हैं कि नाल्को हमारे देश की एक नवरत्न कम्पनी है और लगातार मुनाफे में है। साल 2013-14 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार इसका टर्नओवर 7,774 करोड़ रुपये है, जो पिछले साल की तुलना में लगभग 10 परसेंट ज्यादा है। उसी तरह निर्यात से भी नाल्को की कमाई लगातार बढ़ रही है। ऐसे में सवाल यह है कि आखिर इस मुनाफे की कम्पनी में सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर को हिस्सा क्यों देना चाहती है? अगर विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करना ही है तो वैसी ही कम्पनियां चुनी जानी चाहिए जो घाटे में चल रही हैं। नाल्को के सभी कर्मचारी सरकार के इस फैसले का विरोध कर रहे हैं। हमारी ओडिशा सरकार की ओर से हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने भी कहा है कि यह बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी सरकार के इस जनविरोधी कदम का कड़ा विरोध करती है। हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि नाल्को में विनिवेश का फैसला तत्काल वापस लिया जाए। थैंक्यू सर।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stop it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. It may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is accepted. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

**Need to review all Projects coming up on lake-beds in Bengaluru**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the growing risk to the environmentally sensitive areas like lakes and valley zones in Bengaluru due to rampant real estate projects and increasing pollution due to untreated sewage. Sir, as you are aware, my city, Bengaluru is not located on a river bank and therefore, the water needs of its one crore plus population and groundwater level depend largely on a network of lakes and underground water sources. These lakes, Sir, are a part of a cascading chain of lakes, developed naturally and over many years to take care of the city and its ecology. However, Sir, several commercial developments have encroached on or coming up near many of these lakes, including the recent shameful example of the Varthur Lake where rampant effluent discharge caused the lake to overflow on to the roads.

Sir, this rampant, unchecked corruption by vested interests and increasing levels of pollution have resulted in frustrated citizens filing many PILs seeking the intervention of the National Green Tribunal and other courts.

Sir, the risk posed by rampant encroachment is only amplified by the unabated pollution of these lakes from the untreated sewage from real estate projects and other sources. For example, Sir, in the case of the Varthur Lake, illegal construction and dumping in and on the perimeter of the lake are dealing a huge blow to the freshwater ecosystem and biodiversity leading to one of the largest water bodies in the city being declared a "dead" lake. No Government agency has bothered to survey the encroachments or pollution levels.

Sir, as the watchdog of the environment, the Ministry of Environment and Forests must step in to ensure that the lakes of Bengaluru do not fall victim to reckless commercialization and unchecked pollution.

Sir, on behalf of the people of Bengaluru who are agitated on this issue, I request the Ministry of Environment and Forests to conduct an audit and review of all clearances and approvals given to lakebed and ecologically sensitive projects in Bengaluru on an urgent basis, to ensure that no clearances and approvals have been given to these private projects on illegal or corrupt grounds. It must conduct a study on the compliance of environmental conditions of such projects and must make these reports public and take appropriate action against those projects that have failed to comply with the mandatory environmental compliance conditions. I further urge the Ministry of Environment and Forests to conduct an audit on the pollution levels in each of Bengaluru's lakes and investigate the causes for these increasing pollution levels. Strict penalties must be imposed on real estate companies and Government agencies if they are found discharging untreated effluents into lakes.

Sir, the Ministry must also additionally ensure strict action against those officials who have been negligent, either for ensuring clearances without due diligence or failing to adequately monitor compliance or allowing the discharge of untreated sewage into lakes. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. Nothing goes on record. Time is over. Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

### **Removal of subsidy on woollen yarn affecting weavers**

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं देश के सभी बुनकरों से संबंधित एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इस सरकार ने ऊनी धागे के ऊपर सब्सिडी रोक दी है। इसका सबसे ज्यादा दुष्प्रभाव हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि प्रदेशों के बुनकरों के जीवन पर पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, आज हजारों की तादाद में बुनकर बिना धागे के बैठे हुए हैं। उनके जीवन-यापन का जो जरिया है, वह खत्म हो गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें हजारों की तादाद में महिलाएं जो घर में खड़ियां लगाकर ऊनी धागे से बुनाई कर के अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाती थीं, वे बहुत मुश्किल में पड़ गई हैं, क्योंकि इस सरकार ने ऊनी धागे पर सब्सिडी रोक दी है और सूती तथा रेशमी धागे पर दे दी है। बनारस में जहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव लड़कर आए हैं वहां रेशम का काम होता है, इसलिए वहां सब्सिडी दे दी गई है। इसी प्रकार सूती धागे पर सब्सिडी दे दी गई है, क्योंकि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और साउथ में सूत का काम होता है। केद्र सरकार द्वारा हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के गरीब लोगों के साथ यह सबसे बड़ा अन्याय किया गया है, क्योंकि ऊनी धागे पर सब्सिडी रोक दी गई है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि ऊनी धागे पर रोक दी गई सब्सिडी को तत्काल प्रभाव से चालू किया जाए, जिससे हजारों परिवारों की रोजी-रोटी चल सके। इसका दुष्प्रभाव केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगो पर ही नहीं, बल्कि उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर और उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी पड़ रहा है। उन की शालें केवल इन्ही प्रदेशों में नहीं बल्कि राजस्थान में भी बनाई जाती हैं। ऊनी धागे पर सब्सिडी खत्म करने से इन सभी प्रदेशों के बुनकर बहुत कठिनाई में आ गए हैं।

महोदय, ऐसा कर के क्या यह सरकार देश के गरीबों का भला करने जा रही है, क्या यह सरकार देश के सब लोगों को एक दृष्टि से देखती है? मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि यह सिर्फ अपना ही फायदा सोचती है और अमीर लोगों के साथ काम करती है। इसके कारण हिमाचल प्रदेश में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू का बुनकर, किन्नौर का बुनकर, कांगड़े का बुनकर और यहां तक कि देश के सभी बुनकर, जो ऊनी धागे से बुनाई का काम करते हैं, वे हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे हुए हैं।



महोदय, हमारे देश के बुनकर इतना महंगा ऊन का धागा नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं बार-बार मांग करती हूँ कि ऊनी धागे पर सब्सिडी दी जाए और इसे तुरन्त प्रभाव से जारी किया जाए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को फायदा हो सके और वहां की औरतें अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें। यही मेरी मांग है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** हम इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. The entire House agrees. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** मैं मोदी सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह गरीबों का ...(व्यवधान)... बंद करे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the entire House agrees. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has not yet completed. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज ऊन के धागे की वजह से हिमाचल के लोग त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। वहां के बुनकर आज हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हैं। क्या इस तरह से हम गरीबी दूर कर सकेंगे? हम हथकरघे की बात करते हैं। ये गांधी की बात करते हैं और जो स्वेदशी चीजें हैं, उनको ये खत्म करने जा रहे हैं! आज पावरलूम की बात करते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी).... धागे दिए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of all the associating Members will be added. ...(Interruptions).... Yes; yes. There is full support. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur, has said.

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur, has said.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur, has said.

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) :** सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. *...(Interruptions)...* You support. That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, what I am saying is that after the agriculture, the second largest employment provided is by the textile, handloom and handicraft sector. This Government is going to do away with *...(Time-bell)...* What the proposals are *...(Interruptions)...* This is a very serious development. It is not only the question of sustaining the *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this is Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is a larger issue. How to preserve which is traditionally the rich heritage country of this country? That will get destroyed in the process. *...(Interruptions)...* Though this has been raised in the Zero Hour, yet the Government must come clean on this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, किसानों की तरह, कई बुनकरों ने भी suicide की है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अंसारी जी, श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य का टाइम आप मत लीजिए। Hon. lady Member, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, is standing. बैठिए... Please do not encroach upon her time. *...(Interruptions)...*

### **Recent notice by the Government for retired family pensions again-rt women dependent**

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) :** सर, रीसेंट्रली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक नोटिस दिया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी रिटायरमेंट के बाद या वैसे भी मौत होने के बाद उनके ऊपर निर्भर महिला, जैसे widow, divorcee या जो unmarried महिला है, उसकी फैमिली पेंशन बंद कर रहे हैं। ये महिलाएं जो divorcee, unmarried and widow हैं, वे वैसे ही deprived हैं। हमारे देश में इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है और सामाजिक स्तर पर ये महिलाएं आर्थिक, सामाजिक शोषण का शिकार होती हैं। तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐसे कदम क्यों उठा रही है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर आंगनवाड़ी या आशा जैसी जो भी स्कीमें थीं, उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उनके स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उसमें भी एलोकेशन कट किया गया है। तो क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं? महिलाओं के प्रति ऐसा करने का केंद्रीय सरकार का क्या मतलब है? मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्यों महिलाओं के ऊपर इस तरह का आक्रमण हो रहा है? मैं यह आग्रह करती हूं कि समाज में ऐसी जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको पेंशन दी जाए, grant-in-aid में अनुदान दिया जाए। वह अनुदान ऐसा होता है कि केंद्र सरकार से पांच सौ रुपए, तीन सौ रुपए मिलते हैं, क्यों? जितना प्राइस राइज है, उसके हिसाब से क्या तीन सौ रुपए पेंशन हो सकती है? तीन सौ रुपए अनुदान हो सकता है? यह नहीं हो सकता है। इस हाउस के सामने मैं यह मांग रखती हूं कि यह पेंशन छः हजार रुपए होनी चाहिए और जो पेंशन अभी देते हैं, वे तीन

सौ रुपए पेंशन क्यों देते हैं? हमारे स्टेट त्रिपुरा में, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट — Left Front Government divorcee, unmarried और widow महिला को पांच सौ रुपए खुद पेंशन देती है, तो केंद्र सरकार क्यों नहीं दे सकती? केंद्र सरकार के पास क्या पैसे नहीं हैं? क्या सब महिलाएं मर जाएं, तो अच्छा होगा? ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम ओवर ...अब आप बैठ जाइए... रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you can associate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य :\*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala) : Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

آچودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش) : مہودے، میں ماننیے سدسیے کے وکتوی سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

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

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

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

\* Not Recorded

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate with it. This is a serious issue. They should respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the associating names may be added.

Dr. Sanjay Sinh, please start.

### **Need to implementing agricultural diversification scheme in the country**

**डा. संजय सिंह** (असम) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आज इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय, कृषि विविधीकरण योजना को पूरे देश में लागू करने का सुझाव देने का जो मैंने प्रयास किया है, उसके लिए आपने मुझे वक्त दिया। देश भर में ओलावृष्टि, अतिवृष्टि और तमाम असामयिक आपत्तियों की वजह से पूरे देश में किसान पीड़ित है और पूरे सदन ने इसके बारे में चिंता भी व्यक्त की है। बहुत सारी आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं, इसके बारे में भी आप सबको पता है। वर्तमान समय में चाहे नए बीज हों, उर्वरक हो, फसल हो, सुरक्षा, रसायन, सिंचाई — इन सबकी व्यवस्था में जो भी निवेश है, वह बहुत मंहगा है और दूसरी ओर किसान जो उत्पादन करता है वह बहुत सस्ता है। महोदय, आज किसान आढ़तियों से भी सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित है। उसका अपना जो उत्पादन है, उसका सही समय पर और सही दाम उसे नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने सुल्तानपुर में दो-तीन गांवों का सर्वे किया था। अगर आर्थिक रूप से गांवों को एक यूनिट मानिए तो वह यूनिट आर्थिक रूप से लाभकारी नहीं है। केवल किसान जो खाता है, पशुओं को जो चारा देता है, वही उसका लाभ है। अगर वह सम्मानपूर्वक अपनी बेटा की शादी करना चाहे, अपने बेटे को डाक्टर या इंजीनियर बनाना चाहे तो यह लगभग असंभव है। आज इतनी विपत्तियों को किसान गांव में झेल रहा है। अगर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से मौसम प्रतिकूल बना रहा, तो सरकार के पास कोई साधन नहीं होगा कि वह उसको कम्पनसेट कर सके। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजी में कहावत है, 'Don't put your all the eggs in one basket.' उत्तर प्रदेश में 1998 से लेकर 2004 तक एक स्कीम वर्ल्ड बैंक के असिस्टेंस से चली थी कि पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, फलों का, मशरूम का, मधुमक्खी पालन, इन सारी चीजों पर उनकी मदद की जाए, अगर मौसम की मार हो जाए तो इन सारी चीजों से उसको लाभ मिल सकता है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और सरकार को इस सदन के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्कीम कृषि विविधीकरण की है कि किसान के पास खेती के अतिरिक्त पशुपालन और अन्य जो साधन हैं, उन पर पूरे देश में ऐसी स्कीम बने जिससे उसे मदद के साथ उस ओर भी प्रेरित किया जाए, ताकि किसान अपनी मेहनत से, कोशिश करके, अपने लाभ के लिए, अपने परिवार की रक्षा के लिए और अपने परिवार के बच्चे को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए तत्पर हो सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस योजना को लागू करने से, हमारे देश में किसानों ने जो आत्महत्याएं की हैं, उनके प्रति एक सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी, अगर सरकार इसके बारे में विशेष ध्यान देती है।

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

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

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

### **Closure of colleges under AICTE**

**श्री रामदास अठावले** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर ऑल इंडिया काउंसिल ऑफ टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन आता है। इसके अंतर्गत इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, एमबीए के कॉलेजेज और होटल मैनेजमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट्स 15-15, 16-16 साल से चल रहे हैं। देश भर में ऐसे 2,100 कॉलेजेज हैं। अभी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने, एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री ने, एआईसीटीई ने 600 कॉलेजेज को बंद करने का नोटिस दिया है, जिसके कारण कम से कम 3 लाख स्टूडेंट्स अफेक्टेड हो रहे हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 33 कॉलेजेज हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इनको परमिशन दे दी थी तो इसका अर्थ है कि वे कॉलेजेज सब नॉर्म्स के अंतर्गत आते थे। अब उनको बंद करने से 3 लाख स्टूडेंट्स पर इफेक्ट होने वाला है। मेरा एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री से निवेदन है कि 600 कॉलेजेज को नॉर्म्स बदलने के लिए आदेश दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन स्टूडेंट्स का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। इन कॉलेजेज को बंद करने का जो ऑर्डर दिया गया है, उसको रद्द करना चाहिए, उन्हें सुधार करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि स्टूडेंट्स का नुकसान न हो। मैं एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इन 600 कॉलेजेज को पुनः चालू करने का आदेश दिया जाए।

### **Missing vessel and crew of MSV 'Our Lady Vellankanny'**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising a very serious issue with regard to the missing vessel with eight crew members sailing from Andaman to Nicobar Islands. Mrs. Maria Columbia, a lady from Tuticorin District, conveyed with deep sorrow that her husband, Mr. Khaithan (36 years old), was missing with seven other crew members who were sailing from Andaman, Port Blair, to Car Nicobar Island in a vessel named, 'Our Lady of Vellankanny - TNN78'. Due to bad weather, the vessel had halted at Teresa Island at Hud Bay on 13th December, 2014. Again, on 15th December, 2014, they started sailing to Car Nicobar Island. Since then, there was no communication with the vessel and those members. The Coast Guard simply said that the vessel was missing. By the sincere and consistent efforts of our Tamil Nadu Government, guided by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Indian Coast Guard indulged in search operations for three days and later informed that the whereabouts of the vessel were not located. Sir, today, four-and-a-half months

have passed. No progress is there in the rescue operations. The families of the eight lives are in despair and uncertainty.

Sir, my simple questions are: (i) Is this the value of the lives of the hard-working fishermen in this country? (ii) What is the infrastructure or mechanism India has for such rescue operations? (iii) How is the Government going to answer to the young agonised woman standing with her two children on the seashore waiting with a ray of hope that her husband would return some day or other? She is of the strong belief that her husband will be somewhere alive, at least, as a captive of the tribals in a nearby island.

Sir, India, a nation which proudly claims to be number one democratic country in the world with high standards of advanced technology, is not able to locate a missing vessel carrying eight precious lives. The famous Tamil poet, Mahakavi Bharatiyar, said,

†“Thani Oruvanukku Unvavu Illai enil Jagathinai Azhithiduvam”

It means, if there is no food for an individual, better destroy the whole world. But here in this case, the very existence of the eight precious lives is a question mark.

Sir, recently, when a Malaysian aircraft vanished, the whole international community came forward to help in the rescue operation by extending all the advanced technologies. This incident clearly shows that disaster management in this country is very poor and weak and is not up to the mark. Sir, Article 21 of the Constitution provides for the protection of life to every citizen in this country, whereas here, eight lives are in peril. When a citizen in this country is not enjoying the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution, where else than this forum can we go and plead? The Tamil Nadu Government, under the able leadership of our leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is extending all logistic assistance for this search operation. So, I urge upon the Central Government to take this matter very seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request Mr. Naqvi to convey it to the concerned Minister and come back to the House with a statement on what the position is.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I will convey the feelings of the hon. Member to the concerned Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious matter. After so many months, so many Indians are missing and we are not able to locate them! Everybody is

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† English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

supporting it. In fact, the Government is doing a lot of good job in Nepal, and also, it did a good job when people were stranded in Yemen. Then, what about these poor people? Do something. Come back to the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa. Also, we want the Government to take your observations seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have directed them. They will come back with a statement. You have to come back with a statement.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल** (गुजरात) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

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

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Concern over decreasing lung capacity of children**

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश की राजधानी समेत देश के 35 प्रतिशत बच्चे खराब स्वास्थ्य की समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं। ब्रीथ ब्लू 15 नाम से बच्चों पर किए गए देशव्यापी सर्वे में अकेले दिल्ली में 21 प्रतिशत बच्चों के फेफड़ों की क्षमता बेहद खराब है। इसी प्रकार बेंगलुरु में 22 प्रतिशत, कोलकाता में 26 प्रतिशत और मुंबई में 14 प्रतिशत बच्चों के फेफड़ों की क्षमता बेहद खराब है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 35 प्रतिशत बच्चे खराब स्वास्थ्य की समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं। यह निष्कर्ष बच्चों के फेफड़ों की स्क्रीनिंग (एल.एच.एस.टी.) करने के बाद निकाला गया है।

हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं। यह तो मैंने शहरों की बात कही है, लेकिन यदि आप आदिवासी अंचलों में जाकर देखें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में किस प्रकार की लापरवाही होती है। बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इसके कारणों का पता लगाने और इसके निदान के लिए शीघ्र प्रभावी कदम उठाए। साथ ही मेरा सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि जब योग का देश-विदेश में जम कर प्रचार हो रहा है, तो सभी स्कूलों में कुछ समय योग के लिए निर्धारित किया जाए, ताकि बच्चे तनाव से दूर हो सकें और स्वस्थ रह सकें।

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Y. S. Chowdary to lay the papers.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

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

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

**Difficulties faced by Haj Pilgrims**

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की 1/5 आबादी, यानी मुसलमानों के हज के फरीजे को लेकर जो कुछ समस्याएँ हैं, उनको लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के हाजियों की कठिनाई के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने दिनांक 1.4.2015 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अवगत कराया है तथा हज



मंत्री، माननीय मोहम्मद आजمل خان साہب نے ویدیش مंत्री جی کو دیناںک 12.3.2015 کو اویगत کرایا ہے، لیکین افسوس ہے کف اس ٲر کوئی سًآان نہی لیا گیا ہے۔ ٲسساٲتی مہودے، ہیندوستان کی 1/5 آابادی ائئر ٲر دیش سے ہج کے سٲر ٲر آاتی ہے۔ سًڈرل ہج کمہتی ائئر ٲر دیش کے ساآ جس ٲر دہ کا بہدباہ کرتی ہے، وہ میں سرکار کے سًآان میں لانا آاہتا ہوں۔ یہ ہیندوستان کے آاجیوں کا دہ ہے۔ سًڈرل ہج کمہتی نے یہ ٲاٲندی لگا دی ہے کف ائمک کٲنی کی آٹہچی لیکر ہی ہج کے سٲر ٲر آانا ہوا۔ اس سے یہ لگتا ہے کف آہرمن ہج کمہتی اور آٹہچی کٲنی کے ہآ کٲ گولمال ہے۔ وہ گریب آاجی، جو ٲہمد اور کٲرٲا ٲہن کر اٲنے کٲہ ٲر ٲوٹلیاں باٲد کر اٲنا ڈارمیک سٲر ٲر کرتا آا، اُس کے لیے کسی کٲنی کی آٹہچی کی ٲاٲندی لگانا، یہ نیا کام ہے اور آاجی اس ٲر کراہ رہے ہیں۔ اس سے بھی آآا افسوسناک باٲ یہ ہے کف ماننی آخیلش یا دہ جی نے ٲر ڈان مंत्री جی کو لیا ہے کف 2001 کی مسلیم آن سًآآا کی گٲنا کے آادار ٲر ائئر ٲر دیش سے 2014 میں سمسٲر آیلوں کو ملیا کر 23,688 آاجیوں کو بہآا گیا آا، جس میں اس بار 1,650 کی سًآآا کم کر دی گئی ہے، جبکف 2014 میں گجرات کے 3,536 آاجیوں کو بہآا گیا آا اور وہاں اسے بڈا کر دوگنا، یا نی 6,272 کر دیا گیا ہے۔ میں آٲکے ماڈیم سے سرکار سے کھنا آاہتا ہوں کف وہ ائئر ٲر دیش کے ساآ اسٲا کرے۔ آٹہچی کے سٲدہ میں ائئر ٲر دیش سرکار نے یہ فہسلا لیا آا، ماننی آخیلش مंत्री جی نے یہ کھا آا کف سرکار اٲنی اور سے ائئر ٲر دیش کے آاجیوں کو آٹہچی دے گی، لیکین ہج کمہتی کے آہرمن اور سرکار کی اور سے آآر آک اس کے اٲر کوئی آواب نہی دیا گیا، جو افسوسناک ہے، جبکف وہ آسا فہسلا آا، جس سے ہیندوستان ہر کی ہج کمہتی کو سبک لینا آا۔ اسی ٲر دہ وہ ڈرول اٲنسی ... (سماے کی گٲٹی)... سر، آبی آاڈم بآا ہے۔ وہ ڈرول اٲنسی، جس کی بسے ہر بار لگاڈ آاتی آیں اور ٲیآلی بار ہمارے ائئر ٲر دیش کے آاجی، آاگ لگنے کے کارٲن ان بسوں میں مارٲے-مارٲے بآے آے، لیکین انکا سااان آل گیا آا، جو وہاں آاڈ کمشن کے لوگ باٹے ہیں، وے لوگ اور ہج کمہتی کے آہرمن نے ملی کر اسی کٲنی کو فیر ٹکا دیا ہے، جبکف دٲری کٲنیاں اس باٲ کے لیے آڈی ہیں کف ہم اور آآی بسے لگا سکتے ہیں۔ یہ ہج کے سٲر کی جو کٹناڈیاں ہیں، انکو دٲر کرنے کے لیے سرکار کو سًآان لینا آاہیے۔

آڈدہری منور سلیم (اٲر ٲر دیش): اٲ سبھا ٲنی مہودے، مہی ہندوستان کی 1/5 آبادی، آہی مسلمانوں کے آج کے فریضے کو لے کر جو کچھ ٲر آاڈلی مہی، ان کو لے کر کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اٲر ٲر دیش کے آاجیوں کی مشکلات کے سلسلے میں اٲر ٲر دیش کے مکہ میں منٲری، مائے آکھٹیش ڈلو جی نے ہئاریخ 1-4-2015 کو مائے ٲر دہان منٲری جی کو آگاہ کراڈے اور آج منٲری، مائے محمد اعظم آان صاآ نے وڈیش منٲری جی کو ہئاریخ 12-3-2015 کو آگاہ کراڈے، لکن افسوس ہے کف اس ٲر کوئی سًگٹن نہی لگاڈی ہے۔

اٲ سبھا ٲنی مہودے، ہندوستان کی 1/5 آبادی اٲر ٲر دیش سے آج سے سٲر ٲر آاتی ہے۔ سٲڈرل آج کمٹٹی اٲر ٲر دیش کے ساآ جس ٲر دہ کا بہی بہاؤ کرتی ہے، وہ مہی سرکار کے دھٹن میں لانا آاہتا ہوں۔ یہ ہندوستان کے آاجیوں کا دہ ہے۔ سٲڈرل آج کمٹٹی نے یہ ٲاٲندی لگا دی ہے کف آموک کمٲری کی آٹھچی لے کر مہی آج کے سٲے ٲر آانا ہوا۔ اس سے یہ لگتا ہے کف آڈر مہی آج کمٹٹی اور آٹھچی کمٲری کے ہآ کچھ گول مال ہے۔ وہ غرب آاجی، جو ٲہ-ہند اور کرتا ٲہن کر اٲنے کٲدھے ٲر ٲوٹلی باندھ کر اٲنا مذہبی سٲے ٲے کرتا آا، اس کے لیے کٲری کمٲری کی آٹھچی کی ٲاٲندی لگانا، یہ نیا کام ہے اور آاجی اس ٲر کراہ رہے ہیں۔ اس سے بھی زڈہ افسوسناک باٲ یہ ہے کف

مائنے اکہٹیں علاو جی نے پردھان منتری جی کو لکھا ہے کہ 2001 کی مسلم آبادی کے تناسب کے آدھار پر اثر پردیش سے 2014 مے سمست ضلعوں کو ملا کر 23,688 حاجیوں کو بھیجا گئی تھا، جس مے اس بار 1,650 کی تعداد کم کر دی گئی ہے، جبکہ 2014 مے گجرات کے 3,536 حاجیوں کو بھیجا گئی تھا اور وہاں اسے بڑھا کر دوگنا، یعنی 6,272 کر دی گئی ہے۔ مے آپ کے مادھے سے سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اثر پردیش کے ساتھ انصاف کرے۔ انھجی کے معاملے مے اثر پردیش سرکار نے ہی فصلہ لٹی تھا، مائنے مکھی منتری جی نے ہی کہا تھا کہ سرکار اپنی اور سے اثر پردیش کے حاجیوں کو انھجی دے گئی، لیکن حج کمٹی کے چنڈمے اور سرکار کی اور سے آج تک اس کے اوپر کوئی جواب نہی دلی گئی، جو افسوسناک ہے، جبکہ وہ ایسا فصلہ تھا، جس سے ہندوستان بھر کی حج کمٹی کو سبق لگنا تھا۔ اسی طرح وہ ٹریل اجنری ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سر، ایہی ٹائم بچا ہے۔ وہ ٹریل اجنری، جس کی بری ہر بار لگائی جاتی تھی اور پچھلی بار ہمارے اثر پردیش کے حاجی آگ لگنے کی وجہ سے ان بسوں مے مرتے مرتے بچے تھے، لیکن ان کا سامان جل گئی تھا، جو وہاں ہاتھ کمشن کو لوگ بٹھے تھے، وہ لوگ اور حج کمٹی کے چنڈمے نے مل کر اسی کمپری کو پھر تھیکہ دلی ہے، جبکہ دوسری کمپری اس بات کے لئے کھڑی تھی کہ ہم اور اچھی بری لگا سکتے تھے۔ ہی حج کے سفر کی جو پٹریاں تھیں، ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے سرکار کو سنگین لگنا چاہئے۔

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अहमद हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مپودے، میں خود کو اس وشئے کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of Members associating may be added. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Sanjay Raut, you start. There is no time for you.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ... (Interruptions).. Mr. Sanjay Raut, please speak. ... (Interruptions).

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

\* Not recorded.

**Need to provide foolproof security arrangements and  
adequate infrastructure facilities to pilgrims of  
Amarnath Shrine in Jammu and Kashmir**

**श्री संजय राउत** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं कश्मीर के अलगाववादी संगठन, हुर्रियत के अध्यक्ष, ...(व्यवधान)... सैयद अली शाह गिलानी के वक्तव्य पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जल्द ही अमरनाथ यात्रा शुरू होने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे वक्त पर चर्चा करते हुए शुक्रवार को पुलवामा में एक रैली में फिर पाकिस्तान के झंडे फहराए गए। इस रैली में गिलानी ने राज्य की मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद सरकार को चेतावनी दी कि अमरनाथ यात्रा एक महीने से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं चलनी चाहिए। सर, यह अत्यंत गम्भीर बात है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा गृह मंत्रालय से यह सवाल है कि हमारे देश में धार्मिक यात्राएँ कैसी हों और कितने समय तक हों, यह बताने का अधिकार पाकिस्तान के एजेंट्स को किसने दिया है? सर, लगातार पाकिस्तान की तरफदारी करने वाले मि. गिलानी बार-बार अमरनाथ यात्रा के ऊपर जिस तरह से वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, उससे पूरे जम्मू-कश्मीर का ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश का माहौल बिगड़ सकता है। अमरनाथ यात्रा का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान से ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व भर के हिन्दुओं की आस्था से जुड़ा है। वर्षों से अमरनाथ यात्रा होती रही है और उसे किसी समय-सीमा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। सर, कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का गर्व है और विश्व का नन्दन वन है। यहाँ पर्यटन सबसे बड़ा व्यवसाय है और रोजी-रोटी का साधन है। कश्मीर में पर्यटन बढ़ेगा, तो वहाँ के लोगों के चूल्हे जलेंगे, रोजगार मिलेगा। अमरनाथ यात्रा से करोड़ों श्रद्धालु कश्मीर में आते हैं और उससे स्थानीय लोगों को फायदा होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over.

**श्री संजय राउत**: एक तरफ जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री संजय राउत**: धन्यवाद, सर।

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

### Global Gender Gap Report

\*121. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Economic Forum has placed India at 114th rank, 13 points below last year's ranking in its Global Gender Gap Report: and

(b) whether Government has analysed the reasons for India's poor performance on the Index this year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Madam, As per “The Global Gender Gap Report 2014” by World Economic Forum, India ranks at 114 in respect of Global Gender Gap Index among 142 countries of the World, while as per “The Global Gender Gap Report 2013”, India’s ranks was 101 in respect of Global Gender Gap Index among 136 countries of the World.

(b) Yes, Madam. The report has been examined. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (sub-indexes) namely, Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. The structure of Global Gender Gap Index and Weights within each sub index are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below). The value of sub-indices for our country is shown in Statement—III (See below). Our observation with respect to the report are as follows:

- (i) The worsening of the GGI in the year 2014 compared to the year 2013 has occurred because of low female labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the category of Economic Participation and Opportunity. To the best of our knowledge, the latest data available on this indicator is from the Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12 of the NSSO. As per the Report, LFPR for female is 22.5% and that of male is 55.6%, indicating a low LFPR for females compared to males. Since there is no later data, therefore the value of this sub-index should have remained constant as it is based on the data of 2011-12. The value of this index for our country has been shown as 0.410 in 2014, compared to 0.446 in 2013.
- (ii) The sub index Educational Attainment is also a reason for worsening the GGI for the country. The latest data from District Information System for Education (DISE) has shown that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (ER) for girls have increased over the years than that of boys. The ER for girls in elementary and secondary education are 96.9 and 73.7 respectively and that of boys are 93.3 and 73.5 respectively during 2012-13. Therefore, the ratio of enrolment of girls compared to boys should have been more than 1. But in the Global Gender Gap Report 2014, it has been shown as changing from 0.857 to 0.850. This discrepancy is also not understood.
- (iii) Also, the main reason for decline in rank for Educational attainment and Health and Survival is that out of the 8 new Countries included in 2014 Report, some countries have better index value than India in respect of these

indicators. Decline in rank in respect of Political Empowerment (from 9 to 15) is that score for India remained unchanged during the period but some countries have improved their score and got the better rank.

Statement-I

Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index

Subindex	Variable	Source
Economic Participation and Opportunity	Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)</i> , 2012
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)</i> , 2014
	Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	World Economic Forum, calculations based on the United Nations Development Programme methodology (refer to <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> )
	Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILO Stat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>ILO Stat</i> online database, 2013 or latest data available
Educational Attainment	Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education Database, 2013 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , the most recent year available between 1997 and 2007
	Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available

Subindex	Variable	Source
Health and Survival	Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available
	Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education database, 2013 or latest data available
	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, The CIA World Factbook 2014, data updated weekly
	Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organisation, Global Health Observatory database, data from 2012
Political Empowerment	Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Politics: 2014, reflecting elections/appointments up to 1 May 2014
	Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in Politics: 2014, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2014, data updated every two years
	Ratio: number of years of a female head of State (last 50 years) over male value	World Economic Forum calculations, 30 June 2014

*Note:* If there are multiple sources listed, the first source is the primary source, followed by the secondary source if data was not available from the primary source

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

#### *Weights within each subindex*

Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	Weights
Ratio: female labour force participation over male value	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.310
Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	0.221
Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.149
Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	0.121

Educational Attainment Subindex	Weights
Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	0.191
Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.459
Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.230
Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment ratio over male value	0.121
Health and Survival Subindex	
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	0.693
Ratio: female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.307
Political Empowerment Subindex	
Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	0.310
Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	0.247
Ratio: number of years of a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.443

Statement-III

Value of sub-indices in the GGI of various years for India

Year	Overall	Economic Participa- tion	Educa- tional Attainment	Health and Survival	Political Empower- ment
	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)
Gender Gap Index 2014 (out of 142 countries)	114 (0.646)	134 (0.410)	126 (0.850)	141 (0.937)	15 (0.385)
Gender Gap Index 2013 (out of 136 countries)	101 (0.655)	124 (0.446)	120 (0.857)	135 (0.931)	9 (0.385)
Gender Gap Index 2012 (out of 135 countries)	105 (0.644)	123 (0.459)	121 (0.852)	134 (0.931)	17 (0.334)
Gender Gap Index 2011 (out of 135 countries)	113 (0.619)	131 (0.396)	121 (0.837)	134 (0.931)	19 (0.312)
Gender Gap Index 2010 (out of 134 countries)	112 (0.615)	128 (0.403)	120 (0.837)	132 (0.931)	23 (0.291)

Note: Lower the rank better the position; closer the score to 1, higher the equality.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, as per the Global Gender Gap Report prepared by the World Economic Forum, India was the second lowest performing country on health and survival for women, ranking 139 out of 141. And recently, the Minister for Women and Child Development has made a statement making sex determination test legal. Let the parents know whether the unborn child is a girl or a boy and then we, the lawmakers, should start tracking the development of the child from thereon. I would like to know whether the Government has tried to address the root causes behind the female foeticide. Is it planning to make sex determination legal? If yes; when it has failed to track 50,000 registered ultrasound machines in the country, how does it plan to track millions of pregnant women and children?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, to begin with, I would like to talk about the World Economic Forum's indicators. The World Economic Forum is a private organisation. It is a club funded by 500 companies and business centres. While its business data and ease of doing business is relevant, I am not sure that we can put so much credence on its social sector's statistics, specifically because they are derivative. There is no transparency in the data — what indices they have taken; how the data from secondary sources has been correlated. We should actually put our faith in data to which we have a party. For instance, Rwanda is placed at number 7 by the World Economic Forum in health indices whereas UNDP places it at 151. The same problem we have with Lesotho. Now, Lesotho has been placed for women's employment at number, I think, 14 whereas, in actual fact, what happens is, in Lesotho, there is no employment at all. The men go to South Africa for employment and the women perforce have to come out to support themselves. So, is it self-employment or is it made out of necessity? Like that, these indices are based on ranking which is abysmal. This index, I agree with you, is based on four things, of which you have specifically asked for the health index. Now, the health index, which is supposedly at 0.937, is better than the last year or the year before last, which was 0.931. Then again, all these, I would repeatedly say, are irrelevant. What is the Health and Survival Index? What is it based on? It is based on the sex ratio at birth and the female life expectancy *vis-a-vis* the male life expectancy. Now, you have specifically come to female sex ratio at birth. This is something that is worrying us as well. As you know, we have taken our main programme, which is doing very well, the *Beti Bachao* Programme. We have taken hundred districts which have the worst performance in India and which had fallen as low as eight hundred plus to a thousand. We have, of course, put in money, but more than that, we have put in a huge amount of energy in trying to get them to come up. And so far the results that we have got show that in a short span of four months, we are actually increasing the sex ratio very, very favourably. We may not be increasing the



acceptability of the girls in the house, as I have mentioned here last time, because a lot of those girls are now being found in orphanages, but the point is, they are not being killed any more. So, I am hopeful that the next step would be towards keeping them.

Now, you have said that I have made a statement. No, actually I didn't make a statement, but it was a remark that I have made. It is not a Government of India's policy nor is it a statement. It is something saying that we have, as you mentioned, 50,000 ultrasound machines. These ultrasound machines are required for many things other than just determining whether you are going to have a baby boy or a baby girl. But because we are so strong about it, the Government before us was strong, and we are equally passionate about not allowing this, that we tend to focus our efforts on arresting the people doing ultrasound scanning and catching them in making prediction of any kind. Even a constable in a district in India has the clout, ability and fear factor that he can go to a clinic for ultrasound scan and ask कि मेरा क्या बच्चा पैदा होने वाला है and they will have to tell him whether it is a baby girl or a baby boy. All the people who are getting..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we go on to the second supplementary?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sorry, it is a long answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you finish the answer quickly?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, can we have the answer?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Can I finish it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you allowing it to be legal? That is the question.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: No, no. At the moment, it is illegal to predict. I don't have the authority and I don't have the ability to make it legal. What I had suggested was this. Every woman, who becomes pregnant, will go to register in her district that she is pregnant so that when she has a baby, we can look at the statistics and say कि यह पैदा हुआ, नहीं पैदा हुआ, क्या पैदा हुआ, क्या नहीं पैदा हुआ। That is what I have suggested rather than locking up 750 persons operating ultrasound machines which is being done now. That is all. Mine was not a policy statement. Accept it as my personal view.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, as far as Global Gender Gap Index is concerned, India has done badly in the category of Economic Participation and Opportunity. It scores around .36 in female labour force participation and .25 in income earned by the women. The answer also says that the LFPR for the female is 22.5 per cent and that of the male is 55.6 per cent. And salaries given to them are also low.

This is not just in the case of labour-oriented jobs. Even in the corporate sector, women are paid only one-third of what men get. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any measures to enhance women's participation in labour force and address the existing large gender gap in payments.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I agree that the participation of women in the workforce is low. But I don't agree with the figures which they have given. As I explained earlier, one of the reasons for lower women workforce is that the contribution of women in the informal and the household sector is not taken into account at all. If we were to evaluate or value women, who work at home, and put a monetary price on it, then we would hardly be having any unemployment.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, we are not having a ...*(Interruptions)*... The question needs an answer but you can only ask supplementary questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But the question needs an answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please elicit the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I am happy to give it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot allow more than ten minutes per question. I think we are taking much too long both in questions and in answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the answer is incorrect, you know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, admitting the question mark on the GGI by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that the basic question, which we are intending to ask, remains unanswered. There is a huge gap between male-female sex ratio. I belong to Beed District in Maharashtra. The Minister must be aware of it. It is negatively famous for sex determination test and female foeticides.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the Prime Minister has launched the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* scheme in a big way as an event. But, still the question remains. The measures which the Minister has referred to are not sufficient for the improvement of sex ratio. What more corrective measures is the Minister planning to take in this regard?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, can I answer the previous question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one question please. You know we have taken ten minutes on this question and we have not finished yet.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Beed is one of the 100 districts which we have chosen to improve sex ratio and it is doing much better since we have chosen it. We are planning to have women SPOs per village. We have put in a great deal of advertisement in the area. We are rewarding people. The most important thing which will further improve sex ratio is institutionalised birth delivery. Now, that is almost 100 per cent in the 100 areas which we have chosen; of which, Beed is one.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, I am really surprised to see the reply which the hon. Minister has given. The reply says that because of the addition of eight countries to the list, India is second last of 142 countries in health and survival. We should not forget that in our country, every minute, one woman dies because of pregnancy-related problems. My question is not just to the hon. Minister, but I seek attention of hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. My question is: Will the hon. Minister agree that the cut in Budgetary allocation on women health for this year by as much as 20 per cent will deteriorate the state of affairs?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, firstly, I want to answer the previous half of the question which is related to entry of eight new countries, which has lowered us in the Index. Obviously, we need to know which countries are added. They are Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Philippines and Belgium. Obviously, they are going to be ahead of us in all the four indicators that have been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Second one is: Are we suffering from a cut? We could suffer from a cut, but, I have been informed that most of our money will be restored and I look forward to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The money that was cut from ours, the Budget that was cut from ours, has gone to the States. Now, we need to persuade the States to do the same programme as ours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But, it is not restored. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House be properly informed.

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

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Wait a minute. I am informing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our Ministry, we have asked that most of the cuts to be restored and I am informed that they probably will be.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Global Gender Gap Index has been categorised into economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. My question to the Minister is about the Gender Gap Index 2014. Out of 142 countries, the political empowerment score of India is 0.385.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: If it is closer to the score of 1, it is higher equality. But, my question to the Minister is: Is India and is this Government serious about bringing forward Women Reservation Bill which promises 33 per cent reservation to women?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not related to this question. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is to improve the political empowerment gap index in India. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the question. *...(Interruptions)...* I go to the next question now. Question No.122. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

### **Review of sick and loss making CPSEs**

\*122. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under various Ministries/Departments of Government functioning at present in the country, State/ Union Territory-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the total investment made in them, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the profit/loss incurred by CPSEs during each of the last three years and the current year, CPSE-wise; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by Government to review sick and loss making CPSEs in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey (2013-14) that was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2015, there were 290 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country functioning under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments as on 31.03.2014 including West Bengal.

(b) The total investment (Equity and long terms loans) in these CPSEs stood at ₹ 9,92,971 crore as on 31.3.2014. The CPSE-wise/State/Union Territory-wise details of investment is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The CPSE-wise details of profit/loss for the last three years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The administrative Ministry/Department takes steps on case to case basis for revival of sick CPSEs under its jurisdiction. The Government has approved revival packages amounting to ₹ 15205.13 crore in respect of 13 CPSEs having Registered Offices in the State of West Bengal. The detail of cash and non-cash assistance, of these CPSEs is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise detail investment of CPSEs as on 31.3.2014*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/CPSEs	Investment as on 31.3.2014
1	2	3
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	22508
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
2.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	11500
3.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	30278
4.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	16337
5.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	2897
6.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	10144
7.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	20551

1	2	3
8.	NMDC Ltd.	39647
9.	NMDC Power Ltd.	5
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	694338
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
11.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	100
<b>Assam</b>		
12.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	431
13.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	241288
14.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	52223
15.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	1991
16.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	124463
17.	Oil India International Ltd.	10000
18.	Oil India Ltd.	211639
<b>Bihar</b>		
19.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	2213
20.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	88787
<b>Chandigarh</b>		
21.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	250
22.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	10
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
23.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	2175
24.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	200
25.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	2358
26.	NMDC-CMDC Ltd.	305
27.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	35970
<b>Delhi</b>		
28.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	52
29.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	15
30.	Air India Ltd.	5288800
31.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	225
32.	Airports Authority of India	231377

1	2	3
33.	Ballabgarh-Gn Transmission Co. Ltd.	5
34.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	6000
35.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	59429
36.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1322000
37.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	364400
38.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	100
39.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	99931
40.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	1085
41.	Central Electronics Ltd.	7412
42.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	10447
43.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	6802
44.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	100
45.	Cheyyur Infra Ltd.	5
46.	Chhattishgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	4722
47.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	163
48.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	4005
49.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	5
50.	Concor Air Ltd.	16165
51.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	19497
52.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	471229
53.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	500
54.	Deoghar Mega Power Ltd.	443
55.	Dgen Transmission Company Ltd.	5
56.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	128355
57.	Ed CIL (India) Ltd.	200
58.	Engineers India Ltd.	16847
59.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	75092
60.	Food Corpn. of India	1567595
61.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	7643
62.	Gail (India) Ltd.	1079457
63.	Gail Gas Ltd.	42149

1	2	3
64.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	1563
65.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	1382
66.	High Speed Rail Corporation Of India Ltd.	10
67.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	956631
68.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	11788
69.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	113002
70.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	13477
71.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	67420
72.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	771
73.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2087011
74.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	799
75.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	3255117
76.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	8582
77.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	25
78.	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	13332
79.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	6862639
80.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	4000
81.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	707567
82.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	1879
83.	IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	8815
84.	IRCON International Ltd.	1980
85.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	10232
86.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	232049
87.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	97
88.	M M T C Ltd.	10000
89.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	874000
90.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	80000
91.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	12000
92.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	312239
93.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	24586
94.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	200



1	2	3
95.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	120152
96.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	9453
97.	National Research Development Corpn.	442
98.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	44499
99.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	88180
100.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	40500
101.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2268
102.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	60905
103.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	306216
104.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	8
105.	NTPC Ltd.	7065121
106.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2000
107.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	2507504
108.	Odisha Infrapower Ltd.	5
109.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	427775
110.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	3249445
111.	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	5
112.	P E C Ltd.	6000
113.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	43723
114.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	10
115.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	5
116.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	30000
117.	Power Equity Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	5
118.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	14381161
119.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	8202181
120.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	5
121.	Power Grid Vemagiri Transmission Ltd.	5
122.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	3185
123.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	12002
124.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	403817
125.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	32094
126.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	1000

1	2	3
127.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	5
128.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	5
129.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	5
130.	RITES Ltd.	10000
131.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	11114976
132.	Sail Jagadishpur Power Plant Ltd.	5
133.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	1639
134.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	5
135.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	10000
136.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	5700
137.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	6000
138.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1776275
139.	Tanda Transmission Company Ltd.	5
140.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	5
141.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	12676
142.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	3508
143.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	7201
144.	Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	5
145.	Vizag Transmission Ltd.	5
146.	Wapcos Ltd.	1600
<b>Goa</b>		
147.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2761
148.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	5569
<b>Gujarat</b>		
149.	Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd.	1421
<b>Haryana</b>		
150.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	486716
151.	NHPC Ltd.	2965119
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
152.	SJVN Ltd.	635014
153.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	1

1	2	3
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
154.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	16875
155.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	474
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
156.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	465700
157.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	94000
158.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1904
159.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	3542
160.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	60608
161.	Jharkhand National Mineral Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	1
162.	Mecon Ltd.	6534
163.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	490
164.	Sail Sindri Projects Ltd.	5
165.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	147962
<b>Karnataka</b>		
166.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	100
167.	BEML Ltd.	50697
168.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	8000
169.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	48654
170.	HMT (International) Ltd.	72
171.	HMT Ltd.	191256
172.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	76194
173.	HMT Watches Ltd.	65772
174.	ITI Ltd.	58800
175.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1761
176.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	1819
177.	KIOCL Ltd.	63451
178.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	1060624
179.	STCL Ltd.	150
180.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	1467
181.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	279

1	2	3
<b>Kerala</b>		
182.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	1050
183.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	23628
184.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	83683
185.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	10000
186.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	17801
187.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	27075
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
188.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	160
189.	NEPA Ltd.	49748
190.	NHDC Ltd.	268486
191.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	17767
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
192.	Air India Charters Ltd.	238306
193.	Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd.	10
194.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	1832
195.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	9841
196.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	292000
197.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1253144
198.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	2500
199.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	110000
200.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	23423
201.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	47479
202.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1589389
203.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	14661
204.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	3411153
205.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	8637
206.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	551417
207.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	28797
208.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	288
209.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	11955

1	2	3
210.	MOIL Ltd.	16800
211.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	2500
212.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	5565
213.	NPCIL - Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd.	100
214.	NPCIL - Nalco Power Company Ltd.	10
215.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	88380
216.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	5484
217.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	703654
218.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	29710
<b>Manipur</b>		
219.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	11769
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
220.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	4803
221.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	628447
<b>Nagaland</b>		
222.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	10315
<b>Odisha</b>		
223.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	5
224.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	19554
225.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	9510
226.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	8510
227.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	128862
228.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	1658
229.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	490
<b>Puducherry</b>		
230.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	160
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
231.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	733
232.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	2756
233.	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	5
234.	Instrumentation Ltd.	27040

1	2	3
235.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	983
236.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1225
237.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	2912
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
238.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	452957
239.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	214899
240.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	374955
241.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	6593
242.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	103627
243.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	39136
244.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	445124
245.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	499660
246.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	5
247.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	74500
248.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2262
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
249.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	4150
250.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	4318
251.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	6153
252.	British India Corporation Ltd.	25936
253.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	137
254.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	5
255.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	4099
256.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	10
257.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1730
258.	Scooters India Ltd.	10651
259.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	71739
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
260.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	4100
261.	THDC India Ltd.	654391

1	2	3
<b>West Bengal</b>		
262.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	15031
263.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	2850
264.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2220
265.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	23667
266.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	12698
267.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	7476
268.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	2356
269.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	3132
270.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	2892
271.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	9382
272.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	21354
273.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	13049
274.	Coal India Ltd.	631636
275.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	289974
276.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	144
277.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	14787
278.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	487913
279.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	46261
280.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	31251
281.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	5001
282.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	181
283.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	166648
284.	MSTC Ltd.	1451
285.	MAMC Industries Ltd.	5
286.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	45011
287.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	60
288.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	8729
289.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	500
290.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	2963
TOTAL		99297070

**Statement-II***CPSEs—wise detail of Profit/Loss for the last 3 years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No	CPSEs	Profit/Loss		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-26	51	238
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-60250	-35116	-9809
3.	Air India Ltd.	-755974	-549016	-538882
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-11474	-13339	-22122
5.	Airports Authority of India	85901	73500	145162
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-3196	-3571	-4020
7.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	1185	1135	2229
8.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	17098	17707	20050
9.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. Of India	1170	2351	3147
10.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-11	-22	35
11.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	13807	16277	15667
12.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2843	3112	3439
13.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	816	576	496
14.	BEML Ltd.	5725	-7987	468
15.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-1794	-2906
16.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	11	36	436
17.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0	0	178
18.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	82236	149880	171435
19.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	23496	28840	34551
20.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	82990	88983	93162
21.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	703996	661473	346078
22.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	1044	3504	3504
23.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	1256	502	502



1	2	3	4	5
24.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-8894	-38264	-16617
25.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	131127	264290	406088
26.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-91	-2791	-524
27.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-885070	-788444	-701976
28.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-759	-667
29.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-38	-55	-106
30.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-2013	-1195	-1439
31.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	0	9	110
32.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-1109	-865	-865
33.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-3264	-15829
34.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	689	715	1043
35.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	477	4208	4412
36.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	4580	3840	1061
37.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-6030	-8278	-8278
38.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	203	-788	12
39.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7610	-1966	-828
40.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	1943	811	1620
41.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	131955	188561	167176
42.	Central Cottage Industries Corn. of India Ltd.	49	25	13
43.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-1591	-241	194
44.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-1309	-2393	9545
45.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1961	2505	1957
46.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	1331	1647	1764
47.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	10046	13955	16105
48.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	1006	767	636

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	6182	-176684	-30385
50.	Coal India Ltd.	806510	979432	1500854
51.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	17233	18527	19424
52.	Concor Air Ltd.	0	0	10
53.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	87788	94003	98476
54.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	-17989	3270	5984
55.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	502	-310	-86
56.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	0	90	89
57.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	12	4	23
58.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	1318	2051	3755
59.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	96213	165554	87223
60.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	170	147	9
61.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	245	526	873
62.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	3661	2588	4739
63.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2447	2146	1699
64.	Engineers India Ltd.	63632	62858	47976
65.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	22521	24279	36070
66.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	2707	2849	3046
67.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	137	196	842
68.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-55276	1077808	6
69.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1980	-35396	-26495
70.	Food Corpn. of India	-6463	-435	-927
71.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1222	-948	-3916
72.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	365384	402220	437527
73.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	834	2694	1144
74.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	10803	13154	12146
75.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0	0	299

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	8276	1550	-6109
77.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	216	249	169
78.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	858	2038	29931
79.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	253943	299691	269252
80.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7227	-6937	-8423
81.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-88505	-88505
82.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	32344	35564	28642
83.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38089	-38053	-38050
84.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	252	95	-2482
85.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	160	292	185
86.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	689	-1809	-886
87.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-7807	-13799	-17685
88.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-9520	-15187	-11850
89.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	91143	90471	173377
90.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-135232	-156059	-156059
91.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	247	-370	47
92.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	22	74	11
93.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-8598	-5517	-4621
94.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-1981	-1867
95.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-1146	-2510
96.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	2054	3007	2572
97.	HMT (International) Ltd.	135	448	10
98.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-207	-1598
99.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-5116	-5116
100.	HMT Ltd.	-8220	-14537	8721
101.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-4365	-5266
102.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-24248	-24248
103.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	42114	-3984	10096
104.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	47	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2129	-3562	-4087
106.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	63033	70056	72634
107.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4360	-14722	-11588
108.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	1472	2257	2398
109.	ITI Ltd.	-36980	-18206	-34426
110.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-36	-341	-341
111.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	58583	104699	52142
112.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	854	300	942
113.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	18303	15229	18001
114.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-23958	-17443
115.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	152	446	241
116.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	395462	500517	701909
117.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	0	0	-346
118.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corn. Ltd.	4854	5884	7201
119.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	48078	52157	70069
120.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	17045	15659	4678
121.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	17313	20265	24051
122.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	43	65	-165
123.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6769	-5409	-6861
124.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	256	192	766
125.	IRCON International Ltd.	46992	72999	90650
126.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	0	885	852
127.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-64	-96	-74
128.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	9672	17337	31631
129.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	535	-1291	-54
130.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1602	1129	776

1	2	3	4	5
131.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	284	574	464
132.	KIOCL Ltd.	9430	3105	3994
133.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1874	-23541	1311
134.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	543	533	582
135.	MMTC Ltd.	7072	-7062	1864
136.	MSTC Ltd.	11839	13073	-7003
137.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	58	64	73
138.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	11199	2444	10004
139.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	370951	421244	362430
140.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-410978	-532112	782072
141.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	90858	-75691	60118
142.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	49431	41272	39761
143.	Mecon Ltd.	13636	10102	4948
144.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20	-20	-17
145.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1732	2066	2546
146.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	6845	8252	8246
147.	MOIL Ltd.	41077	43172	50956
148.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	2271	1224	2301
149.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1190	-1458	-1473
150.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	84950	59283	64235
151.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	2411	2569	1985
152.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	19017	20750	25745
153.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	12673	-17073	-8971
154.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	408	635	-321
155.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	372	464	964
156.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	282	697	1203

1	2	3	4	5
157.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	5150	2704	3610
158.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-3821	-1600	-655
159.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	3989	4361	2908
160.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	4218	5097	4706
161.	National Research Development Corpn.	-58	-172	-108
162.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	459	576	670
163.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	2159	2518	3006
164.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	951	674	1838
165.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	3096	4430	5407
166.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	4121	6235	7594
167.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	13014	8512	-17571
168.	NEPA Ltd.	-7290	-8408	30886
169.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	141133	145975	150188
170.	NHDC Ltd.	64690	57564	106363
171.	NHPC Ltd.	277177	234822	97879
172.	NMDC Ltd.	726539	634237	642008
173.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-151	-150	-232
174.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	21912	24230	23152
175.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	100	-282	-444
176.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	277009	268213	200802
177.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	766	-2459	1976
178.	NTPC Ltd.	922373	1261939	1097474

1	2	3	4	5
179.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	11193	-3484	6023
180.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	190615	210099	229920
181.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	18370	14426	37109
182.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2512292	2092570	2209481
183.	Oil India Ltd.	344692	358934	298130
184.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	272116	392914	444532
185.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	85	90	49
186.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	344	1286	626
187.	PEC Ltd.	7955	9696	71
188.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	-1035	1170	2898
189.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	5	85	303
190.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	2766	1638	2696
191.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0	-40	1326
192.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-38	-30	-33
193.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	303174	441960	541775
194.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	325495	423450	449742
195.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	5052	8565	6081
196.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-393	-126	-2281
197.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	2608	1071	132
198.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	9838	13555	15742
199.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	8585	11159	13793
200.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	145	80	-1940
201.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1862	2637	1357
202.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-58	-95	-82
203.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	24924	28090	24989
204.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	75146	35283	36645

1	2	3	4	5
205.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	867	1081	3300
206.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	1171	293	2386
207.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2949	-383
208.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	0	0	5
209.	Rites Ltd.	16449	24544	26361
210.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	281703	381762	468370
211.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	63	1018	1542
212.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	106	30	44
213.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1994	-600	1360
214.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	58247	42349	21463
215.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-42821	-11431	-27466
216.	SJVN Ltd.	106868	105234	111463
217.	Solar Energy Corporation Of India	0	0	-285
218.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	409868	429903	477230
219.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1647	1795	-49220
220.	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-29612	-35252
221.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	354272	217035	261648
222.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	1886	2167	2748
223.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	803	1576	1475
224.	THDC India Ltd.	70383	53138	59532
225.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-686	-1814	-1876
226.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1022	1337	987
227.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5233	-7587	-7587
228.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-3115	-3191



1	2	3	4	5
229.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1636	-1636
230.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	6484	9079	1069
231.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-60	-61	-59
232.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	82	-271	-97
233.	Wapcos Ltd.	5125	5732	6702
234.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	30671	32430	22358
TOTAL		9820696	11493885	12910901

**Statement-III**

*Total Cash and Non-Cash Assistance to sick and loss making CPSEs located in the West Bengal.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Ministry/Department	Cash	Non-Cash	Total Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	87.06	458.14	545.20
2.	Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	207.19	233.41	440.60
3.	BIECCO Lawrie Ltd.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	59.60	59.60
4.	Brathwaite and Co. Ltd.	Ministry of Railways	4.00	280.21	284.21
5.	Brathwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	-	54.61	54.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bridge and Road Co. (INDIA) Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	60.00	42.92	102.92
7.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Ministry of Railways	75.43	1139.16	1214.59
8.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Shipping	73.60	280.00	353.60
9.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Ministry of Coal	-	2470.77	2470.77
10.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Ministry of Mines	-	612.94	612.94
11.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Ministry of Shipping	286.81	631.30	918.11
12.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Textiles	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
13.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Department of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	-	815.59	815.59
TOTAL			1311.42	13893.71	15205.13

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Minister for his elaborate reply to my question. My specific question was in respect of 13 CPSEs in West Bengal, and you have given in detail the present status. It is amusing that the assistance you have given to a good number of them is without any non-cash assistance. So, without any non-cash assistance how can you call it a revival package. In this context, the specific question is relating to the Tyre Corporation of India which is under your Ministry. Now, this winding up order was forced by the High Court on the basis of the complaint of the unsecured creditor who owe about ₹ 9.5 crore. You have moved the note and got the concurrence of the Finance Minister. I thank you for that initiative. The Finance Ministry concurred so that you are able to go to the High Court and get the winding up order revoked. Unless that is revoked, you can't start the revival process. Despite the concurrence of the Finance Ministry, in the last six months, things are standing as it is. In this connection, I have sent six letters to your Ministry. You tell me what the position is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Six letters, thank you.

**श्री अनंत गीते** : सभापति महोदय, टायर कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न यहां पर उपस्थित किया है, उनकी वेदना से मैं सहमत हूं और उस वेदना को मैं समझ सकता हूं। सभापति जी, अब यह मामला न्यायालय में लम्बित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन** : न्यायालय ने जजमेंट दे दिया है।

**श्री अनंत गीते** : न्यायालय ने लिक्विडेटर एपाइंट किया है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You put the record straight.

**श्री अनंत गीते** : नो-नो, बाइंडिंग का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Your Finance Ministry cleared it. न्यायालय में क्या एक्शन हुआ, वह बताइए।

**श्री अनंत गीते** : सभापति जी, न्यायालय ने प्रोविजनल लिक्विडेटर एपाइंट किया है टायर कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के ऊपर और इसी वजह से अब हमें मर्यादा आती है इस संदर्भ में कुछ भी निर्णय करने के लिए। जब तक यह लिक्विडेटर एपाइंट है, हम इस संदर्भ में कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, second supplementary.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the winding up order was inflicted by the High Court on a specific context. On that, by paying back that money, you got the Finance Ministry's concurrence six months back. It is not a liquidator thing. It was specified. Please give a correct answer in the House.

My second supplementary is, there is another company there, under your own Ministry. I am not going to other Ministries. In respect of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd., a package was sanctioned. Now, what is the present status? Has it moved out of sickness? If not, what action are you are to take? That is a very highly potential engineering company in my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, second supplementary.

**श्री अनंत गीते** : सभापति जी, पहले सप्लीमेंट्री के बारे में मैंने जो उत्तर दिया था, वह मैंने सही जवाब दिया था। अब दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री में जो पूरक प्रश्न आया है Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd., के बारे में, इस संदर्भ में भी रिवाइवल का पैकेज दिया गया था, 60 करोड़ रुपए नकद रूप में दिए गए और 42 करोड़ रुपए अलग-अलग वेवर्स के रूप में गए हैं और Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd., की कम्पनी अब रिवाइवल की स्थिति में है, उसमें सुधार हो रहा है।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की लगभग 295 कम्पनियों के बारे में जो आपने लिस्ट दी है, यह 15 पृष्ठों में है। इसमें खासकर के बिहार से भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग, एच.पी.सी.एल. दो ही कम्पनी आती हैं, जहां के मजदूर और वहां काम करने वाले सभी शोषित, उपेक्षित और गरीब वर्ग के हैं। आज पुनः इसको स्थापित करने के लिए, पुनः इसको चालू करने के लिए आपके पास में कोई योजना है या नहीं और अगर है तो क्या है और नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं?

**श्री अनंत गीते :** सभापति जी, जो बीमार उद्योग हैं उस संदर्भ में जो रिवाइव हो सकते हैं, जिनका पुनर्जीवन हो सकता है, ऐसे 55 उद्योग हैं जिनके रिवाइवल के लिए सरकार ने 15,215 करोड़ रुपए का रिवाइवल पैकेज दिया है। उस रिवाइवल पैकेज के तहत इनका रिवाइवल चल रहा है। जो रिवाइव नहीं हो सकते, उनके रिवाइवल के लिए इस प्रकार का कोई पैकेज नहीं दिया है। बिहार के जिन दो प्रोजेक्ट्स का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, वे इसी वर्ग में आते हैं।

**श्री आर.के. सिन्हा :** सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां 295 पब्लिक सेक्टर्स उपक्रम हैं, जिन में से अधिकांश घाटे में चल रहे हैं, उसका मुख्य कारण इन के कुशल प्रबंधन का अभाव है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में सुधार के लिए आपका मंत्रालय क्या प्रयास कर रहा है और क्या आप ऐसा विचार कर रहे हैं कि इस क्षेत्र के सफल उद्यमियों की सहायता इन उपक्रमों की पुनःस्थापना व सुचारु संचालन के लिए लें?

**श्री अनंत गीते :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने घाटे में चल रहे उपक्रमों के संबंध में जो टिप्पणी की है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ और इसलिए सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि सारे घाटे में नहीं हैं। हमारे अधिकतर उपक्रम लाभ कमा रहे हैं। उनमें कुछ महा रत्नाज, मिनी रत्नाज और नव रत्नाज हैं। इसलिए सारे उपक्रम घाटे में हैं, यह वास्तविकता नहीं है। महोदय, घाटे में होने के कई कारण हैं, उसमें एक कारण जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कुप्रबंधन का हो सकता है, लेकिन केवल इसी कारण घाटे की स्थिति नहीं है। आज वैश्विक स्तर पर एक स्पर्धा या competition चल रहा है और विशेषकर विनिर्माण या manufacturing के क्षेत्र में हमारे सरकारी उपक्रम आज इस स्पर्धा में नहीं टिक पा रहे हैं, यह वास्तविकता है। इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, जो स्वयं सदन में उपस्थित हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "मेक इन इंडिया" का जो नारा दिया है, उस नारे को सफल बनाने की दिशा में हम सही कदम उठा रहे हैं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** सर, मुंबई की सारी-की-सारी मिलें बंद हो गई हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ मिलें अपने हाथ में भी ली हैं, तो क्या उन्हें रिवाइव करने के लिए सरकार की कोई स्कीम है और अगर है तो वह कब चालू होने वाली है?

**श्री अनंत गीते :** महोदय, इस प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न से संबंध नहीं है। यह प्रश्न Textile Ministry से जुड़ा है, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। वे अगर अलग से सूचना देंगे तो उन्हें जानकारी जरूर दे देंगे।

**श्री सभापति :** आप उन्हें जानकारी दे दीजिए।

### Smart Cities in Andhra Pradesh

\*123. Dr. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Smart City concept, and in what way it is different from existing programmes for urban renewal;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for selecting towns for development as Smart Cities; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop towns in Andhra Pradesh like Vizag, Eluru, Guntur and Nellore as Smart Cities?

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

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

#### *Statement*

(a) A Smart City in the proposed approach of the Smart Cities Mission can broadly be described as one having provision of basic infrastructure to give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions, keeping citizens at the centre.

The Smart City Mission involves an area based approach. Conceptualization of Smart City is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City. It is, therefore, expected to catalyse creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

(b) and (c) The Smart Cities Guidelines are under formulation stage; which will contain the criteria. The selection of Cities will be made after the Guidelines are finalized.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Hon. Chairman, Sir, as soon as the NDA Government came into power, one of the first tours taken by the hon. Prime Minister was to the United States of America. He was received with great expectations by all Indians living in the States. Even here, in India, we were expecting great results, with great hopes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, we have seen in the media that the President of the United States, Mr. Barack Obama, and our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, have signed a pact for developing three smart cities in India, one being for my city of Vizag. This is the first time that we have heard about the concept of smart cities.

Sir, in this regard, I would like to know what exactly was the agreement signed between Mr. Barack Obama and Shri Narendra Modi about the concept of smart cities and what benefits would my city of Vizag get because of this agreement. Is there going to be any financial assistance from the United States for these smart cities?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Smart City concept has been recently approved by the Cabinet. Till such time, we were holding discussions with various stakeholders, including the State Governments and also the urban local bodies represented by their Commissioners. We had two rounds of consultations. We gave them a broad idea about what is the thinking of the Government of India and what is the response and reaction of the States. They have also given certain inputs. Keeping that in mind, we have finalized a draft and then the matter has been taken to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has approved it just a week or ten days back. Now we are in the process of issuing the guidelines. Once the guidelines are issued, the States will shortlist the names, which will be taken up for consideration to qualify for the city challenging system, depending on their performance and various indicators. After that the selection process starts. The second question of my friend, Dr. Rao, was about the United States of America and our Prime Minister signing an agreement. That is about America's keenness to extend technical support with regard to transformation of three cities in India into smart cities. They said that they would support us with regard to capacity building, feasibility study of the cities, having exposure visits in the United States of America, preparing a smart city proposal and also setting up task forces to take up this task. This is the agreement that has been entered into. After that, the US Trade Development Agency has visited India. We had consultations with them. They have been to Vishakhapatnam. They had held consultations with the urban local bodies, the Commissioners and other people and also with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The process is on.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, to my first supplementary, the answer is not specific and practical. My question was: Was there any agreement about giving financial assistance to the smart cities by the United States of America? That was my first supplementary. It has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got the answer. Please proceed with your second supplementary.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I take it that my first supplementary was not answered. My second supplementary is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you ask more than one supplementary question, you give the freedom to Ministers to answer any part of multiple questions. Please ask one question at a time.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It was a specific question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There were two parts to it. There were two parts to the question. The Minister has answered one. Please go ahead with it.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my second supplementary is: Are there any chances of the Government relaxing the guidelines to known backward areas? I am particularly referring to poor backward regions of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra for which the guidelines can be relaxed. Is there any possibility of it?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, though my friend, Dr. Rao, is not a practising doctor, yet he is a doctor, and that is why he is talking of theory and practical. As far as questions are concerned, there is no theory and practical. Both are one and the same. So, I have answered that also. Sir, there was no agreement with regard to any financial commitment between the U.S. and India during the visit of the hon. Prime Minister. The understanding, as I told you, is to support us technically, giving us support for capacity-building, giving us support for the feasibility study, giving support for the preparation of the City Master Plan and also organizing some exchange tours between India and the States 'at their cost'. That was the agreement reached because they are, comparatively, a well developed country and they have Smart Cities. Sir, the Mayor of New York, Bloomberg, had also visited India and he also said that they have certain experiences which they want to show to Indian counterparts, which we have agreed. So, as I told you, that process is on.

Sir, the second supplementary of my friend is about the Backward Regions within the State. As of now, we are requesting the States to prioritise, whatever their proposals are, for inclusion in the City Selection Scheme. In that, the respective States have to take care of their priorities keeping in mind the geography of the areas, their backwardness and other things. As far as the Centre is concerned, we have asked States to give proposals to join the City Challenge System. It is for the States to come out with their proposals. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: What about Telangana which is a backward State?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interfere.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If both of you had exchanged your ideas and put questions separately, I would have had no problem. Telangana also will, definitely, be considered for selection of Smart Cities. Already, Hyderabad is smart and if you want to make it smarter, then, the Government of India will be willing to extend whatever support is required to be given to the State of Telangana.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, in the written answer, it has been said that Smart City's guidelines are still under formulation. But now, I believe, as has just now been stated, they have already been formulated and the Cabinet has given some approval. But we do not know what the guidelines are. But I would like to ask only one thing. Now that they have framed the guidelines and they know what the guidelines and criteria for a Smart City are. Out of these hundreds of cities in India which are in existence already, how many cities, do they find, are already falling into the category of a Smart City or, is there not even a single city which falls into the category of a Smart City or near about a Smart City?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Smart City Mission involves an area-based approach. It can be a city; it can be a part within the city so that best examples can be set for other places. That is, it will act as a catalyst for others to get inspiration and then develop their own cities. That is the purpose of this Smart City Scheme. Secondly, about 100 is the number, that is, the target for the coming five years. Keeping that in mind, we are requesting States to suggest cities because we need to take care of the geographical area of the country also. Otherwise, if we go only by a certain criteria, in a particular situation, only one State may get the maximum number of cities. Keeping that in mind, we have requested States to suggest some names so that every State will get some cities. That is also another idea. The third one is with regard to certain criteria and guidelines. We have discussed broad contours and broad ideas of a Smart City, which is approved by the Cabinet and the guidelines are issued by the Department. After basing on the consultations that I had with the States, the guidelines are under the advanced stage of preparation. At any time this may be finalized. Once they are finalized, I have no problem about sharing it with the hon. House. But I can tell the House, Sir, that the selection will be based on the City Challenge System, that is, the present status of the city, its population, revenue, expenditure, expenditure with regard to population versus employees ratio, sanitation report card, tax collection ratio, their ability, governance, e-governance, registration of records, drinking water, solid waste management, transport facility, etc. All these things will be considered and every city will get a rating depending on the present status. If some of them are not qualifying in the first round of the City Challenge System, then, they will understand what the parameters are. These will be communicated to them and they will be able to join the next round so that they can improve. At the end of the day, Smart Cities can be developed if we have smart leadership in local areas and their willingness to follow reforms. Without reforms, this is not possible because Smart Cities are broadly going to be carried out on the PPP model.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, this concept of Smart Cities is a very fascinating one.



Although it is not quite clear what is happening, I want to ask the hon. Minister: Will he please ensure that when you are choosing the cities, the Himalayan region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-East are given their due because they may not be able to meet up to those parameters, but because of their situation, will they be given special consideration?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this point is well taken. That is why I mentioned about geographical area also. In areas like Uttarakhand or North-Eastern States or even Jammu and Kashmir you cannot expect them to compete with other parts of the country in view of their location and also the other disadvantages they have, problems they have inherited. Keeping that in mind, every State will be given the needed importance and every State will have the benefit of selecting some cities within that State.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय : चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर में पिछले सैलाब से जो हालात हुए, उनसे वहां हमारी जो स्मार्ट सिटीज़ थीं, वे खत्म हो गईं। तो जहां-जहां सैलाब आया, जिन-जिन स्टेट्स में डिस्ट्रक्शन हो गया, वहां स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनाने के लिए क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई खास प्रोविज़न है?

†جناب نذی احمد لاوے : چيئرمئن صاحب، ہمارے جموں و کشمیر میں پچھلے سیرلاب سے جو حالات ہوئے، ان سے وہاں ہماری جو اسمارٹ سٹیٹیں تھیں، وہ ختم ہو گئیں۔ تو جہاں جہاں سیرلاب آئے، جن-جن اسٹیٹس میں ڈسٹرکشن ہو گئی، وہاں اسمارٹ سٹیٹ بنانے کے لئے کئی گورنمنٹ کے پاس کوئی خاص پروویژن ہے

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can understand the Member's concern, but that is a different question. Srinagar was once upon a time a very smart city. Azad Sahib is sitting here. But, unfortunately, because of a variety of reasons and attitude of our neighbour, a lot of destruction has taken place. The city's original beauty has been affected. The Government will be definitely extending support to these cities within Kashmir also under the scheme because the new scheme which is going to come, will be covering 500 cities across the country.

### **Reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups**

\*124 SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain percentage of land is to be reserved by the States/private developers for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued any advice to the States/private developers in this regard and 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) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is their responsibility to reserve a certain percentage of land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) keeping in view the local conditions.

However, Central Government has advised States for earmarking certain percentage of land for EWS/LIG under various policy initiatives and schemes. National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 advocates reservation of 20-25% of FAR for EWS/LIG category. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has mandated reservation of 20-25% of developed land for EWS/LIG category. Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has mandated earmarking of 15% of FAR/FSI or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/LIG category whichever is higher.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न पूछने का आशय यही था कि तत्कालीन यूपीए की सरकार ने गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लिए उनके सिर पर छत देने के लिए इस योजना को चलाया था, जिसका नाम NUHHP था और दूसरी, EWS/LIG थी। तो मैं जानना चाहता था कि जो कल्याणकारी योजनाएं यूपीए सरकार ने बनाई थीं, जिनके लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए थे, उनके अनुपालन में क्या हुआ? यदि माननीय मंत्री जी मुझे बता सकें कि सम्पूर्ण देश में कितने लोगों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत उनके सिर पर छत मुहैया कराई गई, गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग में और विशेष रूप से यही बता दें कि मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, तो गुजरात में भी कितने गरीब लोगों के सिर को छत दी गई?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the information sought by the hon. Member is altogether different. If you go through the question, the question is: whether a certain percentage of land is to be reserved by the States/private developers for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs); if so, the details thereof. This is about earmarking certain amount of portion of the land for the academically weaker sections and Lower Income Groups. It is a very good question. Sir, I have collected information based on that question. What the hon. Member is asking is altogether a different thing. I have that information, but it is not available with me as of now. I can pass on that information of what is the progress achieved in different States with regard to EWS and LIG schemes under different schemes which were earlier initiated by the previous Government. I have no problem in collecting that information and passing it on.

With regard to the present question about the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 10-15 per cent of land and 20-25 per cent of FSI, whichever is greater has been reserved for EWS and LIG housing. With regard to the Houses under the National Urban Renewal Mission, earlier called the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, reservation of 20-25 per cent of developed land of EWS, LIG category, was a mandatory reform condition linked with the release of ten per cent of Central grant. Without such reservation for weaker sections, money will not be released.

The third one is about the Rajiv Awas Yojna. Earmarking of 15 per cent of FAR by FSI or 35 per cent of the dwelling units for EWS/LIG category, whichever is higher, has been mandated.

Now, under the draft model for the new Housing for All Scheme, 15 per cent of FAR/FSI or 35 per cent of the total number of dwelling units, whichever is higher, will be reserved for the EWS category. You have seen earlier giving grants to BSUP and IHSDP schemes. I have information. I will be sending it to the hon. Member.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, आपने भी देखा— मैंने देखा, आप देख रहे थे। मैंने डिटेल्स मांगे थे।

**श्री सभापति :** वे आपको भेज देंगे।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** वे भेज तो देंगे लेकिन जब होंगे तब ही तो भेजेंगे। इनकी प्राथमिकता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** वे आपको भेज देंगे Please take that as an assurance.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, आपने इजाजत दी है, कृपया उसे पूछ लेने दें।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if you permit, I will answer that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a different subject. He will send you the details. Mr. Tiwari, you can ask your second supplementary. Ask second supplementary question.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैं एक दूसरा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं पूछ लूँ और अगर नहीं तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सेकेंड सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार की इच्छा यह थी कि गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के गरीब लोगों के सिर पर छत हो। मौजूदा सरकार ने उस नीति के अनुपालन में क्या दिशा-निर्देश जारी किया है? अगर आप देखें तो इसमें है कि आपने राज्यों को क्या एडवाइज़री जारी की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह एडवाइज़री कब जारी की गयी है और इस एडवाइज़री को किन-किन राज्यों को जारी किया गया है? अगर आप मेरे सवाल को देखें तो वह बड़ा क्लीयर है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, advisories are issued to all the States. There are poor people in all the States.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैंने पूछा कि पिछले एक साल में कब जारी की है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the date available?

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** इन्हें अमीरों की चिंता तो है लेकिन गरीबों की नहीं है, इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

**श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु :** हम सब लोग गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, आपने भी पचास साल काम किया और हम भी पिछले एक साल से काम कर रहे हैं। हमारा दोनों का प्रयास एक ही है, थोड़े समय के लिए आपको इंतज़ार करना पड़ेगा। The total number of houses under the EWS and also under LIG is 7,22,774 which have been allocated under various schemes. Out of this, 4,15,386 houses were occupied. I have got the information just now. The remaining houses are under progress. Recently, I have reviewed the situation. Certain houses are at an advanced stage but are not completed. It is because as per the mandate of the previous Government the proposals were to come by 31st March, 2014. Keeping the reality in mind, subsequently, it has been extended by one year.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I need your protection. I am asking for the date. When the advisory has been issued?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can pass on the information to the hon. Member. The issue is whether that advisory has been given to the States. That is what hon. Member asking. I have said it. Then, I want to share with the House that the on-going schemes which were incomplete and left to the States earlier, now, the Government has taken a policy decision to extend support to those scheme also up to 2017. All the on-going projects that are at an advanced stage of 50 per cent and above will also be taken up under the new scheme and will be completed. That is the decision taken only a few days back by this Government. The advisories were issued when the JNNURM came into force. The advisories were issued when RAY came into force. When we evolve a new scheme, we will be sending advisory to the States.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIO: Sir, I just want to add what my senior Minister has said. If the hon. Member wishes to know the dates, I have everything with me. He is most welcome to visit me and get it. I can give the specific dates.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** मैंने यह तो देखा था कि राज्य मंत्री कुछ कहें तो केबिनेट मंत्री उनकी मदद करते हैं। हमारे केबिनेट मंत्री इतने इतने समझदार हैं, उनकी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ, उनकी मदद राज्य मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं, यह तो अद्भुत नज़ारा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a team work.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न के अंदर हमने यह पूछा कि ई.डब्ल्यू.एस. और एल.आई.जी., इन दोनों के लिए कितनी भूमि आरक्षित है? प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक सपना है कि 2022 तक सबका अपना घर हो, उसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या हमने लो कॉस्ट हाउसिंग की कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी है...। जिसके माध्यम से इन भूखंडों के ऊपर ऐसे मकान बन सकें, जो कहने में यह न हों कि ये लोअर इनकम के लिए हैं या EWS हैं। हम उसे low cost housing कहें, अच्छा सा कोई नाम दें, जिसके कारण हम पूरे देश के लोगों को मकान उपलब्ध करवा सकें। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई कार्य योजना विचाराधीन है?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, it is a suggestion and the suggestion is well taken.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is more than a suggestion. Is there such a thing under consideration?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, he suggested about the low cost housing, instead of calling it 'low income group' or 'economically weaker section', he suggested calling it 'low cost housing'. It will definitely be a low cost housing.

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** चेयरमैन सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पेसिफिक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश ओडिशा में गरीबों के लिए, सबके लिए "बीजू पक्का घर" मकान की योजना लागू की गई है। क्या केंद्र सरकार "जवाहरलाल नेहरू नेशनल अर्बन रिन्यूअल मिशन" और "राजीव आवास योजना" की तरह ऐसे राज्यों को सपोर्ट करेगी कि जो राज्य आज पक्का घर बनाने जा रहे हैं। ओडिशा में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी की "बीजू पक्का घर" स्कीम है। हम इस योजना के तहत 2020 तक सभी को पक्का घर देने जा रहे हैं। क्या इस योजना में केंद्र सरकार सपोर्ट करने के लिए कोई विचार कर रही है?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, we welcome any State taking initiative and then constructing houses for the poorer people. Certain States are already doing it. If Odisha is having a particular programme, I will get it examined and see whether that can be dovetailed with the Central scheme and both can go together. The Telangana Chief Minister some time back said that he wanted to give two-bedroom houses and he wanted to supplement what the Government of India is doing. I have asked my officers to examine it positively because there should not be any problem on that account but the details have to be actually worked out. Similarly, the same approach can be taken up with regard to the Odisha Government initiative also. If the State Government is coming out with a scheme and want to join the Central scheme, we will examine that also.

**DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR:** Sir, so far as this question is concerned, various rounds of National Sample Survey show that a minimum of 25 to 30 per cent of the rural poor people are not able to get the benefit of various housing

schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana or Rajiv Awas Yojana only because they don't have even about 10,000 or 5,000 sq.ft. of land. Confining the question only to the rural areas, in view of the magnitude of the number of people who don't have *pucca* houses, after amalgamation of all the housing schemes for the poor, will the Government consider 'right to shelter' as a Fundamental Right? Since the Eleventh Five Year Plan, we have gone to the stage of right-based approach to development. Under these things, will the Central Government and the Ministry think 'right to shelter' as a Fundamental Right on par with the right to employment guarantee scheme so that the people in rural areas will be entitled to house as a matter of right? Thank you very much.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I was the Rural Development Minister some 15 years back and now I am Urban Development Minister. The question is very important. Mr. Jairam was also there in the Rural Development Ministry. The question is a very important one because there is a huge shortage of housing for the poorer people, particularly in the rural areas. Recently, we went to the Cabinet along with the proposal of 'Housing for All' in urban areas. The hon. Prime Minister suggested to me that instead of having a scheme for urban areas alone, let there be a scheme for rural areas and both of us should sit together. Accordingly, myself and the Rural Development Minister and other concerned Ministers sat together. We have evolved a common programme and we are now taking it back to the Cabinet these concerns, particularly about the shortage of housing in the rural areas. The shortage of housing in the rural areas will also be taken into consideration. Names may be different but the aim is to cover all the shelterless people in the rural areas. That is the priority for this Government.

With regard to making it a Fundamental Right, I can't say anything as of now till the Government takes a decision on that.

### **Global Age Watch Index for elderly people**

\*125. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognises the fact that Global Age Watch Index which measures the wellbeing of elderly people, ranks India at a lowly 73rd position among 91 countries; and

(b) whether it is a fact that India's dismal performance shows that despite having a large elderly population, we lack mechanisms in place to ensure them healthy ageing, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Help Age International, an NGO has brought out a Report “Global Age Watch Index-2014” which ranks 96 countries based on different parameters such as income security, health status, capability and enabling environment. The index which ranked India at 73rd position out of 91 countries in 2013 has now ranked India at 69th position out of 96 countries in 2014. This index is subject to scientific limitation of the indicators used.

(b) No, Sir, it is not a fact that India’s performance is dismal in this regard. The Government has taken several initiatives to ensure healthy ageing of Older Persons. A “National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP)” is already in existence since January, 1999. Besides a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) is being implemented since 1992. The Government has also enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act in 2007. The National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) was launched in 2010 to address various health related problems of elderly people. In addition, several other benefits and concessions are available to the senior citizens as extended by various Ministries and subordinate organizations like Rural Development, Railways, Civil Aviation and Finance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 125 ..(Interruptions)... We have to move on. We don’t have time. ...(Interruptions)... Supplementary question, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the report of United Nations Population Fund and HelpAge India suggests that India had 90 million older people in the year 2011 and it is expected to grow to 173 million by 2026. Out of these people, three crore elderly people are living alone and 90 per cent of them are working for their livelihood. And ratio-wise the elderly women are more in number than the men, and out of these 60 per cent are dependent. Sir, the Government has a policy in place since 1992, a scheme from 1999 and an Act from 2007 but nothing has come out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when the budgetary allocation to the Ministry is ₹ 6,500 crore and the allocation to these senior citizens is only ₹ 60 crore, that is 0.9 per cent, with this allocation what are the mechanisms you have in place to cope up with this challenge to ensure a healthy and distress-free aging.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उससे मैं भी सहमत हूँ। भारत में करीब दस करोड़ से भी अधिक वृद्धजन हैं। "Global

Age Watch Index" ने जो जांच की है और जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे 2013 अथवा उससे भी पहले के हैं, परन्तु पिछले वर्ष जांच को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, हमने इस दृष्टिकोण में काफी वृद्धि की है। केवल आय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारे यहां कुछ कमी आई है, लेकिन जांच के अनुसार उनकी स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, सामर्थ्य की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और उनके लिए जो समर्थनकारी वातावरण बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है, उसमें भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। आगे भी इसमें और बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, प्रमुख रूप से वृद्धजनों के लिए भारत सरकार बहुत सारी योजनाएं संचालित करती है। इन योजनाओं में से एक "वृद्धजन गृह योजना" भी है, फिर वृद्धाश्रम हैं। हम एनजीओज के माध्यम से इनके लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराते हैं और एनजीओज के माध्यम से ही वृद्धजनों की देखभाल की जाती है। राज्य सरकार और पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत जो संस्थाएं हैं, वे भी इनकी देखरेख करती हैं। निश्चित रूप से पिछले बजट की तुलना में इस बार बजट प्रावधान में वृद्धि की गई है, परन्तु मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं। इसमें पैसा और भी मिलेगा, ऐसे में हम वृद्धजनों के लिए और अधिक सुविधाएं देने की कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं।

भारत सरकार की जो वर्तमान योजनाएं हैं, उनमें से एक "वृद्ध पेंशन योजना" है, जिसे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय चलाता है। इसमें 200 रुपये भारत सरकार की ओर से दिए जाते हैं और फिर राज्य सरकार उसमें अपनी ओर से उतनी ही धनराशि मिलाती है। कई राज्य इससे अधिक धनराशि भी मिलाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, "वृद्धजन एकीकृत कार्यक्रम" चलाया गया है और जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि एनजीओज के माध्यम से हम 'वृद्धजन गृह' और 'वृद्धाश्रम' संचालित करते हैं। इनमें आधुनिक पारिवारिक वातावरण देने के लिए हम मनोरंजन के साधन, खेलकूद के साधन, अच्छा खान-पान, भरण-पोषण, रख-रखाव इत्यादि की सब सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to pointedly ask the Minister, whether the Government would consider extending the geriatric care to all the districts in the country and to set up an old age home in every district and to extend the Government sponsored health insurance schemes from BPL to the elder persons and to provide, at least, thousand rupees pension to the older people as the Tamil Nadu Government has been giving since our regime. So, these things, I think ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: No, no ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: From ₹ 500 to ₹ 1,000 ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interfere. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Amma only raised it from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1,000. ...(Interruptions)...



MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. This is very unfair on the part of ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Very unfair. I am telling, since our regime it has been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let the hon. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, the data is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you keep shouting, I will have to take disciplinary action against you. Please don't do that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, would the Government consider these proposals which I am suggesting, which will help the older people to relieve them of their present situation?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारा प्रयास है कि हर जिले में वृद्धजन गृह हो, वृद्धाश्रम हो, परन्तु यह मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से ही कार्यान्वित होता है या एनजीओज के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित होता है। एनजीओज के माध्यम से प्रस्ताव आते हैं, तो हम पैसा देते हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि हर राज्य में इसकी सुविधा हो और हर जिले में भी यह हो। मैं इस अवसर पर वृद्धजनों के लिए कुछ नये-नये जो काम किये गये हैं, उनकी जानकारी देना चाहूँगा। इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय या वार्षिक विवरण प्रस्तुत करते समय या बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय एक योजना बनाने की घोषणा की थी कि वृद्धजनों को भी अशक्तता आती है, उनके लिए हम आवश्यक उपकरण भी उपलब्ध कराने का काम करेंगे। उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में छूट भी दी है। वृद्धजनों का या श्रमिकों का जो पैसा पड़ा हुआ है...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I wanted to know whether the insurance scheme will be extended from BPL to older people. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वृद्धजनों के लिए एक 'प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना' भी—उसके लिए केवल 12 रुपये उनके बचत खाते से निकाले जायेंगे और 2 लाख रुपये तक की सुविधा उनको दी जायेगी। पहले 1999 में जो एक नीति 'वृद्धजन नीति' बनी है, उसमें हम सुधार भी कर रहे हैं और हमने काफी सुधार करने का प्रयास किया है। कैबिनेट के लिए वह प्रचलित है और जैसे ही वहां से कुछ आयेगा, हम निश्चित रूप से कार्रवाई करेंगे।

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** सर, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि comparison countries में यह जो होता है, तो पापुलेशन का कहीं जिक्र नहीं आया कि कितनी पापुलेशन में यह comparison है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम एक focussed target लेकर कि जितने भी old age के लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई age certain करके, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार और एनजीओज मिलकर उनका एक हेल्थ कार्ड बनायें और हर वृद्ध को किसी न किसी डिस्पेंसरी या हॉस्पिटल से जोड़ें ताकि उनका periodically health check-up हो, तो क्या ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन कर सकते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Yes' or 'No'.

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** महोदय, इनका प्रश्न अच्छा है और सुझाव भी अच्छा है। हम इस पर विचार करेंगे, हालांकि स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से बहुत सारी योजनायें अभी हैं।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the Government has to take into consideration that a lot of people in different economic strata, including middle class and upper middle class, have no way of surviving. The fact that the Supreme Court had to intervene to say that looking after parents is mandatory and they have to make a law for that is a reflection on how our society treats our elders. In your city planning also, there is no provision for wheelchairs for elderly people anywhere, including in the Capital Delhi. There is no such provision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The hospitals have no provision for geriatric care. So, Sir, I request that the Government to consider giving incentives like they did for building of hospitals under Private Public Partnership. Will they allocate land under Private Public Partnership for construction of safe retirement homes and retirement resorts where people can live with certain conditions?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** महोदय, आश्रम वगैरह बनाने की तो योजना है, वह मैंने बताया है। परन्तु बाधामुक्त आवागमन की दृष्टि से जो सार्वजनिक स्थान होते हैं, बहुमंजिले भवन होते हैं, अस्पताल होते हैं या चिकित्सालय होते हैं, वहां हम व्हीलचेयर की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं और हमारे विभाग की ओर से लिफ्ट की योजना भी हम संचालित करते हैं। जैसे, एयरपोर्ट वगैरह पर जाते हैं, तो वहां व्हीलचेयर वगैरह की सुविधा हम देते हैं। हम इसमें और सुधार करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** आप जमीन देंगे क्या? जैसे हॉस्पिटल्स के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने जमीन दी थी, तो वृद्ध होम्स के लिए जमीन देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You got your answer, or, you continue with your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, that was the question and he has not answered that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सभापति महोदय, जमीन देने का विषय सीधा-सीधा राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। एनजीओज़ वगैरह और पंचायती राज इकाइयां जो हैं, वे सरकारी जमीन का उपयोग करके इस प्रकार के संस्थान बनाती हैं और हम उनको आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** सर, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से मेरा यह क्वेश्चन है कि जो old age homes पूरे देश में सरकार और एनजीओज़ चलाते हैं, उसमें allocation कम है। जो old age homes हैं, वे traditional चल रहे हैं। क्या सरकार old age homes को moderate करेगी और इन homes में रहने के लिए जो व्यवस्था है, उसके लिए कोई policy लायेगी?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत:** सर, परिवार का वातावरण जिस प्रकार का होता है, उस प्रकार के वृद्धजन गृह बनाने की कार्य योजना हमने बनाई है और भरण-पोषण के लिए, लालन-पालन के लिए हम जितनी धनराशि देते हैं, उसमें हर तीन-चार साल में वृद्धि भी करते हैं। इस पर विचार अभी भी जारी है और हम इसको करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

*The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.*

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Revisiting the system of categorizing industries

\*126. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to revisit the system of categorizing industries that seek permission to set up and operate units and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give higher consideration to industries which are producing environment related products and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government has decided to revisit the existing 'Categorization System' for classification of industries under the Red, Orange and Green categories. Recently, during the Conference of the Environment Ministers of States held in New Delhi during April 6-7, 2015, it was decided to adopt pollution criteria for categorization of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries. The issue was also discussed in the 59th Conference of Chairmen and Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees held in New Delhi on April 8, 2015. Accordingly, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to look into categorization system of industries based on their pollution potential. As informed by CPCB, the categorization will be done on the basis of composite score (100 marks) which may be assigned in accordance with the following suggested/proposed weightage :

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Air Pollution Score based on parameters namely PM, CO, NOx, 40 Marks  
SOx, HMs, Benzene, Ammonia and other toxic parameters relevant  
to the industry.

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Water Pollution Score based on parameters namely pH, TSS, NH<sub>3</sub>-N, BOD, Phenol and other toxic pollutants relevant to the industry. 40 Marks

Hazardous Waste (land-fillable, incinerable, recyclable) 20 Marks

The industries, scoring more than 60 are to be categorized as Red category, industries scoring between 30-59 to be categorized as Orange category, industries with score between 15-29 to be categorized as Green category and industries, if score less than 15 to be categorized as non-polluting industry.

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(b) The Government is promoting sustainable economic development in the country on the concept of Zero Defect and Zero Effect under the programme of 'Make in India'. The Government has made provision to provide incentives for production of equipment/machines/devices for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption, water conservation which *inter alia* include; (i) Equipment and/or technologies used to produce energy from the sun, wind, geothermal and other renewable resources; clean coal technology; creation and management of carbon sinks, (ii) Equipment used in energy-conservation technologies (including energy conserving lighting technologies and smart grid technologies), (iii) Equipment used to refine or blend renewable fuels, (iv) Fuel Cells, Micro-turbines or energy-storage systems for use with electric or hybrid-electric motor vehicles.

### **National Air Quality Index**

127. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister launched the National Air Quality Index in the recent past, if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(b) the manner in which air quality would be monitored;

(c) the details of cities of which air quality would be monitored; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for the same during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) National Air Quality Index (AQI) has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6th April, 2015 to disseminate air quality information. The AQI has six categories of air quality, viz. Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe with distinct colour scheme. Each of these categories is associated with likely health impacts. AQI considers eight pollutants (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and Pb) for which short-term (upto 24-hourly averaging period) National

Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. Presently, air quality data for 10 cities viz. Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Faridabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai and Hyderabad are connected to AQI system which is available on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board. AQI is calculated when data for minimum three including  $PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$  of these eight pollutants are available. The air quality monitoring station is also proposed to be expanded to cover 46 million-plus population cities and 20 State Capitals. CPCB has allocated ₹ 8 crores for air quality monitoring programme.

### **Satellite based weather forecasting for fishermen**

\*128. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes satellite based application for advanced and accurate weather forecasting for the benefit of the fishermen of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the details of the planning of Government towards development of the fishing technology therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (Dr. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. For the benefit of fisherman community, a satellite based application for the fishermen community of the country, called "Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) Advisories", is being generated and provided on using the satellite data and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools since 1999 useful for location of fish grounds/aggregation. In addition, the Ocean State Forecast (OSF) (wave height and direction, wind speed and direction, ocean currents, sea surface temperature, depth of mixed layer and thermo cline, sea level at major and minor ports, etc.) is also being provided to fisherman on local weather conditions.

The PFZ advisories are generated using Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and Chlorophyll content in the sea water from NOAA and Indian (Oceansat) satellites, respectively, which would primarily provide information on the potential fishing grounds (locations of fish aggregation). Thus the PFZ information help in reduction of search time for fish resulting savings in the fuel cost. These advisories are provided on a daily basis to all coastal States, except during the periods of fishing ban imposed by the Government or on the days found to be unsafe for fishing due to the high waves in the ocean. These PFZ advisories consist of maps and PFZ information in text. The PFZ Maps consists of information on the location of Potential Fishing Zone, Surface Currents, Bathymetry, Major Fishing Villages, Coastline, Indian EEZ, etc. The text information consists of information on bearing angle (*w.r.t.* True North),

direction and distance from the nearest fish landing centre or nearby light house, water depth at the location of PFZ, latitude and longitude.

The OSF is generated using a suite of numerical ocean models. At present the forecast are provided, five days in advance. In addition, High Wave Alert bulletins are also disseminated to fisherman community and to the coastal population when high waves are expected at the coasts due to cyclones or depressions in the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal or anywhere else in the Indian Ocean. Both the PFZ and OSF forecasts are provided by Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO)-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, which are contributing to the fishers for safe and profitable fishing. Besides, INCOIS-IMD bulletins to provide complete set of ocean State forecasts and warnings on the height and extent of storm surges to coastal population and fishermen. The forecasts are constantly evaluated against the observations in real-time.

Both PFZ and OSF advisories are provided in English, Hindi and in the local language of the coastal population *i.e.* Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya and Bengali. A wide range of advanced communication technology are employed for dissemination of the information, including Electronic Display Boards installed at 100 Fishing Harbours/Fish Landing Centers/Fishing Hamlets/Fishermen Cooperative Societies, through telephones, Fax, Local Cable TV Networks, Doordarshan, All India Radio (Thiruvananthapuram and Karwar), Community Radio's, FM Radio Stations (like Radio Benziger in Kollam, Radio Monsoon in Thiruvananthapuram, Kalpakkam Community Radio, Radio Ala in Kakinada), Local News Papers, SMS, INCOIS web site, email, Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS), mobile applications *viz.* Fisher Friend Mobile Application (FFMA), mKRISHI, In-house developed android application, Village information Centres, etc.

The feedback received from the fishermen suggests that they depend on Ocean State Forecast for planning their daily fishing activities, where as PFZ helps saving the fuel and reduce search time.

(b) Towards development of fishing technology, two reputed institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), *viz.*, Centre Marine Fishery Research Institute (CMFRI) and Central Institute of Fishery Technology (Kochi) have been working for over decades. In order to augment fish production the ESSO-NIOT has developed technology for Open cage culture and Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD). The open sea cage culture technology is found to be an ideal alternate livelihood option for the coastal fishers, generate a considerable employment opportunity in the country and pave way to achieve the fish food production targets of the nation. Besides, providing support to the island fisherman ESSO-CMLRE has developed Ornamental

Fish Culture. A hatchery unit was established at Agatti, Lakshadweep. The marine ornamental fish culture is an ideal alternate livelihood option for the coastal fishers to generate a considerable employment opportunity in the island and pave way to achieve the marine ornamental fish production targets of the nation. The efforts are also on to identify other suitable species whose culture can be taken up.

### **Child abuse in orphanages**

\*129. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the number of instances of child sexual abuse reported from orphanages in India over the last three years

(b) the number of arrests made in cases of sexual abuse reported from orphanages in India over the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to effectively monitor the safety and well being of children residing in orphanages?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 14 complaints of child sexual abuse of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs), including Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies during the last three years. The State /UT wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) It has been reported by NCPCR that nine arrests have been made in cases of sexual abuse from these Child Care Institutions in India over the last three years.

(c) To ensure the safety and well being of children living in Child Care Institutions (CCIs), the Ministry has been urging the States/UTs from time to time to register all the CCIs under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). The Act and Central Model Rules framed thereunder, provide for monitoring, inspection, standards of care and measures that may be taken by the State Government/UT Administration to address any reported instance of atrocity/ill treatment. In the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, there is a provision of mandatory registration of all CCIs along with stringent penalty in case of non-compliance which includes imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both.

The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009 for effective implementation of the JJ Act. Under the Scheme, CCIs are also supported. The Government has enhanced financial norms from April'14 under

the Scheme, some of the key features of the revised Scheme are: increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per month per child, increased financial norms for construction and maintenance of a new home for 50 children from ₹ 77.61 lakh to ₹ 129.85 lakh, increased financial support for a special unit of 10 children for children with special needs from ₹ 4.22 lakh to ₹ 10.48 lakh, flexibility in staffing pattern and enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet or as per PWD norms, whichever is lower.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of complaints of sexual abuse of children in Child Care Institutions including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies, registered in NCPCR during the last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Year-wise complaints received			Total No. of complaints registered	No. of persons arrested
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
1.	Delhi	2	0	1	3	0
2.	Haryana	2	0	0	2	2
3.	Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0
4.	Maharashtra	0	0	2	2	2
5.	Odisha	0	0	1	1	2
6.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	2	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	2	3	3
TOTAL		8	0	6	14	9

**Safe City Project in Kolkata**

\*130. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Safe City Project for the Kolkata Metropolitan Area; and
- (b) the funds allocated to the project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JnNURM), the status of release of the funds allocated?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):  
 (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that they have issued detailed guidelines for Safe City Projects in 2013, under which, Mega City Policing (MCP)/Safe City Plans for Kolkata was considered in the High Powered Committee (HPC) meeting in that Ministry during 2014-15. The City Police, Kolkata was advised to re-draw an



elaborate and comprehensive MCP Project/Plan for the City of Kolkata in accordance with the Safe City Guidelines for the consideration of the High Powered Committee. The proposal for MCP, Kolkata has been received by MHA in April 2015.

(b) No proposal has been received for Safe City Project in Kolkata under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Further, JnNURM has ended on 31.03.2014.

### **Financial autonomy to municipalities**

†\*131. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to extend financial assistance to provide financial autonomy to the municipalities, as Indian municipalities are lagging much behind the other countries of the world in respect of access to the resources, capacity to increase revenue and financial autonomy;

(b) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the earnings of municipality is spent upon salaries, if so, the efforts being made by Government to tackle this for development works; and

(c) whether Government is ready to give share in GST, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) function under the laws and rules made by State Government and as such, providing financial autonomy to the municipalities is not within the purview of this Ministry. However, in order to improve the governance and financial condition of ULBs, the Ministry has been advising and encouraging States to implement the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) in letter and spirit so that there is proper devolution of powers *vis-à-vis*, functions, functionaries and funds. Towards this, a Model Municipal Law was also brought by the Ministry in order to assist and facilitate the States. Further, emphasis has been on implementation of urban sector reforms including property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, and encouraging public private partnerships. Apart from this, the Ministry extends financial assistance for urban infrastructure, governance, reform implementation and capacity building programmes under various schemes and programmes to augment the efforts of State Governments. Further, the Government has also accepted the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission for providing ₹ 87,143.80 crores to ULBs for the period 2015-2020.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In a number of municipalities, a large portion of earning is spent in payments of salaries and wages. The Government supports the efforts of State Government as well as ULBs for more resource generation and focusses on reforms to improve the resource base of the municipalities.

(c) No Sir. There is no proposal, at present, for sharing of GST with Municipalities.

### **Sewage drainage system in Uttar Pradesh**

†\*132. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the plan for development of sewage drainage system by Government in urban areas of the country;

(b) the number of towns in the country where the sewer system and sewage treatment plants are available and the number of towns where they are proposed in the current financial year and the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal for setting up sewer system and sewage treatment plant in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, is pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken on the proposal?

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

(a) Urban sanitation including sewerage facilities is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, execute and operate the schemes in urban areas of the country. The Ministry of Urban Development acts as a facilitator by framing policies, programmes and guidelines on sanitation including sewerage treatment facilities.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) has been approved, the guidelines for which are under formulation. State may take-up projects related to sewerage system and sewerage treatment plants once the guidelines of the mission is approved.

(b) As per the study made by CPCB in the year 2014-15, there are 899 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) having total capacity of 24,578 MLD in the country. It is proposed to construct 68 more STPs. Break-up of STPs located in different States/UTs of India along with the proposed ones is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No proposal for setting up sewer systems and sewage treatment plant in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh is pending in the Ministry of Urban Development.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Break-up of sewerage treatment plants located in  
different States/UTs of the India*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity (MLD)	Total No. of STPs	Proposed Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.27	12	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	1.37	4	-	-
5.	Bihar	124.55	6	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	314.5	5	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	89.64	36	0.5	1
8.	Delhi	2693.7	35	-	-
9.	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	74.58	7	-	-
11.	Gujarat	3068.92	52	93.78	7
12.	Haryana	852.7	41	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	56.59	67	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	266.32	25	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	127.87	24	-	-
16.	Karnataka	1304.16	57	-	-
17.	Kerala	152.97	10	-	-
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	5365.36	78	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	475.48	17	-	-
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-
23.	Mizoram	10	1	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Odisha	1513.55	47	-	-
26.	Puducherry	68.5	6	-	-
27.	Punjab	1242.95	80	30.6	10
28.	Rajasthan	873.42	64	332.12	36
29.	Sikkim	31.88	11	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	1799.72	73	132.64	11
31.	Telangana	685.8	18	-	-
32.	Tripura	0.20	2	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2646.84	73	15	1
34.	Uttarakhand	152.9	24	23	2
35.	West Bengal	335.71	23	-	-
TOTAL		24,578.43	899	627.64	68

### **E-surveillance of tiger population**

\*133. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of Chief Wildlife Wardens of Tiger Range States and Field Directors of Tiger Reserves was held in the recent past, if so, the details of issues discussed during the said meeting;

(b) whether there is a need for a systematic approach to preserve 60 per cent of the total global tiger population which is living in India;

(c) if so, whether any e-surveillance by drone to preserve the wild species is finalised by Government in the recent past, if so, the details thereof and salient features thereof; and

(d) the manner in which such surveillance would be effective and the details of steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A meeting of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Tiger Range States and Field Directors of Tiger Reserves was held on 18th March, 2015, at New Delhi. The issues discussed during the meeting include harmonization of various local softwares used by the tiger reserves *vis-à-vis* the M-STrIPES project run by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun; discussion of

the report on the evaluation of the degree of compliance of tripartite MoU between the NTCA, tiger range States and Field Directors of tiger reserves, besides other matters related to tiger reserves administration, viz. human-tiger conflict, submission of Annual Plan of Operation 2015-16, submission of eco-sensitive zone proposals, clearance of tiger casualty as per Standard Operating Procedure.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken several initiatives for conservation and protection of tigers and other wild animals. The same is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The surveillance by drones has been pilot tested in the Panna Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh by the National Tiger Conservation Authority in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. Further, a project in this regard, namely Project E-Bird has been accorded “in-principle” approval by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves covering all tiger landscapes of the country. Necessary clearance has been accorded by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the matter is under consideration of Ministry of Defence and Civil Aviation for clearances in this regard. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have shown utility in:

- (i) Monitoring inaccessible areas
- (ii) Monitoring of wild animal populations
- (iii) Eye in the sky acts as a deterrent to poachers/timber smugglers
- (iv) Surveillance in sensitive areas
- (v) Can be used for mapping and survey when coupled with other remote sensing applications
- (vi) Can help pick up data from camera traps when used in sync with wireless sensor technology
- (vii) Monitoring of radio collared wild animals can be dovetailed with UAVs

### ***Statement***

*Several milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority for conservation and protection of tigers and other wild animals*

### **Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority under section 38 IV B and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau under section 38 IV C.

2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.
3. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.

#### **Administrative steps**

4. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
5. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State Level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
6. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
7. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for declaring as a tiger reserve by the State. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
8. Rajaji National Park (Uttarakhand) has been declared/notified as 48th Tiger Reserve. Besides the recently notified tiger reserves include: Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Bor (Maharashtra).

9. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
10. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
11. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39589.84 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (30161.80 sq.km.) of all the 48 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
12. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

#### **Financial steps**

13. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### **International Cooperation**

14. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
15. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
16. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
17. India is the founder member of the Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
18. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties

with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

19. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

#### **Other Miscellaneous Steps**

20. Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF): The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), out of 13 initially selected tiger reserves, with 100% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (*erstwhile* Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.
22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.



26. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful.
27. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.
28. All India Tiger, Co-predators and Prey Estimation, 2014 : The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226, lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 48 tiger reserves in 18 States).
29. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE): A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
30. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.

#### **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.

34. A Standard Operating Procedure has been issued to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old / injured tigers in the wild.
35. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
36. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
37. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
38. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
39. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded / straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.
42. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths/Project Tiger implementation.

**Recent steps**

43. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand). Central Assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24x7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
44. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
45. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
46. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
47. A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
48. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

49. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Fostering a voluntary group “Friends for Rhino” for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Ascertaining progress of CBI investigation in rhino poaching cases handed over by the State of Assam.
52. Real Time Monitoring of funds released to Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from the Centre.
53. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
54. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
55. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

#### **Prime Minister’s visit to France, Germany and Canada**

\*134. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Hon’ble Prime Minister’s recent visit to France, Germany and Canada; and

(b) the details of Bilateral discussions took place and the incentives to be offered to foreign investors as a part of Make in India programme to attract investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):  
(a) **France**—Prime Minister visited France from 9-12 April 2015 during his first official visit to Europe. During the visit, he met President Hollande and senior Ministers of the French Government. Other important components of his programme included his interactions with the business community, address at the UNESCO, homage at the World War I Indian Memorial at Nueve Chapelle, visit to the Toulouse Space Centre and an address to the Indian Community.

The visit successfully reinforced one of India’s most long-standing and trusted strategic partnerships in Europe. Landmark agreements were concluded in defence, nuclear and space cooperation as well as 13 other agreements in several priority

areas for India's development. Several important announcements were also made with reference to collaboration in sustainable development, smart cities, high speed rail links, renewable energy, student internship programmes and 'Visa on Arrival' for France.

**Germany**—Prime Minister paid an official visit to Germany from 12 to 14 April 2015 at the invitation of Chancellor Angela Merkel for the inauguration of the Hannover Messe Trade Fair 2015, at which India was the Partner Country. During the visit, Prime Minister held discussions with the Chancellor on bilateral cooperation as well as regional and global issues. PM met CEOs of major German companies interested in investing in India. He also visited the Siemens Training Academy and the Main Berlin Railway Station. Prime Minister unveiled a bust of Mahatma Gandhi in Hannover and addressed the Indian Community in Berlin.

**Canada**—Prime Minister visited Canada from 14-16 April 2015 and held talks with his counterpart Stephen Harper. He called-on the Governor General of Canada, David Johnston, and received the Premiers of Ontario and British Columbia, as also leader of the Liberal Party Justin Trudeau.

In their meeting, PM and Prime Minister Harper held detailed discussions on the full spectrum of bilateral relations and exchanged perspectives on a range of regional and international issues of mutual interest. The sectors discussed were economy, trade and investment, civil nuclear cooperation, energy, education and skill development, agriculture, defence and security, science, technology, innovation and space, culture and people-to-people ties. Prime Minister also interacted with CEOs of major Canadian pension funds and other companies interested in investing in India.

(b) **France**—Prime Minister and President Hollande held productive discussions on a wide range of issues of bilateral, regional and global interest. They decided to scale up bilateral cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism. President Hollande also expressed his indignation at the release of Mumbai attack accused Zakiur Rehman Lakhvi. He thanked Prime Minister for the rescue of the French citizens from Yemen and reiterated France's support to India's permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.

Prime Minister and President Hollande received a report from the India-France CEO Forum with a recommendation to set up five task forces in the areas of energy, water and waste, life sciences, defence and aerospace and infrastructure financing to address issues and deepen business ties. Prime Minister also interacted with CEOs of top 30 French infrastructure and defence companies. He invited them to make use of the many new opportunities available for foreign investors through 'Make in India' and other flagship initiatives.

**Germany**—Building on Germany's role as India's leading trade, technology and investment partner in Europe, Prime Minister and Chancellor Merkel drew up a clear roadmap to strengthen the Indo-German Strategic Partnership by making Germany a key partner in India's development initiatives. To this end, they agreed to take specific steps before the next Summit meeting in October to advance collaboration in identified sectors like manufacturing, urban and smart city development, Clean Ganga Mission, railways, renewable energy, urban waste and water management, skills development, education, environment, language and Science and Technology.

India's robust participation and projection at the Hannover Messe successfully showcased the tremendous opportunities presented by India's 'Make in India' and other economic initiatives and placed India firmly on the radar of German and European industry. In his interactions with German industry leaders, the Prime Minister emphasized that the Government is committed to improve the 'ease of doing business' in India and highlighted the reforms that are being implemented to improve the regulatory environment in the country. Prime Minister also announced a separate Investor Facilitation Cell/Desk for German investors.

**Canada**—During the visit, the two Prime Ministers also decided to elevate bilateral ties to a strategic partnership. Signing of an agreement on procurement of Uranium from Canada, MoUs on cooperation in the field of outer space, railway transportation and 13 MoUs on skill development (fields of agriculture, apparel and textiles, automotive, aviation, construction, green economy, healthcare, hydrocarbons, IT, telecom and electronics, sports sector, and water) also constituted key outcomes from the visit.

### Cases of Child Trafficking

†\*135. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the child trafficking has increased in comparison to that in the past;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it; and
- (c) the number of cases of child trafficking which have come to the notice during the last two years and the number of cases out of them which have been disposed of and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is collecting data on human trafficking, *inter-alia*, child trafficking. A total of 1002 cases,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

932 cases and 1330 cases under child trafficking (which includes buying of minor girls for prostitution – Sec. 373 IPC, selling of minor girls for prostitution – Sec. 372 IPC, Procurement of minor girls – Sec. 366 A IPC) were reported during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing a mixed trend. As per provisional Monthly Crime Statistics, a total of 2281 cases were reported under the child trafficking during 2014.

(b) The Government has put in place required legal instruments and taken a number of initiatives to control this crime such as:

- (i) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA), which is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (ii) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has been brought into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which define trafficking and provide for graded penalty for trafficking according to the level of involvement. It provides for enhanced punishment where the offence involves the trafficking of a minor. These provisions provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation, slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up an Anti-Trafficking Cell (ATC) in 2006 to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of Human Trafficking.
- (iv) Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in 225 districts in the country.
- (v) A web portal on Anti human trafficking was also launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs ([www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)) which is a vital IT tool for sharing information across all stakeholders for effective implementation of Anti Human Trafficking measures. It provides an important link to National portal on missing children 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.
- (vi) Facebook page has recently been set up on "Anti Human Trafficking" by Ministry of Home Affairs, another IT tool for interactive session and for live actionable tips for the Nodal Officers (Anti Human Trafficking Units) of all States/UTs, other stakeholders and civil society.
- (vii) With a view to improving the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to improve the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, exhaustive and consolidated advisories are issued

by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women & Child Development to all States/UTs. These Advisories have a lasting impact on the law enforcement agencies across the country and have conveyed the seriousness and gravity of the crime.

- (viii) A Task Force of India and Bangladesh was constituted to deal with the cases of Human Trafficking and so far, four meetings have been held.
- (ix) India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and a Regional Task Force was constituted to implement the SAARC Convention. So far, five meetings have been held.

(c) The details of cases of Child Trafficking which have been registered, cases charge sheeted, cases in which trial was completed by the Trial Court etc pertaining to the year 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Provisional data for the year 2014 is given in Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), Total Cases Investigated by police that includes cases Found False, Cases Chargesheeted and Cases in which final report true submitted (in) and case in which Trial completed by Court (TC) for Total Crimes Committed under Child Trafficking\* during 2012-2013*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	IN	TC
<b>2012</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	41	7	45	55	7	58	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	122	98	1	122	98	1	147	16
4.	Bihar	60	32	11	54	49	15	59	107
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	15	4	18	18	2	15	14
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19	10	2	26	25	3	16	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	4	3	0	3	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	IN	TC
11.	Jharkhand	28	28	0	28	28	0	28	28
12.	Karnataka	45	14	0	18	18	0	17	4
13.	Kerala	10	9	0	11	13	0	10	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26	27	3	43	43	11	28	16
15.	Maharashtra	37	26	0	79	68	0	27	10
16.	Manipur	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	9	0	11	14	0	9	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	21	14	0	22	22	0	20	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	0	0	41	0	0	8	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20	15	0	34	28	0	16	0
27.	Uttarakhand	7	3	0	4	3	0	6	0
28.	West Bengal	428	279	1	263	265	1	325	35
TOTAL STATE		924	623	29	823	750	40	792	311
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	8	0	1	6	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT		8	0	1	6	0	1	0	2
ALL INDIA TOTAL		932	623	30	829	750	41	792	313

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	42	1	69	64	2	43	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	IN	TC
3.	Assam	129	84	4	129	84	4	151	72
4.	Bihar	196	89	6	208	127	13	143	59
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	25	0	32	32	0	29	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	5	0	4	5	0	5	0
8.	Haryana	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	72	30	0	52	34	0	71	6
12.	Karnataka	15	8	0	14	4	0	9	1
13.	Kerala	24	18	6	34	32	12	20	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56	36	0	92	70	0	39	6
15.	Maharashtra	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	8	1	0	4	1	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	79	26	1	54	52	1	34	2
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	55	31	0	38	38	0	49	2
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	8	0	0	18	0	17	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
25.	Tripura	0	2	4	0	2	8	4	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0
27.	Uttarakhand	556	379	0	456	470	0	444	24
28.	West Bengal	1330	805	24	1209	1055	42	1086	268
TOTAL STATE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	IN	TC
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UT)		1330	805	24	1209	1055	42	1086	268
TOTAL ALL INDIA		932	623	30	829	750	41	792	313

*Source :* Crime in India

*Note :* Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

\* Includes heads (Procurement of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution +Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

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

*Cases Registered (CR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under Total Child Trafficking\* during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	PAR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	9
3.	Assam	1035	294
4.	Bihar	258	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	NR
6.	Goa	1	7
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	221	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	37	11
12.	Karnataka	187	NR
13.	Kerala	9	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65	37
15.	Maharashtra	72	68
16.	Manipur	19	3
17.	Meghalaya	3	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	55	15

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	PAR
21.	Punjab	56	40
22.	Rajasthan	77	44
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	12
25.	Telangana	24	15
26.	Tripura (Upto Oct. 2014)	11	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	15
28.	Uttarakhand	6	2
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR
TOTAL STATE		2277	769
30.	A & N Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	4	7
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL-UTS		4	7
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		2281	776

\* Includes heads (procurement of minor girls+buying of girls for prostitution + selling of girls for prostitution).

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Construction of nuclear power plants

1225. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of operational and under construction nuclear power plants in the country along with the time by which under-construction plants are likely to generate energy;

(b) whether the operational plants are not generating energy as per their installed capacity; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the share of present nuclear power generation in total power production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 21 nuclear power reactors in the country with a total installed Capacity of 5780 MW. Of these, one reactor, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1 (RAPS – 1) (100 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is currently under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation. The details of the reactors under operation in the country are as tabulated below:

Unit-Location	Present Capacity (MWe)
TAPS-1 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
TAPS-2 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan*	100
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
KAIGA-2 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
TAPS-4 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
TAPS-3 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
KAIGA-3 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
KAIGA-4 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-5 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
RAPS-6 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
Kudankulam Unit-1	1000

\* RAPS-1 is presently under extended shutdown

In addition to the above, Kudankulam Unit – 2 is presently under commissioning. The unit is expected to be commissioned in 2015-16.

There are five reactors which are presently under various stages of construction with a total capacity of 3300 MW. The details of these reactors are as tabulated below:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Completion Dates
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3 and 4 (KAPP 3 and 4)	Kakrapar Gujarat	2 X 700	2017-18
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7 and 8 (RAPP 7 and 8)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 X 700	2018-19
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500	2015-16

(b) Presently, of the reactors with total capacity of 5680 MW in operation, reactors with a capacity of 3280 MW are fuelled by imported fuel and are operated at rated capacity. The remaining reactors with a capacity of 2400 MW are fuelled by indigenous fuel which are being operated close to the rated capacity, matching the fuel supply.

(c) The share of the nuclear power generation in the total electricity production in the country in the financial year 2014-15 was of the order of 3.6% (including 2242 Million Units power generation from Kudankulam Unit-1 prior to its commercial operation).

### **Revival of operation of Kudankulam Nuclear Project**

1226. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state : whether Government has revived the operations of the Kudankulam Nuclear Project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit-1 came back on line on December 07, 2014 after being shutdown from September 27, 2014 for inspection of the turbine and taking up necessary repairs. The unit has since been operating at rated power. The unit was declared commercial on December 31, 2014. In the year 2014-15, it generated 4330 Million Units of electricity, including infirm generation of 2242 Million Units before Commercial Operation.

**Building of insurance pool**

1227. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to build an insurance pool to indemnify global nuclear suppliers against liability in case of nuclear accident, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a high level civil nuclear conference was held recently in New Delhi in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the suggestions made/decisions taken in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. However, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in coordination with Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance is considering a proposal for developing an appropriate insurance product by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) to provide an insurance cover for the liability arising out of, and mandated by, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damages (CLND) Act, 2010. Such insurance product is intended for the benefit of the operators of nuclear power plants as well as suppliers (both domestic and foreign).

(b) The General Insurance Corporation of India have conducted an international workshop in New Delhi on 20th March 2015 to take inputs from various stakeholders as well as clarify their doubts in the context of development of an appropriate insurance product to cover the liability under CLND Act.

(c) No suggestions have been received or decisions taken in the above workshop which has been mainly in the nature of an exercise to clarify the doubts to the stakeholders in this regard.

**Production of Rare Earth Element**

1228. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of production of each type of Rare Earth Element (REE) in India over the past three years;

(b) the proportion of this production that has been exported by India over the last three years; and

(c) the country-wise breakup of REEs thus exported and the share of Japan in the total exports of REEs from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are a total of 17 Rare Earth Elements in Nature. These are: Cerium, Lanthanum, Praeseodymium, and Neodymium (4, which are commonly referred to as “lighter rare earth elements”); and Scandium, Yttrium, Gadolinium, Samarium, Europium, Promethium, Terbium, Ytterbium, Erbium, Holmium, Lutetium, Dysprosium, and Thulium (13, referred to as ‘heavier rare earth elements’). Monazite is the only commercial mineral source of extraction and production of rare earths in India. Countries such as China, USA and Indonesia which are major rare earths producing countries now, produce Rare Earths from mineral sources such as bastnaesite, xenotime, and ion-absorption clay. While production of rare earths from Monazite, which is the only source of rare earths in India, yields materials such as Uranium and Thorium (which are radioactive) in the process of separation of Rare Earths, the mineral sources for Rare Earths in China, USA, and Indonesia, *i.e* bastnaesite, xenotime and ion-absorption clay are non radioactive. These minerals are not available in India in commercially exploitable quantities. Further, since separation of Rare Earths from Monazite (which is abundantly available in certain coastal areas of India) yields Uranium and Thorium which are “prescribed substances” under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, only the Department of Atomic Energy PSU, Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) has been entrusted with the responsibility of production of Rare Earths in the country through processing of Monazite. The details of production of Rare Earths by IREL over the past three years (Qty in metric tons) are as follows:

Type of Rare Earth	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total for 3 Years
Lanthanum Compounds	65.662	0.438	16.723	82.823
Other Rare Earth Compounds*	0.000	0.000	17.479	17.479
TOTAL	65.662	0.438	34.202	100.302

\* Other Rare Earth Compounds include (i) Cerium Compounds – 8.447 tons (ii) Samarium Compounds – 9.032 tons

(b) and (c) There was no export of Rare Earth Elements by IREL, the only domestic producer of Rare Earths using Indian mineral resources over the last three years.

**Production and export of Rare Earth Elements**

1229. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of agreements for cooperation between India and Japan in the production and export of Rare Earth Elements from India; and

(b) the action taken pursuant to these agreements and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Memorandum has been signed between the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan on Co-operation in the field of Rare Earth on 16.11.2012.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Govt. of India had constituted a Committee on 14th December, 2012 to (i) fix the modalities of the proposed sale purchase agreement between Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) and Toyota Tsusho Corporation (TTC) including off-take quantity (ii) fix formula for pricing at which IREL should sell Mixed Rare Earths Chloride to TTC (iii) fixing the terms of proposed JV, percentage of share allotment to IREL and its pricing and (iv) finalise comprehensive details of technology sharing including details of complete technology to be shared and time frame for such sharing. IREL and TTC have jointly finalized the price of mixed rare earth Chloride (subject to approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security) for supply to TTC's plant at Vizag from IREL's plant at Odisha. IREL has set up a 10,000 tons per annum (TPA) Monazite Processing Plant (MoPP) at its unit in OSCOM, Odisha to produce about 26 TPA of Nuclear Grade Ammonium Di-Uranate (NGADU). 11,000 tpa of Mixed Rare Earth Chloride (MRECL) can be produced by processing of 10,000 tpa of monazite. IREL has retrofitted its facilities at RED, Aluva, Kerala to process about 5,000 tpa of MRECL and to produce separated high pure rare earths. Further, IREL has entered into a MoU with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL) and International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI) for developing technology to produce Rare Earth (RE) metals/magnets. Technology for production of RE based magnets is available with DMRL. Initial trials were successful in making RE permanent magnets using DMRL technology and RE metals produced using BARC technology from separated RE oxide made in IREL's plant at RED, Aluva.

### **Initiation of Power Projects**

1230. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) or Union Government has initiated Power projects to produce more green energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated so far in the last three years, project-wise;



(c) whether the Power Plants of NPCIL or Atomic Energy Department, Government of India are producing the estimated target of green energy in the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the shortfall in the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In addition to projects already under construction, financial sanction has been accorded for construction of two indigenous reactors *i.e.* Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana Units 1 and 2 (GHAVP 1 and 2) (2X700 MW) by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) at Gorakhpur, Haryana and two reactors at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu [Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 3 and 4 (KKNPP –3 and 4)] to be built in technical co-operation with the Russian Federation. Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), another Public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy will be constructing two more Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR 1 and 2) of 600 MWe capacity each at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

The amount allocated in the last three years for the above three projects are given below:

Name of the Project	Amount Allocated (RE) in ₹ crore		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
GHAVP-1 and 2, Gorakhpur, Haryana	530	80	177
KKNPP-3 and 4, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	800	450	209
FBR-1 and 2, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	Nil	27.6	Nil

(c) and (d) Yes Sir; in fact NPCIL has surpassed the targets of generation it had set for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, in the year 2014-15, the generation was marginally short of the target due to shifting of generation from KKNPP-2 at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu to the next financial year. The details of the target and actual generation from NPCIL in the last three years is as tabulated below:

Financial Year	Generation Target (in MUs)	Actual Generation (in MUs)
2011 - 12	32000	32455
2012 - 13	31060*	32863
2013 - 14	31708*	35333
2014 - 15	38300	37835

\* Original targets of 38000 MU for 2012-13 and 38469 MU for 2013-14 were revised on account of force majeure reasons by DAE/DPE.

Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor of 500 MWe is presently under advanced stage of commissioning and is targeted to produce power in FY 2015-16.

**Nuclear energy pricing policy**

1231. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the existing nuclear energy pricing policy;
- (b) the per unit cost *vis-à-vis* prices of nuclear power in the country at present;
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the price policy to make it consumer friendly as well as to cover cost of production; and
- (d) if so, in what manner Government proposes to achieve this balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The norms for tariff of nuclear power are notified by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), as per the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act. The present norms are based on cost plus principle and cover relevant costs. The present tariff norms for nuclear power are based on recovery of relevant costs and a return on equity of 15.5%, to be grossed up with normal tax rate applicable during each year of the tariff period.

(b) The average tariff of electricity generated by the nuclear power plants in the country for the year 2013-14 is 271 paise per unit. The present nuclear power tariffs are competitive with those of other electricity generating technologies.

(c) and (d) The norms for tariff are revised from time to time with a view to make them competitive and viable for the consumer, while covering the costs.

**NLCPR to North Eastern States**

1232. 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 are allocated to North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of projects that have been retained and sanction from last three years up to 31st March, 2015; and

(c) the details of retained and sanctioned project from last three years upto 31st March, 2015, financial year-wise, State-wise and project-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 Ministry of Finance for sanction of projects to North Eastern (NE) States under NLCPR Scheme. The budgetary allocation for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 970.00 crores under the Scheme.

(b) and (c) The details of projects retained/cleared and sanctioned from the Priority List of last three years up to 31st March, 2015 are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of projects retained/cleared and sanctioned*

Year	No. of Retained/Cleared Projects	No. of Projects Sanctioned
<b>1. Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
2012-13	23	18
2013-14	19	02
2014-15	23	00
<b>2. Meghalaya</b>		
2012-13	12	03
2013-14	08	01
2014-15	06	00
<b>3. Sikkim</b>		
2012-13	07	05
2013-14	05	03
2014-15	06	00
<b>4. Mizoram</b>		
2012-13	15	03
2013-14	18	01
2014-15	11	00
<b>5. Manipur</b>		
2012-13	15	06
2013-14	09	01
2014-15	03	01

Year	No. of Retained/Cleared Projects	No. of Projects Sanctioned
<b>6. Assam</b>		
2012-13	45	20
2013-14	57	12
2014-15	20	00
<b>7. Nagaland</b>		
2012-13	14	03
2013-14	10	00
2014-15	08	00
<b>8. Tripura</b>		
2012-13	5	1
2013-14	5	00
2014-15	8	00

#### **Industrial Promotion Policy for NE**

1233. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has discontinued North-East Region Industrial Promotion Policy (NEIPP) which has been implemented to promote industrial development in North-East Region; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor including alternative schemes/projects proposed by Government for industrial development of North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion have clarified that North-East Region Industrial Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 has neither been cancelled nor withdrawn. Fresh registrations under the Scheme have been suspended because the allocations for the BE 2014-15 have been fully utilized and liability has been incurred far in excess of Plan and Annual Allocations.

#### **Impact of El Nino in various States**

1234. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that IMD has now predicted 50 percent change of El Nino this year;

(b) if so, the details thereon and the impact of El Nino in various States, including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) in what matter, Ministry is planning to help the States to overcome El Nino this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In March, 2015 Ministry of Earth Sciences had issued a forecast indicating 50% chance for the weak El Nino conditions to continue during the 2015 Monsoon season. However, the latest ENSO\* outlook from various agencies indicate high probability (about 70%) for weak El Nino conditions to persist during the 2015 monsoon season.

No such direct link has been established between the all India summer monsoon rainfall activity and El Nino so far. All India Summer Monsoon Rainfall (AISMR), analyzed for the period 1871-2014, has a typical epochal pattern of rainfall variability with alternating periods of wet and dry, extending to 3-4 decades, viz. the 44-year period of 1921-64 witnessed just 3 dry monsoon (deficient rainfall) years. During such epochs, the monsoon was found to be less correlated with the ENSO. During the other periods like that of 1965-87 which had as many as 10 dry monsoon (deficient rainfall) years out of 23, the monsoon was found to be strongly linked to the ENSO.

The details of the observed impact of El Nino in various meteorological subdivisions are given in Statement (*See below*) that shows the sub-division wise climatological probabilities of monsoon season rainfall in three pre-defined rainfall categories (below normal, normal and above normal) during the 28 El Nino years occurred so far during 1901-2014. Out of 28 El Nino years so far Coastal Andhra Pradesh seasonal rainfall deficit is only in 8 years and Rayalseema is in 10 years. On the other hand, Telangana experienced rainfall deficit in 11 years out of 28 El Nino years. Evolving scenario of current year impact, if any, is assessed on weekly basis for next 15 days.

(c) Based on developing El Nino conditions, Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) will update its monsoon rainfall forecasts for the country as well as in homogeneous regions in the month of June 2015. Thereafter monthly updates of monsoon rainfall will be issued to concerned

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\* El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) refers to the effects of a band of sea surface temperatures which are anomalously warm or cold for long periods of time that develops off the western coast of South America and causes climatic changes across the tropics and subtropics. The Walker Circulation was discovered by Gilbert Walker at the turn of the 20th century. The "Southern Oscillation" refers to variations in the temperature of the surface of the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean (warming and cooling known as El Niño and La Niña, respectively) and in air surface pressure in the tropical Western Pacific. The two variations are coupled: the warm oceanic phase, El Niño, accompanies high air surface pressure in the Western Pacific, while the cold phase, La Niña, accompanies low air surface pressure in the Western Pacific.

Government agencies. Weekly Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) Meetings (Multi Ministerial coordination Meeting), organized by Ministry of Agriculture, evolves state specific action/ contingency plans and advice respective States to deal with possible adverse impacts of ENSO and associated monsoon rainfall deficiency as it evolves during the June-September period in support of Kharif season farming operations.

***Statement***

*No of El Nino years under each of the 3 rainfall categories (Below Normal, Normal and Above Normal) in respect 36 subdivisions of the country during the period 1901-2014. During the period, there were 28 El Nino years.*

Sl.No.	Sub Division	No. of El Nino Years (1901-2014)		
		Below Normal ( $<-19\%$ of LPA)	NORMAL (-19 to + 19 % of LPA)	Above Normal ( $>19\%$ LPA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	25	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18	3
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	3	24	1
4.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	4	20	4
5.	West Bengal and Sikkim	7	18	3
6.	Gangetic West Bengal	1	24	3
7.	Odisha	1	26	1
8.	Jharkhand	5	21	2
9.	Bihar	5	18	5
10.	East Uttar Pradesh	9	17	2
11.	West Uttar Pradesh	13	14	1
12.	Uttaranchal	11	17	0
13.	Haryana	14	10	4
14.	Punjab	14	10	4
15.	Himachal Pradesh	15	12	1
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	10	7
17.	West Rajasthan	19	5	4

1	2	3	4	5
18.	East Rajasthan	12	13	3
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	9	17	2
20.	East Madhya Pradesh	5	22	1
21.	Gujarat	13	9	6
22.	Saurashtra and Kutch	15	9	4
23.	Konkan and Goa	7	18	3
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	8	16	4
25.	Marathwada	10	16	2
26.	Vidarabha	11	15	2
27.	Chhattisgarh	7	20	1
28.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	8	17	3
29.	Telangana	11	14	3
30.	Rayalaseema	10	18	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	9	18	1
32.	Coastal Karnataka	6	19	3
33.	North Interior Karnataka	5	20	3
34.	South Interior Karnataka	4	22	2
35.	Kerala	9	18	1
36.	Lakshadweep	7	18	3

### Valmiki Tiger Reserve of Bihar

1235. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to make Valmiki Tiger Reserve of Bihar an eco-tourism destination; and

(b) if so, what is the time-frame to develop the required infrastructure on the lines of other Tiger Reserves in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

falls under the domain of State Government. However, the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued a detailed guidelines namely 'The National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012', which *inter-alia*, addresses this issue and States are mandated to regulate tourism in and around tiger reserves as per the provisions of the said guidelines. Besides, the State Government is also mandated to prepare a Tiger Conservation Plan under section 38V (3) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* includes plan for tourism also.

### **Disposal and Segregation of wastes**

1236. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that waste management rules are not being implemented properly in most of the places in India;
- (b) if so, how far compliance to these rules are being done by States in the country;
- (c) how far segregation of waste is being done at source in various States and how Government is monitoring; and
- (d) how far Government is helping States to provide logistics to States for disposal and segregation of wastes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, according to which the municipal authorities are required to develop infrastructure for implementation of these rules. They are also required to encourage citizens for segregation of wastes. As per the information, most of the municipal authorities have not yet set up the Waste Management System as prescribed under the rules. The source segregation has been initiated in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

As per these rules, the Secretary-in charge of the department of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory has the responsibility for enforcement of these rules in the metropolitan cities. The District Magistrate of the concerned district has responsibility for enforcement within his jurisdiction.



(d) Waste Management is the State subject. This Ministry does not provide financial assistance to the States for disposal and segregation of wastes.

**Action plan to clean Yamuna**

1237. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has asked the Centre and States to hold consultations and submit an action plan to ensure fresh water flow in the Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details of action plan of Government for clean Yamuna;

(c) whether total of ₹ 1,500 crore has been spent to clean up the river under Yamuna Action Plans started in 1994, but in the absence of natural water the money has gone down the drain; and

(d) if so, on what account this money was spent and what results were achieved in cleaning Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* its Order dated 13.1.2015 in OA No. 6 of 2012 has *inter-alia*, issued necessary directions for maintaining a minimum fresh water flow in river Yamuna. In this regard and at the instance of Hon'ble NGT, a Principal Committee consisting of Government officials and experts has been constituted. The Committee is mandated to hold consultations with various stake holders and deliberate among other things, on the issue of ensuring minimum quantum of fresh water flow in the river. This issue has also been discussed in three meetings of the Principal Committee convened hitherto.

(b) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Government/Concerned Local Bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the river, thereby polluting them. This Ministry had been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993. JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) is providing loan assistance for taking up works under YAP, which relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. A total expenditure of

₹ 1514.42 crore (including State share) has been incurred on the sanctioned schemes under YAP Phase-I and Phase-II in the 3 States and sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these Plans.

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

The State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under Central sector schemes of Ministry of Urban Development. In Delhi, with financial assistance of Ministry of Urban Development, DJB is implementing an interceptor sewer project costing ₹ 1357 crore to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara.

As far as pollution in Yamuna from industrial sources is concerned, the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards/Committees are taking necessary action under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement primarily due to a large gap between the sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity combined with lack of fresh water in the river.

### **Reduction in forest cover due to urbanisation**

1238. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been gradual reduction in forest cover due to the urbanisation and infrastructure projects in the country over a period of time;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this reduction, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage afforestation by the States; and

(d) the details of funds transferred to the States, utilised by the States for compensatory afforestation during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. India State of Forest Report 2013 is the latest in the series. As per India State of Forest Report-2013, there is an overall net increase of 5871 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country as compared with India State of Forest Report-2011. The details showing forest cover and change in forest cover in States/UTs wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Afforestation and Tree Plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. The State-wise details of fund released and approved area under National Afforestation Programme during last three years are given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

The Ministry has also released to the tune of ₹ 4994.55 lakhs and 1265.50 lakhs to the States in the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14 for preparatory activities for implementation of Green India Mission. The activities undertaken by the State Governments under preparatory phase include institutional strengthening, training, identification of landscapes and preparation of Perspective Plan for implementation of Green India Mission. The Year-wise and State-wide details of allocation of funds are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(d) The details of funds transferred by the *ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to the various States CAMPAs are given in Statement-V.

***Statement-I****Change in Forest Cover in States/UTs in India as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2013*

(area in square kilometers)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2013	Total Forest Cover 2011	Change in Forest Cover
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46116	46389	-273
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67321	67410	-89
Assam	78438	27671	27673	-2
Bihar	94163	7291	6845	446
Chhattisgarh	135191	55621	55674	-53
Delhi	1483	179.81	176.2	3.61
Goa	3702	2219	2219	0
Gujarat	196022	14653	14619	34
Haryana	44212	1586	1608	-22
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14683	14679	4
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22538	22539	-1
Jharkhand	79714	23473	22977	496
Karnataka	191791	36132	36194	-62
Kerala	38863	17922	17300	622
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77522	77700	-178
Maharashtra	307713	50632	50646	-14
Manipur	22327	16990	17090	-100
Meghalaya	22429	17288	17275	13
Mizoram	21081	19054	19117	-63
Nagaland	16579	13044	13318	-274
Odisha	155707	50347	48903	1444
Punjab	50362	1772	1764	8
Rajasthan	342239	16086	16087	-1
Sikkim	7096	3358	3359	-1
Tamil Nadu	130058	23844	23625	219

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	10486	7866	7977	-111
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14349	14338	11
Uttarakhand	53483	24508	24496	12
West Bengal	88752	16805	12995	3810
Andaman and Nicobar	8249	6711	6724	-13
Chandigarh	114	17.26	17	0.26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	213	211	2
Daman and Diu	112	9.27	6.15	3.12
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	27.06	0
Puducherry	480	50.06	50.06	0
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	697898	692027	5871

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released during last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15)  
under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.71	3.75	4.56
2.	Bihar	3.40	12.84	7.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.33	21.38	20.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14.30	11.68	10.50
6.	Haryana	6.41	17.94	11.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.62	2.61	0.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.37	8.11	3.59
9.	Jharkhand	4.69	9.02	8.60
10.	Karnataka	6.81	9.26	21.35
11.	Kerala	11.30	6.99	2.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.15	22.10	21.00

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
13.	Maharashtra	28.87	32.33	35.00
14.	Odisha	3.38	5.36	17.92
15.	Punjab	0.76	2.00	1.87
16.	Rajasthan	4.14	2.81	3.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.78	3.21	4.25
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	2.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.27	20.15	12.00
20.	Uttarakhand	6.25	6.01	2.50
21.	West Bengal	2.57	2.96	0.78
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		143.11	200.49	190.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.66	0.00	0.15
23.	Assam	1.47	2.99	0.00
24.	Manipur	9.46	12.12	8.00
25.	Meghalaya	9.10	4.50	3.61
26.	Mizoram	8.78	11.94	15.00
27.	Nagaland	10.88	9.82	11.00
28.	Sikkim	5.42	3.77	6.00
29.	Tripura	3.50	11.99	9.17
TOTAL (NE STATES)		50.26	57.13	52.93
GRAND TOTAL		193.37	257.62	243.78

***Statement-III***

*Details of approved advance work area from 2012-13 to 2014-15 under  
National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(area in hectares)

Sl.No.	States	Year		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1605	810
2.	Bihar	2415	3885	1786

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	2934	5906	4699
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	2000	2735	5284
6.	Haryana	1519	3035	1900
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	908	2237
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4486	2260	1606
9.	Jharkhand	0	3975	3924
10.	Karnataka	1880	3070	2900
11.	Kerala	1000	1620	1478
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5125	5110	4786
13.	Maharashtra	2900	6850	6647
14.	Odisha	1975	4910	6535
15.	Punjab	0	1347	1628
16.	Rajasthan	1250	2325	2550
17.	Tamil Nadu	1800	2094	750
18.	Telangana	0	0	795
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	4890	8548
20.	Uttarakhand	2350	1241	1330
21.	West Bengal	710	970	2495
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		38064	58736	62688
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1000
23.	Assam	0	3675	0
24.	Manipur	3970	2530	1835
25.	Meghalaya	3000	3000	0
26.	Mizoram	2500	3000	3135
27.	Nagaland	2910	4000	2130
27.	Sikkim	650	1095	1851
28.	Tripura	4435	4547	1796
TOTAL (NE STATES)		17465	21847	11747
TOTAL		55529	80583	74435

***Statement-IV***

*Details of funds released to the State Governments for  
preparatory activities under Green India Mission.*

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Financial Year 2011-12	Financial Year 2012-13	Financial Year 2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	127.00
3.	Assam	130.00	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	-	224.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	0
6.	Gujarat	133.80	-	0
7.	Haryana	357.00	-	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50	-	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-	0
10.	Jharkhand	147.00	-	0
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	0
12.	Kerala	194.60	-	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	0
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	0
15.	Manipur	40.50	-	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	89.70
17.	Mizoram	0	-	223.65
18.	Nagaland	141.50	-	0
19.	Odisha	107.50	-	0
20.	Punjab	125.50	-	0
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	0
22.	Sikkim	0	-	299.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	0
24.	Tripura	350.50	-	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	0
26.	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	0
27.	West Bengal	0	-	300.75
TOTAL		4994.55	-	1265.50



**Statement-V***Funds released by Ad-hoc CAMPA to State CAMPAs.*

(Amount in ₹)

States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andaman and Nicobar	7,869,000	5,779,000	6,049,000	5,000,000	12,000,000
Andhra Pradesh	1,207,444,000	1,185,700,000	1,196,039,000	920,000,000	1,350,000,000
Arunachal Pradesh	177,882,000	411,900,000	235,226,000	475,000,000	
Assam	104,487,000		150,592,100	130,000,000	
Bihar	86,674,000	80,400,000	84,650,000	108,019,400	
Chandigarh	1,296,000	1,000,000	1,132,000	850,000	
Chhattisgarh	1,341,066,000	995,439,000	1,143,800,000	1,100,000,000	1,930,000,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1,536,000			
Daman and Diu					
Delhi	13,991,000	10,100,000	20,086,000	15,000,000	40,000,000
Goa	102,468,000	85,500,000	80,500,000	65,000,000	
Gujarat	291,568,000	263,000,000	324,117,000	280,000,000	650,000,000
Haryana	188,909,000	164,500,000	160,000,000	195,000,000	230,000,000
Himachal Pradesh	421,656,000	571,262,400	524,000,000	535,000,000	186,000,000
Jammu & Kashmir			237,835,000	180,000,000	340,000,000
Jharkhand	1,031,622,000	624,989,300	959,600,000	975,000,000	1,750,000,000
Karnataka	509,160,000	415,700,000	437,200,000	345,000,000	650,000,000
Kerala	13,652,000	15,697,000	14,700,000	15,000,000	
Lakshadweep					
Madhya Pradesh	509,656,000	535,209,000	615,000,000	895,000,000	
Maharashtra	854,893,000	826,300,000	782,123,000	780,000,000	1,480,000,000
Manipur	13,350,000	19,134,000	19,729,000	45,000,000	82,700,000
Meghalaya	697,000				
Mizoram	8,214,000	7,500,000	6,500,000	30,000,000	
Nagaland					
Odisha	1,401,753,000	1,760,910,050	2,058,244,000	1,800,000,000	
Puducherry					

States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Punjab	265,215,000	220,783,872	193,118,000	215,000,000	410,000,000
Rajasthan	420,698,000	318,913,000	374,298,000	345,000,000	740,000,000
Sikkim	102,334,000	90,400,000	8,75,23,000	95,000,000	137,000,000
Tamil Nadu	17,032,000	13,830,000	11,454,000		
Telangana					350,000,000
Tripura	25,848,000		22,770,300	35,000,000	80,000,000
Uttar Pradesh	353,505,000	304,800,000		449,118,400	
Uttarakhand	827,488,000	653,160,000	634,610,000	615,000,000	680,000,000
West Bengal	62,760,000	48,436,000			
GRAND TOTAL	10,363,187,000	9,631,878,622	10,293,372,400	10,647,987,800	11,097,700,000

### **Clearance for field trials of GM foods**

1239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra has recently given clearance for the field trials of GM food in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give clearance for field trials of GM foods throughout the country; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), the Government of Maharashtra has given NOC for the conduct of confined field trials of genetically modified (GM) food crops which include Bt rice, herbicide-tolerant/insect-resistant transgenic maize, salinity-tolerant rice and insect-resistant transgenic chickpea in the State Agricultural Universities for generation of biosafety data.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is following a policy of case by case approval of GM crops. All GM crop field trials are carried out in confined conditions in accordance with the "Guidelines and Safe Operating Practices (SOPs) for the conduct of Confined Field Trials of Transgenic Plant, 2008" and subjected to stringent safety norms which include (i) maintaining a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site; (ii) maintaining a biological and physical barrier all around the experimental plot; (iii) post-harvest restrictions (iv) submission of a

validated event specific test protocol; and (v) designating a lead scientist responsible for ensuring compliance. All field trials are subject to NOC from the respective State Governments and monitored by the Central Compliance Committee specifically constituted by the Review Committee for Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) and the GEAC for monitoring each trial.

**Mechanism to bring down peak air pollution levels**

1240. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India does not yet have a mechanism or measures in place to bring down peak air pollution levels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is still a lot of standardization work need to be done to get all cities and all monitoring stations comparable; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that besides Delhi, 12 Indian cities were among the WHO list of the world's worst 20 for air quality and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government has notified environmental norms with respect to polluting industries to control air pollution under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These norms are to be complied with by all the industries. The Government has also notified emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The same are enforced by Transport Departments of the State Governments through Pollution Under Control (PUC) system, etc.. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has set up a mechanism called 'Environmental Surveillance Squad' (ESS) programme for carrying out surprise inspections of industrial units based on adoption of a uniform approach and elimination of subjectivity in scheduling of inspection and their follow-up actions through its six zonal offices/head office. State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees have the primary responsibility of enforcing the provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, as applicable.

According to the WHO, the level of  $PM_{10}$  shows 10 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in the world whereas the level of  $PM_{2.5}$  shows 13 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in world. The data which are of 2008-2013 recognizes the variability in available data across the cities and nations in terms of completeness, sources, period of availability, methods of measurement, monitoring locations, etc.

**Definition of forest by FSI**

1241. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) the area under forest cover in India as per the latest forest survey by the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the definition of Forest Survey of India (FSI) in calculating this number includes coffee plantations, orchards and even urban parks;

(c) whether it is a fact that a plantation, orchard or an urban park cannot perform all the functions of a forest which are crucial for the ecological security; and

(d) whether the forest cover of India reduces to almost half when such plantations, orchards and urban parks are excluded from the definition of a forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the latest India State of Forest Report-2013, the total forest cover in the country is 6,97,898 square kilometers which is 21.23% of the total geographical area.

(b) The term forest cover used by Forest Survey of India includes all lands which have a tree canopy density of 10% and above and have a minimum area of 1 hectare. The forest cover reported in the India State of Forest Report-2013 does not make any distinction between the origins of forest stand (whether natural or manmade) or tree species and encompasses all types of lands irrespective of their ownership, land use and legal status. Thus all tree species along with Bamboos, fruit bearing trees, coconut, palm etc. and all area including forest, private community or institutional lands meeting the above defined criteria have been termed as forest cover.

(c) The ecological services that flow from plantation, orchard and an urban park are different from that which flow from natural forest.

(d) Total forest cover of India would definitely change if there is any change in the above definition of forest cover.

**Environment clearance to Narla Tata Rao Power Plant**

1242. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station with 800 MW capacity from Andhra Pradesh is pending for environmental clearance; and

(b) if so, by when the proposal was submitted for clearance and the reasons for delay in granting environmental clearance by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The proposal of Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) Stage-V (1x800 MW) Ibrahimpatnam (M), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO) for environmental clearance was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the Ministry in its meetings held during 27th-28th November, 2014 and 29th-30th, April, 2015.

### **Set up of monitoring plots in Sunderbans**

1243. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zoological Survey of India has propose to set up long term permanent monitoring plots in Sunderbans to study the impacts of climate change on its flora and fauna and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Zoological Survey of India has identified islands where the plots will be set up and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Zoological Survey of India, it is setting up 25 long term permanent monitoring plots in Bali, Gosaba, Basanti, Satjelia, Chandipur and Sagar islands of Sunderban Biosphere Reserve to monitor changes in faunal diversity due to climate change in the area.

### **Opening of regional office in Jaipur**

†1244. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received a proposal for opening the regional office of the Ministry in Jaipur from State Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when the above office would be opened and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Government of Rajasthan requested the Central Government to open a regional office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Jaipur.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Keeping in view that four new regional offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have recently been opened, as of now the Ministry is not considering any proposal to open a regional office at Jaipur.

### **Judgements and orders of NGT**

1245. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis of judgements and orders of NGT has been made and if so, the result of the study; and

(b) whether the study came to the conclusion that no decision of NGT was irrational and failed to cure any environmental evil or wake up the pollution control boards, if so, the summary of the analysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the administrative Ministry of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), has not made any analysis or study of judgements and orders of NGT.

### **Sulphur dioxide emission from thermal plants**

1246. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of sulphur dioxide emission from thermal plants in India as compared to the total sulphur dioxide by all industries in India; and

(b) the percentage of mercury emission from all the power plants in India as compared to emission from all the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Status of poaching of tigers**

1247. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of poaching of tigers in the country and how far has it been controlled;

(b) whether all the tiger reserves in the country have been provided special force personnel to control such a loss and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the tribals in such reserves are proposed to be made of the special force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government of India has taken a number of steps for protection of tigers, which *inter-alia* addresses the issue of poaching also, and the details are at given in Statement-I (*See* below). By implementing those steps through the field formations of different tiger States, the same has been controlled significantly. The details of poaching of tigers in the country, as reported by States, during last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (Pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), with 100% Central Assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (*erstwhile* Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve Portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).

(c) The dispensation under Project Tiger for creating the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) on the lines of India Reserve Battalion has two options: (i) STPF comprising of police personnel, and (ii) STPF comprising of forest personnel. The guidelines provide for composition of the force (112 personnel), structure of a company, overall command and control, recruitment and related features which include training and deployment. In the forest option, 30% of the Special Tiger Guards would comprise of local forest dwelling people, which *inter-alia* includes tribals also, and the company would be recruited from the local district within which the tiger reserve is located. There is a provision for Memorandum of Understanding in the context which, *inter-alia*, stipulates that the recruitment of personnel would be done through a Selection Board constituted by the State which includes a nominee of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

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

Steps taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers, *inter-alia* addressing the issue of poaching are as below :

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for protection infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside Tiger Reserves

- Alerting the States as and when required
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps
- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye System) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett (Uttarakhand) and extended to Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Kaziranga (Assam) Tiger Reserves
- Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through Monitoring System for Tiger's Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)
- Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% Central Assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), eg. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered/encouraged in the last two years].
- Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in Tiger Reserves.

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

*Details of poaching of tigers in the country, as reported by States, during last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve
		Poaching Including seizure	
1	2	3	4
<b>Year 2012</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
2	Assam	2	1



1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	1
5.	Haryana	0	1
6.	Karnataka	2	6
7.	Kerala	1	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	7
9.	Maharashtra	2	5
10.	Odisha	1	0
11.	Rajasthan	1	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	2	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4
14.	Uttarakhand	1	5
15.	West Bengal	0	1
TOTAL		12	34
GRAND TOTAL		46	

**Year 2013**

1.	Assam	1	2
2.	Karnataka	1	2
3.	Kerala	0	2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
5.	Maharashtra	3	1
6.	Odisha	0	0
7.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
8.	Uttarakhand	0	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1
10.	West Bengal	0	0

1	2	3	4
11.	Rajasthan	0	0
TOTAL		8	10
GRAND TOTAL		18	

*Note:* 18 Kg. approximately tiger bones were seized in Delhi (07.09.2013) by a team of Forest Department Officials from Maharashtra, by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and Delhi Police.

### **Year 2014**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Inside Tiger Reserve	Outside Tiger Reserve
		Poaching	Including seizure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
3.	Maharashtra	0	3
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
5.	Assam	0	0
6.	Bihar	0	0
7.	Uttarakhand	2	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
9.	Kerala	0	0
10.	Chhattisgarh	0	2
11.	Karnataka	0	0
12.	Telangana	0	0
TOTAL		3	7
GRAND TOTAL		10	

### **Adverse impacts of scrapping of RRZs on environments**

1248. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether a number of States have put in place River Regulation Zone (RRZs) in their States, if so, the salient features of this Regulation;

(b) whether some States have scrapped the River Regulation Zones, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely adverse impact of scrapping of the River Regulation Zones on environment and aquatic life in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The State Government of Maharashtra had introduced River Regulation Zone Policy in the year 2009 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate industrial activities near river banks in the state. As per this Policy, identified river basins/sub-basins were categorized in zones, A-I as No Development Zone and others (A-II to A-IV) for different category of industries to be permitted by Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board under the relevant statutory provisions. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was also banking upon the Policy for allocating industrial plots in these zones.

(b) and (c) The said Policy is reported to have been cancelled by the State Government of Maharashtra in February, 2015. However, no further information is available in this regard.

#### **Reduction in number of migratory birds**

1249. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to change in climate, arrival of migratory birds to various parts of India is reduced;

(b) if so, the list of visiting birds in last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government would take to improve arrival of migratory birds of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No specific study has been conducted by this Ministry during the last five years on arrival of migratory birds visiting the country taking climate change into consideration. Information on visiting birds is not collated in this Ministry.

(c) Management of wildlife habitats is undertaken at the State level. Up keep of the habitat of wildlife including birds is a part of the management action. Central Government provides assistance to the states for habitat management under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

**Establishment of new bird Sanctuaries**

1250. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has plan to establish new bird sanctuaries in different States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise names of such sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not have any plan to establish new bird sanctuaries. On the other hand, the State/UT Governments have been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for establishment of Protected Areas including bird sanctuaries.

**NGT orders regarding stoppage of construction in Delhi**

†1251. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation has recently declared Delhi as the most polluted capital city of the world, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether National Green Tribunal has issued an order according to which the construction work of those public and private construction sites in Delhi and National Capital Territory would be stopped which does not stand upto the pollution standards and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) According to the WHO, the level of  $PM_{10}$  shows 10 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in the world whereas the level of  $PM_{2.5}$  shows 13 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in world. The data which are of 2008-2013 recognizes the variability in available data across the cities and nations in terms of completeness, sources, period of availability, methods of measurement, monitoring locations, etc.

Hon'ble NGT has directed Delhi Metro or any other Government or private construction agency carrying on massive construction project that they will strictly adhere to construction activities in terms of this order and the stipulations contained in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change guidelines, 2010.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Progress of Green Visakha Project**

1252. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Green Visakha project for implementation of 40 lakh saplings in Visakhapatnam in five-year plan;

(b) the areas identified and the agencies and public sector undertakings involved in the implementation; and

(c) the schedule of target and achievements and the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Green Visakha Project is exclusively implemented by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has no role in funding or implementation or monitoring of this project and does not collate/maintain information in this regard.

**Steps to strengthen the monitoring infrastructure**

1253. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a time frame within which National Air Quality Index would be made operational in other cities of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to strengthen the monitoring infrastructure essential for the establishment of these centres and collecting data; and

(c) 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) to (c) National Air Quality Index (AQI) has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 6th April, 2015 to disseminate air quality information. The AQI has six categories of air quality, viz. Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe with distinct colour scheme. Each of these categories is associated with likely health impacts. AQI considers eight pollutants ( $PM_{10}$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ , CO,  $O_3$ ,  $NH_3$  and Pb) for which short-term (upto 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. Presently, air quality data for 10 cities viz. Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Faridabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai

and Hyderabad are connected to AQI system which is available on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board. AQI is calculated when data for minimum three including  $PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$  of these eight pollutants are available. The air quality monitoring station is also proposed to be expanded to cover 46 million-plus population cities and 20 State Capitals.

### **Ban on bull-fighting and cock-fighting**

1254. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has banned some traditions and cultures of rural people in our country including bull-fighting and cock-fighting in festivals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to revoke such ban to protect their tradition and culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Parliament has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 and *vide* Section 11(1)(m) (ii) of the Act it is mandated that if any person incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal, the same is cruelty and is a punishable offence under the Act. Therefore, some traditions are banned by law. They are opposed to the fundamental duty cast upon every citizen of India by Article 51A (g) of the Constitution of India to show compassion to all living creatures.

### **Forest land cleared for developmental projects**

1255. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2.5 lakh hectare of forest land has been cleared for industrial and development projects between 2004 and 2013;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 3.3 lakh hectares of forest land is under consideration before the Central and State Governments;
- (c) the details of the impact on the forest cover in the country; and
- (d) in what manner the Ministry, in coordination with States, planning to increase the forest cover in the country?

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

(b) The Central Government between 2004 and 2013 has accorded approval for diversion of 3,43,909 ha in 13,891 cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various categories of projects including industrial and development projects. Receipt of proposals from the State Government and grant of approval to these proposals by the Central Government is a continuing process. To monitor this process, the Ministry has launched a web based portal for online submission and monitoring of forest clearance proposals submitted by the user agencies since 15th July, 2014. As on 5th May, 2015, 2,724 proposals have been submitted online by the various user agencies. 1,062 proposals have been accepted by the concerned Nodal Officer(s) in the State Forest Department for consideration under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Out of these 1,062 proposals, 94 proposals involving 178.74 ha have been accorded stage-I approval by the Central Government, 66 proposals, involving 866 ha of forest land are under consideration of the Central Government and its Regional Offices while 902 proposals involving 9,221 ha of forest land are under consideration with the various authorities in the State Government.

(c) Non-forestry activities in the forest area affect the surrounding resources including the forest cover. For all purposes, on the request of the State Government, the Central Government considers the proposal for non-forest use of forest land and accords prior approval as per the Rules and Guidelines framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulating mitigative measures in the form of general, standard and specific conditions. General conditions *inter-alia* include raising of Compensatory Afforestation (CA), imposition of Net Present Value (NPV) to reduce the adverse impact of the diversion of forest land, demarcation of boundary of the diverted forest land, minimum tree felling, arrangement of alternate fuels, etc.

(d) Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has launched a "National Mission for a Green India" aimed at both increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million ha. The Mission has five distinct sub-Missions, which are (1) enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services, (2) ecosystem restoration and increase in forest cover, (3) enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas, (4) agro-forestry and social-forestry, and (5) restoration of wetlands. The Mission also has one intervention, *i.e* to promote alternative fuel energy and livelihood support to forest dependent communities.

The CCEA has approved the Green India Mission as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in February, 2014 with a proposed expenditure of ₹ 13,000 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan and one year spill over into the 13th Plan. The expenditure include plan outlay of ₹ 2000 crore and convergence with CAMPA to the tune ₹ 6000

crore, with MGNREGS to the tune of ₹ 4000 crore and with Nation Afforestation Program for ₹ 600 crore. ₹ 400 crore will come from 13th Finance, Commission Grant towards States' share. Actual implementation of the Mission will spread over 10 years coinciding with the 12th and 13th five year plan periods.

The Mission will be implemented on a decentralized participatory approach with involvement of grass root level organizations in planning, decision making implementation and monitoring. It will be implemented by the Gram Sabha and Committees mandated by the Gram Sabha, including revamped JFMCs at village level, revamped Forest Development Agency (FDA) under the Chair of an elect representative at district/division level, revamped State Forest Development Ager with a Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary and an Executive Committee chaired by the Principal Chief conservator of Forests at the State/UTs level.

#### **Gujarat proposals for getting environmental clearance**

1256. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Government of Gujarat for getting the environment clearance for various road projects in the last three years and in the current year so far;

(b) the number of projects out of them cleared; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No proposal seeking Environment Clearance under provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 has been received in the Ministry during last three years and current year from Government of Gujarat. However, total 4 proposals seeking Terms of Reference for preparation of EIA/EMP report have been received in the Ministry during the aforesaid period, which have been cleared by the Ministry.

(c) Do not arise.

#### **Present status of development of forests in Karnataka**

1257. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of forest area in Hyderabad Karnataka (*i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal district) region and the details of lesser area than required as per norm; and



(b) the present status of development of forest in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information provided by State Forest Department of Karnataka, the details of forest area in Hyderabad Karnataka District as follows:

(Area in Square Kilometers)

District	Geographical Area	Forest Extent	Percentage
Kalaburagi and Yadagiri	16224	997.76	6.15
Bidar	5448	456.15	8.37
Raichur	6827	325.57	5.86
Koppal	7189	430.66	5.09
Bellary	8450	1378.52	16.37

(As per reconstitute expert committee-I report)

As per the National Forest Policy, a minimum of 33% of geographical area to be covered under forest is ideal for the sustained development.

(b) Afforestation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels.

The State Forest Department of Karnataka has provided details of afforestation works taken to develop forest land and protection of forest in last three years which are given in Statement.

***Statement****Details showing afforestation in Hyderabad Karnataka in last three years*

Sl. No.	District	Raising of Plantation (extent in Ha./Km)	Release (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Remarks
<b>2012-2013</b>					
1.	Bellary	2627	118.072	114.062	During the last 3 years in Hyderabad Karnataka districts a total forest area under different categories have been afforested and developed.
2.	Koppal	2110	514.922	513.922	
3.	Bidar	2084	1116.510	1113.500	
4.	Kalburagi	5002	1554.362	1551.342	
5.	Raichur	2904	1112.929	1110.990	
6.	Yadgiri	1929	787.880	785.880	Afforestation - 36225 Ha.
TOTAL		16656	5204.675	5189.696	
<b>2013-2014</b>					
1.	Bellary	1133	747.733	743.839	
2.	Koppal	508	475.960	459.956	
3.	Bidar	2973	1653.425	1647.523	
4.	Kalburagi	2351	1708.111	1707.889	
5.	Raichur	2663	47.628	47.628	
6.	Yadgiri	1343	644.268	644.268	
TOTAL		10971	5277.125	5251.103	
<b>2014-2015</b>					
1.	Bellary	1977	1492.92	1480.21	
2.	Koppal	390	436.54	422.65	
3.	Bidar	2067	1680.05	1578.238	
4.	Kalburagi	1953	1341.17	1282.56	
5.	Raichur	1457	1028.162	920.797	
6.	Yadgiri	784	861.95	792.97	
TOTAL		8628	6840.792	6477.425	
GRAND TOTAL		36255	17322.592	16918.224	

**Names of industrial units polluting the rivers**

†1258. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is contemplating to start the procedure for removal of those identified industries, which are polluting Yamuna and Ganga rivers;
- (b) if not, whether the Ganga and Yamuna rivers are not getting polluted due to these industries, which are situated on their banks; and
- (c) if so, the details of Government's alternative scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Trees felled for different projects**

†1259. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trees felled for different projects in the name of development and progress in Delhi during financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the details thereof;
- (b) whether as per the norms of Ministry, plantation has been done in Delhi as much as the double number of the felled trees; and
- (c) if not, the details of alternative measures taken by the Ministry to check the rising air pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The number of trees felled for different developmental projects in Delhi during financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are 8196 and 6058 respectively.

(b) The compensatory afforestation has been done in Delhi as per the norms. Compensatory plantation has been carried out with planting of 96175 and 63124 trees in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to control air pollution in Delhi which *inter-alia* include, the following:

- Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) emission norms have been implemented in 34 cities including NCR and BS-III emission norms have been notified in 2010 throughout country.

- Introduced Pre-mix 2T in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- Operation of CNG mode as fuel in all public transport vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of Metro in Delhi to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Formulation of industry specific emission standards.
- Source-apportionment studies for fine particulate matter in ambient air in six cities namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Pune.
- Strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations.
- Promotion of cleaner technologies.

### **Declining forest area**

†1260. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that forest area is getting eroded and is declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of fund allocated, amount spent by Government during last three years for forestation and to improve the deteriorated forest areas, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is carrying out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report. India State of Forest Report 2013 is the latest in the series. As per India State of Forest Report-2013, there is an overall net increase of 5871 square kilometers in the forest cover of the country as compared with India State of Forest Report-2011. The details showing forest cover and change in forest cover in States/UTs wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission Grant, different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes including externally aided

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of ₹ 2500 crores has been approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. The State-wise details of fund released and approved area under National Afforestation Programme during last three years are given in Statement-II and III (See below) respectively.

The Ministry has also released to the tune of ₹ 4994.55 lakhs and ₹ 1265.50 lakhs to the States in the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14 for preparatory activities for implementation of Green India Mission. The activities undertaken by the State Governments under preparatory phase include institutional strengthening, training, identification of landscapes and preparation of Perspective Plan for implementation of Green India Mission. The Year-wise and State-wide details of allocation of funds are given in Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*Change in Forest Cover in States/UTs in India as per  
India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2013*

(area in square kilometers)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2013	Total Forest Cover 2011	Change in Forest Cover
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46116	46389	-273
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67321	67410	-89
Assam	78438	27671	27673	-2
Bihar	94163	7291	6845	446
Chhattisgarh	135191	55621	55674	-53
Delhi	1483	179.81	176.2	3.61
Goa	3702	2219	2219	0
Gujarat	196022	14653	14619	34
Haryana	44212	1586	1608	-22
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14683	14679	4

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22538	22539	-1
Jharkhand	79714	23473	22977	496
Karnataka	191791	36132	36194	-62
Kerala	38863	17922	17300	622
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77522	77700	-178
Maharashtra	307713	50632	50646	-14
Manipur	22327	16990	17090	-100
Meghalaya	22429	17288	17275	13
Mizoram	21081	19054	19117	-63
Nagaland	16579	13044	13318	-274
Odisha	155707	50347	48903	1444
Punjab	50362	1772	1764	8
Rajasthan	342239	16086	16087	-1
Sikkim	7096	3358	3359	-1
Tamil Nadu	130058	23844	23625	219
Tripura	10486	7866	7977	-111
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14349	14338	11
Uttarakhand	53483	24508	24496	12
West Bengal	88752	16805	12995	3810
Andaman and Nicobar	8249	6711	6724	-13
Chandigarh	114	17.26	17	0.26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	213	211	2
Daman and Diu	112	9.27	6.15	3.12
Lakshadweep	32	27.06	27.06	0
Puducherry	480	50.06	50.06	0
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	697898	692027	5871

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released during last three years (2012-13 to 2014-15) under  
National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.71	3.75	4.56
2.	Bihar	3.40	12.84	7.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.33	21.38	20.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14.30	11.68	10.50
6.	Haryana	6.41	17.94	11.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.62	2.61	0.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.37	8.11	3.59
9.	Jharkhand	4.69	9.02	8.60
10.	Karnataka	6.81	9.26	21.35
11.	Kerala	11.30	6.99	2.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.15	22.10	21.00
13.	Maharashtra	28.87	32.33	35.00
14.	Odisha	3.38	5.36	17.92
15.	Punjab	0.76	2.00	1.87
16.	Rajasthan	4.14	2.81	3.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.78	3.21	4.25
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	2.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.27	20.15	12.00
20.	Uttarakhand	6.25	6.01	2.50
21.	West Bengal	2.57	2.96	0.78
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		143.11	200.49	190.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.66	0.00	0.15
23.	Assam	1.47	2.99	0.00
24.	Manipur	9.46	12.12	8.00
25.	Meghalaya	9.10	4.50	3.61
26.	Mizoram	8.78	11.94	15.00

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
27.	Nagaland	10.88	9.82	11.00
28.	Sikkim	5.42	3.77	6.00
29.	Tripura	3.50	11.99	9.17
	TOTAL (NE STATES)	50.26	57.13	52.93
	GRAND TOTAL	193.37	257.62	243.78

***Statement-III***

*Details of approved advance work area from 2012-13 to 2014-15 under  
National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(area in hectares)

Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1605	810
2.	Bihar	2415	3885	1786
3.	Chhattisgarh	2934	5906	4699
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	2000	2735	5284
6.	Haryana	1519	3035	1900
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	908	2237
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4486	2260	1606
9.	Jharkhand	0	3975	3924
10.	Karnataka	1880	3070	2900
11.	Kerala	1000	1620	1478
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5125	5110	4786
13.	Maharashtra	2900	6850	6647
14.	Orissa	1975	4910	6535
15.	Punjab	0	1347	1628
16.	Rajasthan	1250	2325	2550
17.	Tamil Nadu	1800	2094	750
18.	Telangana	0	0	795
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4270	4890	8548
20.	Uttarakhand	2350	1241	1330



Sl.No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
21.	West Bengal	710	970	2495
	TOTAL (OTHER STATES)	38064	58736	62688
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1000
23.	Assam	0	3675	0
24.	Manipur	3970	2530	1835
25.	Meghalaya	3000	3000	0
26.	Mizoram	2500	3000	3135
27.	Nagaland	2910	4000	2130
27.	Sikkim	650	1095	1851
28.	Tripura	4435	4547	1796
	TOTAL (NE STATES)	17465	21847	11747
	TOTAL	55529	80583	74435

**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds released to the State Governments for preparatory activities under Green India Mission.*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Financial Year 2011-12	Financial Year 2012-13	Financial Year 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	127.00
3.	Assam	130.00	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	-	224.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	0
6.	Gujarat	133.80	-	0
7.	Haryana	357.00	-	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50	-	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-	0
10.	Jharkhand	147.00	-	0
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	0
12.	Kerala	194.60	-	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	0
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	0
15.	Manipur	40.50	-	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	89.70
17.	Mizoram	0	-	223.65
18.	Nagaland	141.50	-	0
19.	Odisha	107.50	-	0
20.	Punjab	125.50	-	0
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	0
22.	Sikkim	0	-	299.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	0
24.	Tripura	350.50	-	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	0
26.	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	0
27.	West Bengal	0	-	300.75
TOTAL		4994.55	-	1265.50

### **Forest area acquired in Gujarat for Central Projects**

1261. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest, single-crop, multi-crop and barren lands acquired in Gujarat for Central projects in the last five years and in the current year, head-wise, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether afforestation have been carried out in Gujarat in lieu of forest and barren land during the said period and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, with progress made in this regard, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Care of injured and sick wild animals**

1262. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government entrusts or proposes to entrust injured and sick wild animals and their offsprings to the care of animal lovers or to Rescue Centres by Non-Governmental Organisations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the guidelines issued or proposed to be issued in this regard;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from animal lovers for protection of the offsprings of wild animals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the said proposals/suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Zoo Authority had requested the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the States and Union Territories to establish Rescue Centers to house orphaned and injured wild animals, and those animals involved in man-animal conflict. There are already 15 such recognized Rescue Centers functioning in various parts of the country, run by Government and Non-Governmental organizations. Out of these, ten facilities are being run in Non-Government sector by NGOs/Societies/Trusts/Individual.

(b) The Central Zoo Authority has issued guidelines for setting up of Rescue Centers. The important aspects of the guidelines include obligation to follow standards and norms laid by the Authority under Recognition of Zoo (Amendment) Rules, 2013, rearing of young animals in nurseries attached to veterinary facilities; and making efforts for rehabilitating the rescued animals to regular lifetime care facilities or to wild as per suitability.

(c) and (d) The Central Zoo Authority has recently received proposal for setting up of a Zoo and Rescue Centre at Mukundpur, Satna and Gorewada, Nagpur. The Master Plans for both the proposals have been approved by the Central Zoo Authority.

**Status of fund under 'Green India Mission'**

1263. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and States for the schemes that now come under the shared pattern, specially the 'Green India Mission'; and

(b) whether Government is meeting the increased burden of the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The fund sharing pattern between Centre and States for Green India Mission, as approved by the Government in February, 2014, is in the ratio of 75:25, except for North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir for which the ratio is 90:10. The fund sharing pattern has not changed so far.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

**Plan to deal with the challenges of environmental pollution**

1264. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a framework to ensure that the budgetary reduction in the allocation of the Ministry would not hamper programmes specially dealing with environmental pollution;

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

(c) whether Government has any action plan to deal with the challenges of environmental pollution holistically and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has various mechanisms to overcome the challenges that may arise due to budgetary reduction in the allocation of the Ministry for programmes specially dealing with environmental pollution. Various mechanisms *inter-alia* include the revision of budgetary allocation at Revised Estimate (RE) stage, Water Cess proceeds collected under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1977, extra budgetary support from the National Environment Fund arising out of Coal Cess made available to meet the challenges of environmental pollution *e.g.* National River Conservation Plan has been allocated ₹ 46.00 Crore in 2015-16.

(c) The Government has formulated sector specific Action Plans to deal with the challenges of environmental pollution holistically. These action plans include (i) Sector-wise Industry Specific Action Plans, (ii) Action Plans on Critically Polluted Areas, (iii) Action Plan on Climate Change, (iv) National River Conservation Plan, (v) National Lake Conservation Plan, (vi) National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic

Ecosystems, (vii) City specific Environmental Action Plans etc. These action plans are implemented by the Central and State agencies like the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), State Departments of Environment and Authorities set up under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

### **Introduction of new tranquilizers**

1265. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the elephant darting experts have suggested the introduction of new tranquilizers and involvement of a host of officials in mob control measures while restive animals are being darted and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that though several new drugs were used worldwide for tranquilizing wild animals, including elephants, many of them were still not used or available in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No suggestions/reports have been received in the Ministry regarding new tranquilizers and techniques for darting of elephants.

(b) and (c) Drugs for tranquilising of wild animals, including elephants, are either available in the country or are imported in required quantities as and when required, as per national and international regulations.

### **Lion as National Animal**

1266. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to declare lion as the country's national animal in place of tiger; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons, particularly when the tiger population is much larger than that of lions and tigers are found in about 15 States compared to lions that are found only in one State *i.e.* Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not have any plan to declare Lion as country's national animal in place of tiger.

**Amendment in Forest Rights Act, 2006**

1267. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Forest Rights Act, 2006 with a view to expedite the grant of environmental clearances and improve ease of doing business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) In view if reply to part (a) above, reply to part (b) does not arise.

**South African model for Tiger Conservation**

1268. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal made by any Minister in the present Government of keeping Tigers as pets on the farm land;

(b) if so, whether the South African model for the Tiger Conservation is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir. There is no such proposal received in the National Tiger Conservation Authority from any Ministry in the present Government.

(b) No Sir, there is no such consideration.

**Illegal purchase of land of forest department**

1269. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 925 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th July, 2014 and state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Government against those accused in the land grabbing case of forest land in Vir Girwali Range, Mussoorie;

(b) whether it is a fact that name of some officials has surfaced in the matter as was reported in the media;

(c) if so, the details of those accused in the case;

(d) whether any action has been taken by Government against the accused persons; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not initiating action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information received from Uttarakhand Forest Department, The DFO Mussoorie Forest Division wrote letter to District Magistrate and Sub Divisional Magistrate to cancel the mutation done in the name of Director General of Police (DGP) Mr. B.S. Sidhu and SDM Sardar, Dehradun cancelled the mutation done in the name of DGP in September 2013 and did the final mutation as Reserve Forest in Government record in the name of Forest Department.

After the incident the Forest Department conducted inquiry to the matter and based on the report and the opinion of DGC Criminal to criminal complains case no. 1480 and 1481/2013 were filed against Mr. B.S. Sidhu before the CGM, Dehradun court on 24.06.2013 by the Forest Department.

The Police Department also conducted the inquiry and filed a charge sheet against 8 persons including 4 forest officers in the court of Judicial Magistrate III, Dehradun on 04.06.2014 on which the High Court has given stay.

(b) to (e) Yes, in forest complain the name of DGP, Mr. B.S. Sidhu has surfaced and in police complain 8 persons name including the name of 4 forest officials surfaced. DGP Mr. B.S. Sandhu, Nath Ram in Forest complain and DFO, Dhiraj Pandey, Forester, Virender Dutt Joshi, Forester, Jagmohan Rawat, Forest Guard, Sriprakash Saklani (forest officials) and Satish Gupta, Ved Prakash Mahawar, Sarat Sood, Kuldeep Negi in Police complain.

### **NGT ban on plying of diesel vehicles**

1270. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Green Tribunal has imposed a ban on plying of diesel vehicles that are more than ten years old in the NCR of Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Confederation of All Indian Traders (CAIT) has suggested to frame a comprehensive policy to tackle all aspects of pollution; and

(c) if so, what action Government is taking to protect the interests of about 20 lakh people engaged in the transport business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* its order dated April 7, 2015 in the matter of “Shri Vardhaman Kaushik *Vs.* Union of India” has directed for phasing out of the 10 year old diesel vehicles in Delhi/National Capital Region (NCR). The direction of the Hon'ble NGT is to be implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways being a nodal agency for such matters and other concern State Agencies. Further, the Hon'ble NGT in the same matter *vide* its order dated April 13, 2015 has given time of 15 days to the Government for implementing its order on banning 10 year old diesel vehicles in Delhi/NCR. On 30th April, 2015, the Hon'ble NGT has further extended stay on Ban on Diesel vehicles in Delhi till May 18, 2015. The policies related to transport including urban transport are implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Urban Development. As regards the framing a comprehensive policy to tackle all aspects of pollution, the Government has already formulated the comprehensive policies like the National Environment Policy 2006, including following legislation:

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

#### **Permanent seat in UNSC**

1271. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to buttress its long standing claim for a permanent seat in UN Security Council as the World Body celebrates its seventieth anniversary later this year;

(b) whether India has been the largest contributor to the peacekeeping forces across the world under the UN's control and this lends legitimacy to its aspirations for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council; and

(c) whether India along with Brazil, Germany and Japan has formed a pressure group for their inclusion in the powerful UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) India has been of the view that the United Nations (UN), specifically the UN Security Council (UNSC), must reflect contemporary global realities. For this purpose the reform of the UN, including



the expansion of the UN Security Council is essential. India strongly believes that 2015, being the 70th Anniversary Year of the United Nations, provides a historic opportunity to seek a decisive outcome on the subject.

India has taken a series of initiatives, both at bilateral and multilateral levels, to make the case for India's permanent membership in a reformed UNSC. These encompass actively campaigning for UNSC reform in various fora, regional groups and in the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) process currently underway at the United Nations.

Since 1950, India is amongst the most consistent contributors to UN peacekeeping with over 150 Indian soldiers having lost their lives while serving in UN peacekeeping missions. As on 31 March 2015, India is the third largest contributor of UN peacekeeping personnel. India currently contributes to 10 of the 16 ongoing UN peacekeeping missions. India has also contributed since February 2007, a Female Formed Police Unit – the first in UN peacekeeping- for the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). India's contribution to UN peacekeeping operations, over the years, as a responsible member of the United Nations has been appreciated and acknowledged, and enhanced India's credentials to be a permanent member in a reformed Security Council.

#### **Annual defence dialogue with China**

1272. DR K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China held their annual defence dialogue recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether four additional points of emergency interaction between border personnel in the Ladakh sector and establish new nodes for confidence building, including joint forays to tackle humanitarian disasters at sea were emerged during the said dialogue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH] : (a) and (b) 7th Annual Defence and Security Dialogue between India and China was held in Beijing from 9-11 April, 2015. The two sides noted that the leadership of both countries had recognized the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the borders as an important guarantor for the development and growth of the bilateral relationship between both countries. They agreed on the need to expand military cooperation and for identifying new avenues of engagement.

**Outsourcing of visa processing services**

1273. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outsourcing of visa processing services is processed under the General Finance Rules (GFR), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Indian Embassies seeking to outsource visa processing services ever used the option of outsourcing by choice, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The procedures for outsourcing Consular/Passport/Visa services are in accordance with the General Financial Rules and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Guidelines. In this procedure, a two tier bid process is followed, in which the Financial Bids of those who qualify in the Technical Bid stage are opened and the lowest bidder is awarded the Contract.

(b) Yes. In terms of Rule 184 of General Financial Rules, 2005, in exceptional circumstances, outsourcing by choice can be awarded with the approval of the Competent Authority of the Ministry and Financial Adviser. Under this provision, Ministry of External Affairs has approved award of Contracts in Embassy of India, Kathmandu and High Commission of India, Dhaka to Nepal SBI Bank Ltd and State Bank of India, Bangladesh respectively.

**Expansion of outsourcing diplomatic services**

1274. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to expand outsourcing diplomatic services, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to amend/change in the existing criteria and has finalized the criteria for selection of service provider for the said purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As of now, Ministry of External Affairs has outsourced Consular/Passport/Visa Services in 67 Indian Missions/Posts abroad. Any expansion of this scheme including amendments/changes in the existing criteria is an ongoing process and will be publicized, when such decisions are taken, in the form of revised tender documents through the websites of the Ministry and Indian Missions/Posts abroad. It may be mentioned that diplomatic services are not outsourced.

**Achievement of objectives of SAARC**

1275. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is using Nepal to pave its way into the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), if so, the reaction of Government;

(b) whether the SAARC has achieved its objective since its inception, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective steps India is taking to make SAARC to achieve its objectives for which it was set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) China is one of the nine SAARC Observers. It has not applied for membership of SAARC.

All decisions in SAARC are taken on the basis of unanimity so no Member State has any specific role in making way for observer countries to increase their role in SAARC. China has been engaging SAARC countries through workshops, training, seminars, trade-related events like the China-South Asia Expo. SAARC countries have participated in these events. These are routine activities carried out by other observer countries also.

(b) The main objectives of SAARC are to promote welfare of people of South Asia, accelerate economic growth and increase collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, culture, technology and scientific fields. SAARC has carved out several regional Conventions, Agreement, Protocols and Mechanisms for realizing these objectives. However, the implementation of these Agreements have been sub-optimal. Member States have their limitations, including capacity constraints in implementation. This results in less than optimal outcomes.

(c) India has attempted to build consensus at all levels among Member States and has taken steps to increase cooperation in areas such as trade and finance; infrastructure and connectivity; energy; culture and education; agriculture and food security; health; science and technology; youth, women and child welfare; poverty alleviation, etc.

India has also made unilateral offers for setting up a Special Purpose Facility to finance infrastructure projects in the region, upgradation of the SAARC Supra Reference Laboratory at Kathmandu, supplying vaccines for the children of South Asia, tele-medicine projects in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal, launching of SAARC satellite by 2016, building of South Asian University at the cost of around USD

240 million and made voluntary contribution of US \$ 100 million to the SAARC Development Fund. These initiative will increase mutual trust and confidence amongst citizens of SAARC countries.

### **Uranium from Canada**

†1276. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has given consent to supply Uranium to India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which supply of Uranium from Canada would start; and

(c) the name of the atomic energy plants in which the Uranium received from Canada would be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) India and Canada concluded an Agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 27th June 2010. During the visit of Prime Minister to Canada on April 15, 2015, Government of India entered into an agreement with M/s. CAMECO, Inc., Canada for supply of 3000 (three thousand) metric tonnes of Uranium Ore Concentrate during the period 2015-2020. The uranium provided under the contract will be used for manufacturing in India of nuclear fuel for the Indian Nuclear Power Plants under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

### **Release of 26/11 mastermind by Pakistan**

1277. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Pakistan has released 26/11 mastermind even after protest made by Government of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made a strong protest with Pakistan Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On December 17, 2014 Anti Terrorism Court Rawalpindi granted bail to Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi in the Mumbai terror attack case. On December 19, 2014 the Government of Pakistan detained Zakir ur Rehman Lakhvi under the Maintenance of Public Order (MPO) Act. On March 13, 2015 the Islamabad High Court quashed this detention and ordered Lakhvi's release.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Pakistani High Commissioner in Delhi was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs the same day. India's sense of outrage at the release of Zaki ur Rehman Lakhvi, one of the key accused in the Mumbai terror attacks was conveyed. It was conveyed to Pakistani High Commissioner that this goes against Pakistan's professed commitment to combat terrorism, including its recently stated policy of not differentiating amongst terrorists.

On April 10, 2015 the Lahore High Court quashed a second MPO detention order issued by the Provincial Government of Punjab; Lakhvi was released from Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi on April 11. Indian High Commissioner met with Pakistan Foreign Secretary on April 10, 2015 itself and registered our strong concerns at the release of one of the prime accused in the Mumbai Terrorist Attack of 2008. It was underlined that this has reinforced the perception that Pakistan has a dual policy on dealing with terrorists, making a distinction between those who have carried out attacks on India or are posing a threat to India are being dealt differently. It was emphasized that this is a most negative development in so far as bilateral ties are concerned.

### **Complaints received against Indian Embassy**

1278. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of complaints received against the Indian Embassy officials abroad for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: List showing the number of complaints received against the Indian Embassy officials abroad for the last three years, year-wise is given below :

	2012	2013	2014
1. Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	1
2. Austria	Nil	Nil	1
3. Botswana	Nil	Nil	2
4. Canada	Nil	1	Nil
5. Italy	Nil	Nil	1
6. Japan	Nil	Nil	1
7. Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	3
8. Kenya	2	2	3
9. Madagascar	Nil	3	5
10. Mali	Nil	1	2

	2012	2013	2014
11. Mauritius	1	Nil	Nil
12. Morocco	Nil	Nil	1
13. Netherlands	Nil	Nil	1
14. South Africa	Nil	1	Nil
15. Thailand	Nil	Nil	1
16. UK	2	1	5
17. Zambia	1	1	Nil
TOTAL	6	10	27

*Note* : All complaints have been dealt with as per procedures in place.

### **Suggestion on service by Indian Missions abroad**

1279. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has invited suggestions from Indians on the services rendered by our missions abroad, their problems and complaints;

(b) if so, the number of such feedback/input received and the action taken by Government on such feedback/inputs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a proactive approach towards addressing issues relating to the Indians, particularly in the missions in middle east where huge Indian migrants population is stationed for work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government of India has not formally invited suggestions from Indians on services rendered by our Missions abroad, their problems and complaints. However, our Missions/Posts abroad and Ministry of External Affairs receive suggestions on diverse issues from various quarters :

- (i) Suggestions for improving services abroad are received through e-mail and other modes of communication from Non-Resident Indians and also during regular interactions with Indian Associations. These are evaluated and implemented wherever necessary.
- (ii) Suggestions that emanate from the Annual Heads of Missions' Conference are evaluated and noted down for implementation to improve services rendered by our Missions/Posts abroad.
- (iii) Community Welfare Officers posted in our Missions regularly interact with the

NRI and PIO community. Any suggestions arising out of these interactions are also taken into account for improving services rendered by our Missions/Posts abroad.

- (iv) The Ministry of External Affairs and our Missions/Posts abroad also seek details about best practices followed by other countries and their Missions and examine them for adaptation into our system.
- (c) (i) A dedicated Community Welfare Wing has been established in many Indian Missions/Posts abroad, headed by a senior India-based Officer to exclusively cater to Indian nationals in that country. This Wing is responsible for looking after all aspects of welfare of Indian nationals residing abroad.
- (ii) The Government of India, through the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), has established an Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The Fund benefits overseas Indian workers in distress due to unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, ill-treated housemaids, Indian workers who become victims of accidents, deserted spouses of overseas Indians, undocumented Indian workers in need of emergency assistance etc.
- (iii) To redress the grievances of distressed Indian workers, Indian Workers Resource Centres (IWRC) have been established in countries where there are more number of Indian migrant skilled and semi-skilled workers. The Centres have experts in the field of legal, psychological and financial matters.
- (iv) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) to provide support services to those Indian Emigrant Workers (especially low skilled) going abroad. The OWRC operates a 24x7 helpline to provide need-based information to emigrants and their families through a toll free number.
- (v) In pursuance of "Good Governance" initiatives, Government launched an online Consular Grievances Monitoring Portal named MADAD on 21 February 2015. All our Missions and Posts abroad and the MEA's Branch Secretariats in Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad and Kolkata, are linked to this portal to ensure maximum coverage and efficiency. The portal represents a qualitative improvement over existing procedures for handling of consular grievances, through online forwarding, tracking and escalation until their eventual resolution. It allows direct registration of the grievances by the members of the public and effective tracking of the entire grievance handling process thereafter.

- (vi) A designated nodal officer is available in each Mission/Post abroad whose contact details/coordinates are prominently displayed in the concerned website/within the chancery premises to enable Indian Missions/Posts, to contact them during emergencies round the clock.

### **Talks on issue with Pakistan**

†1280. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total rounds of talk on various issues with Pakistan held so far during last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the signed agreements have been implemented; and
- (c) 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) to (c) Consistent with India's long standing desire to build good neighbourly ties with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration, we have availed of appropriate occasions to hold talks with Pakistan both at the official and political levels. This included the Secretary-level dialogue on various issues held from March 2011-September 2012, the meeting of the Prime Minister of India with his Pakistani counterpart in New Delhi in May 2014 on the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony of the new Government, and the recent visit of Foreign Secretary to Islamabad as a part of 'SAARC Yatra' in March 2015.

In all these meetings, India's desire to build peaceful cooperative ties with Pakistan and resolve all outstanding issues through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in an environment free from violence and terror was reiterated. The importance of Pakistan fulfilling its commitment, given at the highest level, not to allow the use of Pakistani territories and territories under its control to be used for terrorism against India, was also underscored. India's expectation that the Government of Pakistan will bring to justice all those involved in the Mumbai Terror Attacks, including those currently on trial in Pakistan, was repeatedly and forcefully conveyed.

### **Hindi as official language in UNO**

†1281. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for giving status of official language to Hindi in the United Nations Organisation (UNO);

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the action taken by Government so far in this regard; and

(c) by when Hindi is likely to get recognition in the UNO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The United Nations has no specific criteria for a language to be recognised as an official language. The procedure for inclusion as an official language in the UN involves adoption of a Resolution in the UN General Assembly by a simple majority and its final passage by a two-third majority of the total membership of the United Nations.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been taking necessary measures for popularising the use of Hindi and its acceptance as an international language. A World Hindi Secretariat has been set up in Mauritius to promote Hindi as an international language. The 10th World Hindi Conference is being organised in Bhopal from 10-12 September 2015. The Prime Minister addressed the 69th UN General Assembly in Hindi, on 27 September 2014. Necessary arrangements were made for simultaneous interpretation of his statement into English. The Government of India's sustained efforts have also ensured that the United Nations offers programmes on the UN Radio Website in Hindi. Government of India has continued the efforts towards securing due recognition to Hindi in the United Nations, and inclusion of Hindi as one of the official languages of United Nations.

### **Resumption of Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan**

1282. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to resume Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan; and

(b) 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) and (b) Government will continue India's long standing endeavor to build peaceful cooperative ties with Pakistan and resolve all outstanding issues through a meaningful bilateral dialogue, as envisioned in the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. This necessarily requires an environment free from violence and terrorism.

### **Simplification of procedure for passport**

1283. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government is proposing to simplify the process of passport application/procedure in order to make the procedure simplified and user-friendly, 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]: The Government has taken the following steps to simplify the procedure for applying for passports :

- (i) Passport Seva Project has been implemented which *inter-alia* includes setting up and operationalisation of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) acting as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices across the country.
- (ii) In the new system, passport seekers log on to the Passport website [www.passportindia.gov.in](http://www.passportindia.gov.in); create their user ID and assign a password; fill and submit the application form online, make payment of passport fees online through debit/credit card or internet banking of State Bank of India (SBI). Applicants can also use the challan option provided on the portal and deposit the fees in SBI branch after generating challan online. Upon confirmation of payment receipt by SBI, applicants are allotted appointment by the System. On the appointed day/slot, the applicants, along with print-out of Appointment Slip, original documents and photocopies, visit the PSK for submission of application. The applicants are given on-line appointment in order to visit the PSK at the appointed hour and date to reduce waiting time at the PSK.
- (iii) Applicants' presence at the PSK enables the Passport Issuing Authority to capture their photograph and fingerprints to prevent the incidence of impersonation. The applicants also get full opportunity to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to ensure issuance of error-free passports.
- (iv) The entire process under PSP is online and streamlined including interface with the Police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports.
- (v) The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSK ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing. The number of public dealing counters have been increased from the *erstwhile* 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.
- (vi) The Passport Portal carries detailed information on the documentation necessary to submit passport application. Advisories are posted on the Portal from time to time and press releases are issued regarding changes in the submission procedure. A National Call Centre facility (1800-258-1800) is available 24x7 to respond to queries of citizens besides e-mail based Helpdesk. Facility of issuance of Tatkaal passport, subject to submission of requisite documentation, is available.

- (vii) As soon as passport is dispatched, SMS alert is sent to the applicant conveying the Passport Dispatch status. A premium optional SMS Service, on nominal payment basis, has also been made available to enable citizens to receive alerts and updates regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.
- (viii) There are certain categories of applicants and services for which 'walk-in' facility is available.
- (ix) Passport Seva mobile app provides passport related information including PSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission and tracking of passport application status on smart phones.
- (x) With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of over one lakh Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland. The arrangement was firmed up in March 2014.
- (xi) In order to speed up passport issuance and meet high or seasonal demand for Passports, Passport Melas are organised from time to time on weekends at PSKs by Passport Offices.
- (xii) In order to provide closer and speedier passport services to people located far away from PSKs, Passport Seva Camps are organised from time to time at various locations in the country.
- (xiii) Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.
- (xiv) Simplification of procedure: No police verification is necessary for re-issue cases if there is no change in particulars. Aadhaar Card is accepted as one of the proofs of residence/identity. It has been decided to accept registered rent agreement as proof of address. The system of self-attestation of documents has been introduced replacing the requirement of attestation by Gazetted Officers. In addition to the photo passbooks issued by Scheduled Public Sector banks, photo passbooks issued by Scheduled private sector Indian banks and Regional Rural banks are also now accepted as proof of address and identity for applying for passports.

**Visits by Prime Minister to foreign countries**

1284. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Prime Minister visited many countries for improving bilateral ties during the last three months;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held and outcome thereof; and
- (c) the details of the areas of cooperation/trade identified and MoU signed during the bilateral visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Information in respect of visits by the Prime Minister has been compiled and given in Statement.

***Statement****Prime Minister's visit to foreign countries during the last three months*

Country visited with dates	Details of discussions, outcome and areas of cooperation/trade identified	MoUs concluded during the visit
1	2	3
Seychelles (March 10-11, 2015)	Prime Minister held meetings with the President of Seychelles and addressed a public reception. During the official bilateral talks, a wide range of issues of cooperation, including blue economy, sustainable development, trade, defence etc. were discussed. The visit will promote trade and economic relations with Seychelles, including in the fields of blue economy, tourism, renewable energy etc.	The following agreements were signed during the visit: (i) Agreement on development of facilities at Assumption Island; (ii) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Renewable Energy Cooperation; (iii) MoU on Cooperation in Hydrography; and (iv) Protocol on Sale of Navigational Charts/Electronic Navigational Charts.
Mauritius (March 11-12, 2015)	Prime Minister held meetings with the President and the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The Leader of the Opposition, the Minister of Communication, Technology and Innovation called on the Prime Minister.	The following agreements were signed during the visit : (i) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on development of sea and air transportation facilities at Agalega Island;

1	2	3
	<p>Prime Minister addressed the National Assembly of Mauritius as well as a civic reception. PM also participated in the events for the commissioning of Barracuda Offshore Patrol Vessel and the commencement of the construction of the building of the World Hindi Secretariat. Discussions included a wide range of issues of mutual interest, including maritime security, ocean economy, sustainable development, trade etc. The visit has helped in raising the strategic and close relationship between India and Mauritius to a new level. Moreover, it will give a new thrust to development cooperation between India and Mauritius. It will also enhance economic and trade relations, including in the fields of ocean economy, export of mangoes etc. Further, the visit will promote closer people to people contacts, tourism and cultural cooperation.</p>	<p>(ii) MoU on cooperation in Ocean Economy;</p> <p>(iii) MoU on cooperation in traditional systems of medicines and homeopathy;</p> <p>(iv) Cultural Exchange Programme for 2015-18; and</p> <p>(v) Protocol on importation of mangoes from India.</p>
<p>Sri Lanka (March 13-14, 2015)</p>	<p>Prime Minister visited Sri Lanka on an invitation extended by President of Sri Lanka. Prime Minister met President Sirisena, Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe and Sri Lankan leaders across the political spectrum. PM addressed the Sri Lankan Parliament and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. Discussions during the state visit of Prime Minister to Sri Lanka covered a wide range of issues of mutual interest, covering political developments, strengthening economic</p>	<p>During the visit of the Prime Minister, the following agreements were signed:</p> <p>(i) Agreement on waiver of visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and official passports,</p> <p>(ii) Agreement on Customs Cooperation,</p> <p>(iii) MoU on Youth Development; and</p> <p>(iv) MoU on Construction of Rabindranath Tagore Auditorium in Ruhuna University in Matara.</p>

1	2	3
	<p>and commercial ties, development cooperation projects, and deepening of maritime security cooperation. Prime Minister conveyed India's sincere support and good wishes for Sri Lanka's new journey of peace, reconciliation and progress. Prime Minister reaffirmed that India stands with Sri Lanka in its efforts to build a future that accommodates the aspirations of all sections of society, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, for a life of equality, justice, peace and dignity in a united Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan side briefed the Indian side on recent steps taken in this regard. Prime Minister also declared that early and full implementation of the 13th Amendment and going beyond it would contribute to this process. The problems of fishermen were also discussed during the talks. It was pointed out that this was a complex issue involving livelihood and humanitarian concerns on both sides, and that India and Sri Lanka need to find a long term solution. Both sides agreed that representatives of Fishermen Associations of the two countries would meet soon. The visit has promoted greater understanding and bilateral cooperation between India and Sri Lanka</p>	
<p>Singapore (March 29, 2015)</p>	<p>Prime Minister visited Singapore on 29 March, 2015 to attend the state funeral of Singapore's first Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, who</p>	<p>No MoU was signed.</p>

1	2	3
	<p>passed away on 23 March, 2015.</p> <p>During the visit, Prime Minister met senior Singapore leader Mr. Goh Chok Tong, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Mr. Tharman Shanmugarathnam.</p> <p>On the sidelines, Prime Minister also met Israeli President, Cambodian Prime Minister, Australian Prime Minister and former US President Bill Clinton who also attended the state funeral.</p> <p>The visit of the Prime Minister to attend the state funeral service was highly appreciated by Singapore Government and the people of Singapore.</p>	
France (April 9-12, 2015)	<p>During his visit to France, Prime Minister held fruitful discussions with the political leadership of France on a wide range of issues of bilateral, regional and global interest. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the growing cooperation in strategic sectors, especially defence, space, civil nuclear, security; expanding trade and investment ties; cooperation in science and technology; and increasing exchanges in cultural, educational and tourism sectors. Prime Minister also interacted with senior business executives especially in priority sectors of infrastructure and defence and highlighted the many new opportunities available to them in India through 'Make in India'</p>	<p>The following MoUs/Letter of Intent/Agreement/Administrative Arrangement/other documents were signed during the visit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. MoU between L and T and AREVA (Manufacturing of critical components)</li><li>2. Pre-engineering agreements between NPCIL and Areva (US\$16 MM)</li><li>3. MoU between ISRO and CNES on Megha Tropiques</li><li>4. MOU between ISRO, CNES and ONERA for Ka-band propagation experiment over Indian tropical region</li><li>5. Programme between ISRO and French National Centre for Space Studies (CNES)</li></ol>

1	2	3
	<p>programme and other flagship initiatives.</p> <p>The visit successfully reinforced one of India's most long-standing and trusted strategic partnerships in Europe. It upgraded the Indo-French Strategic Partnership through landmark bilateral agreements in defence, nuclear and space cooperation as well as 13 other agreements in several priority areas for India's development.</p> <p>Important outcomes of the visit are outlined below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the defence sector, the stalled MMRCA negotiations saw a breakthrough in the form of a decision to acquire 36 Rafale jets in fly-away condition from France on better terms than agreed before, to meet India's operational requirements.</li> <li>• In the nuclear sector, an MoU was signed between Larsen and Toubro and AREVA to increase localization for the Jaitapur project and to facilitate transfer of technology and development of an indigenous nuclear energy industry in India. A Pre-Engineering Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA was also signed to clarify technical aspects of the Jaitapur nuclear power project so that the companies concerned can move in the direction of a concrete and viable techno-commercial package.</li> </ul>	<p>6. MoU on Cooperation between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of India and French Ministry of Sports, Youth Affairs, Public Education and Community Life</p> <p>7. MoU on cooperation in the field of renewable energy between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Government of France</p> <p>8. Railway protocol between Indian Ministry of Railways and French National Railways (SNCF)</p> <p>9. Guarantee Agreement with AFD Financing of Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)</p> <p>10. Administrative Arrangement in the field of Cultural Heritage</p> <p>11. Letter of Intent on Tourism Cooperation</p> <p>12. Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and National Institute of Preventive Archaeological Research (INRAP)</p> <p>13. MOU between School of Planning and Architecture,</p>



1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the space sector, three important agreements were signed between ISRO and the French Space Agency CNES that include cooperation in joint fabrication and launch of satellites and joint planetary exploration.</li> <li>• Thirteen other agreements were signed to support India's development initiatives in areas like railway infrastructure, renewable energy, skill development, biotechnology, research and development, urban heritage preservation, tourism promotion, student exchanges, sports and ayurveda.</li> <li>• Apart from these, several important announcements were made in the areas of solar energy, high speed rail links, smart city development etc. including France's announcement of enhanced contribution of €1 billion for sustainable development programmes in India, India's announcement of France's inclusion in the Electronic Visa on Arrival scheme and a mutually beneficial internship programme that allows Indian students two year residency permits to acquire professional experience in France. Further, Indian Railways and the French National Railways (SNCF) agreed to co-finance an</li> </ul>	<p>Delhi and National Architecture Institute in Paris, France.</p> <p>14. VIE scheme to allow Indian students in France and French students in India to stay for a period of 24 months.</p> <p>15. Letter of Intent on Ayurveda between Ministry of Ayush and University of Strasbourg</p> <p>16. MoU between National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), India and the National Commission for Vocational Qualifications (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle – CNCV)</p> <p>17. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology between Department of Science and Technology of India and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)</p> <p>18. MoU between Department of Biotechnology of India and CNRS and UPMC on Collaboration for establishment of a National Institute of Marine Biology and Biotechnology in India.</p>

1	2	3
	<p>execution study by the French Railways for semi-high speed project on upgradation of the Delhi-Chandigarh line and for redevelopment of Ambala and Ludhiana Railway Stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The visit also resulted in a clear intent to scale up cooperation in the area of counter terrorism and security. President Hollande's public expression of spontaneous indignation at the release of the Mumbai accused Zakhiur Rehman Lakhvi by Pakistan and reiteration of France's support to India's permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council underlined this.</li> </ul>	
Germany (April 12-14, 2015)	<p>Prime Minister visited Germany at the invitation of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Prime Minister inaugurated the Hannover Messe Trade Fair 2015, at which India was Partner Country. Prime Minister also visited Berlin for bilateral meetings. During his visit, the Prime Minister held discussions with the Chancellor of Germany in both Hannover and Berlin. Prime Minister also had separate meetings with the Vice Chancellor and Minister of Economics and Energy Mr. Sigmar Gabriel and Foreign Minister Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier. PM also participated in a Roundtable with CEOs of German companies and held meetings with</p>	<p>No MoU was signed during the visit. However, two MoUs were signed prior to the visit in the areas of Earth Sciences and Science Communication. Three Government to Government Letters of Intent/Joint Declaration of Intent were signed during the Hannover Messe in the fields of renewable energy, urban development and skills development. The details are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Government of Germany and the Ministry of New &amp; Renewable Energy,</p>

1	2	3
	<p>selected CEOs in Hannover and Berlin. In his discussions with the German Chancellor and other leaders, PM exchanged views on upgrading and further strengthening the Strategic Partnership between India and Germany. PM referred to the new opportunities for cooperation through “Make in India”, “Swachh Bharat”, “Digital India” and other initiatives. Prime Minister and Chancellor Merkel agreed to take specific steps before the next Summit Meeting in October to advance collaboration in identified sectors like Manufacturing, Urban and Smart City Development, Clean Ganga Mission, Railways, Renewable Energy, Urban Waste and Water Management, Skills Development, Education, Environment, Language and Science and Technology. The leaders also discussed issues of mutual interest in foreign policy. Prime Minister’s interactions with the political leadership of Germany and business leaders have assured German industries of the Indian Government’s sincere commitment to provide a fair, transparent and predictable business environment. The visit succeeded in accomplishing the central objective of showcasing the promise and potential of a resurgent India and established a robust roadmap for making Germany a partner of choice in key areas of mutual interest.</p>	<p>Government of India on Indo-German Solar Partnership.</p> <p>(ii) Joint Declaration of Intent on Sustainable Urban Development between the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Reactor Safety.</p> <p>(iii) Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Government of Germany and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of Government of India on Indo-German Skill Development Project.</p>

1	2	3
Canada (April 14-16, 2015)	<p>Prime Minister held detailed discussions with Canadian Prime Minister to assess the full spectrum of bilateral relations and exchanged perspectives on a range of regional and international issues of mutual interest.</p> <p>The visit elevated the bilateral relations to a strategic partnership. Government of India has taken steps and measures to strengthen cooperation in the areas of economy, trade and investment, Civil nuclear cooperation, energy, education and skill development, agriculture, defence and security, science, technology, innovation and space, culture, people-to-people ties, regional and global issues.</p>	<p>The following MoUs were signed during the visit :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MoU on Procurement of Uranium Ore Concentrate between Department of Atomic Energy and M/s. CAMECO Inc. Canada.</li> <li>2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Outer Space between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Canadian Space Agency (CSA).</li> <li>3. MoU on technical cooperation in rail transportation between Ministry of Railways and Department of Transport of Canada</li> <li>4. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Colleges and Institutes, Canada.</li> <li>5. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Automotive and Agriculture sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Durham College of Applied Arts and Technology.</li> <li>6. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Hydrocarbon sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and College of New Caledonia.</li> </ol>

1	2	3
		<p>7. Sector Skill Council MoU for IT, Telecom and Electronics between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Information and Communication Technology Council.</p> <p>8. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Healthcare sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Bow Valley College (BVC).</p> <p>9. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Apparel and Textiles sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology.</p> <p>10. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Hydrocarbon sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and The Board of Governors of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (“SAIT Polytechnic”)</p> <p>11. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Sports sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Bow Valley College (BVC) and Camosun College.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>12. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Automotive Sector and Construction sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology.</p> <p>13. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Water sector and Construction sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Fleming College, Canada.</p> <p>14. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Aviation Sector – Technical between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Canadore College of Applied Arts and Technology.</p> <p>15. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Aviation – Non Technical and Healthcare – Non Technical and Healthcare sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto, Canada.</p> <p>16. Sector Skill Council MoU for Green Jobs sector between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Environmental Careers Organization of Canada (ECO Canada).</p>

**Revoking of Haj Quota for MPs**

†1285. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revoked the Haj Quota given to the Members of Parliament, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) when would Government reassign Haj Quota to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Consequent to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 23rd July, 2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 283, Government has revoked the Haj quota given to the Members of Parliament. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has fixed the quota to be allotted on the recommendation of dignitaries as 300, to be distributed as follows :

President of India : 100 Seats

Vice President of India : 75 Seats

Prime Minister : 75 Seats

Minister of External Affairs : 50 Seats

(b) Haj Quota to the Members of Parliament cannot be reassigned unless Hon'ble Supreme Court reviews its judgement of 23rd July, 2012.

**Chinese objections on PM'S visit to Arunachal Pradesh**

1286. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Government has raised objections regarding Indian Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh; if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government has made clear its stand about Arunachal Pradesh to Chinese Government and if so, the details thereof and response of Chinese authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) China has raised the matter of Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh with the Government. Chinese side

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

took up this matter on February, 20, 2015 and on February, 21, 2015 with the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi and with the Embassy of Republic of India in Beijing respectively. China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The State of Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. Indian leaders visit Arunachal Pradesh from time to time, as they visit other parts of India. This has been conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions including at the highest level. This was reiterated to the Chinese side again on February 20, 2015 and February, 21, 2015.

### **Fishermen and boats in foreign custody**

1287. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian fishermen and their boats in the custody of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh at present;

(b) the number of fishermen released recently from these countries;

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by Government to secure release of all the fishermen; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to rehabilitate fishermen and their families whose boats have been confiscated by neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b)

Sl.No.	Country	No. of Indian fishermen and fishing boats in custody	No. of Indian fishermen released recently
1	3	3	4
1.	Bangladesh	The total number of Indian fishermen and their boats in the custody of Bangladesh at present are 37 and 3 respectively	Since October 2014, a total of 212 Indian fishermen were arrested in fifteen different arrests. Out of these our Mission has secured release of 168 fishermen and 44 fishermen including 9 fishermen arrested on February 4, 2015.



1	3	3	4
2.	Pakistan	As per the information received, 464 Indian fishermen are in Pakistani custody but Government of Pakistan only admits to presence of 303 Indian fishermen. As regards fishing boats, an estimated 823 Indian fishing boats are in the custody of Pakistani authorities.	Due to efforts of Government of India, 172 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan in February, 2015.
3.	Sri Lanka	As per available information, 37 Indian fishermen and 25 fishing vessels, apprehended during 2015 on fishery related violations in Sri Lankan waters, remain in Sri Lankan custody.	Since January 2014, 927 Indian fishermen have been released, out of 964 apprehended by the Sri Lankan authorities.

(c) and (d) **Pakistan**

Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of the early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian fishermen as well as providing regular consular access to them. The Government also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails.

The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee, consisting of retired judges from both countries, visits jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison terms.

During the visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, on 26-27 May 2014 to India for the swearing-in ceremony of the new Government, Pakistan announced willingness to release 57 boats. These 57 boats have been repatriated on 23 March 2015, after consistent efforts by the Government.

Ministry of Agriculture is the designated nodal agency for payment of compensation to fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. Additionally, a Soft Loan Package for replacement of fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan authorities implemented by the Marine Exports Development Authority (MPEDA).

**Bangladesh**

Fishermen from India and Bangladesh keep straying into each other's territory.

Such incidents of straying happen more often during the peak winter months due to foggy conditions. Both Bangladesh and Indian naval forces (coast guards) arrest these fishermen.

Our Mission works closely with the Bangladesh Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) and the police authorities to secure the release of our fishermen.

### **Sri Lanka**

Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy are received, the Government, through diplomatic channels, takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to secure early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian fishermen. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, Government has impressed upon the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, not to fire on our fishermen and treat our fishermen in a humane manner.

Government remains engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka with a view to ensuring that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

### **Negotiations for revision of Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty**

1288. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Mauritius have held negotiations for revision of Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty (DTAT) during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Mauritius thereto and India's apprehensions in this regards;

(c) whether the Mauritian Prime Minister has proposed to review the Preferential Trade Agreement signed in August, 2006; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No negotiations took place between India and Mauritius for revision of Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Mauritius in March 2015. It was decided that two sides will continue discussion on this treaty within the existing

framework of Joint Working Group. India's apprehension on DTAC concerns its misuse through treaty shopping.

(c) No.

(d) Do not arise.

### **PSUs functioning in Gujarat**

1289. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) presently functioning in Gujarat;

(b) the total amount invested in each PSU during the last three years; and

(c) the details of profit and loss made by each undertaking during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey (2013-14) that was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2015, as per Registered Office there was one Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), namely Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd. in the State of Gujarat as on 31.3.2014. The Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd. was established during 2013-14 with the paid up capital of ₹ 14.01 lakh.

(c) Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd is a newly establish CPSE which has not yet started operational activities and not shown profit/loss as for the year 2013-14.

### **NULM in Andhra Pradesh**

1290. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the skill trainings imparted to urban poor in the State of Andhra Pradesh for self and wage employment under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM); and

(b) whether Government is adopting One-Size-Fit-All approach in deciding the contents of the training imparted to beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) In the State of Andhra Pradesh 47,600 number of urban poor have been trained during the last two years under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana/National Urban Livelihoods Mission.

(b) No Sir, under National Urban Livelihoods Mission, States have been given flexibility to select the training courses as per the demand of the local industry on the basis of skill gap analysis.

### **Unspent Demand for Grants**

1291. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 2500 crore of the Demand for Grants as per estimates were unspent according to the revised figures of 2014-15, if so, details of where and why the expenditure as planned earlier was cut;

(b) if not, details of any unspent allocated funds in 2014-15;

(c) whether any amount was reduced due to diversion of funds to other Ministries, if so, details thereof; and

(d) how does the Government justify the increase in Demand for Grants by ₹ 2000/- crore in 2015-16 over Revised Estimates of 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Budget Estimates (Plan) 2014-15 for Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation which was ₹ 6000.00 crore, was reviewed on the basis of actual expenditure upto September 2014. Keeping in view the pace of expenditure and also the restrictions on expenditure during the 3rd and 4th quarters of the Financial Year, the Revised Estimates 2014-15 was fixed at ₹ 3400 crore.

(b) The RE for 2014-15 was ₹ 3400 crore. Expenditure as on 31.03.2015 was ₹ 2722.22 crore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Projections for Annual Plan are made based on the requirements of the ongoing schemes as well as New Schemes proposed to be launched in any given year.

### **Slum development in metro cities**

1292. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of programmes aimed for developing the slums in the major metro cities, across the country;

(b) the funds allocated by Government during the last two years, State-wise for such projects along with complete details of spent/unspent funds; and

(c) whether there has been any mechanism to review the implementation of such programmes/projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The following schemes have been implemented by the Ministry for developing the slums in the major metro cities, across the country:

- (i) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing with basic services to urban poor and slum dwellers.
- (ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing housing and basic civic and social infrastructure to slum dwellers and urban poor.

(b) No upfront state-wise annual allocation were made under these schemes. The funds are released under these schemes on the basis of progress of projects and utilization of earlier releases. The details of funds released are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Ministry has been reviewing the performance of these schemes regularly through meetings of CSMC, review meetings at various levels and video conferencing, Monthly Progress Report etc.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of funds released for development of slums in cities including major metros across the country during last two years under JnNURM (BSUP) and RAY*

(As on 16th April 2015)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Released during last two years			
		Upto 2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Cumulative
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	677.28	9.11	64.79	733.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.91	25.69	27.64	82.23
4.	Assam	48.80	-	24.28	64.19
5.	Bihar	78.19	-	188.78	192.70
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	374.28	4.74		379.02

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Upto 2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Cumulative
7.	Chhattisgarh	193.69	45.01	30.55	253.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and DIU	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	618.24	150.00	421.35	1,118.17
11.	Goa	1.15	-	-	1.15
12.	Gujarat	746.02	200.41	282.07	1,164.62
13.	Haryana	31.18	90.84	29.87	140.11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	9.21	-	16.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.38	6.26	12.52	58.64
16.	Jharkhand	82.18	-	70.33	142.43
17.	Karnataka	333.91	316.29	144.40	792.01
18.	Kerala	177.37	16.38	46.18	239.28
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	288.19	42.59	121.18	444.09
21.	Maharashtra	1,867.55	176.60	264.92	2,083.04
22.	Manipur	32.93	10.98	-	43.91
23.	Meghalaya	36.21	-	-	36.21
24.	Mizoram	56.02	6.94	19.93	82.89
25.	Nagaland	105.60	-	16.23	121.84
26.	Odisha	66.62	39.28	94.38	182.98
27.	Puducherry	38.02	-	-	38.02
28.	Punjab	47.49	-	20.51	51.27
29.	Rajasthan	115.80	126.27	113.03	329.63
30.	Sikkim	22.49	6.57	-	29.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	824.19	201.58	74.85	1,098.24
32.	Telangana	729.77	6.84	59.80	784.74
33.	Tripura	13.96	-	29.97	43.93

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Upto 2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Cumulative
34.	Uttar Pradesh	862.10	65.48	123.01	993.00
35.	Uttarakhand	21.31	3.14	72.31	93.51
36	West Bengal	1,295.45	255.27	136.41	1,591.07
GRAND TOTAL		9,874.65	1,815.47	2,489.27	13,424.75

\* Central share was sanctioned only in RAY, for JNNURM the Mission Period was ended on 31st March, 2012

### **Housing for Minority Community**

1293. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the Ministry for providing housing to minority communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of provisions under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for providing houses to minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme for providing housing to minority communities in this Ministry. However, under BSUP and IHSDP components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Government of India provides support for rehabilitation of slums and housing for urban poor including minorities.

### **Housing schemes in Himachal Pradesh**

1294. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of number of housing units constructed and allotted and funds released under going scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) whether there has been delay in completing and allotment of the houses under the schemes, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of number of housing units constructed and allotted and funds released under the BSUP and IHSDP components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement-I to III (*See* below).

(b) The projects under these schemes are implemented by State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies. The identification of beneficiary and allotment to beneficiary is done by the State/UT Governments and/or ULBs. There has been delay in completing the houses in some projects. Important reasons for such delay are cost escalation, reluctance of slum dwellers to shift, and availability of encumbrance free land etc.

(c) Ministry has advised States to bear cost escalation and complete ongoing projects on priority. The mission period for BSUP and IHSDP component is also extended from 31.03.2015 to 31.3.2017 to enable States/UTs for completion of on going projects.



### Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of no. of Housing unit Constructed, Allotted and Occupied along with funds released in*

JNNURM during each of last three years and current year

(as on 18th April 2015)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Gujarat	120.25	142.41	94.19	-	10,983	12,832	6,218	-	14,708	10,040	12,639	-
13.	Haryana	12.43	22.67	-	-	1,317	550	706	-	1,259	540	846	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.69	5.86	-	-	72	337	409	-	-	141	69	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.85	11.58	12.64	-	1,746	2,548	726	-	1,945	2,920	1,710	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	21.32	-	-	1,285	2,486	1,539	-	233	3,262	1,542	-
17.	Karnataka	16.34	54.12	-	-	1,804	4,666	2,702	-	5,067	6,236	4,850	-
18.	Kerala	40.57	26.24	35.59	-	3,528	2,467	2,168	-	3,446	1,916	3,011	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35.49	62.08	-	-	5,638	5,952	7,104	-	211	1,069	2,585	-
21.	Maharashtra	378.97	342.60	48.47	-	9,561	12,559	15,755	-	2,322	11,177	21,859	-
22.	Manipur	-	10.98	-	-	1,707	760	730	-	2,159	71	1,439	-
23.	Meghalaya	10.09	4.48	-	-	112	-	180	-	96	-	48	-
24.	Mizoram	12.80	6.94	19.93	-	384	1,198	338	-	384	668	68	-
25.	Nagaland	26.40	-	11.38	-	-	1,195	1,799	-	-	240	4,033	-
26.	Odisha	42.00	20.23	0.87	-	1,288	3,488	1,118	-	1,548	3,272	1,148	-
27.	Puducherry	8.08	-	-	-	72	72	288	-	-	168	9	-
28.	Punjab	31.25	12.77	-	-	1,246	944	905	-	-	674	718	-
29.	Rajasthan	90.87	173.16	-	-	2,822	5,016	10,834	-	1,527	6,897	16,754	-

[illegible]

### Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Details of No. of Housing unit Constructed, Allotted and Occupied along with funds released in Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) during each of last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released			Houses Constructed			Houses Allotted and Occupied				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Current Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Current Year
1.	Gujarat	-	-	47.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karnataka	0.83	-	-	-	-	704	-	-	-	512	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3,320	944	-	-	405	1,615	-
	TOTAL	0.83		47.60	-	3,320	1,648	-	-	405	2,127	-

**Poverty alleviation programme in punjab**

1295. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated/released by Government for urban poverty alleviation schemes during the past two years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the total amount utilized by each State including Punjab and Maharashtra;

(c) the total number of jobs generated as part of the schemes in the last five years; and

(d) the inflation adjusted increase in the average monthly earnings of the urban poor in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details showing, funds allocated, released and utilized by all the States including Punjab and Maharashtra, under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during the last two years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total number of 24,03,463 beneficiaries have been provided loan to set up their self employment ventures during the last five years. As per available data, 3,36,444 beneficiaries were placed in employment after skill training during the last three years.

(d) This information is not maintained in Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

***Statement***

*Details showing State-wise central funds allocated, released and utilized under Swarna Jayanti Shahari rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14			2014-15		
		Allocated	Released	Utilized	Allocated	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8691.37	6518.53	5271.40	5573.83	4034.00	2815.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.89	242.17	89.89	716.53	193.87	258.30
3.	Assam	4572.78	3429.58	2559.75	5375.77	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	3136.50	2352.37	0.00	4518.44	0.00	1657.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	1903.87	959.20	795.84	2201.69	1487.91	50.67
6.	Goa	221.07	165.80	158.95	10932.87	62.11	2.64
7.	Gujarat	7060.81	5222.95	4031.37	91.94	6354.10	0.00
8.	Haryana	2816.29	854.55	1235.28	3571.39	1607.60	152.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250.55	187.91	48.14	250.13	604.45	315.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	810.59	607.94	371.44	1449.95	998.98	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	2360.75	218.26	218.26	3295.80	1012.55	1586.17
12.	Karnataka	6983.11	3656.12	3656.12	9484.48	6347.11	2929.31
13.	Kerala	4075.71	3056.78	4389.80	1855.84	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6299.80	4724.85	3378.39	7812.59	5158.37	1990.12
15.	Maharashtra	15793.72	8971.11	7288.23	22814.89	12853.86	888.99
16.	Manipur	854.80	241.45	60.33	1018.54	837.43	235.52
17.	Meghalaya	625.69	434.06	21.70	799.26	420.34	34.51
18.	Mizoram	582.82	437.12	308.35	1307.05	851.52	962.39
19.	Nagaland	593.54	445.16	331.91	953.84	532.25	451.57
20.	Odisha	2403.62	2303.62	2107.65	2308.77	1808.46	1324.19
21.	Punjab	3952.45	0.00	0.00	3846.35	0.00	686.10
22.	Rajasthan	5182.40	1819.71	891.72	6532.15	4201.04	118.33
23.	Sikkim	156.76	66.14	66.14	276.91	152.21	61.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	11533.11	5922.44	9196.66	10730.45	6439.54	9575.63
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	5692.60	0.00	2207.90
26.	Tripura	999.50	0.00	0.00	1261.65	946.24	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	900.35	653.65	523.85	962.76	0.00	46.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	12524.57	9393.43	8582.06	15797.72	4655.31	2512.00
29.	West Bengal	9848.97	5811.75	5435.11	10474.40	5372.61	661.81
30.	A & N Islands	25.46	0.00	9.97	55.08	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	182.21	136.66	136.66	537.58	282.32	103.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. D & N Haveli		28.14	0.00	0.00	50.09	0.00	0.00
33. Daman and Diu		32.16	0.00	0.00	34.80	0.00	0.00
34. Delhi		3811.77	2663.96	683.52	5353.04	0.00	248.75
35. Puducherry		207.67	0.00	17.73	342.12	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		119745.80*	71497.27	61866.22	148281.30*	67214.18	31877.71

\* The unspent balance of previous years lying with the States/UTs has been included in the allocated amount.

### **Participation of private builders for residential units**

†1296. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI :

DR. CHANDAN MITRA :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new policy declarations have been made in order to encourage the real estate sector, the details thereof;

(b) the extra concessions provided for the entrepreneurs making homes for the lower income group in the real estate sector, the details thereof; and

(c) the new steps being taken by Government to increase the participation of the private builders to meet the increasing demand of residential units for the people of the lower income group and middle income group, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Government has announced new Mission to provide 'Housing for All' by 2022. In addition, initiatives like relaxation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms, tax regulations for Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) etc. have also been declared to encourage the real estate sector.

(b) and (c) The concessions in the form of interest subsidy, financial assistance etc. are provided for the lower income group in the real estate sector. The Government is in process of launching a Comprehensive Mission for assisting the States and Union Territories to achieve the target of 'Housing for All' by 2022 in urban areas with flexibility available to choose among different options including private participation for providing housing.

**National Slum Development Programme**

1297. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was introduced with the objective of improving the living environment of slum dwellers, if so, when and the objective of the programme;

(b) whether Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was being released to the States/Union Territories for the development of urban slums;

(c) if so, whether the said programme was discontinued at present, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revive these schemes under 'Swachh Bharat' and if not, the steps taken by Government to provide basic services to the Urban Poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched by the Govt. of India in the year 1996 with the objective of development of urban slums by providing basic amenities like water supply, drainage, road, sewers, community latrines, etc. in the slums. Under the Programme, funds in the form of Additional Central Assistance were released to the States/UTs for providing these basic services.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched in 2005 for assisting State Governments/UTs in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers. The NSDP was subsumed into the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

(d) No, Sir. As reported by the Ministry of Urban Development the Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. All 4041 statutory towns as per census 2011 have been considered under SBM. The objectives of the Mission are elimination of open defecation, eradication of Manual Scavenging, modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management, to effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices, generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health, capacity Augmentation for ULB's and to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (Capital Expenditure) and Opex (Operation and Maintenance).

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and IHSDP components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Scheme, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has assisted States/UTs in providing housing and basic facilities for urban poor including slum dwellers. The Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive mission for assisting the States and UTs to provide houses to urban poor including slum dwellers under “Housing for All”.

### **Renaming of Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission**

1298. 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 rename Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to have a new name for Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission commensurate with the diamond jubilee of the Indian Independence, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission to assist States/UTs for achieving the goal of providing houses to all by 2022, which will also be the 75<sup>th</sup> year of the Republic of India. For the name of the Mission “Housing for All by 2022” suggestions have been invited from the general public through crowd sourcing.

### **Contribution of MSME in the economy**

1299. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last few decades;

(b) if so, the contribution of MSME in the economy;

(c) whether MSMEs also needs to specifically address organized and unorganized segments;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereon; and



(e) the steps taken by Government to promote competitiveness and productivity in the MSME space, make the MSME Sector innovative and improve technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistics Office (CSO) collected as per the revised methodology suggested by CSO and final results of the latest MSME Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the estimated contribution of MSME manufacturing sector to GDP, during 2012-13, is 7.04%. However, taking into account the contribution of MSME services sector, which is estimated at 30.50% during 2012-13, the share of MSME sector in GDP of the country, during 2012-13, is 37.54%. The MSME Sector has emerged as a vibrant and dynamic sector producing a vast range of products starting from basic agro products to high precision engineering tools and equipments. The growth rate of MSME manufacturing has been well above the growth rate of overall manufacturing in the last few years.

(c) and (d) MSMEs need to register themselves so as to be a part of the organized segment. Over the years in spite of the efforts of the Government, the large unorganized sector has not been able to fully benefit from the policies and programmes of the Government. Efforts are being taken by the Ministry of MSME in consultation with the States to simplify the registration procedure through online filing of Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM-I and EM-II).

(e) The Ministry is promoting competitiveness and productivity in the MSME space through the implementation of various Schemes, especially the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) which aims at enhancing the competitiveness of Indian manufacturing sector by reducing their manufacturing costs through better space utilization, scientific inventory management, improved process flows, reduced engineering time etc. Furthermore, the Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres located in different parts of the country have undertaken significant technological development and have produced state of art tools for the consumption of the sector. At present there are 18 Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres all over the country and 15 new tool rooms are coming up with the World Bank assistance during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. The Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) through the provision of a capital subsidy of upto ₹ 15 lakh is also encouraging higher productivity by helping the adoption of superior technology.

**Launching of schemes for Promoting Innovation,  
Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry**

1300. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme for promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and agro industry has been launched by Government in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the salient features of the said scheme;
- (c) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and released for implementation of said scheme so far particularly to Odisha; and
- (d) the number of centres proposes to be set up under the said scheme in Odisha and the criteria fixed for selection of sites for such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has launched a scheme for Promoting Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry on 18th March 2015 with the objective to promote entrepreneurship culture, create new jobs and reduce unemployment, Grassroots economic development in rural areas, Facilitate innovative business solution for un-met social needs and Promote innovation to further strengthen the competitiveness of MSME sector. The scheme has the following components (i) Creation of a Technology Centres Network; (ii) Capacity Building including Awards, Surveys, Studies, Exposure Visits, Engagement of Consultants including Monitoring and Evaluation etc.; (iii) Support for setting up of Livelihood Business incubation Centres and Technology incubation Centres; (iv) Accelerator Workshops; and (v) a Fund of Funds (to be managed by SIDBI) for innovative financing for Enterprise creation.

(c) and (d) A fund of ₹ 210 crore has been allocated under this scheme. No State-wise allocation has been made under the scheme. The year-wise physical and financial target envisaged under the scheme is given below:

Component	Year 2014-15		Year 2015-16		Year 2016-17		TOTAL	
	Physical (in nos.)	Financial (INR in crore)	Physical (in nos.)	Financial (INR in crore)	Physical (in nos.)	Financial (INR in crore)	Physical (in nos.)	Financial (INR in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Livelihood Business Incubators by NSIC, KVIC, Coir Board or any other Institution or Agency of Government of India/ State Government</b>								
Setting up LBIs (INR 100 lakh for NSIC and Ors. and INR 50 lakh for eligible agencies under PPP)	10	10.00	30	22.50	40	30.00	80	62.50
<b>B. Technology Business Incubators</b>								
<b>(i) Incubation Centre</b>								
I. Support for Existing Incubators (INR 30 lakh for incubator-capex*)	0	0	10	3.00	10	3.00	20	6.00
II. Setting up of New Incubator (INR 100 lakh for incubator-capex*)	0	0	5	5.00	5	5.00	10	10.00
TOTAL	0	0	15	8.00	15	8.00	30	16.00
<b>(ii) Incubation of Ideas (INR 3 lakh per idea)</b>								
I. Existing Incubators	0	0	150	4.50	150	4.50	300	9.00
II. New Incubators	0	0	50	1.50	100	3.00	150	4.50
TOTAL	0	0	200	6.00	250	7.50	450	13.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii) Creation of Enterprise out of innovative ideas (Seed Capital fund @ INR 1.00 cr per incubator for enterprise creation @ 50% of project cost or INR 20 lakh per successful idea whichever is less as Debt/Equity)								
I. Existing Incubators	0	0	50	10.00	50	10.00	100	20.00
II. New Incubators	0	0	15	3.00	35	7.00	50	10.00
TOTAL	0	0	65	13.00	85	17.00	150	30.00#
(iv) Accelerator Workshop	0	0	4	0.80	6	1.20	10	2.00
Gross Total (TBI)								61.50
<b>C. SIDBI</b>								
Fund of Funds	0	0	25	25.00	35	35.00	60	60.00

\* including 10% towards refurbishment cost.  
# for 30 incubators  
@ INR 1.00 crore per incubator.

Apart from the above allocation, the provision has also been made for Creation, up-dation and maintenance of database of the Technology Centres network (₹ 2.00 crore), Capacity Building including Awards, Surveys, Studies, Exposure Visits, Engagement of Consultants including Monitoring and Evaluation etc. (₹ 17.75 crore) and for the administrative cost (₹ 6.25 crore).

### **Separate technology cell for MSME**

1301. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up specialized institutes for Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurship, if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a separate technology cell for entrepreneurs willing to establish Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) already has specialized institutes which implement various schemes to encourage and promote entrepreneurship in the country. These include National Level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs) *i.e.*, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) and National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), Training Centers of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs), Branch MSME-Development Institutes (Br MSME-DIs), Tool Rooms (TRs), Product-cum-Process Development Centers (PPDCs), Central Footwear Training Institutes (CFTIs), MSME Training Institutes (MSME-TIs).

### **Goods for production in the small scale sector**

1302. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has reserved certain goods for production in the small scale sector, if so, the list of such goods; and

(b) whether the goods so reserved were with the consent of the manufacturers from the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) On the

recommendation of the Advisory Committee on reservation constituted under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Govt. of India, *vide* notification no. S.O. 998 (E) dated 10.04.2015, has dereserved the remaining 20 items from the erstwhile list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in SSI (now-Micro and Small Enterprise) sector. Therefore, as on date, there is no item reserved for exclusive manufacture in SSI (now-MSE) sector.

### **Products de-reserved for MSMEs**

1303. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 products meant for the Micro and Small Enterprises such as pickles, mustard oil, bread and wooden furniture were de-reserved by Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the logic behind this decision and further details or the manner in which it is likely to affect the MSME sector; and

(c) the details on the resistance from stakeholders against this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on reservation constituted under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Govt. of India, *vide* notification no. S.O. 998 (E) dated 10.04.2015, has dereserved the remaining 20 items from the erstwhile list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in SSI (now-Micro and Small Enterprise) sector.

(b) Review of the list of items reserved for small scale (now-Micro and Small Enterprise) sector is a continuous process. The Advisory Committee considers de-reservation of items to achieve economies of scale, technological upgradation, competitiveness and to counter cheap imports.

(c) No instance of resistance has been reported from any stakeholder.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Bihar**

†1304. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises set up during past years, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises set up in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) set up in the country, as per information obtained from State Directorate of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) [EM-II] filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, during past years (2007-08 to 2013-14) are 17,85,601. State-wise details of number of MSME set up in the country including Bihar is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at the District Industries Centres under the various States/UTs Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries during 2007-08 to 2013-14*

Sl. No	State/UTs	Number of EM-II filed						
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,044	971	1,192	914	1,170	1,027	918
2.	Himachal Pradesh	832	925	1,053	942	856	772	627
3.	Punjab	932	1,272	2,189	2,988	3,087	2,644	2,282
4.	Chandigarh	32	161	255	174	259	139	185
5.	Uttarakhand	1,500	1,346	1,871	1,973	2,121	2,291	2,469
6.	Haryana	2,396	3,270	2,747	2,929	2,715	2,105	2,481
7.	Delhi	131	70	165	199	333	430	329
8.	Rajasthan	13,786	14,703	14,631	14,863	14,678	15,363	17,601
9.	Uttar Pradesh	30,443	31,629	33,479	33,027	32,304	30,933	45,342
10.	Bihar	2,855	3,134	4,010	4,302	4,108	3,737	3,133
11.	Sikkim	14	71	18	40	30	11	8
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	144	86	60	25	55	25
13.	Nagaland	687	2,498	1,445	217	213	231	242
14.	Manipur	54	138	81	122	122	181	178
15.	Mizoram	226	478	500	198	131	122	213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Tripura	156	236	220	218	205	150	173
17.	Meghalaya	403	397	1,040	748	573	581	641
18.	Assam	1,811	1,711	1,678	1,506	1,218	1,451	1,860
19.	West Bengal	17,618	13,428	11,685	10,109	13,470	10,342	11,380
20.	Jharkhand	940	1,051	669	690	939	4,554	3,592
21.	Odisha	1,515	1,588	1,758	1,657	2,155	2,622	2,815
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,335	1,291	1,089	1,206	1,741	1,472	1,556
23.	Madhya Pradesh	12,319	14,183	19,748	19,704	20,104	19,832	19,374
24.	Gujarat	13,185	17,866	19,992	27,939	51,781	68,235	58,627
25.	Daman and Diu	164	247	107	126	83	76	64
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	232	150	105	77	103	93	93
27.	Maharashtra	10244	11,682	11,896	14,496	15,606	16,136	19,826
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4,478	4,726	9,144	9,204	9,260	8,200	9,247
29.	Karnataka	14,984	15,705	17,195	18,434	21,021	24,208	25,966
30.	Goa	57	76	112	88	97	103	169
31.	Lakshadweep	5	14	23	24	8	11	9
32.	Kerala	10,757	15,541	10,956	11,089	11,071	13,551	14,997
33.	Tamil Nadu	27,309	32,049	41,799	57,902	70,639	90,974	116,393
34.	Puducherry	144	214	200	186	120	86	76
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	61	68	78	82	100	100
ALL INDIA		1,72,703	1,93,026	2,13,206	2,38,429	2,82,428	3,22,818	3,62,991

*Source:* The State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Development Institutes.

### **Contribution of MSMEs to GDP**

1305. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that as per the data published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the contribution of manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to GDP has come down from 2008-09 onwards, if so, the details thereon and the reasons for such decline;

(b) the reasons that in spite of implementing various schemes/programmes, the contribution of MSMEs is coming down; and



(c) whether the Ministry tried to find out the drawbacks/hurdles, if so, the details thereon and how the Ministry is planning to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) On the basis of the data on GDP published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and final results of the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the estimated contribution of manufacturing MSME sector to GDP during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are 7.52%, 7.45%, 7.39%, 7.27% and 7.04% respectively, as per the revised methodology suggested by CSO, MoSPI.

(c) Government is aware of the problems being faced by the MSME sector in the country which relate to credit, infrastructure, technology, marketing, skill development etc. The Government strengthens and develops MSMEs in the country through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurship and skill development etc. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme.

#### **Incubation centres on a pilot basis**

1306. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Small Industries Corporation had developed 45 incubation centres on a pilot basis to help those who wanted to become entrepreneurs with training and other inputs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status, State-wise during the current year compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the control of this Ministry has taken up incubator programme on a pilot basis. NSIC have itself set up 7 centres in the country. Besides, 91 Training-cum-Incubation Centers have also been set up by NSIC under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in different parts of the country. The State-wise and year-wise details of the number of Incubation Centres set up by NSIC during past three years and current year are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise details of the number of incubation Centres set up by NSIC during past three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of State	TICs set up under PPP Mode					Incubators set up by NSIC itself				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	Total	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Gujarat	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Haryana	3	1	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	2
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Karnataka	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
7.	Maharashtra	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Telangana	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Odisha	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Punjab	7	2	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

12.	Tamil Nadu	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Uttar Pradesh	12	5	5	-	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
14.	Uttarakhand	2	1	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	-	2	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	5	3	-	-	08	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
17.	New Delhi	1	-	-	-	01	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
18.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL		58	18	14	1	91	3	0	3	1	1	7	7

\*Upto April 2015

**Assistance to Training Institution Schemes**

1307. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Assistance to Training Institution Schemes being implemented by the Ministry through National Institution of MSMEs, Hyderabad, etc.;

(b) to what extent the training imparted through above scheme helps in skill development;

(c) the physical target set and achieved in the Eleventh Plan under the above scheme with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether it is a fact that so far no approval has been given for extension of the above scheme in the Twelfth Plan, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts that the Ministry is making to continue in the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) In order to accelerate and promote entrepreneurship by providing support for strengthening of training infrastructure as well as training programmes, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing the “Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)” Scheme. The main objectives of the Scheme are development of indigenous entrepreneurship from all walks of life for developing new micro and small enterprises, enlarging the entrepreneurial base and encouraging self-employment in rural as well as urban areas, by providing training to first generation entrepreneurs and assisting them in setting up of enterprises. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to three national level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), namely, National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati and National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Central Tool Rooms for conducting entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes.

(b) The Training Institutions receiving financial assistance under the Scheme follow standardized course content and course duration of approved training Modules to enable the trainees to acquire the requisite skills for self/wage employment.

(c) Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided to three national level EDIs, namely, National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises [Ni-MSME], Hyderabad, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development [NIESBUD], Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship [IIE], Guwahati, their

Partner Institutions [PIs], training centers of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and its franchisees and Central Tool Room, Ludhiana and not to the States. As such State-wise targets are not fixed. However, for the period 2009-10 (when the Scheme was modified to include financial support for training programmes) to 2011-12, the target of number of trainees and the achievements under the Scheme are indicated below :—

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Number of Trainees	8071	8007	65650	63301	94825	89851

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Do not arise in view of (d) above.

#### **Overseas employment/placement bureau**

1308. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set up overseas employment/placement bureau in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations where the placement bureau have been set up, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it is a fact that only private players are acting as recruiting agents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the common man from the fake recruiting agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of above.

(c) Recruitment for going overseas for employment is an individual decision and is not sponsored by the Government. Besides private registered agencies, some State Government agencies have also registered with the Protector General of Emigrants as recruiting agents. A decision has been taken that nurses will be recruited only through Government agencies from 30.4.2015. Hence, the need for a separate Central Government agency has not arisen.

(d) The issues related to fake recruiting agents are referred to the concerned

State Governments for taking action under the Emigration Act, 1983 and as per the other applicable laws. Through print and electronic media people are advised to keep away from fake recruiting agents.

**Online system for sending mortal remains of Indians from abroad**

1309. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who died in various foreign countries during the last three years, country and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has launched an online system for facilitating transportation of mortal remains from Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries recently and if so, the details thereof along with the names of ECR countries; and

(c) whether the online system has also been linked with the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) As reported by Indian Missions/ Posts abroad, the number of Indians who died in various foreign countries during the last three years, country and year-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has launched an online portal for Transportation of Mortal Remains (TMR) of Indians on 12 August, 2014 which can be accessed from the website of the Ministry, [www.moia.gov.in](http://www.moia.gov.in) and [emigrate.gov.in](http://emigrate.gov.in). An applicant (relative or friend of the deceased) can register or report death case of an Indian worker in 18 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, namely: Malaysia, Jordan, UAE, Yemen, Lebanon, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Libya, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Thailand. Such requests are submitted automatically through the TMR system to the concerned Mission, where the deceased has died. Officials in Indian Missions can also register or report death cases of Indian workers in the TMR portal on behalf of the deceased. The TMR system facilitates the return of the mortal remains of deceased Indian nationals to India, with the assistance of the concerned Indian Missions.

The TMR portal has been linked with the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC). Those who cannot fill the information directly on it can take the assistance of OWRC on their toll free no. 1800-11-3090 to register the request for Transportation of Mortal Remains. OWRC is equipped to attend calls in eleven languages *viz.*, English, Hindi, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Oriya and Gujarati. The caller can also ascertain from OWRC, the status of any grievance submitted on the TMR portal.

***Statement***

*The number of Indians who died in various foreign countries  
during last three years, country and year-wise*

Sl. No.	Country	Indian Mission/Post	No. of Indians died in various foreign countries during the last three years, country and year-wise.			
			2012	2013	2014	2015 (As on 01.5.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	7	6	9	--
		Herat	-		1	--
		Kandhar	2	1	Nil	Nil
		Mazar-e-Sharif	Nil	Nil	1	--
2.	Algeria	Algiers	3	2	3	--
3.	Angola	Luanda	1	4	7	--
4.	Armenia	Yerevan	Nil	1	2	--
5.	Australia	Canberra	10	6	6	--
		Sydney	28	17	31	10
6.	Austria	Vienna	9	13	7	3
7.	Azerbaijan	Baku	--	1	--	--
8.	Bahrain	Bahrain	193	163	175	72
9.	Bangladesh	Dhaka	11	06	08	4
		Chittagong	2	2	3	--
10.	Barbados	Paramaribo	Nil	Nil	1	--
11.	Belgium	Brussels	6	6	10	1
12.	Belize	Mexico	2	3	4	Nil
13.	Bhutan	Thimphu	13	22	14	2
		Phuentsholing	11	11	17	05
14.	Brazil	Sao Paulo	3	4	5	--
15.	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei	10	12	08	--
16.	Burkina Faso	Accra	0	0	1	--
17.	Burundi	Kampala	Nil	1	2	Nil
18.	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Nil	2	3	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Canada	Ottawa	11	9	2	--
		Toronto	45	53	75	--
		Vancouver	10	16	31	--
20.	Central African Republic	Kinshasa	-	1	-	-
21.	China	Beijing	3	3	5	--
		Guangzhou	3	2	6	1
		Hongkong	21	19	23	--
		Shanghai	7	9	7	--
22.	Colombia	Bogota	Nil	1	Nil	1
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	Kinshasa	7	9	7	--
24.	Congo (Republic of)	Kinshasa	--	--	2	--
25.	Cote d' Ivoire	Abidjan	3	5	3	--
26.	Czech Republic	Prague	2	0	2	--
27.	Denmark	Copenhagen	--	1	2	3
28.	Djibouti	Addis Ababa	6	6	10	--
29.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	Port of Spain	Nil	1	2	--
30.	Dominican Republic	Havana	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
31.	Egypt	Cairo	9	4	7	--
32.	Equatorial Guinea	Luanda	1	1	1	--
33.	Fiji	Suva	Nil	2	2	--
34.	Gambia	Dakar	4	1	1	--
35.	Georgia	Yerevan	7	2	Nil	--
36.	Germany	Berlin	6	9	4	9
		Hamburg	2	5	10	--
		Munich	5	4	13	--
37.	Ghana	Accra	15	4	9	--
38.	Greece	Athens	28	16	25	--
39.	Guatemala	Guatemala	--	--	2	--
40.	Republic of Guinea	Abidjan	--	1	2	--



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Guinea Bissau	Dakar	--	--	1	--
42.	Guyana	Georgetown	1	1	2	0
43.	Haiti	Havana	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
44.	Indonesia	Jakarta	26	28	21	--
		Medan	1	4	1	--
		Bali	1	Nil	4	--
45.	Iran	Tehran	5	5	4	1
		Bandar Abbas	2	Nil	4	--
46.	Iraq	Baghdad	6	15	16	1
47.	Ireland	Dublin	1	2	2	1
48.	Italy	Rome	62	61	49	--
49.	Jordan	Amman	4	11	11	7
50.	Kenya	Mombasa	0	1	1	-
51.	Korea (Republic of)	Seoul	1	2	5	2
52.	Kuwait	Kuwait	501	533	559	195
53.	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Nil	1	1	--
54.	Lao, PDR	Vientiane	1	1	2	--
55.	Lebanon	Beirut	16	23	17	--
56.	Liberia	Abidjan	1	1	3	--
57.	Libya	Tripoli	3	14	10	3
58.	Madagascar	Antananarivo	3	3	Nil	2
59.	Malawi	Lilongwe	1	5	4	2
60.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	186	268	309	--
61.	Maldives	Male	11	6	9	--
62.	Mauritania	Dakar	1	--	--	--
63.	Mauritius	Port Louis	5	5	5	1
64.	Morocco	Rabat	1	2	4	
65.	Myanmar	Mandalay	-	-	1	--
		Yangon	1	2	1	1
66.	Namibia	Windhoek	1	2	1	--
67.	Netherlands	The Hague	7	4	6	Nil
68.	New Zealand	Wellington	19	24	18	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Nigeria	Abuja	Nil	Nil	7	1
70.	Norway	Oslo	6	3	4	1
71.	Oman	Muscat	540	555	519	157
72.	Pakistan	Islamabad	11	6	6	Nil
73.	Panama	Panama city	7	8	7	2
74.	Peru	Lima	1	2	1	1
75.	Philippine	Manila	14	55	53	--
76.	Portugal	Lisbon	4	8	4	--
77.	Qatar	Doha	237	241	279	97
78.	Russian Federation	St. Petersburg	Nil	2	Nil	--
79.	Rwanda	Kampala	Nil	2	1	1
80.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	1404	1491	1445	383
		Jeddah	820	903	982	--
81.	Senegal	Dakar	5	1	1	1
82.	Seychelles	Victoria	5	9	7	Nil
83.	Sierra Leone	Accra	3	4	5	--
84.	Singapore	Singapore	149	136	150	44
85.	South Africa	Pretoria	14	16	33	--
86.	Spain	Madrid	29	26	20	6
87.	Sri Lanka	Colombo	--	12	18	14
		Jaffna	Nil	Nil	2	-
		Hambantota	0	1	1	--
		Kandy	1	1	1	--
88.	St. Kitts and Nevis	Georgetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
89.	Sudan	Khartoum	16	11	6	1
90.	Sweden	Stockholm	--	1	--	--
91.	Switzerland	Geneva	2	8	5	--
92.	Tanzania	Zanzibar	--	-	3	--
93.	Thailand	Bangkok	46	56	65	--
		Chiangmai	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
94.	Togo	Accra	1	1	2	--
95.	Tunisia	Tunis	--	--	1	--
96.	Turkey	Istanbul	1	1	Nil	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
97.	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	5	Nil	Nil	1
98.	Uganda	Kampala	41	28	27	7
99.	Ukraine	Kyiv	--	1	2	2
100.	UAE	Abu Dhabi	1375	1385	1435	--
101.	UK	London	55	60	61	--
		Edinburgh	7	2	1	1
102.	USA	Washington	47	39	42	4
		Chicago	48	72	93	17
		Houston	Nil	35	22	16
		New York	--	155	161	52
		Atlanta	6	29	41	14
		San Francisco	107	79	106	36
103.	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Nil	Nil	2	2
104.	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	1	--	--	--
105.	Yemen	Sana'a	8	3	12	--
106.	Zambia	Lusaka	6	7	3	5

### Right to Privacy Bill

1310. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has turned down the demand of intelligence agencies for a blanket exemption from the purview of the Right to Privacy Bill and endorse the existing rider that requires them to intrude one's privacy only in the interest of sovereignty, integrity and security of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to back the provision extending the proposed law to all residents of India, unlike the 2011 draft bill that catered to only Indian citizens and 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 drafting of the bill is at preliminary stage and details of the bill are yet to be finalized.

**Granting of LTC every year**

1311. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to allow the facility of LTC to Government official every year instead of two /four year block period; if so, the details; and

(b) by when the notification in this regard would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

**Non-acceptance of self attested documents**

1312. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation/grievances/complaints from general public regarding non-acceptance of self-attested documents by the officials; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received by Government and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two references of public grievances were received on non-acceptance of self-certification by different authorities. A number of applications under RTI Act, 2005 seeking clarification on the subject have also been received.

Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been requesting States/UTs and Central Ministries to adopt self-certification and for abolition of affidavits. Several communications have been sent in this regard.

**Fate of Assessment and Monitoring Authority**

1313. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority, which functioned under the then Planning Commission of India is still relevant and would operate under the new National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The establishment of the Independent Evaluation

Office (IEO) with a mandate to carry out evaluation of flagship programmes, was approved by the Government on 18th November, 2010. IEO was to work as an attached office of the *erstwhile* Planning Commission and it was provided with appropriate functional and financial autonomy in addition to separate manpower and budgetary allocations. The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO), NITI also carries out evaluation of the Government programmes.

However, since IEO could not take off and the services of the Director General, IEO was terminated by the Government *w.e.f.* 31st August, 2014; the Government established a Committee of Secretaries (COS) to review the role and responsibilities of IEO and PEO. The CoS in their meeting held on 3rd February, 2015 recommended the closure of IEO. The COS also recommended that PEO should be renamed and restructured to suit NITI's requirements. Copy of COS recommendations is attached.

The COS recommendations have been submitted to the Government for their approval.

Copy No....1.... of 10

F. No. 511/2/2014-CA.IV

Government of India

Cabinet Secretariat

Rashtrapati Bhawan

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New Delhi, the 6th February, 2015

**Subject : Review of Role and Responsibilities of Programme Evaluation Organization and Independent Evaluation Office.**

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the minutes (Doc. No. 02/2015-CA.IV) of the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (COS) held under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on Tuesday, the 3rd February, 2015 at 3:30 p.m. in the Committee Room, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, on the subject mentioned above, for information and necessary action. Action taken on the recommendations of the COS may kindly be uploaded on E-SamikSha web portal.

**(Rupesh Kumar)**

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23018342

Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog

Secretary, D/o Expenditure

Secretary, D/O Personnel and Training

Secretary, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

*Copy also forwarded to:*

Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister

**Copy to:**

Ms. Deepti Umashankar, Joint Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat

**(Rupesh Kumar)**

Under Secretary to the Government of India

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Cabinet Secretariat

Rashtrapati Bhawan

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### **Minutes of the Meeting of Committee of Secretaries**

Document No. 02/2015-CA.IV

Copy No....1.... of 10

Venue : Committee Room, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan

Date of Meeting: Tuesday, the 3rd February, 2015

Time of Meeting : 3.30 PM

#### **PRESENT**

Shri Ajit Seth, Cabinet Secretary

Ms. Gauri Kumar, Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat

Ms. Sindhushree Khullar, Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog

Shri Ratan P. Watal, Secretary, D/o Expenditure

Shri Sanjay Kothari, Secretary, D/o Personnel and Training

Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation

Shri Tihun Kanta Pandey, Joint Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat

Ms. S. Ahladini Panda, Director, Cabinet Secretariat

**Subject : Review of Role and Responsibilities of Programme Evaluation Organization and Independent Evaluation Office.**

A meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was held under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on 03.02.2015 at 3.30 p.m. in the Committee Room, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, to discuss the following issues:

- (i) Whether IEO should continue in its current form as an attached office of NITI Aayog or some other Department such as MoSPI.
- (ii) If it is so to be continued, it needs to be examined whether a DG is required and if so, at what level.

- (iii) If the IEO needs to be merged with the NITI Aayog, the next step of the merger.

2. It was recalled that in the meeting of CoS held on 08.08.2014 prior to the constitution of NITI Aayog, the roles and responsibilities of Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and Independent Evaluation Organisation (IEO) were reviewed. The COS had recommended that given the overlap in functions of IEO and PEO and as IEO was yet to take off, there was no need for continuation of the IEO. However, the PEO needs to be strengthened to enhance the capacity and quality of work.

**Secret**

3. It was agreed that evaluation and assessment of development projects/ schemes/ initiatives is an important part of the process of planning and resource utilization. One of the objectives of NITI Aayog as per para 12 (k) of the Resolution dated 01.01.2015 is "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". Keeping in view the mandate of NITI Aayog and the need for maintaining neutrality for evaluation, it was agreed that the PEO should be appropriately restructured and renamed and work as an attached office of NITI Aayog. CEO, NITI Aayog suggested that the restructured PEO could be named as Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO).

4. It was informed that the Cabinet had approved creation of a post of Director General, IEO in the rank and status of Member, Planning Commission, four posts of Directors at the level of Additional Secretary and one post of Joint Secretary. Subsequently, 25 other posts at the lower level were also created for IEO. Presently, only the post of Joint Secretary is filled up at the senior level. It was agreed that NITI Aayog would work out a restructured evaluation organization after rationalizing and redefining the existing posts available with PEO and IEO keeping in mind optimal utilization of human resources and revenue neutrality. This organization would be headed by a DG level officer of the level of Additional Secretary (HAG or HAG plus scale) and the post of DG, IEO created earlier in the rank and status of Member, Planning Commission would be abolished.

5. It was observed that as recommended in the COS meeting held on 08.08.2014, Ministries/Departments would continue to carry out evaluation studies of their own schemes. However, as already recommended in the earlier CoS, to make the terms of reference more robust, these would be vetted by inter-Ministerial Group comprising CEO, NITI Aayog, Secretaries of Ministries of Statistical and Programme Implementation, Expenditure, concerned administrative Ministry. In case of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Chief Secretaries of two States (or State Secretaries nominated by them) may also be involved in the IMG.

6. M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) brought out issues regarding three functions presently being carried out by the Ministry under Programme Implementation viz., Twenty Point Programme (TPP), MPLADS and Online Centralised Monitoring System (OCMS) for review of infrastructure projects costing above ₹ 150 crore. It was informed that keeping in view the mandate of NITI Aayog to monitor and evaluate programmes and initiatives, NITI Aayog has agreed to take over the function of OCMS from MoSPI. Regarding the TPP, it was agreed that MoSPI would review the need for its monitoring and send a Note accordingly for approval. It was highlighted that since MoSPI does not have a particular sectoral mandate, transferring MPLADS to M/o Parliamentary Affairs could be considered. It was observed that MoSPI would take necessary action this regard.

**Secret**

7. After detailed deliberations, the CoS recommended the following:
- (i) The IEO be discontinued. PEO be renamed and restructured to handle the monitoring and evaluation mandate of NITI Aayog and could be headed by an officer of the level of DG (Additional Secretary to Government). It may be an attached office of the NITI Aayog.
  - (ii) NITI Aayog may work out the restructured organization by rationalizing and redefining posts currently available with IEO PEO to suit the requirements keeping in mind optimal utilization of human resources and revenue neutrality.
  - (iii) The Ministries/Departments will continue to carry out evaluation studies of their own schemes as per the terms of reference vetted by an inter-Ministerial Group of Secretaries as described at Para 5 above.

**Old aged people below poverty line**

1314. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has an authentic data of old aged persons living below poverty line in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted/proposes to conduct fresh surveys to ascertain the number of such persons and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government during each of the last three years for the welfare of old aged persons, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Erstwhile Planning Commission estimated the incidence of



poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation based on the methodology recommended by an Expert Committee. The number of persons living below poverty line is computed for the population as a whole comprising of all age groups and therefore these estimates are not available separately for old aged persons of the population.

(b) There is no proposal of conducting such study by the NITI Aayog.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which has one of the components as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to provide pension to old aged persons living below poverty line. The State-wise details of total allocation under NSAP are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Also, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to Government/Non-Government Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies etc. for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units. The State-wise details of grants-in-aid given to NGOs under IPOP are given in Statement-II.

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

*State wise details of Total Allocation for National Social Assistance Programme  
(2012-13 to 2014-15)*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67563.36	62495.43	37057.48
2.	Bihar	101216.67	132391.73	134607.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	23072.95	28551.35	31213.79
4.	Goa	292.00	274.21	479.06
5.	Gujarat	13246.21	18143.76	18447.48
6.	Haryana	7505.39	7796.01	7926.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3098.36	3323.01	3378.63
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4308.89	3888.20	4604.03
9.	Jharkhand	18215.64	29198.87	29687.64
10.	Karnataka	45649.44	53350.01	54243.07
11.	Kerala	9164.00	13986.50	14220.62

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54351.43	74453.83	75700.15
13.	Maharashtra	43866.00	72258.14	73467.70
14.	Odisha	74305.32	71294.94	72488.38
15.	Punjab	5783.11	6739.34	6852.15
16.	Rajasthan	25513.08	31275.40	31798.94
17.	Tamil Nadu	57350.39	58519.36	59498.94
18.	Telangana			26484.09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	163952.23	157951.23	160595.25
20.	Uttarakhand	7904.87	9957.35	10124.03
21.	West Bengal	78165.01	83156.12	95471.67
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1138.98	1057.28	3266.96
23.	Assam	22504.42	21584.02	64036.63
24.	Manipur	1697.50	2371.73	7036.57
25.	Meghalaya	1062.00	1889.26	5605.16
26.	Mizoram	867.57	803.72	2464.55
27.	Nagaland	1677.27	1534.80	5450.89
28.	Sikkim	236.00	573.51	1995.24
29.	Tripura	4491.91	5352.17	16493.99
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	230.69	246.99	294.28
31.	Chandigarh	189.61	201.96	240.63
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	272.14	292.29	348.25
33.	Daman and Diu	43.44	50.34	59.96
34.	NCT Delhi	4860.31	5458.53	6004.36
35.	Lakshadweep	27.44	30.68	36.55
36.	Puducherry	872.80	998.71	1098.58
GRAND TOTAL		844696.42	961450.78	1063500.12

\* *Total Allocation* : Total allocation includes allocation for all schemes implemented under NSAP.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Grants-in-Aid given to NGOs under Integrated Programme for Older Persons (2012-2013 to 2014-2015)*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13 (as on 31st March, 2013)	2013-14 (as on 31st March, 2014)	2014-15 (as on 31st December, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	365.07	347.24	234.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.08	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	77.71	50.07	41.13
5.	Bihar	20.44	8.21	3.17
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	12.22	4.88	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	43.46	46.67	38.86
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	48.28	56.45	8.39
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.10	9.82	4.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	229.33	84.10	41.57
18.	Kerala	0.00	11.33	5.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21.52	11.60	25.20
21.	Maharashtra	152.23	157.04	23.39

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	112.12	79.90	50.05
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	3.10
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	303.06	354.43	103.98
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	5.79	16.71	14.20
29.	Rajasthan	4.88	17.59	8.12
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	257.72	30.73	120.67
32.	Telangana			15.48
33.	Tripura	7.78	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	83.88	60.73	16.60
35.	Uttarakhand	23.22	26.75	7.32
36.	West Bengal	42.14	182.36	89.18
INDIA		1821.03	1556.60	854.80

*Source:* Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

### **Redefining poverty**

1315. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a replay of India's past attempts, Government has now set up a task force headed by NITI Aayog Vice Chairman to re-define poverty and prepare a road map to alleviate it;

(b) whether the task force has been asked to submit its report by end-June 2015; and

(c) whether the mandate of the task force include identification of strategies for anti-poverty programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) In the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015 it was decided to constitute in each State two Task Forces: on Agriculture Development and on Poverty Elimination. It was also decided that NITI Aayog will constitute Task Forces on the same subjects for coordinating the activities of Task Forces constituted in States. Accordingly, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog *vide* Order no. O-11013/O/2015-NI dated 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

(b) The endeavor of the Task Force of NITI Aayog is to ensure that reports of Task Forces of the States are available by June 15, 2015 and there-after it is mandated to consolidate these reports to prepare its own report within next two weeks.

(c) Terms of Reference of the Task Force of NITI Aayog are as follows:

- (i) To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Governments Task Forces.
- (ii) To develop working definition of poverty.
- (iii) To prepare a roadmap for elimination of poverty.
- (iv) To suggest strategies and anti-poverty programmes including reform of the existing ones.
- (v) To identify successful anti-poverty programmes from which all States and UTs can learn,
- (vi) Any other relevant measures.

#### **Decision taken by NITI Aayog**

1316. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to rename Planning Commission as NITI Aayog, if so, the reasons for change in the name;

(b) the changes proposed to be brought about or already brought since the renaming and the details of the decisions taken by Aayog so far;

(c) whether allotment of funds to Central schemes is going to be decided by Aayog; and

(d) the difference in powers rested in the *erstwhile* Planning Commission and NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has replaced Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) by issuing Cabinet Resolution on 1st January, 2015.

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”.

In view of above, NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) with the task of strengthening cooperative federalism in India has been set up, so that Centre and State, as a team can work for ensuring rapid economic transformation of India.

(b) to (d) As regards allocation of resources for Central scheme are concerned, the functioning of the NITI Aayog would be Governed by the allocation of business to it under the Allocation of Business Rules 1961, as amended from time to time. In addition, the overall mandate is provided in the Resolution setting up NITI Aayog. (Copy of Resolution setting up NITI Aayog and Allocation of business to this Organisation are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively. A comparison of these documents with the Allocation of Business to *erstwhile* Planning Commission and the Government of India Resolution dated March 15, 1950 *vide* which Planning Commission was set up, which are given in Statement-III and IV (*See below*) respectively, indicates difference between these two organisations.

**Statement-I****The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part I—Sec. 1]****Cabinet Secretariat****Resolution**

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015

**No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab.**—Mahatma Gandhi had said: "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change. Indeed, the 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.

4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems. This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size-fits-all approach, often inherent in Central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to Centralise powers where Central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".

5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation, while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and

polity also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.

6. The forces transforming India are many and include :

- a. The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, new India needs an administration paradigm in which the Government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort". The role of the Government as a "player" in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead, Government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulation.
- b. India's traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.
- c. Today, we reside in a 'global village', connected by modern transport, communications and media, and networked international markets and institutions. As India 'contributes' to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders. Global economics and geo-politics are getting increasingly integrated, and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.
- d. India's middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.
- e. India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the 'social capital' that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.



- f. The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.
- g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.
- h. Transparency is now a *sine qua non* for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of the Government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency - using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.

7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.

8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:

- a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.
- b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must

be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that "nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty", and "gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent", are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.

- c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh: 'To see every being as equivalent to one's own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)".
- d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so that we draw on their vitality and energy.
- e. India has more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. These businesses are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.
- f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country's legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (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 Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics - with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.

11. The institutional framework of Government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows us the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions. Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance. In the context of governance

structures, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the Government - a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide Governments at the Central and State levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy. This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support. The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of. An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a Centre-to-State one-way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and, ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the Government as well as deal with contingent issues. Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including *inter-alia* State Governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to
- b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
- d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
- e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress
- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and

initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections

- g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions
  - h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners
  - i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda
  - j. To maintain a State-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders
  - k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery
  - l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
  - m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above
13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:
- a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
  - b. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
  - c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee
  - d. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister

- e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
- (i) Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister
  - (ii) Members: Full-time
  - (iii) Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis
  - (iv) Ex-Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister
  - (v) Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India
  - (vi) Secretariat as deemed necessary

14. Swami Vivekananda said "Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life - think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success." Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

15. This Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and Resolution No. I-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March 1950, shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

SANJUKTA RAY, Director

***Statement-II***

(To be published in  
Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii)  
of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary,  
Dated the 23rd March, 2015)

Doc. CD-170/2015

Notification

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2015

S.O. \_\_\_\_\_(E)- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to

amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Three Hundred and Twelfth Amendment Rules, 2015.
- (2) They shall come into force at once.
2. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:—
  - (1) in the First Schedule, for the heading “49 Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)”, the following heading shall be substituted namely:—  
“49 NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)”.
  - (2) In the Second Schedule:—
    - (i) Under the heading “Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya)”, under the sub heading “A Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (Krishi Aur Sahkarita Vibhag)” after entry 53, the following entry shall be inserted namely:—  
“54. National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)”
    - (ii) Under the heading “Ministry of Planning (Yojana Mantralaya)”, for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—  
“Responsibility to Parliament in regard to the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)”.
    - (iii) For the heading “Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)” and the entries 1 to 13 (both inclusive), the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“NITI AAYOG (National Institution for Transforming India)

1. NITI AAYOG (National Institution for Transforming India)

- (i)
  - a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of State in the light of national objectives.
  - b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong State make a strong nation.
  - c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level an aggregate these progressively at higher levels or Government.
  - d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

- e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from 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.
- (ii) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
  - (iii) National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD).

2. The NITI Aayog is the successor in interest to the Planning Commission.

Pranab Mukherjee  
President  
(File No. 1/21/1/2015-Cab.)

(Sanjukta Ray)  
Director



**Statement-III****Allocation of Business Rules of the erstwhile Planning Commission****Planning Commission****(Yojana Ayog)**

1. Assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and formulation of proposals for augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient.

2. Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources.

3. Definition of stage in which the Plan should be carried out on a determination of priorities and allocation of resources for completion of each stage.

4. Determination of the nature of the machinery necessary for the implementation of the Plan in all its aspects.

5. Identifying the factors which are tending to retard economic development and determine the condition which, in view of current social, and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan.

6. Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the Plan and recommend adjustment of policies and measure that such appraisal may show to be necessary.

7. Public Co-operation in National Development.

8. Specific programmes for area development notified from time to time.

9. Perspective planning.

10. Institute of Applied Manpower Research.

11. The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

*Note:* The overall coordination of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) will be the responsibility of the Planning Commission. However, overall management and monitoring of the individual sectoral programmes under PMGY will be the responsibility of the concerned nodal Ministry/Department.

12. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) :—

(a) Policy, planning and implementation of Unique Identification Number (UID) for residents in India and all matters related to it.

(b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and connected matters.

13. All matters relating to National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)

***Statement-IV*****Government of India's Resolution setting up the Planning Commission****Government Of India****Cabinet Secretariat****Resolution****(Planning)**

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1950

No.1-P(C)/50 – For some years past, the people of India have been conscious of the importance of planned development as a means of raising the country's standard of living. The 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 Province 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 subserve the common good; and
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

4. Having regard to these rights and in furtherance of these principles as well as of the declared objective of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community.

The Planning Commission will:

- 1. make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements;
- 2. formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization 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 and 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 Government.

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 forming 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 the interests and in particular, from industry and labour.

8. The headquarters of the Commission will be at New Delhi.

**Shortcomings in issuance of Aadhaar Number**

1317. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Aadhaar numbers assigned to adult residents in 13 of the country's 36 States and Union territories have exceeded their respective population as per 2011 Census figures if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has enquired the matter if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to rectify the shortcomings in issuance of Aadhaar number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The State/UT wise details of Aadhaar generation as on 20 April 2015 in respect of all residents, and that for adult population, *vis-à-vis* the population figures as per Census 2011, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In 14 States/UTs, the percentage of Aadhaar generation of adult residents (18 years and above) is more than 100% as compared to adult population figures as per Census 2011. The following factors have contributed towards this increase:

- (i) The residents who were in the age group 14-18 years when Census was conducted in 2011, have presently crossed the age of 18 years.
- (ii) Migration of residents from rural areas to semi-urban and urban areas owing to pressures of urbanization has led to increase in adult population in urban areas.

It is noteworthy that during such migration of residents, it is often the adult members of the family who move first, and family may follow subsequently. Accordingly the increase in adult population is more pronounced.

**Statement***State/IUT wise Aadhaar saturation for 18+ people (as on 20 April 2015)*

Sl. No	State	Total Population (Census 2011)	Numbes of Aadhaar assigned	%age Aadhaar	population 18+ (Census 2011)	Aadhaar of Persons who are presently 18+	%of 18+ having Aadhaar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	16,753,235	17,918,276	107.0%	11,230,123	14,419,114	128.4%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,378,776	48,216,055	97.4%	54,295,958	65,209,449	113.8%
3.	Telangana	35,220,187	36,452,447	103.4%			
4.	Himachal	6,856,509	6,596,580	96.2%	4,697,162	5,293,710	112.7%
5.	Lakshadweep	64,429	60,229	93.5%	44,443	48,889	110.0%
6.	Punjab	27,704,236	25,658,042	92.8%	18,943,014	20,793,878	109.8%
7.	Sikkim	607,668	563,770	92.8%	403,474	441,455	109.4%
8.	Kerala	33,387,677	31,695,804	94.9%	23,960,986	26,094,833	108.9%
9.	Jharkhand	32,966,238	27,470,422	83.2%	19,026,375	20,456,723	107.5%
10.	Chandigarh	1,054,686	986,929	93.4%	730,731	783,358	107.2%
11.	Goa	1,457,723	1,351,317	92.7%	1,073,960	1,149,286	107.7%
12.	Puducherry	1,244,464	1,171,881	94.1%	88,379	951,173	107.1%

13.	Haryana	25,353,081	21,876,018	85.8%	16,189,689	17,019,213	105.1%
14.	Tripura	3,671,032	3,337,346	90.8%	2,442,426	2,549,047	104.4%
15.	Maharashtra	112,372,972	91,984,199	81.6%	75,797,230	75,131,637	99.1%
16.	Rajasthan	68,621,012	47,191,248	68.3%	40,121,438	38,388,592	95.7%
17.	Karnataka	31,130,704	48,246,845	78.7%	41,678,490	39,175,441	94.0%
18.	Dadra Nagar Hav	342,853	257,260	74.4%	218,060	202,386	92.8%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	50,608,622	69.4%	43,751,857	39,034,552	89.2%
20.	Gujarat	60,383,628	39,660,861	65.3%	39,257,179	32,514,965	82.8%
21.	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	49,463,166	68.4%	51,405,820	42,261,001	82.2%
22.	Odisha	42,947,358	27,894,566	66.1%	27,425,652	22,297,511	81.3%
23.	West Bengal	91,347,736	61,298,142	66.9%	61,105,075	49,226,377	80.6%
24.	Daman Diu	242,911	181,755	74.8%	175,912	140,999	80.2%
25.	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	15,940,209	60.9%	15,766,641	11,635,376	73.8%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	104,819,857	51.0%	112,655,896	80,252,688	71.2%
27.	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	5,454,210	52.9%	6,263,404	4,305,954	68.7%
28.	A & N Islands	379,944	188,002	49.0%	267,802	156,505	58.4%
29.	Nagaland	1,980,602	866,018	43.7%	1,156,375	663,078	57.3%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Bihar	103,804,637	43,514,964	40.4%	56,154,242	30,902,721	55.0%
31.	Manipur	2,721,756	1,154,525	42.4%	1,813,472	948,991	52.3%
32.	Jammu Kashmir	12,548,926	4,969,088	39.4%	7,520,339	3,810,813	50.7%
33.	Mizoram	1,091,014	292,226	26.8%	674,161	230,511	34.2%
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	184,533	13.3%	792,169	109,140	13.8%
35.	Meghalaya	2,964,007	22,339	0.7%	1,580,324	18,766	1.2%
36.	Assam	31,169,272	269,919	0.8%	19,097,809	226,654	1.2%
TOTAL		1,210,126,852	817,817,665	67.0%	761,606,067	646,844,789	84.9%



**Scheme for promoting self-employment**

†1318. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement has been made to start a scheme called 'Setu' for promoting the opportunities of employment and self-employment in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed for implementation of this scheme; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in his Budget speech for 2015-16 has announced establishment of a mechanism known as SETU (Self-Employment and Talent Utilisation).

As per this announcement, SETU will be a Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme to support all aspects of start-up businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas. An amount of ₹1000 crore has been set aside initially in NITI Aayog for this purpose.

(b) In pursuance to this, on 21st April 2015 NITI Aayog has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Tarun Khanna for working out the detailed contours of the Scheme. The Expert Committee will submit its report within 3 months.

**Special Category status to Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh**

1319. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests/representations or resolutions passed by State Legislatures from the State Governments of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh regarding treating these States as Special Category States and restore them the Special Category Status;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for taking away this status from these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No requests/representations or resolutions passed by

State Legislatures from the State Governments of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have been received regarding treating these States as Special Category States or restore them the Special Category Status. Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. At present 11 States have been conferred with Special Category Status. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

There is no proposal to change the status of these Special Category States. The recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission has taken into account the total requirements of the States under Plan and Non-Plan. In view of this, Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Central Assistance (untied) (SCA) and Special Plan Assistance (tied to projects) (SPA) have not been provided in the Union Budget 2015-16 (Plan). Further, certain Schemes have been discontinued from Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) while changes have been proposed in the sharing pattern between the Centre and the States for certain CSS. The preferential assistance for Special Category States would be applicable for assistance for EAPs which flows as 90% grant.

#### **Allocation to Social Sector Schemes**

1320. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocations for social sector schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there has been slow down in the spending pattern of these outlays earmarked for schemes during the above period, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the utilization of funds to achieve set targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Social Sector Schemes are implemented by different Ministries viz. Food and Public Distribution, Health and Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment, Minority Affairs, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Tribal Affairs, Urban Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Women and Child Development. Among these schemes, important schemes having larger outlays are termed as flagship schemes. Allocation and expenditure in these flagship schemes

in the social sector for the last three years and budgetary proposal of outlay in the current year is given in Statement-I (See below).

It may be seen from the table that the total release in 12 important flagship schemes of the social sector in 2012-13 is ₹ 141436.32 crore and it increased to ₹ 147936.33 crore in 2014-15. The total outlay for these programmes increased from ₹ 179090.25 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 179113.92 crore in 2014-15.

Budgetary estimate for the current Financial Year for these schemes is ₹ 133336.4. It is to be mentioned that the current budgetary proposal has taken into account the higher devolution to the State Government due to acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations regarding greater devolution to State from 32% to 42% of Union's net tax receipts. As per the Action Taken Memorandum of the Ministry of Finance dated February 24, 2015 (copy enclosed at Statement-II), this has resulted in total devolution to States increasing from approximately ₹ 3.48 lakh cr to ₹ 5.26 lakh cr. approximately – an increase of ₹ 1.78 lakh cr. As such, the fiscal space for funding these schemes by Central Government has shrunk. As larger funds are being devolved to the State Governments and as the Social sectors are enumerated in either concurrent or State Lists of the Constitution, it is expected that State Governments are in a position to spend higher amount of money in the social sector.

The higher devolution to States on the basis of Finance Commission recommendations are untied funds and States have greater flexibility to spend the money under the scheme of Social sector. In addition, as per decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February, 8, 2015, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been constituted by the Prime Minister. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh is Convener of the Sub-Group. The terms of reference of the sub-group include : (i) To examine the existing CSSs and recommend measures for ensuring that their implementation is streamlined and adequately flexible; (ii) In light of the Finance Commission recommendations, the increased devolution of taxes to States and the higher revenue deficit grants to suggest reforms of the schemes which are being continued under CSS; (iii) To recommend appropriate measures for coordination between the Centre and the States and among the States for achieving the objectives of the schemes; (iv) Any other measures related to the schemes to strengthen the national development agenda and ensure outcomes.

Statement-I  
Total Outlay and Release of Flagship Programme in social sector

Sl. No	Name of Flagship Programmes	(₹ In crores)					
		2012-13		2013-15		2014-15	
		Total Outlay	Releases tooutlay	Total Outlay	Releases to outlay	Total Outlay	Releases to outlay
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	25555.00	23811.17	27258.00	24757.94	28034.75	24039.07
			93%		91%		86%
2.	National Heaalth Mission (NHM)	20542.00	16321.02	20999.00	17768.08	21650.23	18022.11
			79%		85%		83%
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	33000.00	30015.95	33000.00	32763.68	33353.00	32463.40
			91%		99%		97%
4.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	14250.00	15690.51	15912.20	16232.86	18227.40	16637.17
			110%		102%		91%
5.	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)	11849.25	10834.60	13215.00	10887.90	13052.00	10446.56
			91%		82%		80%
6.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	24000.00	8879.97	21700.00	9804.98	10150.59	13019.55
			37%		45%		128%
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru national Urdan Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	12522.00	5288.00	14000.00	7559.92	10614.98	1128.81
			42%		54%		11%
							6000.00*

8.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	11075.00	7417.73	67%	15184.00	12975.26	85%	15976.00	11096.15	69%	10000.00
9.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	8382.00	7824.85	93%	9541.00	9046.39	95%	10546.97	7082.03	67%	9000.00
10.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	10500.00	10761.97	102%	11000.00	9262.29	84%	10890.50	9301.07	85%	2500.00
11.	Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)	3500.00	2438.47	70%	4262.00	2073.68	49%	4135.00	2749.96	67%	3500.00
12.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission	3915.00	2152.08	55%	4000.00	1987.40	50%	2482.50	1950.45	79%	1300.00
TOTAL		179090.25	141436.32	79%	190069.20	155120.47	82%	179113.92	147936.33	83%	133336.4

Source: budget Documents and CPSMS

Note: Allocation/Expenditure to Social Sector is defined to include allocation/expenditure of the Ministries/Departments of Food and Public Distribution, Health and Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment, Minority Affairs, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Tribal Affairs, Urban Development and Women and Child Development. Figures includes IEBR

\* JNNURM is replaced with a new scheme namely Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Habitations and Mission for Development of 100 smart cities.

***Statement-II***

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Economic Affairs

*Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations  
made by the Fourteenth Finance Commission in its Reports submitted  
to the President on December, 15, 2014*

1. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (hereafter referred to as the Commission) was constituted by the President on January 2, 2013 to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre State fiscal relations during 2015-20. The Commission submitted its report to the President on December 15, 2014 covering all aspects of its mandate.

2. The report of the Commission (hereafter referred to as the Report) covering the five year period commencing from April, 1, 2015, together with this Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission is being laid on the Table of the House, in pursuance of Article 281 of the Constitution. Summary of the main recommendations of the Commission relating to the sharing of net proceeds of Union taxes between Centre and States, grant-in-aid of revenue of States under Article 275, Goods and Service Tax (GST), financing of relief expenditure and other recommendations are contained in Chapter 18 of the Report of the Commission.

3. As per the constitution, “Cooperative Federalism” is the bedrock of financial governance in the country. Union and the States pool their resources for achieving common National goals.

4. To achieve these national goals, Centrally Sponsored Schemes were envisaged in the areas of Health, Education, Agriculture and Rural Development etc. However, over a period, rigidity involved in these schemes did not allow them to meet the local requirement of the States. Various State Governments have expressed the sentiments that greater flexibility and autonomy is required in the design, implementation and financing of schemes. States further indicated that this is necessary to address region specific requirements. These concerns have been noted by the Finance Commission in paras 8.6 and 8.7 of its report as follows:

“8.6: Another dominant view has been that a majority of the resources should flow in the form of tax devolution—”

“8.7: An overwhelming majority of States have suggested reducing the number of CSS as well as outlays on them—”

5. Idea of “Team India”, to achieve National goals is to allow States greater freedom in tailoring the schemes as per their requirements and financing.

6. In this context, as per the recommendations of XIV Finance Commission, Union Government has decided to devolve as much higher share of 42% of Union’s net tax receipts, to the States. In comparison to 2014-15, this will be a significant enhancement of 10%, over the 32% during the award period of the XIII Finance Commission. As against a total devolution of ₹ 3.48 lakh crores approximately in 2014-15, the total devolution to the States in 2015-16 will be ₹ 5.26 lakh crores approximately, a year-on-year increase of ₹ 1.78 lakh crores approximately. The higher tax devolution will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs and requirements.

7. It is expected that with this change in the sharing pattern, concerns of the States of asymmetry in fiscal federal relations will be addressed. It is hoped that the States will use the extra fiscal space available to them to create productive capital assets, and that “Team India” in NITI will provide the required guidance and monitoring in this regard.

8. The Government has carefully examined the main recommendations of the Commission. The action to be taken on these recommendations is detailed below.

### **Sharing of Union Taxes**

9. The Commission has recommended that for its award period, the share of States in the net proceeds of Union taxes may be fixed at 42%. The Commission has also recommended on the *inter-se* distribution of the States’ share amongst the States. The details of the formula for *inter-se* distribution and the corresponding share of each State recommended by the Commission are indicated in Chapter 8 of the Report.

### **Dissent Note**

10. There is a dissent note by Prof Abhijit Sen (Part time member) suggesting tax devolution of 38 per cent of the divisible pool in the first year of the award period and maintained at that level unless there is agreement in the new institutional mechanism to revert to 42 per cent share. Consequently, Prof Sen recommended change in Pose devolution Revenue deficit grants.

**The Government has accepted the majority decision regarding Tax devolution to States**

**Grants-in-Aid of Revenues of States under Article 275 of the Constitution**

11. The Commission has recommended Grants-in-aid of revenues of States for revenue deficit, local bodies and disaster management under Article 275 of the Constitution.

### **Revenue Deficit Grant**

12. The Commission has assessed the revenues and expenditure of the States for the period 2015-20 and has projected the deficit for each State after taking into account the amount of share in Central taxes for that State. The Commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 1,94,821 crores to meet this deficit of eleven States. The amount of grant recommended for each State year-wise is indicated in Chapter 11 of the Report.

**The Government has accepted the above recommendations “in principle”. The Grants-in-aid to be subject to the Revenue raising and fiscal consolidation measures undertaken by the States. Appropriate institutional arrangements shall be put in place to assess and advice Government for making Post devolution Revenue deficit Grants-in-aid.**

### **Local Bodies**

13. The Commission has recommended that local bodies should be required to spend the grants only on the basis services within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislation. It has been recommended that distribution of grants to States for local bodies using 2011 population data with weight of 90% and area with weight of 10%. The grants to States will be divided into two parts, a grant to duly constituted Gram Panchayats and a grant to duly constituted municipalities on the basis of urban and rural population. The Commission has worked out a total grant of ₹ 2,87,436 crore for the period 2015-2020. *Inter-se* share of each State including weights assigned for each state in respect of local bodies grant is indicated in Chapter 9 of the Report. The Commission has recommended grants in two parts – a basic grant and a performance grant for duly constituted Gram Panchayats (Rural Local Bodies) and Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies). The ratio of basic to performance grant is 90:10 with respect to Gram Panchayats and 80:20 with respect to Municipalities.

13.1 For Gram Panchayats, the Commission has recommended a basic grant of ₹ 180,262.96 crore and performance grant of ₹ 20,029.22 crore for all the States.

13.2 For Municipalities, the Commission has recommended a basic grant of ₹ 69,715.03 crore and performance grant of ₹ 17,428.76 crore for all the States.



**The Government has accepted the above recommendations.**

### **Disaster Relief**

14. The Commission has reviewed the existing arrangement of financing relief expenditure in light of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and likely implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and has recommended an amount of ₹ 61,219 crore as aggregate corpus of State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) for all States for the award period and that States contribute 10% (₹ 6,122 crore) to SDRF during the award period with the remaining 90% (₹ 55,097 crores) coming from the Union Government. The Commission has recommended that up to 10 percent of the funds available under the SDRF can be used by a State for occurrences which State considers to be 'disasters' within its local context and which are not in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The amount of grant recommended for each State years-wise is indicated in Chapter 10 of the Report.

**The Government has accepted the above recommendations with the modification that the percentage share of the States will continue to be as before, and that the flows will also be of the same order (linked to the extent of cess), as in the existing system; and that, once GST is in place, the recommendation of FFC on disaster relief would be fully implemented.**

### **Other Recommendations**

15. In addition to the above, the Commission has made recommendations that deal with issues including Goods and Services Tax, Fiscal Environment and Fiscal Consolidation Roadmap, Pricing of Public Utilities, Public Sector Enterprises and Public Expenditure Management.

**These recommendations will be examined in due course in consultation with various stakeholders.**

### **Implementation**

**16. Orders on the recommendation under Articles 270 and 275(1) of the Constitution relating to share in Union Taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid, respectively, will be issued after obtaining the approval of the President. Other recommendations of the Commission will be acted upon in due course.**

**Work related to Aadhaar Card in Maharashtra**

†1321: SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 95 percent work related to Aadhaar Cards has been completed in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Aadhaar Cards have been distributed to all the 95 per cent people; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the Aadhaar Cards would be distributed to everyone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A total of 9.24 crore Aadhaars have been generated in Maharashtra against a total population of 11.23 crore (Census 2011), as on 30 April, 2015. Of these, 9.08 crore Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched as on 24 April, 2015. Further, the residents have the facility of downloading e-Aadhaar from the UIDAI website ([www.uidai.gov.in](http://www.uidai.gov.in)).

Although a target of universal enrolment is being pursued, enrolment for Aadhaaris voluntary in nature; and is an ongoing process.

**Misutilisation of funds released for Naxalite affected districts**

1322. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether misutilisation of funds released by Government for Naxalite affected districts and corrupt practices by the implementing officials in respect of IAP in Naxal affected States have come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) whether audit by CAG in such cases has brought out instances of misuse and corruption and, if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether allegation and petitions from people in different States have been received by the Ministry and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of remedial steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefits of Central Government Schemes including IAP reach the target groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has received a few complaints/

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

petitions from persons including Members of Parliament regarding some irregularities in the utilization of funds released under Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism (ACA for LWE) affected districts. The irregularities mentioned in the complaints generally included non-consultation of local MPs while deciding the projects, wrong selection of projects and lack of optimum utilization of assets created under the programme, etc. There has been a regular audit of the implementation of the scheme by the Auditing Agencies/CAG as the guidelines of the programme stipulated the regular audit of works for further release of funds.

(d) The complaints/representations regarding the implementation of IAP/ACA for LWE affected districts were referred to the State Governments at the appropriate level to ensure that the irregularities, if any, are checked and rectified. In some cases, Officers of the *erstwhile* Planning Commission also visited the States to check the veracity of such complaints. However, no major incidence of corruption/misutilisation of funds under the programme was noticed. Besides, posting the detailed information of the works/projects taken up under the programme on the Management Information System (MIS), a State Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner was also set up for effective monitoring and convergence in each State covered under IAP/ACA for LWE districts.

### **Bio-metric enrolment in Andhra Pradesh**

1323. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government has prepared any plan for undertaking Bio-metric enrolment in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): Aadhaar enrolment includes collection of bio-metrics information; the process has been taken up across India, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 4.82 crore Aadhaars have been generated in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.04.2015.

### **Demand for bigger role in planning Central Schemes**

1324. SHRI. RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra and some other States have recently demanded bigger role in planning Central Schemes; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take on the demand of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February, 8, 2015, a Sub-Group of Chief

Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been constituted by the Prime Minister. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh is Convener of the Sub-Group. The terms of reference of the sub-group include : (i) To examine the existing CSSs and recommend measures for ensuring that their implementation is streamlined and adequately flexible; (ii) In light of the Finance Commission recommendations, the increased devolution of taxes to States and the higher revenue deficit grants to suggest reforms of the schemes which are being continued under CSS; (iii) To recommend appropriate measures for coordination between the Centre and the States and among the States for achieving the objectives of the schemes; (iv) Any other measures related to the schemes to strengthen the national development agenda and ensure outcomes.

In course of deliberations, the Sub-Group has sought the suggestions from States/UTs. The Preliminary suggestions received from Government of Maharashtra includes framing of guidelines of CSS, flexibility including an increase in flexi fund and larger role of the States in CSS. These suggestions along with views of other State Governments and Central Ministries are being examined by the Sub-Group.

### **Proposal from Odisha for Central Assistance**

1325. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for sanction of additional/Apecial Central Assistance of the order of ₹ 7714.68 crore for reconstruction and cyclone risk mitigation in the aftermath of very severe cyclonic storm 'Phailin' and floods was submitted by the State Government of Odisha to Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the action that has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the amount of funds that have been released by Government so far against the proposed amount of Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Memorandum was received from the State Government of Odisha for assistance for reconstruction and cyclone risk mitigation in the aftermath of cyclone 'Phailin' and floods. The State Government had sought financial support of ₹ 7714.68 crore under various "Centrally Sponsored Schemes" and in the form of "Special Central Assistance".

The proposal received from the State Government was examined. No Central Assistance could be released. In financial year 2015-16, the allocation for "Centrally Sponsored Schemes" has been substantially reduced and there is no allocation for "Special Central Assistance". However, consequent to the acceptance of the

recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), increased flexi-funds are available to the State Government which would enable them to provide requisite resources for projects for mitigating the problems arising out of natural calamities, such as cyclone 'Phailin' and floods.

### **Special package for Chhattisgarh**

†1326. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to provide the facility of special package to Chhattisgarh on the lines of Uttarakhand as this State is a SC/ST majority area and affected by naxalism; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Chhattisgarh is situated far away from ports whereas there is an abundance of natural resources in the State and there is a lot of potential for heavy and small industries and a special package will cause an increase in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No proposal for providing special package to the State of Chhattisgarh is under consideration at present.

(b) The State of Chhattisgarh is a land-locked State bestowed with abundant natural resources which provides immense potential for establishment of heavy and small industries in sectors like automobiles, auto-parts, textiles, pharmaceuticals, food processing, industries based on minerals, agriculture and forests, etc. for generation of employment opportunities.

### **Quarter allotment rules in CSIR Institutes**

1327. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR is implementing quarter allotment rules in CSIR Institutes located at Delhi without any violations;

(b) if so, the details of out of turn allotments and special permission granted to retired employees and employees allotted at CSIR Scientists Apartment at NPL Campus and at Maharani Bagh to retain the quarter, year-wise, Institute-wise for the last ten years; and

(c) if so, the details of quarters lying vacant and steps taken to allot at NPL

Campus, CRR I Campus and CSIR Scientist apartment, Maharani Bagh as on today, category-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are provided in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details are provided in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

**1. CSIR Head Quarters**

As per records available the list of retirees/employees given out of turn allotment and Special permission at CSIR-MBSA for last ten years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of employee	Serving/Retired	Year	Allotment/ Retention
1.	Ms. Pallavi Sen Gupta	Under Secretary (CO)	2014	Out of turn allotment-TRSA
2.	Sh. R. L. Sharma	Sr. Dy. FA	16.01.2012 to 15.05.2013	Retention beyond permissible period (TRSA)
3.	Sh. Sanjeev Shankar,	Section Officer	03.01.11 to 15.05.11	Retention beyond permissible period as a special case (DRSA)
4.	Sh. Akhilesh Singh	Assistant Gr. I	2011	As a special case (DRSA)
5.	Sh. Govind Kumar	Assistant Gr. I	2011	As a special case (DRSA)
6.	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar*	Special PS to MoS (PP)	2010	Out of turn allotment (DRSA)
7.	Ms. Sweta Chowdhary	Assistant Architect	2010	Allotment as a special case (DRSA)
8.	Sh. Jai Narain Singh,	1st PS to Minister (Deputation from CSIR)	2009	Retention as a special case (DRSA)
9.	Sh. Rajesh R.	1st PS to VP, CSIR	2008	Posted in DST allotted (DRSA)
10.	Smt. Nidhi Behl	JTA	2007	Allotment as a special case (DRSA)
11.	Ms. Bharti Sinha*	Advisor to Hon'ble Minister	2007	As a special case (DRSA)

Sl.No.	Name of employee	Serving/Retired	Year	Allotment/ Retention
12.	Sh. Srideb Nanda	SPO (Vigilance)	2006	Out of turn allotment on transfer (DRSA)
13.	Sh. Manish Kumar Sharma	SO (F and A) (Now F & AO)	2006	Out of turn allotment on transfer (DRSA)
14.	Dr. Sudeep Kumar	Sr. Principal Scientist (Now Chief Scientist)	2006	Retention of MBSA in spite of his own house at Dwarka
15.	Smt. Kanchan w/o Late Sh. Indrajit	Staff Car Driver	2.11.05 to 31.12.2005	Retention for 2 Months beyond permissible limit due to the impending marriage of her daughter.
16.	Sh. Jai Narain Singh	Jr. Steno, O/o Mo S and T	2005	Allotment of DRSA

\*Did not take possession.

## 2. CSIR – National Physical Laboratory

### *Details of Out of Turn Allotment in CSIR-NPL Campus*

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Lab./Instt.	Qr. No.	Date of Possession
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2004</b>					
1.	Sh. R. P. Sharma	COA	NPL	9/11(MSB)	16.01.2004
2.	Sh. Surinder Parshad	Driver	NISTADS	C-54	02.07.2004
3.	Sh. S. P. Singh	F & AO	NISCAIR	TRSA-80	20.10.2004
4.	Sh. Sudershan Sharma	S & PO	NPL	1A/1	10.12.2004
<b>2005</b>					
5.	Sh. Dhirender Kumar	AO	NPL	DII/1	19.01.2005
6.	Sh. Giridhari Singh	Driver	CSIR	C-51	05.08.2005
7.	Sh. Raj Kumar Daroch	F & AO	NISTADS	E-5	26.08.2005
<b>2006</b>					
8.	Mrs. Bhawana Guglani	SO (G)	NISTADS	9A/9	27.02.2006
9.	Mrs. Veena Jain	AO (Now Dy. Secy.)	NPL/CSIR Cx.	E-5	24.05.2006
10.	Sh. Suresh Chand	Helper	CSIR Clx.	A-12	14.08.2006
11.	Sh. S. Chatterjee	F & AO	NPL	1B/5	07.11.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2007</b>					
12.	Sh. Rameshwar Dubey	Sr. Engr.	CSIR Cx	DII/14	02.01.2007
13.	Sh. Arvind Khanna	SO (F&A)	NISCAIR	9B/3	30.03.2007
14.	Sh. Prem Singh	S& PO	NPL	E-7	09.04.2007
15.	Sh. S. P. Prabhakar	SO (S&P)	NISTADS	G-14	04.05.2007
16.	Sh. J. S. Meena	COA	NISCAIR	DII/1	05.07.2007
17.	Sh. Rajeev Sharma	SO (G)	NPL/CSIR	E-9	19.07.2007
18.	Sh. Inder Singh	COA	NISTADS	DII/16	27.07.2007
19.	Sh. Vikram Singh	SO (G)	NPL	11/13 (MSB)	14.12.2007
<b>2008</b>					
20.	Sh. Rameshwar Dass	Dy. Secy	CSIR Hqs	E-9	07.01.2008
21.	Sh. Bhag Singh	SO (S&P)	NPL	9B/2	28.04.2008
22.	Dr J. K. Bhasin	Scientist	NEERI (Delhi)	DII/3	08.12.2008
<b>2009</b>					
23.	Dr. Gangan Pratap	Director	NISCAIR	4/6 (MSB)	27.05.2009
<b>2010</b>					
24.	Sh. T. V. Joshua	COA	NPL	12/13 (MSB)	05.07.2010
25.	Sh. Vijay Kumar Pandey	SO (G)	NISTADS	16/19 (MSB)	02.08.2010
26.	Sh. Gyanender Misra	F &AO	NISCAIR	1B/3	18.10.2010
27.	Sh. Hari Kumar	F & AO	NISTADS	E-15	29.10.2010
<b>2011</b>					
28.	Sh. Vinod Kumar	Driver	CSIR	B-14	18.04.2011
<b>2012</b>					
29.	Sh. Laxman Singh Negi	AO	NISTADS	1B/7	21.05.2012
30.	Sh. S. K. Yadav	SO (G)	NPL	6/8 (MSB)	28.09.2012
<b>2013</b>					
31.	Major Ajmer Singh	Security Off	NPL	F-15	06.02.2013
32.	Shri Manoj Kumar	Assistant	CSIR Hqs	C-42	15.03.2013
33.	Sh. Ankur Jain	SO (G)	NISCAIR	G-13	18.04.2013
34.	Sh. Upender Kumar	F & AO	NPL	1B/5	22.04.2013
35.	Sh. Hari Narayan Meena	SO (G)	NPL/CSIR	G-11	25.06.2013
36.	Sh. R. K. Bindal	Sr. S.E.	NPL	DII/7	25.10.2013



1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Sh. Shiv Avtar Gupta	Asstt. Gr.I	CSIR Clx.	DRH-9	19.11.2013
38.	Sh. Vijay Kr. Saini	Asstt. Gr.I	CSIR Clx.	DRH-12	19.11.2013

**2014**

39.	Sh. Bal Krishna	COA	NISTADS	DII/6	24.03.2014
40.	Sh. Vijay Pal	Sec. Asstt	NPL	DRH-16	22.04.2014
41.	Sh. P.M. Theodore	SO (G)	NPL	E-9	26.06.2014
42.	Sh. Lal J Misao	SPO	NISTADS	1A/2	12.12.2014

**2015**

43.	Sh. Jai Parkash Indora	F & AO	NISTADS	1B/6	11.02.2015
44.	Sh. Brijesh Sharma	COSP	IGIB	12/14 (MBS)	24.03.2015
45.	Sh. Subhash Chander	SO (G)	CSIR	E-24	21.04.2015
46.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	SPO	NPL	E-18	Yet to take possession

*List of Retired Employees/Employees granted retention permission*

Sl. No.	Name	Q. No. and Type	Retirement Date	Permission granted to retain quarter under CSIR Rules	Permi-ssion granted by DG CSIR	Date of Vacation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2004</b>						
1.	Smt. Vandana Singha	B-66	6.2.2004 (Date of Death of allottee)	7.2.2004 to 6.2.2006	--	1.10.2007 (FN)
2.	Sh. Jagdish Chand	C-25	30.6.2004	1/7/2004 to 28/2/2005	--	5.6.2006
<b>2005</b>						
3.	Smt. Dhanni Devi	1A/3	13.4.2005 (Date of Death of allottee)	14.4.2005 to 13.4.2006	--	21.7.2006
4.	Dr. Lakha Singh	D-II/3	30.4.2005	1.5.2005 to 31.12.2005	--	27.4.2006 (FN)
5.	Sh. B. S. Rawat	D-II/16	31.5.2005	1.6.2005 to 31.1.2006	--	27.1.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Smt. Shakunti Devi	B-23	13.6.2005 (Date of Death of allottee)	14/6/2005 to 13/6/2007	--	29/6/2007
7.	Smt. Sadhna Mishra	D-II/11	14.7.2005 (Date of Death of allottee)	15/7/2005 to 14/7/2007	--	20/8/2007
8.	Sh. Ram Khelawan	9C/7	9/8/2005	10/8/2005 to 31/3/2006	--	19/4/2006
9.	Sh. Brijesh Kumar F and AO	E/10	27/8/2005	28/8/2005 to 27/4/2006	--	14/6/2006
10.	Sh. Mehar Singh	9B/1	31/8/2005	1/9/2005 to 28/2/2006	--	24/2/2006
11.	Sh. Sagar Prasad	B/53	31/8/2005	1/9/2005 to 31/12/2005	--	29/12/2005
12.	Sh. V. K. Sharda	6/8MSB	31/8/2005	1/9/2005 to 31/12/2005	--	2/1/2006
13.	Sh. Neeraj Khare	DRH-16	13/10/2005	14/10/2005 to 13/1/2006	--	10/2/2006
14.	Sh. B. K. Puri	1B/5	31/10/2005	1/11/2005 to 28/2/2006 1/3/2006 to 21/3/2006	--	22.3.2006
15.	Sh. S. U. M. Rao	D-II/10	10.11.2005	11/11/2005 to 10/5/2006	--	13/1/2006
16.	Sh. Sudhir Kumar	16/18 MSB	12.12.2005	13/12/2005 to 12/6/2006	--	6.2.2006 (FN)
17.	Sh. V. G. Kulkari	D-II/6	31.12.2005	1/1/2006 to 28/2/2006	--	20.3.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2006</b>						
18.	Sh. Inder Singh	9C/8	31/1/2006	1.2.2006 to 31/5/2006  1.6.2006 to 30/9/2006	--	29/9/2006
19.	Dr. V. R. Singh	7/9 MSB	28/2/2006	1/3/2006 to 30/6/2006	--	24/8/2006
20.	Sh. R. K. Droch	E/5	7/3/2006	8/3/2006 to 7/5/2006	--	3/5/2006
21.	Sh. Kishan Jee	A-1	30/4/2006	1/5/2006 to 31/10/2006  1/11/2006 to 31/12/2006	--	16/1/2008
22.	Dr. C. S. Prasana Kumar	D-II/13	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 31/10/2006	--	16/10/2006
23.	Sh. Sunder Lal	G-22	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 28/2/2007	--	23/3/2007
24.	Sh. R. S. Singh	E/23	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 30.11.2006  1/12/2006 to 31/1/2007  1.2.2007 to 28.2.2007	--	15/2/2007
25.	Sh. Narendra Kumar	8A/8	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 31/12/2006	--	1/3/2007
26.	Sh. B. C. Joshi	8/10MSB	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 31/10/2006  31/5/2007	--	9/5/2007
27.	Dr. S. L. Jain	17/20MSB	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 28/2/2007  1/3/2007 to 31/3/2007	DG Approval (1/3/07 to 31/3/07)	21/05/2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Sh. U. C. Upreti	E/3	30/6/2006	1/7/2006 to 28/2/2007	--	2/3/2007
29.	Sh. M. A. Khan	C-29	31/8/2006	1/9/2006 to 31/12/2006  1/1/2007 to 28/2/2007 upto 31/3/2007	--	4/4/2007
30.	Sh. Hira Singh	8B/6	31/10/2006	1/11/2006 to 28/2/2007  1/3/2007 to 30/4/2007	--	23/4/2007
31.	Sh. Bhagwan	C-42	30/11/2006	1/12/2006 to 31/3/2007  1.4.2007 to 31/7/2007	--	9/8/2007
32.	Sh. Risal Singh	1B/7	30/11/2006	1/12/2006 to 31/3/2007  1.4.2007 to 31/7/2007  1/8/2007 to 30/4/2008	--	25/6/2008
33.	Dr. R. Doreswamy	11/13 MSB	30/11/2006	1/12/2006 to 31/7/2007	--	30/7/2007
34.	Sh. Pritam	J-41 (MBSA)	31/12/2006	1/1/2007 to 30/6/2007  1/7/2007 to 31/8/2007	--	21/8/2008
<b>2007</b>						
35.	Sh. Devendra Singh	C-17	28/2/2007	1/3/2007 to 31/7/2007	--	29/5/2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Sh. V. D. Singh	F-10	31/3/2007	1/4/2007 to 31/7/2007	--	26/6/2007
37.	Sh. Kripal Singh	C-63	30/4/2007	1/5/2007 to 31/8/2007	--	10/4/2007
38.	Capt. Lakhpat Singh	1A/4	30/4/2007	1/5/2007 to 31/12/2007	--	Not vacated
39.	Sh. P. S. Gaira	C-11	31/7/2007	1/8/2007 to 31/3/2008	--	15/4/2008 (FN)
40.	Dr. Manohar Lal	D-II/5	31/7/2007	1/8/2007 to 31/3/2008	--	1.4.2008 (FN)
41.	Smt. N. S. Parvati	9C/11	31/8/2007	1/9/2007 to 29/2/2008	--	10/1/2008
42.	Sh. S. S. Bhandari	9B/11	30/10/2007	1/11/2007 to 31/1/2008	--	25/1/2008
43.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Mathur H/o late Smt. Manjulika Mathur	9B/12	29/11/2007 (Date of Death of allottee)	30/11/07 to 29/11/2007	--	Not vacated
44.	Dr. A. K. Agarwal	TRSA-73	30/11/2007	1/12/2007 to 31/07/2008	--	30/7/2008
45.	Sh. Daya Ram	B/79	30/11/2007	1/12/2007 to 31/3/2008	--	10/3/2008
46.	Sh. M. K. Banerjee	E/13	30/11/2007	1.12.2007 to 31/7/2008	--	7/7/2008
47.	Sh. S. N. Singh	D-II/8	31/12/2007	1/1/2008 to 31/8/2008	--	29/8/2008 (FN)
<b>2008</b>						
48.	Sh. T. K. Chakaravarty	B/52	31/1/2008	1/02/2008 to 30/9/2008	--	27.10.2008
49.	Sh. Daulat Ram	H/23	31/1/2008	1.2.2008 to 31.5.2008	--	5.3.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Sh. V. P. Sharma	E/12	31/1/2008	1.2.2008 to 30.9.2008	--	31/10/2008
51.	Sh. Ram Kishan	C/41	31/1/2008	1.2.2008 to 31/5/2008	--	27/5/2008
52.	Sh. P. N. Vijay Kumar	D-II/15	30/4/2008	1/5/2008 to 31/8/2008	--	26/8/2008 (FN)
53.	Sh. Bharat Singh Negi	9A/8	31/5/2008	1/6/2008 to 30/9/2008	--	03/9/2008 (FN)
54.	Sh. M. S. Brijpal	G-32	5/6/2008	6/6/2008 to 5/8/2008	--	9/7/2008
55.	Sh. G. K. Bhatnagar	D-II/12	31/8/2008	1/9/2008 to 30/4/2009	--	29/4/2009
56.	Dr. P .C. Kothari	4/6MSB	31/8/2008	1/9/2008 to 30/4/2009	--	23/4/2009
57.	Sh. Shanker Singh	9B/5	30/9/2008	1/10/2008 to 31/3/2009	--	26/3/2009
58.	Sh. Raman Kumar	G-12	12/12/2008	13/12/2008 to 12/1/2009	--	7/1/2009
59.	Shrimati Devki Bisht	C/42	15/12/2008 (Date of Death of allottee)	16/12/08 to 15/12/2010	--	13/12/2010
60.	Sh. Man Singh	B/28	31/12/2008	1/1/2009 to 30/6/2009	--	1/7/2009 (FN)
<b>2009</b>						
61.	Sh. Chunni Lal	B/42	1/1/2009	2/1/2009 to 31/7/2009	--	29/7/2009
62.	Sh. C. R. Tekade	G-4	02/1/2009 (Transfer to NEERI)	3/1/2009 to 31/3/2009	--	31/3/2009
63.	Shrimati Savitri Kumari Manocha w/o Late Sh.Balram Manocha	F-1	23/1/2009 (Date of Death of allottee)	24/1/2009 to 23/1/2011	--	19/10/2011
64.	Sh. Prabhudayal	H-23	28/1/2009 (Date of Death of allottee)	29/1/2009 to 28/1/2010	--	8/5/2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Sh. S. C. Jain	10/12MSB	28/2/2009	1/3/2009 to 30/6/2009	--	01/7/2009 (FN)
66.	Dr. B. C. Chakravarty	D-II/15	16/3/2009 (VRS)	17/3/2009 to 16/11/2009  17/11/2009 to 31/8/2012	--	17/8/2012
67.	Shrimati N. K. Verma	F-7	31/3/2009	1/4/2009 to 30/11/2009	--	23/12/2009
68.	Sh. K.G.M. Pillai	E-17	31/03/2009	1/4/2009 to 30/11/2009	--	5/10/2009 (FN)
69.	Sh. Rambir Singh	C-50	17/05/2009 (VRS)	18/5/2009 to 17/10/2009	--	18/09/2009
70.	Sh. D.P. Singh	1B8	30/6/2009	1/07/2009 to 31/10/2009	--	20/7/2009 (FN)
71.	Sh. Prem Pundara	9D/4	30/6/2009	1/07/2009 to 31/10/2009	--	3/8/2009
72.	Shrimati Uma Bakshi w/o Sh. Anil Bakshi	9A/5	2/7/2009 (VRS)	3/7/2009 to 2/3/2010  3/3/2010 to 13/9/2012	DG's Approval	3/12/2013
73.	Sh. Jai Kishan	9B/11	3/7/2009	4/7/2009 to 3/11/2009	--	17/8/2009
74.	Sh. D.D. Solanki	9C/3	31/7/2009	1/8/2009 to 31/3/2010	--	8/12/2009
75.	Sh. Sant Singh	B/11	31/7/2009	1/8/2009 to 30/11/2009	--	3.11.2009
76.	Dr. M.U. Khan	D-II/2	31/7/2009	1/08/2009 to 31/01/2010	--	21.12.2009 (FN)
77.	Shrimati Raj Kumari	C/52	13/8/2009 (Date of Death of allottee)	14/08/2009 to 13/08/2011	--	16/11/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
78.	Dr. Ramadhar Singh	D-II/5	30/9/2009	1/10/2008 to 31/5/2009	--	29/5/2009
79.	Sh. Chinna Swamy	B/21	30/9/2009	1/10/2009 to 31/01/2010	--	26/11/2009
80.	Dr. Tripuari Lal	D-II/11	30/9/2009	1/10/2009 to 31/05/2010	--	21/6/2010
81.	Sh. Shanti Lal	8B/8	31/10/2009	1/11/2009 to 30/4/2010	--	17/2/2010
82.	Sh. Daya Ram	16/19MSB	31/10/2009	1/11/2009 to 30/6/2010	--	30/6/2010
<b>2010</b>						
83.	Sh. Charan Singh	1B/3	31/01/2010	1/2/2010 to 30/09/2010	--	28/07/2010
84.	Sh. Chandra Joshi	B/62	25/2/2010 (Date of Death of allottee)	26/2/2010 to 25/02/2012	--	14/2/2012
85.	Sh. Bisham Swarup	C-59	28/2/2010	1/3/2010 to 30/06/2010	--	25/6/2010
86.	Sh. Tulsi Ram	B/36	31/3/2010	1/04/2010 to 30/09/2010	--	30/7/2010
87.	Sh. Narayan Singh	C-11	30/04/2010	1/5/2010 to 31/12/2010	--	24/11/2010
88.	Dr. A. K. Goyal	3/5MSB	30/5/2010	1/6/2010 to 31/1/2011	--	28/1/2011
89.	Shrimati Shyam Vati	E-10	17/6/2010 (Date of Death of allottee)	18/6/2010 to 17/6/2012	--	2/5/2011
90.	Dr. O. J. Chakre	TRSA-69	31/7/2010	1/8/2010 to 31/3/2011	--	30/3/2011
91.	Sh. Rameshwar Dass	DII/8	31/7/2010	1/8/2010 to 31/3/2011	--	31/3/2011



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92.	Shri Inder Singh	DII/16	31/7/2010	1/8/2010 to 31/3/2011	--	31/3/2011
93.	Dr D. K. Tiwari	E-13	31/8/2010	1/9/2010 to 31/12/2010	--	16/12/2010
94.	Dr M. K. Tiwari	7/9 (MSB)	31/8/2010	1/9/2010 to 30/4/2011	--	2/5/2011
95.	Shrimati Neena Sethia	C-14	30/9/2010	1/10/2010 to 30/5/2011	--	16/8/2011
96.	Sh. J. P. Chaturvedi	9A/11	28/12/2010	29/12/2010 to 28/7/2011	--	22/1/2013
97.	Shrimati Shikha Mandal	TRSA-65	31/12/2010	1/1/2011 to 31/8/2011	--	17/1/2012
<b>2011</b>						
98.	Dr. Ashok Kumar	DRH-24	2/2/2011	3/2/2011 to 2/8/2011	--	12/9/2011
99.	Shrimati Dhanpat	C-40	8/2/2011	9/2/2011 to 8/2/2013	--	3/4/2012
100.	Dr. Amitava Basu	DII/9	28/2/2011	1/3/2011 to 30/9/2011	--	26/8/2011
101.	Dr. B. V. Kumar Swami	TRSA-79	28/2/2011	1/3/2011 to 31/7/2011	--	6/7/2011
102.	Sh. Narayan Dass	8A/3	28/2/2011	1/3/2011 to 31/10/2011	--	12/10/2011
103.	Shrimati Gayatri Ojha	C-13	28/2/2011	1/3/2011 to 15/3/2011	--	14/3/2011
104.	Dr. Minakshi Kar	DII/6	30/5/2011	1/6/2011 to 31/1/2012	--	31/1/2012
105.	Dr. P. Banarjee	16/18 (MSB)	31/5/2011	1/6/2011 to 31/1/2012	--	23/1/2012
106.	Shrimati Shakantula	C 71	4/7/2011	5/7/2011 to 4/3/2012	--	7/7/2012
107.	Shri Inder Singh Rawat	8B/5	31/7/2011	1/8/2011 to 31/3/2012	--	19/12/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108.	Dr. SUM Rao	DII/10	31/8/2011	1/9/2011 to 30/4/2012	--	23/4/2012
109.	Shri Vijay Kumar	E 16	30/9/2011	1/10/2011 to 31/5/2012	--	3/7/2012
110.	Shri Prabhati	A 8	30/9/2011	1/10/2011 to 31/5/2012	--	24/5/2013
111.	Shri K. L. Nagarwal	1B/7	31/10/2011	1/11/2011 to 30/6/2012	--	23.4.2012
112.	Shri V. K. Sanghi	TRSA-68	31/10/2011	1/11/2011 to 30/6/2012	--	Not Vacated
113.	Shri Vijender Joshi	1/2 (MSB)	31/10/2011	1/11/2011 to 30/6/2012	--	14/11/2012
114.	Shrimati Kanta Devi	B 30	13/11/2011 (Date of Death of allottee)	14/11/11 to 13/11/2013	--	21/1/2014
115.	Sh. R. K. Verma	C 21	31/12/2011	1/1/2012 to 31/8/2012	--	15/10/2013
116.	Sh. Prem Singh	B-49	31/12/2011	1/1/2012 to 31/8/2012	--	27/2/2013
<b>2012</b>						
117.	Sh. Tara Chand	B-58	29/2/2012	1/3/2012 to 30/10/2012	--	5/2/2013
118.	Shrimati Sashi Jetley	8B/1	30/4/2012	1/5/2012 to 31/12/2012	--	5/12/2013 (FN)
119.	Shrimati Rajo	B-19	22/5/2012 (Date of Death of allottee)	23/5/2012 to 31/8/2012	--	31/7/2012
120.	Sh. T. K. Chakraborty	E 14	30/5/2012	1/4/2012 to 30/11/2012	--	27/11/2012
121.	Sh. Kavindra Pant	3/5 (MSB)	30/6/2012	1/7/2012 to 28/2/2013	--	27/6/2013
122.	Dr. H. R. Singh	DII/12	31/7/2012	1/8/2012 to 31/3/2013	--	1/4/2013
123.	Ms. Shashi Bawa	G-11	31/7/2012	1/8/2012 to 31/3/2013	--	2/4/2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124.	Shrimati Kalawati	B-66	7/8/2012 (Date of Death of allottee)	8/8/2012 to 7/8/2014	--	8/8/2014 (FN)
125.	Sh. Piyush Shukla	F-15	8/8/2012	9/8/2012 to 8/9/2012	--	9/1/2013
126.	Shrimati Shakuntla Devi	8B/6	20/9/2012 (Date of Death of allottee)	21/9/2012 to 20/9/2014	--	10/11/2014
127.	Sh. Hanuman Sahai Sharma	F-5	30/9/2012	1/10/2012 to 31/5/2013	--	19/9/2013
128.	Shrimati Tanuja Sarkar	C-53	1/11/2012 (VRS)	1/11/2012 to 28/2/2013	--	30/1/2013
129.	Shrimati Parmod Singla	TRSA-54	30/11/2012	1/12/2012 to 31/7/2013	--	30/7/2013
130.	Shri J. P. Bhatt	C-19	31/12/2012	1/1/2013 to 30/4/2013	--	2/4/2013
<b>2013</b>						
131.	Sh. S. Nagaraja	8A/3	12/1/2013 (Date of Death of allottee)	13/1/2013 to 12/1/2014	--	18/10/2013
132.	Sh. Puran Lal	B-51	31/1/2013	1/2/2013 to 30/9/2013	--	2/4/2013 (FN)
133.	Dr. Harbhajan Singh	D-II/7	31/1/2013	1/2/2013 to 30/9/2013	--	20/9/2013
134.	Sh. J. K. Gupta	15/17MSB	28/2/2013	1/3/2013 to 30/10/2013	--	28/10/2013
135.	Shrimati Kamlesh	C-77	2/3/2013 (Date of Death of allottee)	3/3/2013 to 2/3/2015	--	3/3/2015 (FN)
136.	Sh. S. P. Prabhakar	E/1	31/3/2013	1/4/2013 to 31/4/2013	--	13/5/2013
137.	Dr. Kamlesh Patel	TRSA-65	20/5/2013	21/5/2013 to 20/6/2013	--	7/10/2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
138.	Sh. Bhagwan Das	B-06	30/5/2013	1/6/2013 to 31/1/2014	--	1/6/2014 (FN)
139.	Sh. J. S. Meena	D-II/1	30/6/2013	1/7/2013 to 28/2/2014	DG's Approval	29/12/2014
				1/3/2014 to 31/12/2014		
140.	Sh. V. K. Gupta	F-11	10/7/2013 (Removal from Service)	11/7/2013 to 10/8/2013	--	Not vacated
141.	Sh. P. Subramaniam	D-II/2	31/7/2013	1/8/2013 to 31/3/2014	--	25/3/2014
142.	Sh. Subhash Chander	C-26	31/7/2013	1/8/2013 to 31/3/2014	--	21/4/2014
143.	Sh. Bhola Shanker	9D/5	31/8/2013	1/9/2013 to 31/4/2014	--	6/1/2015
144.	Sh. ShyamNarain	B-5	31/8/2013	1/9/2013 to 31/4/2014	--	15/4/2015
145.	Smt. Asha Devi	B-34	17/9/2013 (Date of Death of allottee)	18/9/2013 to 17/9/2015	--	Not vacated
146.	Sh. Trilok Singh Negi	C-20	30/9/2013	1/10/2013 to 21/4/2014	--	21/4/2014 (FN)
147.	Sh. B. C. Mallick	C-23	30/9/2013	1/10/2013 to 31/5/2014	--	9/7/2014
148.	Sh. J. C. Sharma	1A/2	31/10/2013	1/11/2013 to 30/6/2014	--	28/10/2014 (FN)
149.	Shrimati Neeta Sahni	E-12	31/10/2013	1/11/2013 to 31/1/2014	--	31/1/2014
150.	Sh. T. V. Joshua	12/14MSB	30/11/2013	1/12/2013 to 31/7/2014	DG's Approval	22/2/2015
				1/8/2014 to 31/1/2015		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151.	Shrimati V. M. Sudha Rao	D-II/6	30/11/2013	1/12/2013 to 17/2/2014	--	17/2/2014
152.	Sh. Jagdish Prasad	E-11	30/11/2013	1/12/2013 to 31/7/2014	--	29/5/2014
153.	Sh. B. S. Rawat	1B/6	30/11/2013	1/12/2013 to 31/8/2014	--	28/7/2014
154.	Sh. Prem Parkash	C-32	31/12/2013	1/1/2014 to 31/8/2014	--	7/11/2014
<b>2014</b>						
155.	Dr. Subhan Khan	13/15MSB	28/2/2014	1/3/2014 to 31/10/2014	--	30/12/2014
156.	Sh. Suresh Chand	E-9	28/2/2014	1/3/2014 to 30/6/2014	--	13/5/2014 (FN)
157.	Sh. Mohan Lal	B-70	31/3/2014	1/4/2014 to 31/7/2014	--	15/7/2014
158.	Dr. Abdul Mobin	D-II/13	31/3/2014	1/4/2014 to 30/11/2014 1/12/2014 to 31/3/2015	DG's approval (1/12/14 to 31/3/15)	Not vacated
159.	Sh. Mange Ram	9C/9	30/5/2014	1/6/2014 to 31/1/2015	--	Not vacated
160.	Sh. Harender Singh Negi	B-17	30/5/2014	1/6/2014 to 30/9/2014	--	8/9/2014
161.	Sh. Shanti Swaroop	9D/4	30/6/2014	1/7/2014 to 31/10/2014	--	7/10/2014 (FN)
162.	Sh. R. S. Bisht	C-8	31/7/2014	1/8/2014 to 31/3/2015	--	31/3/2015 (FN)
163.	Sh. Dharam Vir Singh	1B/4	31.7.2014	1/8/2014 to 31/3/2015	--	31/3/2015
164.	Sh. Brij Mohan	9C/6	31/7/2014	1/8/2014 to 30/11/2014	--	1/12/2014 (FN)
165.	Dr. Jyoti Lata Pandey	D-II/5	31.7.2014	1/8/2014 to 31/3/2015	--	Not vacated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
166.	Sh. Jagdish Kr. Bassin	DII/3	31/7/2014	1/8/2014 to 31/3/2015	--	Not vacated
167.	Shrimati Tulsi	B-48	25/8/2014 (Date of Death of allottee)	26/8/2014 to 25/8/2016	--	Not vacated
168.	Dr. Ravi Mehrotra	7/9 MSB	31/8/2014	1/9/2014 to 30/4/2015	--	Not vacated
169.	Sh. Vijay Sharma	1B/2	31/8/2014	1/9/2014 to 30/4/2015	--	Not vacated
170.	Dr. P. L. Upadhyay	TRSA-77	30/9/2014	1/10/2014 to 31/12/2014	--	2/2/2015
171.	Sh. Rajendera Kumar	B/12	30/11/2014	1/12/2014 to 31/7/2015	--	Not vacated
<b>2015</b>						
172.	Sh. Roshan Lal	B-44	31/1/2015	1/2/2015 to 30/9/2015	--	Not vacated
173.	Shrimati Deepa Bangari	G-23	17/2/2015 (Date of Death of allottee)	18/2/2015 to 17/2/2017	--	Not vacated
174.	Sh. Govind Prasad	C-34	28/2/2015	1/3/2015 to 31/8/2015	--	Not vacated
175.	Dr. D. Arun Vijay Kumar	D-II/4	28/2/2015	1/3/2015 to 31/8/2015	--	Not vacated
176.	Dr. Rashmi	DRSA-31	28/2/2015	1/3/2015 to 31/8/2015	--	Not vacated
177.	Sh. G. C. Joshi	F/17	31/10/2015	1/11/2005 to 28/2/2006	--	27/4/2006

***Statement-II*****1. CSIR Head Quarters**

Maharani Bagh Scientist Apartment is a transit accommodation. Employees of CSIR Hqrs. and Complex are eligible for General Pool Accommodation of Directorate of Estate, GoI. They have to vacate the MBSA Accommodation when they are allotted Directorate of Estate Accommodation. Every year applications are

invited from eligible employees for allotment of accommodation in Maharani Bagh Scientist Apartments (MBSA). Priority List is prepared and allotments are made based on the recommendations of the House Allotment Committee after obtaining approval of Competent Authority thereupon.

*The details of quarters, type wise, lying vacant at CSIR-Maharani Bagh Scientist Apartments (MBSA), as on date is given below*

Sl.No	DRSA* Flat No.	SRSA * Flat No.	TRSA* Flat No.	Essential Staff Quarters (ESQ)
1	AG-03	BG-04	E-21	ES-04
2.	A-71	BG-04		ES-05
3.	A-72	C-22		ES-07
4.	A-73	C-23		ES-09
5.	B-11	C-35		
6.	B-32	C-65		
7.	B-41	I-23		
8.	E-31	I-24		
9	G-42	I-25		
10	G-72	I-41		
11	H-02	I-35		
12	H-34			
TOTAL	12	11	1	4

\* SRSA : Single Room Scientist Apartments

\* DRSA : Double Room Scientist Apartments

\* TRSA : Triple Room Scientist Apartments

## 2. CSIR – National Physical Laboratory

*List of Quarters lying vacant as on date in NPL Colony and Maharani Bagh Scientist Apartments (NPL Quota)*

Sl.No	Type of Quarter	Quarter No.	Remarks
1.	Bungalow	Director's Bungalow	Director's post is vacant
2.	Type-VI	13/15 (MSB)	Allotment under process
3.	DRSA	DRSA-39 and DRSA-40	- Do -
4.	SRH	SRH-13, 17, 21, and 26	- Do -
5.	DRSA (MB)	DRSA-J-13	- Do -
6.	TRSA (MB)	TRSA-B-52	- Do -

**3. CSIR – Central Road Research Institute***Details of Quarters lying vacant as on today*

- (a) Type IV/6 (E-Type) at MBSQ, Multi-storey – under major repair
- (b) Type-C two quarters are vacant - under process for allotment
- (c) Type-B (B-33, B-34, B-38, B-39, B-40) total 05 quarters are vacant. Further, it is stated that out of the priority list of Type-B, allotment has already been made in the month of February, 2015. As on date there is no person in the priority list of Type-B for allotment.

**Science and Technology Centre in collaboration with Russia**

1328. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has set up a Science and Technology Centre in collaboration with Russia to increase cooperation in nano technology and other fields, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any terms of reference have been prescribed for the functioning of this centre and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology has established an Indo-Russian Science and Technology Centre in project mode for a period of three years. The Delhi NCR unit of Centre was inaugurated in April, 2012. The Centre is mandated to promote cooperation in all sectors of science and technology including nano technology between India and Russia.

(b) The mandate of the Centre is to undertake activities relating to participation of industry in application oriented joint projects, exploration of Russian Technology by industry, technical evaluation and feasibility study, creation of interaction forum, technology for core sectors and catalyzing creation of joint ventures.

**Demand for skilled labour**

†1329. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skilled and unskilled labourers in the country;

(b) the number of skilled labour required for the development of industry as on date; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the skilled labour could be made available as per requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per National Skill Development Policy, 2009, about 93 per cent of the country's workforce is in the unorganized sector. The sector cuts across all economic activities and includes rural and urban areas.

(b) As per National Skill Development Corporation's (NSDC) sector wise reports on human resource and skill requirements, India had a requirement of 461 million skilled workforce in 2013, which is expected to increase to 581 million by 2022, across 24 high priority sectors studied by NSDC.

(c) There are a number of Skill Development Programmes/Schemes being implemented by over 20 Ministries/Departments of the Central Government to cater to the skilled manpower demands by industry across the sectors.

### **Examination pattern of ITI**

†1330. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as Industrial Training Institute (ITI) have assigned 40 per cent marks to practical and 60 per cent marks to written paper for students, as a result of which industries are getting less efficient workers and the youth who are ITI degree holders are getting less opportunities of employment; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments and institutes have requested the Directorate General, Employment and Training (DGE and T) that 70 per cent marks be assigned to practical and 30 per cent marks to written exam for the students of ITI as was done earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 40 percent marks have been assigned for practical and 60 percent for written examination for the trainees undergoing training under Engineering Trades in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). However, for Non-Engineering trades, 60 percent marks have been assigned for the practical and 40 percent for written examination. The qualifying marks for practical examination have been kept as 60 percent, same as before, so that the practical competency of trainees passing out from ITIs is not affected.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Government of Maharashtra and Association of Non-Government ITIs, Mumbai, Maharashtra have requested for assigning 70 percent marks for practical and 30 percent marks for written examination for the trainees undergoing training in ITIs.

### **Examination System in ITIs**

†1331. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the examinations in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being conducted under the semester system since August, 2013 due to which financial burden has increased on the students resulting in lesser number of students seeking admission in the ITIs;

(b) the details of students getting admission in ITIs in the last five years;

(c) the number of ITIs closed in the last two years and the reasons for their closure; and

(d) the extent of financial pressure on the students due to the past system and the pressure due to the examination conducted under the present system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The semester system has been introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) since August, 2013 session and the examination under the above pattern has been conducted since February, 2014 onward.

The total enrolled ITI students across the country during the session 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are 6,59,283, 7,20,496, 7,85,226, 7,95,726 and 9,65,000 respectively. The number of students enrolled in ITIs during last five years indicates gradual increase of students. The above fact justifies that the increased financial burden on the students do not have any impact on the students seeking admission to the ITIs.

(c) A total number of 103 ITI(s) were de-affiliated during the last two financial years *i.e.* 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, due to non conformity with National Council on Vocational Training (NCVT) norms.

(d) The examination fee was earlier charged only once depending on the duration of the trades but in the present system, it is charged semester-wise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Skill Training to youths of border areas**

1332. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide skill training to the youths residing in border areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, and 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) The Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) as a part of comprehensive approach to border management so as to meet the special development needs of the people living near the international border areas in 367 identified border blocks of 104 districts in 17 States. The BADP is 100% Centrally Funded Programme which intends to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to develop the border areas. One of the aims of BADP is to generate employment in the border areas. Guidelines of the BADP provide for inclusion of schemes of capacity building program by way of vocational studies and training of youth for self employment and skill up gradation of Artisans, Weavers etc. It has been made obligatory on the part of the State Governments to include the schemes for skill development, capacity building and employment generation upto 5% of their annual allocation under BADP.

**Skill development for domestic workers**

1333. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government commissioned report show that the need for domestic workers in urban areas will increase as more and more couples work, thereby raising the needs for assistance in raising children and looking after the elderly;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to provide skill development for those working as domestic/household help; and

(c) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. (KPMG) have prepared a report on the additional requirement for skilled manpower in domestic sector and are in the process of designing a module for skill development for household/domestic worker?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) had commissioned a study on skill gaps in the Domestic Work sector which maps out demand and supply in the sector across various regions in the country including metro cities and tier-1 cities. As per this report the Sector had a requirement of 6 million skilled workforce in 2013, which is projected to increase to 10.88 million by 2022. Based on this report and consultation with stakeholders, the NSDC is working on setting up a dedicated Sector Skill Council for Domestic Workers to address skill needs of this sector. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for skill development, targets are determined based on assessment of skill demand and the 'Skill Gap Studies', feedback from Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Sector Skill Councils.

### **Skill Development in Rajasthan**

†1334. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the scheme for skill development of the youth living in rural areas; and
- (b) the number of schemes for skill development and entrepreneurship launched in Rajasthan State, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking two schemes for skill development as follows:

- (i) Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDUGKY).
- (ii) Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI).

(b) DDU-GKY and RSETI are being undertaken in Rajasthan. DDUGKY is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth. Currently, skill training of 1 lakh youth has been sanctioned for placement linked Skill Development Projects in Rajasthan. RSETI are bank led initiative with the active support of the Government of India and the State Governments. The Government of India provides one time infrastructure support of ₹ 1 crore besides reimbursing the cost of training rural poor candidates. The State Government provides land free of cost or at nominal charges. The Banks are responsible for day to day functioning of the RSETI. RSETIs are expected to train 750 rural poor youth each year to take up self employment. RSETIs also provide periodic skill up gradation training to the entrepreneurs for making

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their initiatives more viable and sustainable. So far RSETIs have been established in 6 Districts of Rajasthan and the District Alwar has been identified for setting up of one more RSETI.

### **Improvement in Vocational Training and Placements**

1335. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any mechanism to monitor and improve quality of training being imparted by registered vocational training providers under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to setup any mechanism to monitor placement of incumbents taking training from registered vocational training providers under Skill Development Initiative Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government has taken steps under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme by involving third party monitoring agencies to carry out verification of infrastructure of Vocational Training Provider (VTP), student credentials, credentials of trainers and assessors, checking for compliance in curriculum used, training delivery and assessment processes, etc. Further, vocational training providers have been instructed to install GPS enabled bio-metric attendance devices to monitor daily attendance of candidates. Bio-metric devices have been integrated with SDI web-portal.

Placement tracking module has been integrated with SDI web-portal and each Vocational Training Provider has to enter details of incumbents like placement, salaries/income in the portal. Vocational Training Providers are required to track the passed out candidates for a maximum of 12 months from the completion of training.

### **Employment generation and grants in aid for Skill Development**

†1336. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the details of business flourished and the status of employment in the field of skill development and entrepreneurship during the last five years in the country, State-wise and year-wise together with the details of financial grants-in-aid released for the programme during each year of the above period?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run Skill Development Schemes across various sectors.

Currently, the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) under this Ministry collects and compiles information on Skill Development Programmes. The financial allocations for skill development programme as per NSDA are given in Statement (*See below*). The year wise target and achievement of skill development during the last three years and the current year by various Ministry/Departments is given below :

Financial Year	Persons skilled (in lakh)
2011-12	45.58
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	51.50
	(upto February, 2015)

***Statement***

*Budget allocation for Skill Development for FY 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Organisation	Budget Allocation for Skill Development	Actual Expenditure on Skill Development	Funds Utilization
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Rural Development	₹ 680.9 crore	₹ 600.8 crore	88%
2.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Total Budget Estimate of SJSRY/NULM is ₹ 950 crores and Revised Estimate is ₹ 777.53 crores*	Total Expenditure of SJSRY/NULM is ₹ 720.43 crores*	93%

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	₹ 148 Lakhs	₹. 183 Lakhs	100%
4.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	₹ 67.75 crores	₹ 67.25 crores	99.26%
5.	National Skill Development Corporation	₹ 450 crores	₹ 305.21 crores	68%

\* Skill Training of urban poor is one of the components under SJSRY/NULM. The funds are released as a whole under this scheme/mission without segregating into components.

The NSDA has not received the financial figures on skill development from any other Ministry for FY 2013-14.

### **Skill Development in Karnataka Region**

1337. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total target for 2015-16 in skill development and entrepreneurship, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the training centres in Karnataka, particularly Hyderabad-Karnataka regions to reach target fixed by Government and financial support for this; and

(c) whether there is any provision in skill development and entrepreneurship for educational institutions and NGOs, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 Schemes for Skill Development/entrepreneurship programmes. The target for skilling the manpower under these schemes for the current year 2015-16 has been tentatively fixed as 146.84 lakhs including the target of 24 lakhs for Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Under the Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme, where training is provided through a network of Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) registered by the respective States/UTs, the number of Vocational Training Providers registered in Karnataka is 1187. Besides, some of the Schemes for Skill Development Training across the

Country are run by the public private partnership entity, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through private training providers including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). As on 31st March, 2015, 209 NSDC approved partners, have 3611 Operational Training Centres across the Country (including 256 Operational Training Centres in Karnataka).

### **Institutes for Skill Development**

†1338. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministries in which coordination of the programme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is being formulated;

(b) whether any list of different enterprises has been prepared under skill development, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of institutes and youths and the type of skill provided so far in skill development sector and list of skills they have been trained in and the details of amount spent on it, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 Schemes for Skill Development/Entrepreneurship Programmes.

The Government has setup the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a public private partnership entity to promote private training providers to setup Skill Development Centres across the country. As on 31st March, 2015, the 209 NSDC approved partners, have 3611 Operational Training Centres, including 843 Mobile centres with coverage across 28 States and 5 UTs in 497 districts across the Country. Sector-wise details of the training imparted by NSDC approved training partners upto 31st March, 2015 are given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Sector-wise details of the training imparted by NSDC approved training partners*

Sl.No.	Sectors	Trainings Reported
1.	IT and ITES (Formal Employment)	494,556
2.	Telecom	454,196
3.	Organized Retail	306,617

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Sl.No.	Sectors	Trainings Reported
4.	Banking and Financial Services	185,722
5.	Education and Skill Development Services	113,130
6.	Building, Construction and Real Estate Services	151,298
7.	None	58,724
8.	Automobile/Auto Components	129,919
9.	Healthcare	119,038
10.	IT and ITES (Informal Employment)	216,268
11.	Agriculture	66,031
12.	Electronics and IT Hardware	80,119
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	75,891
14.	Textiles and Clothing	52,764
15.	Security	46,292
16.	Informal Sectors (Domestic Help, Beauticians, Facility Management)	55,461
17.	Soft Skills and English Communication	20,168
18.	Media and Entertainment	14,259
19.	Manufacturing	12,966
20.	Engineering	13,145
21.	Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing and Packaging	12,489
22.	Entrepreneurial skills	11,612
23.	Handloom and Handicrafts	15,806
24.	Capital Goods	17,457
25.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	4,856
26.	Food Processing/Cold Chain/Refrigeration	4,964
27.	Infrastructure (Transport, Energy, Water and Sanitation, Communication, Social and Commercial)	1,512
28.	Gems and Jewellery	1,019
29.	Government	1,179
30.	Plumbing	896
31.	Leather and Leather Goods	635
32.	Service Sector	77,579

Sl.No.	Sectors	Trainings Reported
33.	Rural Non farm	8,668
34.	Electrical Hardware	4,008
35.	Aviation	1,430
36.	FMCG	407

### **Requirement of skilled work force**

1339. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be required around 119 million additional skilled work force for 24 sectors such as construction, retail, transportation, automobile, handlooms etc. by 2022 according to a report commissioned by National Skill Development Corporation, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to plan the skilling of future work force of India on the basis of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per the sector wise studies done by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), employment opportunities in India would increase from 461.1 million in 2013 to 581.9 million in 2022, across the 24 sectors, pointing at an incremental human resource requirement of approximately 120 million. Considering the overlap in the human resource requirement across a number of sectors, the unique number for incremental demand would be 109.7 million by 2022.

(b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for skill development, targets are determined based on assessment of skill demand and the 'Skill Gap Studies', feedback from Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Sector Skill Councils.

### **Skill Development Programmes in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**

1340. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes launched by Government under the Ministry in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and the tribal regions of India, the area wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government covered traditional skills of tribal areas and their products in this endeavour;

(c) in what way women entrepreneurs are being encouraged from these areas and how far they are being provided with credit from the financial institutions; and

(d) the action taken to publicize the programmes under the Ministry and the number of women entrepreneurs who have been benefited so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) There are 20 Ministries/Departments engaged in Skill Development activities through various Schemes/programmes in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programmes and other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for economic development of tribals in the States covering Skill Development and Employment-cum-income Generation activities. During the financial year 2014-15, the Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill upgradation of tribals to get them respectable jobs such as:

- Diversified crops, horticulture, dairy development with State cooperative, backyard poultry, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with proper market linkages.
- Financing under line department schemes like milk cooperatives.
- Marketable traditional skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and crafts.
- Entrepreneurship.
- Modern skills: solar cell assembly and electrician, mobile phone repair etc. with appropriate placements.
- Eco tourism in Tribal areas.
- Skills for women: Computer training hospitality, paramedics, ayurvedic and tribal medicines and medical practices etc.

(c) and (d) The National Schedule Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) implements schemes for self employment of scheduled tribe by providing Financial Assistance at concessional rates of interest. This Corporation also implements an exclusive scheme called Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY). Under this scheme, Financial Assistance is provided upto to 90% of the scheme costing ₹ 1,00,000/- at concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum. In addition to AMSY

scheme, ST women are eligible to seek financial assistance under Term Loan, Micro Credit and Adivasi Shiksha Rinna Yojana of NSTFDC. 52,367 are benefitted under the Central Sector Scheme and 43,000 are benefitted under AMSY during last 3 years. While launch of all new schemes are brought for information of public through news releases, details of various Schemes operated by the Ministries/Departments are available on their websites.

### **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana**

1341. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the flagship Skill Development Scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aim behind the scheme and the beneficiaries therein, the manner in which it will work and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and so far released for the said scheme, the time by which the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was approved by the Union Cabinet on 20.3.2015. The objective of this Skill Certification and Reward Scheme is to mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up outcome based skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. Under the scheme, monetary reward would be provided to trainees who are successfully trained, assessed and certified in skill courses run by affiliated training providers. The scheme has an outlay of ₹ 1500 crore to provide skill training to 24 lakh persons (14 lakh fresh training+10 lakh Recognition of Prior Learning-RPL) in the first year of its implementation. So far no funds have been released under PMKVY.

### **Vocational Training Policies**

1342. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large chunk of existing training infrastructure in the country is irrelevant to the industry needs;

(b) the details of the quantum of money allocated towards skill development at the centre as well as to the States for the last three years till date and the utilisation of the same; and

(c) whether Government has taken/is taking any measures to monitor vocational training policies and programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for Skill Development/Entrepreneurship Programmes. Details of the Targets and Achievements regarding skill training of persons by different Ministries/Departments during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below).

Government has taken steps under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme by involving third party monitoring agencies to carry out verification of infrastructure of Vocational Training Provider (VTP), student credentials, credentials of trainers and assessors, checking for compliance in curriculum used, training delivery and assessment processes, etc. Placement tracking module has been integrated with SDI web-portal and each vocational training provider has to enter details of incumbents like placement, salaries/ income in the portal. Vocational Training Providers are required to track the passed out candidates for a maximum of 12 months from the completion of training.

Further, the Government is monitoring the Vocational Training Policies and programmes through studies carried out by independent agencies. The details are as under :

- (i) Performance Evaluation studies of ITIs providing training under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) carried out by Quality Council of India (QCI) in 2011 have shown that placement rate in the ITIs which have been upgraded has increased between 80 to 99%, whereas in other ITIs it is 40 to 50%.
- (ii) A mid-term tracer study was conducted under the Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) to measure labour market performance of graduates passed out from Government ITIs. Based on this study conducted in 2011-12, 60% of project ITIs' pass-outs find employment within one year of finishing training, as compared to baseline of 32% conducted in Year 2006-07.

**Statement**

*Targets and Achievements by different Ministries/Departments for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	(Persons trained)					
		2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Figures are in lakh)
1.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	16,25,000	16,85,000	14,00,000	14,80,000	25.00	8.2
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	22,00,000	11,43,671	12,00,000	21,91,380	10.00	13.28
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	33,00,000	17,03,463	10,00,000	10,05,074	4.00	4.03
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	5,62,950	3,95,201	8,00,000	5,35,512	8.00	5.42
5.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	6,50,000	5,52,386	6,50,000	5,97,726	6.00	5.50
6.	Department of Higher Education	1,21,800	30,055	5,44,000	93,465	3.07	2.82
7.	Department of Electronics and Info Technology	6,10,000	---	5,10,000	5,54,397	4.40	3.68
8.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	6,50,000	47,922	4,00,000	5,92,950	5.00	5.25
9.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	96,000	---	1,50,020	60,917	1.54	1.01
10.	Ministry of Textiles	1,20,000	---	1,50,000	1,07,369	2.50	0.71
11.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	96,050	23,752	1,21,400	87,426	0.40	0.42

12.	Ministry of Tourism	80,800	97,986	67,300	95,754	0.54	0.58
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	95,000	40,924	65,000	48,550	---	----
14.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	50,000	---	60,000	44,655	0.05	0.03
15.	Ministry of Home Affairs	8000	626	58,000	3,608	---	---
16.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17,500	---	56,000	---	1.00	0.09
17.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	42,900	24,864	39,000	35,790	0.35	0.36
18.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,38000	93,105	35,000	63,050	0.31	0.27
19.	Department of Heavy Industry	31,000	24,339	30,000	28,196	0.20	0.22
20.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	---	4,000	3,557	0.04	0.01
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	9,000	9,506	3,000	7,970	0.11	---
TOTAL		1,05,08,000	58,72,800	73,42,720	76,37,346	72.51	51.88

**Transgender as Third Gender**

1343. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether transgenders have been acknowledged as the third gender option in official Government forms, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to include the third category in Government run colleges and if so, the details thereof?

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 report on 27th January, 2014. One of the recommendations of the Committee is to declare transgender as 'third gender' and for indicating the gender on official documents.

On 15th April, 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 400/2012 filed by National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) has delivered its judgement on the issues of transgender persons, directing the Central and State Governments to take various steps for the welfare of transgender community. The Court has also directed that the recommendations of the Expert Committee be examined based on the legal declaration made in the above judgement and implemented. The Court has further directed that that Hijras, Eunuchs, apart from binary gender, be treated as "third gender" for the purpose of safeguarding their rights under Part III of our Constitution and the laws made by the Parliament and the State Legislature.

(b) The University Grant Commission (UGC) has written a letter to all the universities requesting them to include a column for transgender category in all application forms/academic testimonials and all other relevant documents processed by them and as well as by their affiliated colleges.

UGC has also informed that it has issued directions to all its bureaus to ensure that the forms/proformas of all the schemes being operated by it have a column for the transgender in gender category.

**Mandal Commission Report on reservation for fishermen community**

1344. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mandal Commission recommended for the survey of 9000 kms of coastal belt of the country and reserve those Parliamentary and



Assembly Constituencies for fishermen community basing on the fishermen's population; and

(b) if so, whether any such survey has been conducted and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Mandal Commission, under Miscellaneous Point No. 13.37 of its Report have recommended to the effect that Fishermen, Banjaras, Bansforas, Khatwers etc. still suffer from the stigma of untouchability in some parts of the country. With the view to giving better representation to certain very backward sections of O.B.Cs. like Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh, Neo-Buddists in Maharashtra, Fishermen in the Coastal areas, Gujjars in Jammu and Kashmir, have further recommended that areas of their concentration may be carved out into separate constituencies at the time of delimitation. However, no specific recommendation has been made to carryout survey of 9000 kms., of Coastal Belt of the country to reserve those Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies for Fishermen community basing on the fishermen's population. Hence no such survey has been carried out by this Ministry.

#### **Standardisation of curriculum for schools of special children**

1345. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out a common standardized curriculum for all schools of special children across the country, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to arrange recognition to these schools by specialized boards to provide degrees to special children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Establishment of schools of special children is State subject. Accordingly, the curriculum, as prepared and approved by the authorities of the State, is being followed in such schools.

(b) This being a State subject, recognition from the Govt. of India to schools of special children is not required.

#### **Grants-in-Aid for Physically Handicapped Welfare Organisation**

1346. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes of grants-in-aid available for various categories of social

organizations and physically handicapped welfare organisation, the total allocation for these schemes and guidelines thereof;

(b) the number of proposals received from NGOs and Government agencies during the last three years from Karnataka; and

(c) the details of such proposals approved, amount sanctioned together with the reasons for non-approval of proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

During financial year 2015-16, the total allocation under DDRS is ₹ 60 crores and under ADIP scheme is ₹ 125.50 crores.

Under the Schemes, grant-in-aid are sanctioned in a particular financial year after receiving recommendations from State Governments/Union Territories Administration/any other agency authorized by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The subsequent financial assistance is sanctioned after receipt of Utilisation Certificates and other documents as prescribed under the Schemes.

(b) and (c) In the State of Karnataka, under DDRS, a total of 91 proposals were received during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and a total of 102 proposals/cases were approved which includes the proposals/cases of previous years also. Funds released during the year 2012-13 was ₹ 348.00 lakhs, ₹ 480.87 lakhs during the year 2013-14 and ₹ 484.33 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Under ADIP scheme, a total of 16 proposals were received during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and a total of 4 proposals/cases were approved. Funds released during the year 2012-13 was ₹ 19.50 lakhs, ₹ 16.50 lakhs during the year 2013-14 and no fund was released during the year 2014-15 due to deficient documents.

Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, if any, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency. Remaining proposals are considered in the next financial year in consonance with the provisions of Schemes and General Financial Rules.

**Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBC**

1347. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship from 2014-15 exclusively for OBC students who pursue M.Phil and Ph.D, if so, the details of the scheme;

(b) how the Ministry can justify of giving just 300 fellowships when the OBC population is more than 50 per cent of the country's total population;

(c) whether it is not a fact that associations, MPs and others have been demanding to increase the number of fellowships; and

(d) if so, what the Ministry has done on this so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Government of India has formulated and is implementing National Fellowship for OBCs with effect from 2014-15 exclusively for OBC students to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D. The details of the Scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The scheme was launched within the budget outlay, within which only 300 fellowships could be awarded. Later, even though the rates for Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship were enhanced from ₹ 18,000 per month to ₹ 25,000 per month and from ₹ 20,000 per month to ₹ 28,000 per month respectively, the number of fellowships were not reduced. There have been demands to increase the number of fellowships but due to limited budget outlay of the scheme, the number of fellowships could not be increased.

***Statement******National Fellowship for OBC Students*****Scheme Guidelines:****I. Background**

Government of India had launched a Central Sector Scheme namely, National Fellowship during the financial year 2014-15 to increase opportunities for the students of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for pursuing higher education leading to their acquiring degrees such as M.Phil. and Ph.D.

The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the OBC students in obtaining quality higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D in

universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. This will not only enable them to be eligible for employment to the posts of Lecturers lying vacant in various colleges and universities but will also equip them to effectively take advantage of the growing opportunities at the national and international level in the context of the new economic order.

## **II. Scope of the Scheme**

The Scheme is designed to provide a total number of 300 Junior Research Fellowships per year from the year 2014-15 onwards and 300 Senior Research Fellowships during 2016-17 to Other Backward Class (OBC) students. The Scheme covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is implemented by the UGC itself on the pattern of the scheme of UGC Fellowships being awarded to research students pursuing M. Phil. and Ph.D.

## **III. Implementing Agency**

The UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme and notifies the scheme by releasing advertisements in the Press at a suitable date.

## **IV. Eligibility**

- (i) Any student belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC) category who has been admitted to M.Phil./Ph.D. course in a University or academic institution after completing the required formalities of admission in that University or academic institution is eligible for the award of Fellowship subject to provisions of the scheme as per the advertisement of UGC.
- (ii) After two years, if the progress in the research work of the awardee is found satisfactory, his/her tenure will be extended for a further period of three years as Senior Research Fellow (SRF). The research work will be assessed as per the UGC norms. The total period of award of JRF and SRF shall not exceed a period of 5 years. The fellowship will be paid from the date of registration of the student in the M.Phil./Ph.D. course.
- (iii) Students belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC) category once considered eligible for the fellowship shall not be entitled to any other benefits from Central or State Government or any other body like UGC offering similar benefit to avoid duplication and increase coverage. Only those, doing regular and full time M.Phil./Ph.D. course of a University/Research Institution shall be eligible for the fellowship. Employees of any University/College/Educational Institution/Central/

State/UT Government shall be excluded from availing Fellowship, even if they are on Study Leave or EOL to pursue the M.Phil./Ph.D. course.

### V. Number of Fellowships

- (i) The total number of fellowships to be awarded to the Other Backward Class (OBC) students under the scheme is 300 as per details given at para-II. In case of non-availability of adequate number of Other Backward Class (OBC) candidates, the number of fellowships not availed during a year will be carried forward to the next academic session.
- (ii) In case, the number of candidates exceeds the number of available awards, the UGC will select the candidates based on the percentage of marks obtained by the candidates in their Post Graduation Examination.

### VI. Duration of Fellowship

Name of the Course	Maximum duration	Admissibility of JRF and SRF	
		JRF	SRF
M.Phil	2 years	2 Years	Nil
Ph.D	5 years	2 years	Remaining 3 years
M.Phil + Ph.D	5 years	2 years	Remaining 3 years

### VII. Rate of fellowships

- (i) The rates of fellowship for JRF and SRF will be at par with the UGC Fellowships. Presently these rates are as follows :

Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Science	
	@ ₹ 25,000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF)
Fellowship in Engineering and Technology	
	@ ₹ 28,000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
Contingency for Humanities and Social Sciences	
	@ ₹ 10,000/- p.a. for initial two years
	@ ₹ 20,500/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Contingency for Sciences, Engineering and Technology	
	@ ₹ 12,000/- p.a. for initial two years
	@ ₹ 25,000/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Departmental Assistance (All subjects)	
	@ ₹ 3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure
Escorts/Reader Assistance (All subjects)	
	@ ₹ 2,000/- p.m. in cases of physically and visually handicapped candidates

- (ii) The House Rent Allowance (HRA) will be on the UGC pattern and will be payable to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation. In case hostel accommodation offered by the University/ Institution is refused, the student will forfeit his claim of HRA. Other facilities such as medical facilities, leave including maternity leave will be governed as per the guidelines of the UGC in case of their fellowship programme.

#### **VIII. Procedure for applying for National Fellowship for OBCs**

- (i) UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme.
- (ii) UGC will notify the scheme by inserting suitable advertisement in the press.
- (iii) UGC will implement the scheme once it is approved by the Government.
- (iv) It would be sufficient for an OBC candidate to have passed the Post Graduation Examination for being eligible for the National Fellowship.
- (v) There is no restriction to the effect that a OBC candidate should have cleared NET/SLET examination for being eligible for receiving the Fellowship.
- (vi) UGC will give one month's time to the candidate for applying for the Fellowship.
- (vii) UGC shall disburse the scholarship amount to the candidates through Bank Smart Cards.
- (viii) UGC will also issue a booklet containing all the details about the scheme, for the benefit of prospective candidates.
- (ix) UGC will evolve its own mechanism for verifying the genuineness of the OBC certificates furnished by the candidates in order to eliminate the possibility of students availing of the Fellowship on fake certificates.
- (x) The decision of the UGC in regard to awarding the Fellowship shall be final and no appeal could be filed against it.
- (xi) In case the numbers of Fellowships so allocated to a State/UT are not fully utilized, due to non-availability of eligible candidates, the UGC will allocate the slots amongst the other States/UTs where the number of eligible candidates is much more than the slots allocated to that State/UT. A Committee consisting of the representatives of UGC and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will take this decision.

**IX. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The expenditure on evaluation/monitoring of the fellowship programme shall be met out of the funds provided for this scheme. Award of SRF done after appropriate evaluation of performance in carrying out the research work by the candidate in the Junior Fellowship phase.

**National Commission for persons with disabilities**

1348. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government is going to formulate any new National Commission for the welfare of the persons with disabilities;

(b) whether at present any such Commission is functioning, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the Government's planning/proposal, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 introduced in Rajya Sabha on 7.02.2014 envisages establishment of National Commission for Persons with Disabilities.

(b) and (c) No Sir. However, in terms of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the Government has appointed the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the said Act and to take steps to safeguards the rights and facilities made available to persons with disabilities.

**Misuse of scholarship amount**

1349. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed and spent for providing scholarships to SC/ST communities for their upliftment during the last five years, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many educational institutes have misused the scholarship amount, if so, number of complaints received by Government during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government against such erring educational institutes in the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of the amount disbursed as Central Assistance for providing scholarships to SC/ST communities for their upliftment during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The amount disbursed is utilized and unspent balance, if any, is adjusted in the succeeding year before the release of funds for the year.

(b) and (c) No such complaint regarding misuse of funds by educational institute has been reported to the Government during the last five years.



Statement

Details of amount disbursed for providing Scholarship to SC/ST during last five years

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship	209720.83	55603.00	271134.44	86565.00	165464.78	73074.00	215349.54	748.39	196337.63	**105957.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC student studying Classes IX and X	*	*	*	*	93136.82	11173.00	54653.11	21943.00	51403.34	
3..	Scheme of Upgradation of Merit	289.43	60.00	290.74	197.00	196.98	32.00	438.43	06.00	285.84	

\* The Scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 01.07.2012

\*\* Funds have been released under Umbrella Scheme for ST children for the Scheme of PMS-ST/Book and Upgradation of Merit of ST students Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying Classes IX and Hostels for ST Girls and Boys/Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas/Scheme of Institute of Excellence and Top Class Education

**Welfare Schemes in Five Year Plans**

1350. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social welfare schemes/programmes implemented for the development and empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and others in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans;

(b) the targets fixed under each social welfare schemes during the said period, whether the said targets have been fully achieved, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose in each of the schemes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of Social Welfare Schemes/programmes implemented for the development and empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and others during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The targets fixed under each Social Welfare Schemes during the said period and the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose in each of the Schemes during the said period are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

The quantum of funds allocated to the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹ 16523.00 crore, out of which the funds amounting to ₹ 16,176.50 crore were utilized. An amount of ₹ 346.50 crore of the total allocation remained unspent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Amount allocated to the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan was ₹ 29400.00 out of which the funds amounting to ₹ 15080.52 were utilized upto 2014-15. The remaining balance is likely to be utilized in the remaining period *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Department is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations are often received late. Further, many of these proposals are incomplete and lack proper documentation/certification by the State Governments/UT Administrations. This led to underutilization of funds in some Schemes. Besides, some savings is also due to non-receipt of adequate proposals from the Universities and Non Governmental Organizations.

**Statement-I***Details of the Schemes: Twelfth Plan***(1) Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC)**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions, Book Bank facility and other allowances. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of the States/Union Territories to which the applicant actually belongs.

**(2) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards**

This scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% Central Assistance from the Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. Salient Features of the scheme are:

- (i) Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
  - (ii) Annual *Ad hoc* Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.)
- There is no income ceiling or caste restriction for eligibility

**(3) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in IX and X**

The scheme is implemented through State Governments. The objectives of the scheme include:

- (a) To support parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and
- (b) To improve participation of SC children in classes IX and X of the pre-Matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-Matric stage of education. Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, *viz.*
  - (i) Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
  - (ii) Annual *Ad hoc* Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.) Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum.

**(4) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central and State Universities/institutions are eligible for Central Assistance, both for fresh construction of hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities while NGOs and deemed Universities in the private sector can avail the benefit only for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

**(5) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students**

The objectives of the scheme include:

To upgrade the merit of Scheduled Caste students, studying from Class IX to Class XII, by providing them the facilities for education in residential schools. It is being done by

- (i) removing their educational deficiencies
- (ii) facilitating their entry into professional courses by upgrading their merit and
- (iii) Generating self-confidence and self-reliance in them.

100% Central Assistance is given to the States/UTs through a package grant of ₹ 25,000/- per student per year. Special allowances like reader allowance, transport allowance, escort allowance etc. is given to students with disability.

**(6) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC Students**

The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in Universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. 2000 Research Fellowships (Junior Research Fellows) per year are awarded to Scheduled Caste Students. Number of fellowships was increased from 1333 to 2000 *w.e.f.* 2010-11. In case of non-availability of adequate number of Scheduled Caste candidates, the number of fellowships not availed during a year will be carried forward to the next academic session. There is no income-ceiling prescribed under the Scheme.

**(7) National Overseas Scholarship for SCs**

National Overseas Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified, nomadic, semi-nomadic tribes, landless agricultural

labourers and traditional artisan's students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and Ph.D. programmes abroad in specified fields of study. The scheme provides for fees charged by institutions as per actual, monthly maintenance allowance, passage visa fee and insurance premium etc. annual contingency allowance, incidental journey allowance. Only two children of the same parents/guardians are eligible to get benefit under the Scheme. The second child of the same parents/guardian will be considered only if the slots are still available for that year.

**(8) Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students**

The objective of the scheme is to promote qualitative education amongst SC Students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class. There are 214 institutions of excellence spread all over the country in the list of notified institutions. Notified institutions include all IIMs, IITs, NITs (earlier known as RECs), Commercial Pilot License training institutes and reputed Medical/Law and other institutes of excellence.

**(9) Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students**

The Scheme is implemented through the reputed coaching Institutions/Centres run by the State Governments/UT Administrations, Universities and the private sector organizations. The Objective of the Scheme is to provide quality coaching for – Group ‘A’ and ‘B’ examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Railway Recruitment Boards (RRB) and the State Public Service Commissions; Officers’ Grade Examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and; Finishing course/job-oriented courses for employment in the private sector like IT, Bio-technology etc. in need of soft skill as well.

**(10) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

The main objective is to give thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a Central Sector Scheme, started in 1980, under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). Central assistance under the Scheme is released to States/UTs on the basis of the following criteria:

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(i)	SC Population of the States/UTs	40%
(ii)	Relative Backwardness of the States/UTs	10%
(iii)	Percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by Composite Economic Development Programmes in the State Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line.	25%
(iv)	Percentage of SCSP to the Annual Plan as compared to SC Population Percentage of the States/UTs	25%

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### **(11) Assistance to State Schedule Castes Development Corporations**

The main functions of SCDCs including identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development scheme, sponsoring the schemes to financial institutions for credit support, providing financial assistance in the form of margin money at low rate of interest and subsidy in order to reduce the repayment liability and providing necessary tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

### **(12) National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)**

The broad objective of NSFDC is to provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to Scheduled Castes families, and Skill Training to the youth of the target group, living below Double the Poverty Line for their economic development.

### **(13) National Safai Karamacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)**

The broad objective of NSKFDC is to uplift the target group of the Corporation and provide financial assistance in the form of concessional loans to those who are “Scavengers” (“Manual Scavenger” means a person engaged or employed by an individual or a local authority or a public or private agency, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes, and the expression “manual scavenging” shall be interpreted accordingly). Their dependents and “Safai Karamacharis” means persons engaged in or employed for any sanitation work, and their dependents.

### **(14) Assistance to States/UTs for Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

Under the scheme, due Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for implementation of the above two Acts. Details are given below:

**Legal Aid :** Section 15A (2)(i) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for adequate facilities, including legal aid to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of 'untouchability' to enable them to avail themselves of such rights

**Special Courts :** Section 15A (2)(iii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for setting up of special courts for trial of offences under the Act.

**Committees to assist State Governments for implementation of the Act :** Section 15A (2) (ii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for setting up of Committees at such appropriate levels as the State Governments may think fit to assist them in formulating or implementing measures as may be necessary for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of "untouchability" are made available to, and are availed of by, the persons subjected to any disability arising out of "untouchability".

**Special Police Stations :** The Central Assistance is provided to the States to the extent of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on the police stations over and above their committed liability.

#### **(15) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)**

The Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana' (PMAGY) is being implemented for integrated development of 1000 Scheduled Castes majority villages in 5 States *viz.* Assam (100 villages), Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (225 villages each). The objective of the Scheme is integrated development of PMAGY villages:

- (i) Primarily through convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes;
- (ii) By providing these villages Central Assistance in form of gap-filling funds to the extent of ₹ 20.00 lakh on an average basis.

#### **(16) Scheme of Grant in aid to Voluntary Organization working for SCs**

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of development intervention of the government and fill the gap in service deficient SC dominant areas, in the sectors such as education, health, vocational training through the efforts of VOs and other organizations and to provide them environment for socio economic upliftment and overall development of the SCs.

**(17) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation :** The Foundation was set up on 24th March, 1992. The main objective of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, *inter-alia* include implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message

of Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad. The Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing, administering and carrying on the important and long-term schemes and programmes identified during the Centenary Celebrations of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

## **II. Schemes for Empowerment of OBCs**

It was envisaged that the most important initiative for improving the social and economic status of backward communities lies in improving their access to education and training. Hence, the following schemes were formulated and are being implemented:

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs for studies in India
- ii. Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs for studies in India
- iii. Construction of Hostel for OBC boys and girls
- iv. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for the welfare of OBCs
- v. National Overseas Scholarship for OBC Students
- vi. National Fellowship for OBCs
- vii. Further, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) implements various soft loan Schemes for the OBC population in the country.

### **(1) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the OBCs for studies in India**

The aim of this Scheme is to motivate children of OBCs studying at pre-Matric stage. Scholarships are awarded to students belonging to OBCs whose parents'/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 44,500/- per annum.

### **(2) Post-Matric Scholarship to the OBC for studies in India**

The Scheme is intended to promote higher education by providing financial support to OBC students studying at Post-Matric/Post-Secondary levels leading to their earning Ph.D. degrees. The scholarships are awarded through the State Government/UT Administration to which the applicant belongs for study in recognized institutions. Under the Scheme, 100% Central Assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations over and above their Committed Liability.

### **(3) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls**

The Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls has been revised *w.e.f.* 2014-15. The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.



**(4) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of OBCs (NGO Scheme)**

The main purpose of this scheme of grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations is to involve the civil society and non-Government sector for improving the socio-economic conditions of OBCs, through skill up-gradation in various trades, to enable them, to start income generating activities on their own and get gainfully employed. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for imparting various Vocational training in various trades like craft, type and short-hand, carpentry, dari making, electrician, motor winding and fitting/plumbing, printing/composing/book binding, spinning and weaving, TV, VCR and Radio repair etc.

**(5) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) was set up in the year 1992, as a Company, 'not for profit' under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956. The Corporation has paid-up capital has reached ₹ 912 crore against the present authorized share capital of ₹ 1500 crore. The main objective of the Corporation is to provide concessional financial assistance to the members of the Backward Classes for their socio-economic development and to upgrade the technological and entrepreneurial skills of the individuals or groups belonging to the Backward Classes through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Government/UT.

**III. Social Defence**

**(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services**

'Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' is the flagship scheme of the Ministry in the field of drug demand reduction. The Scheme has two parts viz. (i) 'Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse' (Part I) and (ii) 'Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence' (Part II).

**(i) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse**

The Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse is being implemented for identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary and other eligible organizations. Under this

scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs), Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs), for holding Awareness-cum-de-addiction Camps (ACDC) and Workplace Prevention Programmes etc.

**(ii) Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence**

The Scheme of 'General Grant-in-Aid Programme for Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence' aims to:

- (a) Meet urgent needs falling within the mandate of the Ministry which cannot be met under the its regular schemes and
- (b) Support such initiatives of an innovative nature in the area of welfare and empowerment of the Ministry's target groups, as cannot be supported under its regular schemes.

**(2) Setting up of Helpline**

A National Toll Free Helpline (1800-11-0031) for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse has been set up on 7th January, 2015.

**(3) Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)**

Under the Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to Government/Non-Governmental Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies etc. for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units. Several innovative projects are eligible for assistance under the Scheme. Some of these are:

- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes
- Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients
- Physiotherapy Clinics for Older Persons
- Help-lines and Counselling Centres for Older Persons
- Sensitizing Programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges
- Regional Resource and Training Centres
- Training of Caregivers to the Older Persons
- Awareness Generation Programmes for Older Persons and Care Givers
- Formation of Senior Citizens Associations etc.

## **New Schemes and Initiatives**

### **I. New Schemes for the development of the SCs**

#### **(1) Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs Objectives**

- Promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies.
- To provide concessional finance to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time will promote profitable businesses. The assets so created will also create forward/ backward linkage. It will further create chain effect in the locality.
- To increase financial inclusion for SC entrepreneurs and to motivate them for further growth of SC communities.

The Scheme has been approved on 16.12.2014.

#### **(2) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Young and Start-Up Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes**

The Finance Minister in his Union Budget Speech for FY 2014-15 made on 10th July 2014, *inter-alia*, announced that a sum of ₹ 200 crore will be allocated towards Credit Enhancement Guarantee for Young and Start-up entrepreneurs, belonging to Scheduled Castes, who aspire to be part of neo middle class category, with an objective to encourage entrepreneurship in the lower strata of the Society resulting in job creation besides creating confidence in Scheduled Castes. The said allocation is under Social Sector Initiatives in order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to facilitate concessional finance to them. The Scheme has since been approved on 10.02.2015.

### **II. New Schemes for the Development of the OBCs**

#### **(1) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs.**

This Scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies intends to promote educational advancement of student from Other Backward Classes. The objective of the Scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability.

The Scheme is applicable for higher studies abroad. The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks Association (IBA) and restricted to students enrolled for course at Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D

level. The interest subsidy under the scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters or Ph.D levels.

**(2) National Fellowship for OBC Students :**

The aim is to provide financial assistance to the OBC students to pursue academic programmes such as M.Phil and Ph.D in Universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. This is a new Scheme launched in 2014-15. The Scheme covers all universities/institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is implemented by the UGC itself on the pattern of the scheme of UGC Fellowships being awarded to research students pursuing M. Phil. and Ph.D. The UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme and notifies the scheme by releasing advertisements in the Press at a suitable date.

**(3) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs:**

Under this Scheme, the students in Pre-Matric classes will be paid upto ₹ 1500/- per annum. The students in the Post-Matric stage will be paid upto ₹ 3000/- per annum. Those Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, (DNTs) whose family income is less than ₹ 2.0 lakh per annum are eligible for awarding the scholarship under the Scheme.

**(4) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme for Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls:**

The Scheme for Construction of hostels for the boys and girls of DNTs is an additional support to the existing hostels for the SCs/OBCs/General category students. Construction of hostels would be done in conjugation with other similar hostel schemes being implemented by this Ministry and other Ministries/Departments (*viz.* Department of Higher Education etc) for the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs.

**(5) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for EBCs :**

This Scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies intends to promote educational advancement of student from Economically Backward Classes. The objective of the Scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The Scheme is applicable for higher studies abroad. The Interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks Association (IBA) and restricted to students enrolled for course at Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D level. The Interest Subsidy under the Scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters or Ph.D levels.

*Major Schemes of the Department during 11th Plan*

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**Programmes/Schemes***Schemes for Scheduled Castes Development*

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1. Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SCs)
  2. Implementation of Prevention of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
  3. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana - Girls Hostels
  4. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana - Boys Hostels
  5. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for SCs.
  6. National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (SFDC)
  7. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sup-Plan
  8. National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (SKFDC)
  9. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs
  10. Self-Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers
  11. Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)
- 

*Schemes for Disability Division**(Presently it is a separate Department)*

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1. National Institutes for Disabled Persons
  2. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances Scheme (ADIP)
  3. Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995
  4. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes
  5. Scheme of Incentives to Employers in Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities
  6. Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities
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*Schemes for Social Defence*

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1. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse
  2. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence
-

3. Assistance to Voluntary Organizations under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

*Schemes for Backward Classes Development*

1. National backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Classes students
3. Post-Matric Scholarship for Backward Classes
4. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBCs and Economically Backward Classes

***Statement-II***

*Scheme-wise BE, RE and Exp. during the 11th Plan (2007-12)*

Sl.No.	Programme/Schemes	2007-08			2008-09		
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SCD Division</b>							
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	625.00	825.00	875.08	750.00	636.00	645.49
2.	Coaching and Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs & OBCs	7.00	7.00	3.91	8.00	6.00	4.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Implemententation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	40.00	40.40	39.07	40.00	44.00	43.04
5.	BJRCY - Girls Hostels	32.00	37.00	30.50	55.00	55.00	58.53
6.	BJRCY - Boys Hostels	35.00	40.00	36.78	40.00	40.00	25.73
7.	Assistnace to VOs Working for SCs.	36.00	36.00	31.00	36.00	36.00	21.50
8.	Pre-matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	25.00	7.50	3.11	54.00	54.00	59.27
9.	SCDC- Equity Support	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.00
10.	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	1.00	2.00	1.19	2.00	2.00	1.75
11.	NSFDC	40.00	43.00	43.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
12.	SCA to SCSP	470.00	501.40	501.15	480.00	594.06	601.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Dr. Ambedkar National Centre (New Scheme)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Center for Social Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	NSKFDC	30.00	21.00	20.65	30.00	30.00	30.00
17.	Assistance to students belonging to SCs for pursuing study in residential public schools	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	88.00	53.58	78.35	75.00	87.94	87.94
19.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	50.00	50.00	25.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	4.00	4.00	2.89	5.00	5.00	3.89
21.	Top Class Education for SCs	16.00	6.00	2.17	20.00	5.00	4.95
22.	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.00	54.00	53.00
23.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL: SCD DIVISION		1521.00	1695.88	1714.85	1815.00	1815.00	1805.68

**Disability Division**

1.	National Institutes for Disabled Persons	49.00	50.28	45.28	49.00	49.00	47.50
2.	ADIP Scheme	70.00	70.00	49.09	79.00	79.00	60.22
3.	ALIMCO	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
4.	Rehabilitation Council of India	3.00	4.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	7.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	18.00	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995	18.00	17.40	9.49	20.00	19.00	8.88
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes	70.00	77.00	70.57	70.00	70.00	64.70
9.	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in Pvt. Sector for Providing Employemnet to PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	7.00	5.55
10.	Establishment of ISLRTC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	FA to Women with Disabilities to look after their Children after birth	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.01	0.00
12.	RGNF for PwDs-M-Phil/ Ph.D in India and Post PG Studies Abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Establishment of National Centre of Universal Design and Barrier Free Environment.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	PMS for Students with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Top Class Education for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DISABILITY DIVISION		221.00	233.38	191.43	254.00	249.01	208.85

**Social Defence**

1.	National Institute for Social Defence	6.00	6.00	3.50	6.00	6.00	5.87
2.	Scheme for Prevention of Alchoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	35.00	27.00	26.11	35.00	30.00	20.83
3.	Assistance to VO.s. for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence	5.00	4.50	3.20	5.00	5.00	3.11



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of IPOP	22.00	20.00	16.13	22.00	22.00	17.72
5.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of OAHs for Indigent Senior Citizens	1.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
TOTAL SOCIAL DEFENCE		69.00	57.50	48.94	81.00	76.00	47.53

**Backward Classes Division**

1.	NBCFDC	28.00	31.00	31.00	35.00	35.00	36.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	32.17
3.	Grant in aid to Vol. Orgns working for BCs	3.50	3.50	3.59	3.50	3.50	2.83
4.	Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	21.00	21.00	20.54	35.00	33.80	34.55
5.	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs	100.00	120.00	125.17	134.00	145.19	179.62
6.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of DNTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Scheme for Educational Empowerment of Economically Backward Classes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for OBCs (New Scheme).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Post Matric Scholarship for EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBCs and EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	TOTAL BACKWARD CLASSES	177.50	200.50	205.30	237.50	247.49	285.17

**Miscellaneous**

1.	Information and Mass Education Cell	10.40	10.40	9.72	10.40	10.40	8.54
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Research and Training	0.50	0.31	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.20
3.	Research Studies and Publications	0.60	0.80	0.76	0.60	0.60	0.18
4.	Scheme for Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry through State and District Level VMCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Secretariat	1.00	1.23	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.06
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		12.50	12.74	12.08	12.50	12.50	9.98
GRAND TOTAL		2001.00	2200.00	2172.60	2400.00	2400.00	2357.21

*Scheme-wise BE, RE and Exp. during the 11th Plan (20010-11)*

Sl.No.	Programme/Schemes	2009-10			2010-11		
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**SCD Division**

1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	750.00	830.00	1015.96	1700.00	2000.00	2097.21
2.	Coaching and Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs and OBCs	8.00	6.00	2.79	10.00	14.00	9.43
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	100.00	100.00	4.00	400.00	98.00	97.00
4.	Implemententation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	43.00	43.00	68.69	59.00	71.00	69.44
5.	BJRCY - Girls Hostels	60.00	60.00	25.36	80.00	80.00	45.16
6.	BJRCY - Boys Hostels	40.00	30.00	6.20	50.00	40.00	34.28
7.	Assistnace to VO's Working for SCs.	35.00	29.00	11.23	35.00	30.00	29.43
8.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	80.00	80.00	79.74	80.00	70.00	58.48
9.	SCDC- Equity Support	20.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
10.	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	NSFDC	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	75.00	75.00
12.	SCA to SCSP	480.00	480.00	458.77	600.00	600.00	587.28
13.	Dr. Ambedkar National Centre (New Scheme)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Center for Social Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	NSKFDC	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
17.	Assistance to students belonging to SCs for pursuing study in residential public schools	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	80.00	105.00	105.00	160.00	144.00	144.00
19.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	100.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
20.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	5.00	5.00	4.63	6.00	6.00	4.61
21.	Top Class Education for SCs	20.00	10.00	8.26	25.00	25.00	14.15
22.	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Pre. Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL: SCD DIVISION		1899.00	1921.00	1933.63	3325.00	3318.00	3329.36

**Disability Division**

1.	National Institutes for Disabled Persons	49.00	44.00	43.60	60.00	60.00	57.83
2.	ADIP Scheme	79.00	70.00	67.35	100.00	90.00	69.68
3.	ALIMCO	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.33	0.00
4.	Rehabilitation Council of India	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.99
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	9.00	9.00	9.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
7.	Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995	20.00	9.00	10.84	100.00	75.00	50.41
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes	76.00	92.99	61.56	120.00	90.00	82.27
9.	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in Pvt. Sector for Providing Employmnet to PwDs	15.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	2.00	0.00
10.	Establishment of ISLRTC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
11.	FA to Women with Disabilities to look after their Children after birth	5.00	0.01	0.00	5.00	0.01	0.00
12.	RGNF for PwDs-M-Phil/ PhD in India and Post PG Studies Abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Establishment of National Centre of Universal Design and Barrier Free Environment.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	PMS for Students with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Top Class Education for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DISABILITY DIVISION		260.00	232.00	197.35	450.00	374.34	314.18
<b>Social Dference</b>							
1.	National Institute for Social Defence	6.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	7.50	6.80
2.	Scheme for Prevention of Alchoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	35.00	25.00	22.79	41.00	31.00	29.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assistance to VOs. for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence	5.00	3.05	3.00	5.00	3.50	3.00
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of IPOP	22.00	22.00	19.72	40.00	30.00	20.67
5.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of OAHs for Indigent Senior Citizens	15.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00
TOTAL SOCIAL DEFENCE		83.00	56.05	51.51	196.00	73.00	59.78

**Backward Classes Division**

1.	NBCFDC	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
2.	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC Students	30.00	30.00	31.67	50.00	50.00	44.63
3.	Grant in aid to Vol. Orgns Working for BCs	5.00	3.00	0.96	5.00	4.99	1.65
4.	Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	35.00	30.00	20.51	45.00	33.00	25.79
5.	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs	135.00	180.00	172.96	350.00	379.00	353.33
6.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of DNTs	5.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.01	0.00
7.	Scheme for Educational Empowerment of Economically Backward Classes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for OBCs (New Scheme)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBCs and EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	TOTAL BACKWARD CLASSES	245.00	278.00	261.10	500.00	507.00	465.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Miscellaneous</b>							
1.	Information and Mass Education Cell	10.40	10.40	6.04	25.00	25.00	16.11
2.	Research and Training	1.00	0.95	0.20	2.00	0.41	0.18
3.	Research Studies and Publications	0.60	0.60	0.06	1.00	0.25	0.23
4.	Scheme for Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry through State and District Level VMCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Secretariat	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.90
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		13.00	12.95	7.23	29.00	26.66	17.42
GRAND TOTAL		2500.00	2500.00	2450.82	4500.00	4300.00	4186.14

*Scheme-wise BE, RE and Exp. during the 11th Plan (20011-12)*

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	2011-12			XI Five Year Plan			
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	Exp as %age to RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**SCD Division**

1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs	2218.00	2441.70	2711.19	6043.00	6732.70	7344.93	109.09
2.	Coaching and Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs and OBCs	10.00	10.00	6.96	43.00	43.00	27.09	63.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	100.00	100.00	100.00	600.00	298.00	201.00	67.45
4.	Implementration of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	70.00	70.00	72.05	252.00	268.40	292.29	108.90
5.	BJRCY-Girls Hostels	95.00	50.00	38.31	322.00	282.00	197.86	70.16
6.	BJRCY-Boys Hostels	50.00	35.00	27.60	215.00	185.00	130.59	70.59
7.	Assistnace to VO's Working for SCs.	35.00	30.00	19.35	177.00	161.00	112.51	69.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	80.00	70.00	63.65	319.00	281.50	264.25	93.87
9.	SCDC - Equity support	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	95.00	94.00	98.95
10.	Up-gradation of Merit of SC Students	4.00	4.00	2.91	13.00	14.00	10.74	76.71
11.	NSFDC	80.00	85.00	85.00	260.00	293.00	293.00	100.00
12.	SCA to SCSP	775.00	675.00	656.40	2805.00	2850.46	2805.19	98.41
13.	Dr. Ambedkar National Centre (New Scheme)	10.00	1.00	0.00	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100.00
15.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Center for Social Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	NSKFDC	50.00	45.00	45.00	180.00	166.00	165.65	99.79
17.	Assistance to Students belonging to SCs for pursuing study in Residential public schools	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	125.00	125.00	103.69	528.00	515.52	518.98	100.67
19.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	100.00	35.00	0.00	355.00	235.00	175.00	74.47
20.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	6.00	6.00	7.07	26.00	26.00	23.09	88.81
21.	Top Class Education for SCs	25.00	15.00	14.82	106.00	61.00	44.35	72.70
22.	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	0.00			54.00	54.00	53.00	98.15
23.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX and X)	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL : SCD DIVISION		4054.00	4018.70	3975.00	12614.00	12768.58	12758.52	99.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Disability Division</b>								
1.	National Institutes for Disabled Persons	60.00	58.70	54.62	267.00	261.98	248.83	94.98
2.	ADIP Scheme	100.00	80.00	75.99	428.00	389.00	322.33	82.86
3.	ALIMCO	3.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	7.33	2.00	27.29
4.	Rehabilitation Council of India	3.00	3.00	2.59	15.00	16.70	14.58	87.31
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	2.00	2.00	1.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	85.71
6.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	50.00	25.00	25.00	125.00	112.00	112.00	100.00
7.	Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995	100.00	60.00	34.90	258.00	180.40	114.52	63.48
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes	120.00	90.00	86.16	456.00	419.99	365.26	86.97
9.	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in Pvt. Sector for providing employmnet to PwDs	5.00	1.00	0.50	43.00	13.00	7.05	54.23
10.	Establishment of ISLRTC	25.00	15.00	11.26	25.00	16.00	11.26	70.38
11.	FA to Women with Disabilities to look after their Children after birth	0.01	0.00	0.00	15.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
12.	RGNF for PwDs- M-Phil/PhD in India and Post PG Studies Abroad	11.98	0.00	0.00	11.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Establishment of National Centre of Universal Design and Barrier Free Environment	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	PMS for Students with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Top Class Education for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for PwDs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DISABILITY DIVISION		480.00	334.70	292.02	1665.00	1423.43	1203.83	84.57

**Social Deference**

1.	National Institute for Social Defence	10.00	7.00	5.00	38.00	32.50	27.17	83.60
2.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	41.00	31.00	35.33	187.00	144.00	134.37	93.31
3.	Assistance to VO's. for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence	5.00	3.00	3.00	25.00	19.05	15.31	80.37
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of IPOP	40.00	25.00	19.99	146.00	119.00	94.23	79.18
5.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of OAHs for Indigent Senior Citizens	0.00		0.00	129.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL SOCIAL DEFENCE		96.00	66.00	63.32	525.00	328.55	271.08	82.51

**Backward Classes Division**

1.	NBCFDC	70.00	70.00	70.00	208.00	211.00	212.00	100.47
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	50.00	45.00	40.69	185.00	180.00	174.16	96.76
3.	Grant in aid to Vol. Orgns working for BCs	5.00	2.00	1.02	22.00	16.99	10.05	59.15
4.	Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	45.00	25.00	16.07	181.00	142.80	117.46	82.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs	535.00	535.00	527.99	1254.00	1359.19	1359.07	99.99
6.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of DNTs	5.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
7.	Scheme for Educational Empowerment of Economically Backward Classes	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for OBCs (New Scheme)	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Post Matric Scholarship for EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for OBCs and EBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	TOTAL BACKWARD CLASSES	716.00	677.00	655.77	1876.00	1909.99	1872.74	98.05
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
1.	Information and Mass Education Cell	25.00	25.00	22.27	81.20	81.20	62.68	77.19
2.	Research and Training	2.00	0.35	0.20	6.00	2.52	1.08	42.86
3.	Research Studies and Publications	1.00	0.25	0.14	3.80	2.50	1.37	54.80
4.	Scheme for Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry through State and District level VMCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Secretariat	1.00	1.00	1.01	5.00	5.23	5.20	99.43
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	29.00	26.60	23.62	96.00	91.45	70.33	76.91
	GRAND TOTAL	5375.00	5123.00	5009.73	16776.00	16523.00	16176.50	97.90

**Statement-III**  
*Allocation of 12th Five year Plan, BE, RE and Expenditure of 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and BE for the 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)												
Sl.No.	Programmes/Scheme.	BE 12th Plan	BE 2012-13	RE 2012-13	Exp.	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	Exp.	BE. 2014-15	RE. 2014-15	Expend. 2014-15	BE. 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>SCD Bureau</b>												
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	7120.00	1500.00	1500.00	1654.64	1500.00	1908.87	2153.00	1500.00	1904.78	1963.17	1599.00
2.	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Weaker Sections including SCs & OBCs	57.00	12.00	6.00	5.38	12.00	12.00	8.95	12.00	9.00	8.14	12.24
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	4.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	100.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	33.00	30.00	200.00
4.	Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and PoA Act, 1989	480.00	100.00	84.00	97.47	90.00	130.00	127.59	90.00	150.00	147.37	90.75
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna - Girls Hostels	695.00	95.00	14.00	20.22	50.00	41.24	41.52	50.00	26.51	18.73	50.00
6.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna - Boys Hostels		50.00	13.00	15.59	25.00	11.25	7.94	25.00	9.15	3.16	25.00
7.	Assistance to VOs Working for SCs.	240.00	50.00	15.00	14.86	28.00	28.53	26.74	50.00	23.72	19.02	51.00



17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs (RGNF).	600.00	125.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	25.00	24.50	200.00	150.00	148.85	209.55
18.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	480.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	570.00	70.00	35.00	448.00	50.00	0.00	470.19
19.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	28.00	6.00	6.00	5.74	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.06	6.12
20.	Top Class Education for SCs	120.00	25.00	15.00	16.67	21.00	25.00	24.37	21.00	21.00	19.29	21.42
21.	Babu Jagjivan Ram National Foundation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Development of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial	215.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	3.30	3.10	10.00
23.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Class IX & X)	4098.00	824.00	938.00	931.37	900.00	700.00	547.17	834.00	500.00	514.14	842.55
24.	Credit Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	98.24
25.	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	200.00	200.00	102.00
TOTAL: SCID BUREAU		21306.00	4298.00	3856.03	3821.96	4663.00	3982.79	3990.14	4837.50	4216.62	4201.30	5128.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Social Defence												
1.	National Institute for Social Defence	200.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	8.10	11.00	8.63	7.96	4.73
2.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse	415.00	40.00	17.00	17.92	45.00	28.12	25.41	50.00	35.11	30.74	20.15
3.	Assistance to VO's. for General Grant in Aid in the field Social Defence	25.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.99	5.00	3.65	3.65	3.00
4.	Assistance to NGOs under the Scheme of IPOP	440.00	40.00	18.00	18.21	45.00	21.95	15.54	50.00	25.00	14.99	55.00
5.	Scheme of Assistance for Establishment of OAHs for Indigent Senior Citizens	0.00	80.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Awareness Generation for Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.01	0.00	2.00	0.66	0.00	0.00
7.	Setting up of Helpline for Senior Citizens at National level	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.01	0.00	5.00	0.50	0.13	0.00
8.	Setting up of Helpline for Sr Citizens at District level (in 120 Districts @ ₹15 lakh per District)	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.66	0.00	3.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

[illegible]





**Miscellaneous**

1.	Information and Mass Education Cell	400.00	30.00	30.00	27.36	40.00	40.00	30.00	41.00	32.00	28.87	18.50
2.	Research and Training	15.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.26	5.00	1.00	0.77	5.00
3.	Research Studies and Publications	15.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.98				1.00
4.	Scheme for Monitoring of Schemes of Ministry through State and District level VMCs	0.00	8.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Secretariat	20.00	1.00	1.48	1.29	2.00	2.70	2.99	4.00	4.00	2.79	4.00
TOTAL : MISCELLANEOUS		450.00	42.00	34.49	31.64	45.00	45.70	34.23	50.00	37.00	32.43	23.50
GRAND TOTAL		29400.00	5415.00	4750.07	4654.13	6065.00	5165.00	5084.56	6165.00	5400.00	5341.83	6467

**Allocation of Satellite Capacity for DTH Services**

1351. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has favoured TATA and Sun Group in allocation of satellite capacity for Direct-to-Home (DTH) services over Doordarshan;

(b) whether preferential treatment for allocation of DTH service to private players have resulted in a loss of revenue to the exchequer;

(c) if so, the estimated loss incurred for showing favours to private players; and

(d) the action Government has taken or proposes to take against private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Sir. However, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report No. 22 of 2014 on “Management of satellite capacity for DTH services by Department of Space” has pointed out that Tata Sky was granted precedence over Doordarshan and allocated capacity on INSAT-4A satellite.

While furnishing reply to the Audit, Department of Space has clarified that no favour extended to TATA Sky over Doordarshan in allocation of satellite capacity for Direct-to-Home (DTH) services.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**India's Second Moon Mission**

1352. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the time for India's second moon mission have been finalized, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Yes Sir. Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the Moon, has Orbiter, Lander and Rover configuration. It is planned to be launched during 2017- 2018 timeframe by Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

**New Methodology of GDP Calculation**

1353. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the media reports regarding the fact that

several senior economists and even International Monetary Fund (IMF) has termed the new methodology of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) calculation and recently revised GDP growth data of India as "puzzling" and prima facie one with "discrepancies".;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has plans to report the old GDP with the new series for next few years for a smooth transition to the new series of national income statistics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (Retd.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) While most users of GDP data have appreciated compilation in the new series being compliant with the latest United Nation's guidelines in System of National Accounts, 2008, some users are puzzled by the difficulty in reconciling the new series estimates with the estimates of the old series and conventionally used indicators.

(b) The new series represents a structural break from the old series, mainly due to two reasons:

- (i) Availability of new source of information for the corporate sector
- (ii) Better estimates for the unorganised sector due to incorporation of recent estimates from the 2010-11 National Sample Survey on unincorporated enterprises and data on sales and service taxes.

In order to clarify the doubts of the users, the Ministry released a publication on changes in methodology and datasets in the new series of national accounts, which is available on the website of the Ministry. Necessary clarifications have been provided in various fora. Frequently asked questions on new series alongwith replies have been placed in the public domain. A Data Users' Conference on new series of national accounts was also organized in the month of April 2015 to give the data users an opportunity to interact with the officers associated with compilation of national accounts.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The base year revision exercises are undertaken to capture the changing structure of economy. This ensures capturing latest information and hence accurately reflects the current economic situation in the country. GDP based on old series would not reflect correct economic situation. Therefore, internationally accepted practice is to release GDP based on only the new series after the base year is revised.

**Deficiency of staffs in statistical department**

1354 DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department is having deficiency of staffs in Statistical Department; and

(b) if so, the actual vacancy, process of filling and other relevant details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Relevant details are given below :

	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy	Remarks
Indian Statistical Service (ISS) Posts	814	721	93	Efforts are made on a regular and continuous basis with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and concerned Cadre Controlling Authority (CCA) to fill the vacancies.
Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS) Posts	3951	2852	1099	
Other Posts	1992	1333	659	

**Proposal to undertake social progress index**

1355. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry has any proposal to undertake social progress index as the measure of country's growth, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that GDP growth rate has been intentionally inflated despite of unchanged economic scenario, if so, the details thereof and rationale for the change in base year for calculation of GDP; and

(c) the other measures that the Ministry is adopting to measure growth and development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry brings out a number of publications containing various indicators to measure social progress. These are “Millennium Development Goals-India Country Report”, “SAARC Social Charter-India Country Report”, “SAARC Development Goals - India Country Report 2013”, “Women and Men in India”, etc. However, Social Progress

Index is not compiled since there is no agreed methodology for providing weights to each of the sector/subject specific indicators. Indian Statistical Institute on behalf of this Ministry constructed Social Development Indices in 2010. Report in this regard “Construction and Analysis of Regional Variations of Social Development Indices in India” is available on the website of the Ministry.

(b) The GDP in the new series has been compiled following the international standards laid down in System of National Accounts, 2008. Change in base year is a regular exercise carried out once in every five years. As is the practice in base year revision, the estimates of GDP in the new series have been prepared using the latest methodology and data. The change in growth rate of GDP in the new series is a consequence of this revision of estimates. Thus, there is no question of any intentional inflation of GDP estimate or its growth.

(c) In addition to the publications mentioned in (a) above on social sector, the Ministry brings out publications on Energy Statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Environment Statistics and statistics based on other socio-economic surveys to measure growth and development on other aspects.

### **Recommendations of Green National Accounts**

1356. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any steps towards implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group headed by Sir Parth Dasgupta on Green National Accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Taking inputs from the report of the Expert Group on “Green National Accounts In India” constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sir Partha Dasgupta and also System of Environmental Economic Accounting – Central Framework adopted in United Nations Statistical Commission, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) List of indicators for compilation of Accounts for selected sectors have been identified.
- (ii) A meeting to assess the availability of relevant statistics with concerned Ministries/Departments and other data source agencies was held on 24.9.2014.

- (iii) Based on the assessment made in the above mentioned meeting and also considering that the process of getting required statistics for the purpose would take a long time, an Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted. In the first meeting of the Group held on 4.3.2015 priority areas were identified.

### **Reimbursement under JNNURM**

1357. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultancy charges and training expenses are yet to be reimbursed in respect of various agencies namely IRMA, KUIDFC, TPIMA, PMES by the Ministry under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether requests for reimbursements were submitted to the Ministry as early as July, 2009 in one case and in 2013 and 2014 in other cases; and

(c) the reasons for delay in reimbursements and when will the funds be released towards the reimbursements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The reimbursement claims of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) with an amount of ₹ 31,79,400/-, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with an amount of ₹ 47,86,912/-, Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agencies (TPIMA) with an amount of ₹ 25,84,358/- were forwarded by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) to the Ministry, whereas the reimbursement claim towards Programme Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) has not been received so far in the Ministry. The current status of these claims are as under :—

- (i) **Reimbursement claim of IRMA :** Two reimbursement claims towards IRMA payment with an amount of ₹ 14,41,300/- and ₹ 17,38,100/- were submitted by KUIDFC in December, 2013 and August, 2014 respectively. The first claim with an amount of ₹ 14,41,300/- was approved for reimbursement by this Ministry and sent to Ministry of Finance to release the funds. The funds for the second reimbursement claim with an amount of ₹ 14,41,300/- could not be released due to non-submission of IRMA reports. The reimbursement will be made as and when the KUIDFC submits the necessary documents.

- (ii) **Reimbursement claim of PIU under KUIDFC :** A reimbursement claim of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with an amount of ₹ 47,86,912/- was received in July, 2014. Since the Voucher was in the regional language, the KUIDFC was requested to submit necessary supporting documents in official language. The reimbursement will be made as and when the KUIDFC submits the necessary documents.
- (iii) **Reimbursement claim of TPIMA :** A proposal for reimbursement of ₹ 25,84,358/- towards TPIMA charges was approved under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation but due to negative balance in the ACA allocation for State of Karnataka under JnNURM, the funds could not be released. In the later half of 2014-15, the ACA allocation turned positive due to curtailment/dropping of non-starter dwelling units projects approved for State of Karnataka Now, the claim is under process for reimbursement.

#### **Project status of JnNURM in Haryana**

1358. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects taken up under JnNURM in the State of Haryana, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of these projects, whether any of the projects are being delayed in implementation, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 13 projects were sanctioned under JnNURM in the State of Haryana. The details of these projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) submitted by the State Government, 8 projects have been physically completed and the remaining 5 projects are at various stages of implementation. These projects are implemented by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal Agencies under the State Governments. The reasons for delay in implementation are Land acquisition, Litigations, Environmental and other clearances, sifting of utilities, lack of capacity of local bodies etc. The States/ULBs were impressed upon time to time through various channels *viz.* review meeting, regular communication, field visits, Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) to speed up the completion of the projects and utilize the funds within stipulated time.

Statement

Project Implementation Status under UIG subcomponent of JnNURM : Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/ CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order ACA Released till date	% of work completed (Physical Progress)
Mission Phase								
1.	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment Works in Faridabad	Sewerage	10,383.00	22-Jan-07	5,191.50	4,672.37	Completed
2.	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	2,825.12	20-Apr-07	1,412.56	1,271.30	Completed
3.	Faridabad	Augmentation of Water supply of for Faridabad Town, Haryana	Water Supply	49,349.00	14-Jan-09	24,674.50	22,207.03	60%
4.	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	7,351.90	20-Jul-07	3,675.95	3,308.35	Completed
TOTAL				69,909.02		34,954.51	31,459.05	



Project Implementation Status under UIDSSMT subcomponent of JnNURM : Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Number of Installment released	Total ACA Released	% of Work Completed (Physical)
<b>Mission Phase</b>								
1.	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management	1,988.16	21-Aug-07	1,620.35	1	825.09	48%
2.	Karnal-Indri	Solid Waste Management	1,658.07	21-Aug-07	1,351.33	2	1,351.33	Completed
3.	Yamunanagar-Jagadhari	Solid Waste Management	1,874.10	21-Aug-07	1,527.39	2	1,527.39	Completed
4.	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4,576.04	21-Aug-07	3,729.47	2	3,729.47	Completed
5.	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	2,707.01	16-Feb-09	2,165.61	2	2,165.61	Completed
6.	Ambala	Sewerage	2,082.19	16-Feb-09	1,665.75	1	832.88	10%
7.	Narnaul	Sewerage	812.99	16-Feb-09	650.39	1	325.20	30%
8.	Charki-Dadri	Sewerage	709.25	16-Feb-09	567.40	1	283.70	Completed
9.	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	19-May-10	2,982.40	1	1,491.20	0%
TOTAL			20,135.81		16,260.09		12,531.87	

Note : No project sanctioned in Transition phase

**Blocked sewage line in Gole Market New Delhi**

1359. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewage line in Gole Market, New Delhi always get blocked, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore;

(b) whether this sewage line is not connected to main sewage system resulting in its frequent blocked and water logging; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the NDMC/CPWD to build new sewage line on this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per information received from NDMC, it is a fact that the sewage line in Gole Market, New Delhi gets blocked frequently as a result of silting. As a preventive measure, tender was floated by NDMC for replacement of the 250 mm diameter sewer line, but the same could not be executed due to very high rates. Till the new lines are replaced, the blocked sewage lines will be desilted by sewer suction machine by NDMC, as and when required.

**Conversion of loan into grants for development of cities**

†1360. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States from which requests have been received by Government for conversion of loan components into cent per cent grants under the plan of integrated development of small and medium cities during the last two years; and

(b) the reaction for Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) There was Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) in the Ministry of Urban Development, which was further subsumed in Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in 2005. The UIDSSMT was a component of JnNURM which was launched by the Government of India in 2005 for a period of 7 years which was further extended upto 31.03.2014 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track infrastructure development of Small and Medium towns across the country. Funding of UIDSSMT, was through the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in form of grants. There was no provision of loan, under the Scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Funds for Clean India Campaign**

1361. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Central funds are being made available to all the States towards Clean India Campaign; and

(b) if so, the details there of, along with the additional funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise and the targets set for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) In the financial year 2014-15, a total of ₹ 859.48 crores has been released to 30 States/UTs. Details of releases to the States/UTs are given in Statement (*See below*). For the financial year 2015-16, a total of ₹ 1000 crore has been earmarked for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Targets to be achieved during the Mission are as under:

Sl.No	Components	Overall Target
(a)	Individual Household Toilets	1.04 crore units
(b)	Community and Public Toilets	5.08 lakh units
(c)	Solid Waste Management	To achieve Scientific Solid Waste Management in 4041 cities/towns for 30.6 crore persons

***Statement***

*Details of funds released during 2014-15 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.36
3.	Assam	0.23
4.	Bihar	37.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	30.79
6.	Delhi	7.53
7.	Goa	3.17
8.	Gujarat	57.30

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
9.	Haryana	17.92
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.02
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.75
12.	Jharkhand	15.27
13.	Karnataka	80.01
14.	Kerala	19.18
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21.02
16.	Maharashtra	135.00
17.	Manipur	11.21
18.	Meghalaya	4.05
19.	Mizoram	9.79
20.	Nagaland	10.52
21.	Odisha	1.43
22.	Puducherry	1.95
23.	Punjab	41.40
24.	Rajasthan	60.73
25.	Sikkim	3.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	35.07
27.	Telangana	28.95
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86.07
29.	Uttarakhand	5.94
30.	West Bengal	64.01
TOTAL		859.48

### **Metro rail projects in other cities**

1362. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has plan to support metro rail projects in 19 cities in the country having population of 20 lakhs and above; and

(b) if so, which are those cities and what is the progress so far, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) - 2006, Government of India (GoI) encourages all State/Union Territory capitals as well as other cities with a population of more than one million to start planning for high capacity public transport systems. GoI provides financial assistance to the extent of 20% of the cost of the project in the form of equity or Viable Gap Funding (VGF).

(b) As Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development which is a State subject, proposal for metro rail project is initiated by the State/Union Territory Government based on city requirement, feasibility and viability of the project. The details of the proposal received and status of metro rail projects are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of the proposals received and status*

State/UT	Project Name	Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Status of the Project
1	2	3	4
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III	35242.00	Work in Progress (WIP)
NCR	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk	2494.00	WIP
NCT of Delhi	Dwarka to Najafgarh	1070.00	WIP
NCT of Delhi	Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	281.78	WIP
NCT of Delhi	Mundka to Bahadurgarh, Haryana	1991.00	WIP
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line 3	23136.00	WIP
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2	26405.14	WIP
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	5181.79	WIP
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1	3149.00	WIP
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1	10773.00	WIP
Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	8680.00	WIP
Tamil Nadu	Extension of Chennai Metro	3770.00*	-
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Rail Project Phase 1A	6928.00*	-
Maharashtra	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-1	11802.00*	-

1	2	3	4
NCR	Extension of Metro to Ballabhgarh	564.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad (New Bus Adda)	1770.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Metro Extension from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	1807.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	845.00*	-
Uttar Pradesh	Metro between Noida and Greater Noida	5533.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-IV	55208.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Metro from Badli to Siraspur	215.00*	-
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project Extension	420.00*	-
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-1	10571.00	Completed
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-II and Extensions	14783.91	Completed
NCT of Delhi	Central Secretariat- Badarpur Corridor	4012.00	Completed
NCT of Delhi	High Speed Express Link from New Delhi to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	4379.39	Completed
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1	2356.00	Completed on PPP
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-II	7660.00	PPP (Concession agreement terminated.)
Telangana	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	14132.00	WIP on PPP
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-1	11609.00	WIP
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	14600.00	WIP
West Bengal	Kolkata East West Metro Corridor Project	4874.58	WIP

\* Still not sanctioned, cost indicated is the estimate.

**Alternative to Metro Rail**

1363. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considered alternatives to metro rail for urban transport, which are more cost effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 Government of India (GoI) appraises the proposals received from the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for adopting the best suited transport mode as per city requirement based on ridership, feasibility and viability. As Urban Transport is a State subject, the State/UT Governments take decision on the mode selection of Urban Transport.

**Share of public transport in cities**

1364. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of public transport in urban transport in India, city-wise details regarding the contribution of metro, State bus transport, auto-rickshaws/e-autos/share-autos;

(b) whether the percentage share of public transport fleets in cities have declined over a period, the details thereof;

(c) change in percentage share of dependence on different public transports, city-wise details; and

(d) steps taken by Government for augmentation of bus services in cities, actual funds required, fund allocated and utilized in the last three years including current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As 'Urban Transport' is a State subject; no such data is maintained in the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

(d) Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned financial assistance for procurement of 25,485 buses in two phases *i.e.* during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and 2013-14 to 170 cities/cluster of cities/urban agglomerations under the bus funding

Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The details of funds released during last three years *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2015-16 and the current year are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Funds released for purchase of Buses (sanctioned during 2008-09 and 2009-10) for Urban Transport System under JnNURM during last three years and current financial year*

Sl. No.	State	City	Total Fleet sanctioned	Estimated Project Cost	Estimated ACA	Funds Released for utilisation	
						2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000	284	99.40	11.99	0.00
		Tirupati	50	11	8.80	0.00	0.00
		Vijaywada	240	65.6	32.80	4.81	0.00
		Vishakapatnam	250	71	35.50	4.15	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	4.15	3.74	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	Guwahati	200	52.55	47.29	11.57	0.00
4.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	25	6.75	5.40	0.00	0.00
		Patna	100	39.9	19.95	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100	14.85	11.88	4.75	0.00
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1500	765	267.75	0.00	0.00
		DMRC Feeder	228	45	15.96	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	Panaji	50	7.7	6.16	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	803	251.99	88.20	38.71	0.00
9.	Haryana	Faridabad	150	54.6	27.30	10.92	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75	6.75	6.08	0.00	0.00
11.	J & K	Jammu	75	13.2	11.88	0.00	0.00
		Srinagar	75	13.2	11.88	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100	14.3	7.15	0.00	0.00
		Jamshedpur	50	5.5	2.75	0.00	0.00
		Ranchi	100	17.5	14.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000	341.43	119.50	0.00	10.60
		Mysore	150	49.43	39.54	5.47	3.65
14.	Kerala	Kochi	200	71	35.50	10.37	0.00
		Trivandrum	150	53.4	42.72	12.84	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225	88.75	44.38	0.00	0.00
		Indore	175	59.75	29.88	0.74	0.00
		Jabalpur	119	31	15.50	0.00	0.00
		Ujjain	90	14.2	11.36	0.00	3.79
16	Maharashtra	MMR-BEST	1000	284	99.40	0.00	0.00
		MMR-Navi Mumbai	150	40.5	14.18	2.03	1.35
		MMR-Thane	200	47.8	16.73	0.61	0.00
		MMR-Mira Bhayandar	50	11	3.85	0.59	0.00
		MMR-Kalyan Dombivli	50	9	3.15	0.00	0.70
		Nagpur	240	63.6	31.80	0.00	5.68
		Nanded	30	7.6	6.08	0.00	0.00
		PMPML-Pune	77.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		PMPML-Pimpri Chinchwad	650	233.43	39.39	0.00	0.00
		Nashik	100	22	11.00	3.71	0.00
17.	Manipur	Imphal	25	6.75	6.08	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	120	16.4	14.76	5.89	0.00
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	25	3.25	2.93	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	Kohima	25	3.00	2.70	1.24	0.00
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	100	16.50	13.20	0.00	0.00
		Puri	25	3.30	2.64	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	150	33.30	16.55	0.00	0.00
		Ludhiana	200	65.20	32.60	0.00	13.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Rajashtan	Ajmer	35	7.70	6.16	3.25	0.00
		Jaipur	400	142.82	71.41	5.42	6.06
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok	25	3.00	2.70	0.22	0.23
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000	295.92	103.57	0.00	0.00
		Coimbatore	300	88.78	44.39	4.18	0.00
		Madurai	300	88.78	44.39	4.18	0.00
26.	Tripura	Agartala	75	16.28	14.65	2.07	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200	48.73	24.37	0.00	0.00
		Allahabad	150	28.7	14.35	0.00	0.00
		Kanpur	304	65.25	32.63	0.00	0.00
		Lucknow	300	75.05	37.52	0.00	0.00
		Mathura	60	6.00	4.80	0.00	0.00
		Meerut	150	31.33	15.67	0.00	0.00
		Varanasi	146	27.17	13.58	0.00	0.00
28.	UT	Chandigarh	100	54.00	34.20	0.00	0.00
		Pondicherry	50	16.15	12.92	4.73	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	11.4	9.12	0.00	0.00
		Haridwar	60	12.9	10.32	0.00	0.00
		Nainital	25	2.88	2.30	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	Asansol	100	22.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
		Kolkata	1200	384	134.40	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			15485	4748.97	2101.05	154.44	45.10

*Note:* As the mandate for release of ACA was over as on 31.3.2014, no funds have been released during 2014-15 and current year.

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

*Details of financial assistance sanctioned and funds released for procurement of Buses sanctioned during 2013-14 under JnNURM transition phase*

Sl. No.	State	City	No of Buses Sanctioned	Total estimated cost of buses	Estimated GoI Share	Funds released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	90	39.25	19.63	4.77
		Vishakhapatnam	105	45.8	22.9	4.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	120	25.88	20.7	12.89
		Kadapa	40	11.2	8.96	5.30
		Guntur	60	16.8	13.44	7.95
		Chittoor	30	8.4	6.72	3.98
		Anantpur	40	11.2	8.96	5.30
3.	Assam	Guwahati	400	191	171.9	54.99
4.	Bihar	Purnia	61	15.74	12.59	4.70
		Darbhanga	53	13.62	10.89	4.01
		Katihar	38	9.61	7.68	2.73
		Bhagalpur	55	14.85	11.88	4.19
		Bairgania-Sheohar	51	13.61	10.88	4.36
		Patna	60	34.9	17.45	0.00
		Biharsharif	60	12.5	10	0.00
		Madhepura-Saharsa	50	13.35	10.68	4.27
		Aurangabad-Arwal Cluster	40	10.68	8.54	3.42
		Siwan	45	12.01	9.61	3.84
		Muzaffarpur	50	12.5	10	0.00
		Jehanabad-Nawada Cluster	40	10.68	8.54	3.42
		Gaya	40	10.63	8.5	1.79
		Munger	30	8.01	6.41	2.56
		Bhabhua-Sasaram Cluster	30	8.01	6.41	2.56
		Begusarai	50	13.11	10.49	3.07
		Arrah	53	13.25	10.6	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	400	161.1	80.55	11.62
6.	Chhattisgarh	NRDA	50	39	31.2	0.00
		Dhamtari Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.91
		Kanker Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.91
		Ambikapur Cluster	35	9.8	7.84	3.10
		Jashpurnagar Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.45
		Chirmiri Cluster	7	1.68	1.34	0.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattishgarh	Dhamdha Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.45
		Khairagarh Cluster	6	1.4	1.12	0.54
		Raipur Cluster	60	20	16	1.14
		Rajnandgaon Cluster	20	5.6	4.48	1.82
		Raigarh Cluster	20	5.6	4.48	1.82
		Bhilai Durg Cluster	110	36.11	28.89	1.99
		Jagdalpur Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.91
		Bilaspur Cluster	50	13.95	11.14	2.27
		Korba Cluster	48	13.84	11.07	3.64
		Janjgir Naila Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.91
		Mahasamund Cluster	9	2.73	2.18	0.45
		Kondagaon Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.45
		Dantewada Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.45
		Kawardha Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.91
		Gobranayapara Cluster	8	2.04	1.63	0.36
		Baloda Bazar Cluster	8	2.02	1.62	0.45
8.	Goa	Panaji	125	38.38	31.06	7.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Una-Amb-Santokhgarh Cluster	40	11.5	10.35	4.75
		Dharamshala Kangra Nagrota Sri Chamundajee Cluster	90	25.6	23.04	10
		Kullu – Manali Cluster	30	8.6	7.74	3.5
		Nurpur – Jassur Cluster	30	8.4	7.56	3
		Mandi – Sunder Nagar Joginder Nagar Cluster	100	28.4	25.56	11
		Nahan Ponta Sahib Cluster	20	5.7	5.13	2.25
		Chamba Dalhousie Cluster	75	21.4	19.26	8.5
		Rampur Rohru Cluster	70	19.8	17.82	7.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Baijnath-Palampur-Joginder Nagar Cluster	80	23	20.7	10.2
		Nalagarh-Baddi-Parwanoo Cluster	35	10	9	4.00
		Hamirpur – Jwalamukhi Cluster	90	25.6	23.04	10.00
		Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sunder Nagar Cluster	50	14.2	12.78	5.50
		Shimla – Solan Cluster	90	25.78	23.13	10.74
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	810	460	161	32.03
		Mysore	125	60.06	48.04	12.64
		Hubli Dharwad	250	162.12	129.7	55.53
		Davangere	50	14.85	11.88	6.81
		Kolar and KGF	50	14.85	11.88	5.45
		Tumkur	40	11.88	9.5	5.45
		Bellary	30	8.4	6.72	2.74
		Bidar	20	5.6	4.48	1.83
		Bijapur	35	9.8	7.84	3.2
		Gulbarga	100	43.5	34.8	7.33
		Raichur	35	9.8	7.84	3.20
		Yadgir	14	3.92	3.14	1.28
		Hospet	30	8.4	6.72	2.74
		Koppal	20	5.6	4.48	1.83
		Sindhur	20	5.6	4.48	1.83
		Gangavathi	25	7	5.6	2.28
		Belgaum	60	22.65	18.12	4.47
		Sirsi	20	6.6	5.28	1.79
		Begalkot	20	6.6	5.28	1.79
		Chikodi	20	6.6	5.28	1.79
		Karwar	20	6.6	5.28	1.79
		Harvery	10	3.3	2.64	0.89
		Ranebennur	20	6.6	5.28	1.79
		Mandya	30	8.4	6.72	2.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Karnataka	Ramnagara	20	5.6	4.48	1.95
		Chitradurga	30	8.91	7.12	3.27
		Simoga	65	18.85	15.08	7.49
		Bhadravati	35	10.15	8.12	4.76
		Mangalore and Udupi	65	18.85	15.08	8.64
		Hassan	35	10.15	8.12	4.76
12.	Kerala	Cluster-I Kozikoda, Kalpetta and Malapura	100	55	44	19.11
		Cluster-II: Kottayam, Thodupuzha and Pathanamathitta	85	40.5	32.4	16.14
		Cluster-III Kannur, Kasargod	30	9.00	7.2	3.97
		Cluster-IV Thrissur and Palakkad	85	40.5	32.4	16.14
		Cluster-V Kollam and Alappuzha	100	48.00	38.4	19.11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	170	59.45	29.73	0.00
		Jabalpur	136	45.08	22.54	0.00
		Dewas	38	9.50	7.6	0.00
		Burhanpur	30	8.40	6.72	0.00
		Guna	50	12.50	10	0.00
		Chhindwara	60	16.80	13.44	0.00
		Saagar	40	11.20	8.96	0.00
		Katni	76	19.00	15.2	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	195	104.30	52.15	22.95
		Solapur	200	85.80	68.64	39.44
		Mira-Bhaingar	100	35.30	28.24	14.41
		Kalyan Domvivil	185	84.60	42.3	20.17
		Thane	230	121.50	60.75	26.91
		Pune	300	138.50	69.25	0.00
		PCMC	200	92.05	46.03	0.00
		Vasai Virar	346	131.36	65.68	7.58
	Maharashtra	Latur	60	27.50	22	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Panvel	140	40.46	32.36	0.00
		Kolhapur	104	29.12	23.29	6.28
		Amravati	64	17.92	14.33	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong	240	60	54	23.16
16.	Odisha	Joypore-Koraput	40	10	8	0.00
		Cuttack	100	27	21.6	0.00
		Balasore Bhadrak	54	14.04	11.23	0.00
17.	Puducherry	Puducherry	50	20	16	7.77
18.	Punjab	Bathinda	20	3.1	2.49	1.59
		Patiala	50	14.45	11.56	0.00
		Amritsar	93	40.95	20.47	0.00
		Jalandhar	128	46.94	37.55	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	286	124.5	62.25	30.79
20.	Sikkim	Gangtok-Namchi Cluster	53	13.25	11.92	4.25
21.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	350	190	66.5	0.00
22.	Telangana	Hyderabad	422	221.41	77.49	12.10
		Mahbub Nagar	30	8.4	6.72	3.98
		Khammam	30	8.4	6.72	3.98
		Karim Nagar	70	19.6	15.68	9.28
23.	Tripura	Agartala	100	25.5	22.95	12.19
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehadun-Mussoorie	102	26.91	21.52	0.00
		Nainital-Haldwani-Ramnagar	83	21.53	17.22	0.00
		Haridwar-Rishikesh-Roorkee	80	20.36	16.28	0.00
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	632	310.85	108.8	62.00
		Siliguri	80	22.88	18.3	9.57
		Jalpaiguri	60	20.83	16.66	7.17
		Asansol	60	17.04	13.63	6.30
		Durgapur	42	11.92	9.54	4.39
TOTAL			12000*	4730.70	2938	884.21

\* Govt. of India share will be released only for 10,000 buses on first cum first serve basis.

Note: No funds have been released during 2013-14 and current financial year.

**Drinking water for Assam and Uttar Pradesh under JnNURM**

†1365. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns with the amount spent, for arrangement of drinking water in urban areas of the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission by the Government during the last five years, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of towns in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Assam whose proposals for providing drinking water under the above-said scheme are pending with the Government; and

(c) the action being taken on pending proposals, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) 154 towns of various States were provided drinking water projects during the last five years under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The State-wise details of these drinking water projects alongwith approved cost, Additional Central Assistant (ACA) committed and ACA released for utilization are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) No proposals of Uttar Pradesh and Assam are pending for approval under JnNURM in the Ministry, as the JnNURM has ended on 31.03.2014.

***Statement******Status of Urban Water supply projects under UIG subcomponent of JnNURM during the last 5 Years***

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order - ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Mission Phase</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of South West sectors of Central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	8,349.00	4,174.50	1,043.63

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Goa	Panaji	water Supply for Panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of Corporation of the City of Panaji at Goa	7,121.83	5,697.48	1,424.37
SUB-TOTAL MISSION		2		15,470.83	9,871.98	2,468.00
<b>Transition Phase</b>						
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	3,336.48	1,167.76	291.94
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Jodhpur ward in Ahmedabad City	3,552.37	1,243.32	310.83
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Navrangpura, Stadium and Juna Vadaj Wards in Ahmedabad city	1,137.35	398.08	99.52
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	7,296.66	3,648.33	912.08
7.	Gujarat	Surat	WTP, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of East Zone of Surat	4,913.74	2,456.87	614.22
8.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply System for West and South West Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation	9,494.68	4,747.34	1,186.83
9.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Augmentation of Water Supply for Vadodara City	12,385.32	6,192.66	1,548.17
10.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2,631.04	2,104.84	526.21
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of New Water Treatment Plant in lieu of existing for Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) at T.K. Halli	10,270.55	3,594.68	898.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering & Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	3,479.54	1,217.84	304.46
13.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through Surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens	330.00	264.00	237.60
14.	Karnataka	Mysore	Providing 24X7 water supply in Mysore City	21,399.97	17,119.98	4,279.99
15.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area South Nanded	2,198.37	1,758.70	439.68
16.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply Scheme in additional Municipal Corporation area in Nanded	1,847.50	1,478.00	369.50
17.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Nashik Water Supply Scheme (Phase II)	22,037.87	11,018.94	2,754.73
18.	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	38,016.88	19,008.44	4,752.11
19.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water treatment plant and Raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	11,807.01	5,903.51	1,475.88
20.	Maharashtra	Pune	Continuous (24/7), Pressurized Water Supply System for Pimpri-Chinchwad City	14,317.27	7,158.64	1,789.66
21.	Maharashtra	Pune	Providing Water Supply Scheme for Tathwade area of PCMC	4,058.24	2,029.12	507.28
22.	Manipur	Imphal	Integrated Water Supply for Manipur City	8,975.19	8,077.67	2,019.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Pallikarani in Chennai City	3,678.13	1,287.35	321.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Chinnasekkadu in Chennai City	1,019.96	356.99	89.25
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Puzhal, Surapattu, Puthagaram and Kathirvedu in Chennai City	6,959.90	2,435.97	608.99
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Vadaperumbakkam and Theeyambakkam in Chennai City	1,535.65	537.48	134.37
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam and Kadapakkam in Chennai City	2,284.33	799.52	199.88
28.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Palavakkam	2,299.29	804.75	201.19
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Mugalivakkam	2,903.73	1,016.31	254.08
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Manali, Chennai	1,946.94	681.43	170.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Kottivakkam	1,996.25	698.69	174.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Perungudi	2,489.93	871.48	217.87
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Poonamalle Town in Thiruvallur	2,177.01	700.00	175.00
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Anagaputhur Town in Kancheepuram	1,356.56	474.80	118.70
35.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement and revamping of Water Supply Scheme to CMC	45,166.24	22,583.12	5,645.78
SUB-TOTAL		13		259,299.95	133,836.55	33,630.75
TRANSITION						
TOTAL		15		274,770.78	143,708.53	36,098.75

*Status of Urban Water Supply projects under UIG subcomponent of JnNURM during the last 5 Years*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Mission Phase</b>						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	3,964.36	29-Jun-11	3,171.49	1,585.74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	6,485.19	29-Mar-12	5,188.15	2,594.07
3.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	3,217.80	25-Mar-11	2,574.24	1,287.12
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	3,262.07	13-Jun-11	2,609.66	1,304.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	3,875.50	13-Jun-11	3,100.40	1,550.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	5,732.87	13-Jun-11	4,586.30	2,293.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	886.38	13-Jun-11	709.10	354.55
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	3,975.00	13-Jun-11	3,180.00	1,590.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	3,013.33	13-Jun-11	2,410.66	1,205.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	1,225.70	13-Jun-11	980.56	490.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	3,662.82	13-Jun-11	2,930.26	1,465.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1,683.75	13-Jun-11	1,347.00	673.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	1,929.60	13-Jun-11	1,543.68	771.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	4,611.62	13-Jun-11	3,689.30	2,577.52
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	2,408.11	13-Jun-11	1,926.49	1,926.49
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayn-war	81.20	13-Jun-11	64.96	32.48
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1,930.22	13-Jun-11	1,544.18	1,544.18
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	2,118.55	13-Jun-11	1,694.84	847.42
19.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	458.97	27-Sep-10	367.18	367.18
20.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1,852.65	27-Sep-10	1,482.12	741.06
21.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	918.29	27-Sep-10	734.63	734.63
22.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	1,391.83	27-Sep-10	1,113.46	1,113.46
23.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	2,967.00	27-Sep-10	2,373.60	2,373.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	7,060.14	27-Sep-10	5,648.11	2,824.05
25.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	603.55	27-Sep-10	482.84	482.84
26.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	930.62	27-Sep-10	744.50	744.25
27.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	3,634.84	10-Jun-11	2,907.87	1,453.94
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amla	1,864.73	6-Sep-11	1,491.78	745.89
SUB-TOTAL MISSION		28	75,746.69		60,597.35	35,674.73
<b>Transition Phase</b>						
29.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	9,962.11	2-Aug-13	7,969.69	3,984.84
30.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	13,334.12	10-Jan-14	10,667.30	5,333.65
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2,973.89	7-Aug-13	2,379.11	1,189.56
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	1,914.14	28-Nov-13	1,531.31	765.66
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Nagrota	1,101.00	28-Nov-13	880.80	440.40
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1,742.99	28-Nov-13	1,394.39	697.20
35.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	8,218.30	28-Nov-13	6,574.64	3,287.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Himachal Pradesh	Manali	1,504.25	28-Nov-13	1,203.40	601.70
37.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2,273.91	28-Nov-13	1,819.13	909.56
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwano	727.19	7-Aug-13	581.75	290.88
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh	7,048.83	5-Mar-13	6,343.95	3,171.98
40.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	2,301.73	28-Jun-13	1,841.38	920.69
41.	Karnataka	Chikodi	3,303.85	28-Jun-13	2,643.08	1,321.54
42.	Karnataka	Bannur	1,736.12	28-Jun-13	1,388.90	694.45
43.	Karnataka	Bentwal	4,204.35	28-Jun-13	3,363.48	1,681.74
44.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	3,471.30	28-Jun-13	2,777.04	1,388.52
45.	Karnataka	Sadurga	2,457.77	28-Jun-13	1,966.22	983.11
46.	Karnataka	Sedam	2,464.19	28-Jun-13	1,971.35	985.67
47.	Karnataka	Doddaballa- pura	3,315.45	28-Jun-13	2,652.36	1,326.18
48.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	2,071.09	28-Jun-13	1,656.87	828.43
49.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	3,765.86	28-Jun-13	3,012.69	1,506.34
50.	Karnataka	Thirthahalli	829.81	28-Jun-13	663.85	331.92
51.	Karnataka	Yellapura	963.48	28-Jun-13	770.78	385.39
52.	Karnataka	Tumkur	19,898.00	28-Jun-13	15,918.40	7,959.20
53.	Karnataka	Mundagod	1,223.79	28-Jun-13	979.03	489.52
54.	Maharashtra	Shirpur Warvade	3,077.77	15-Jan-13	2,462.22	1,231.11
55.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	3,989.92	28-Jul-13	3,191.94	1,595.97
56.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	1,790.79	28-Jul-13	1,432.63	716.32
57.	Maharashtra	Dhule	12412.00	20-Jul-13	9,929.60	4,964.80
58.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	42541.00	20-Jul-13	34,032.80	17,016.40
59.	Maharashtra	Rahata	1404.20	20-Jul-13	1,123.36	561.68
60.	Maharashtra	Sinner	6632.03	20-Jul-13	5,305.62	2,652.81
61.	Maharashtra	Shrigonda	4823.92	20-Jul-13	3,859.14	1,929.57
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Aathner	1,309.90	14-Mar-13	1,047.92	523.96
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	1,609.30	14-Mar-13	1,287.44	643.72
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	1,521.22	14-Mar-13	1,216.98	608.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Badi	785.60	12-Jul-13	628.48	314.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	732.75	14-Mar-13	586.20	293.10
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	4,283.00	14-Mar-13	3,426.40	1,713.20
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Baldeogarh	1,264.80	14-Mar-13	1,011.84	505.92
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	1,211.82	14-Mar-13	969.46	484.73
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwaha	1,704.96	12-Jul-13	1,363.97	681.98
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	1,392.22	14-Mar-13	1,113.78	556.89
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1,432.20	12-Jul-13	1,145.76	572.88
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	2,374.00	14-Mar-13	1,899.20	949.60
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	2,232.00	14-Mar-13	1,785.60	892.80
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1,319.68	14-Mar-13	1,055.74	527.87
76.	Madhya Pradesh	Dahi	931.80	14-Mar-13	745.44	372.72
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-II	3,715.95	12-Jul-13	2,972.76	1,486.38
78.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	1,479.19	12-Jul-13	1,183.35	591.68
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Deori	2,301.68	14-Mar-13	1,841.34	920.67
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	1,764.30	12-Jul-13	1,411.44	705.72
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	7,140.42	14-Mar-13	5,712.34	2,856.17
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	873.87	12-Jul-13	699.10	349.55
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	1,138.34	14-Mar-13	910.67	455.34
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	549.92	12-Jul-13	439.94	219.97
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/ Jamai	2,432.07	12-Jul-13	1,945.66	972.83
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	3,550.77	12-Jul-13	2,840.62	1,420.31
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	5,210.42	12-Jul-13	4,168.34	2,084.17
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Kotma	1,799.58	12-Jul-13	1,439.66	719.83
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanjhi	1,825.00	12-Jul-13	1,460.00	730.00
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	611.76	12-Jul-13	489.41	244.70
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	548.92	12-Jul-13	439.14	219.57
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	1,125.60	14-Mar-13	900.48	450.24
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	799.29	12-Jul-13	639.43	319.72
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	5,636.37	13-Sep-13	4,509.10	2,254.55
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	848.87	12-Jul-13	679.10	339.72
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	1,070.40	12-Jul-13	856.32	428.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1,545.98	12-Jul-13	1,236.78	618.39
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	1,055.90	12-Jul-13	844.72	422.36
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipalrawa	964.22	12-Jul-13	771.38	385.69
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayan-war	773.34	14-Mar-13	618.67	309.34
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya mandi	968.72	12-Jul-13	774.98	387.49
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	959.25	14-Mar-13	767.40	383.70
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	1,907.76	14-Mar-13	1,526.21	763.11
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	1,956.37	12-Jul-13	1,565.10	782.55
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	8,087.57	14-Mar-13	6,470.06	3,235.03
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Satwas	1,397.40	12-Jul-13	1,117.92	558.96
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	4,735.80	12-Jul-13	3,788.64	1,894.32
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	436.45	14-Mar-13	349.16	174.58
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	1,368.66	12-Jul-13	1,094.93	547.46
110.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	882.47	14-Mar-13	705.98	352.99
111.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	7,795.24	12-Jul-13	6,236.19	3,118.10
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Sirmaur	980.00	12-Jul-13	784.00	392.00
113.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1,028.64	14-Mar-13	822.91	411.46
114.	Odihsa	Cuttack Phase-I	6,865.00	25-Oct-13	5,492.00	2,746.00
115.	Odihsa	choudwar Phase-I	990.87	25-Oct-13	792.70	396.35
116.	Odihsa	Rourkela	7,705.57	25-Oct-13	6,164.46	3,082.23
117.	Odihsa	Baripada	5,378.00	25-Oct-13	4,302.40	2,151.20
118.	Odihsa	Sambalpur Phase-II	3,881.49	25-Oct-13	3,105.19	1,552.60
119.	Rajasthan	Kekri	941	16-Dec-13	752.80	376.40
120.	Tamil Nadu	kangeyam	1,423.71	4-Jun-13	1,138.97	569.49
121.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	3,228.05	4-Jun-13	2,582.44	1,291.22
122.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	1,349.68	4-Jun-13	1,079.74	539.87
123.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruva- thipuram	1,121.41	4-Jun-13	897.13	448.57
124.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	4,506.91	4-Jun-13	3,605.53	1,802.77



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
125.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	4,223.00	23-Jan-14	3,378.40	1,689.20
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	999.68	4-Jun-13	799.74	399.87
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	4,120.87	10-Apr-13	3,296.70	1,648.35
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasaya	1,045.23	4-Jun-13	836.18	418.09
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	10,618.46	10-Apr-13	8,494.77	4,247.39
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	3,369.29	10-Apr-13	2,695.43	1,347.72
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	7,383.14	10-Apr-13	5,906.51	2,953.26
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	4,830.90	10-Apr-13	3,864.72	1,932.36
133.	Uttarakhand	Mangalaur	3,587.00	25-Oct-13	2,869.60	1,434.80
134.	West Bengal	Joynagar- Mazlipur	1,866.28	4-Jun-13	1,493.02	746.51
135.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	2,316.75	4-Jun-13	1,853.40	926.70
136.	West Bengal	Panskura	3,525.10	4-Jun-13	2,820.08	1,410.04
137.	West Bengal	Kalna	2,793.66	4-Jun-13	2,234.93	1,117.47
138.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	6,402.91	4-Jun-13	5,122.33	2,561.17
139.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	7,851.68	4-Jun-13	6,281.34	3,140.67
SUB-TOTAL		111	387,176.53		310,446.13	155,223.18
TRANSITION						
TOTAL		139	462,923.22		371,043.48	190,897.91

\* Includes ACA released, State share and ULB share

### Shortage of funds for urban Infrastructure

1366. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to report by the World Economic Forum, India needs more than US \$ 640 billion investments to deliver basic infrastructure for the country's growing urban population;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with 410 million city dwellers, India has the world's second largest urban population; and

(c) whether according to the said report, India needs stable policy framework to bring in private investments for developing urban infrastructure which face a fund shortage of US \$ 110 billion, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) report quoting High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) Report 2011, India needs investment of approximate \$640.2 Billion till 2031 in urban infrastructure and services for the sectors such as roads, transport, traffic support, street lighting, water supply, sewerage, storm water drains and solid waste management.

(b) Yes Sir. The country has world's second largest urban population with a population of 37.71 crores as per 2011 Census which is next only to China.

(c) WEF has suggested following measures to be taken by Government of India:

- (i) Integrate Spatial Planning at all Governmental Levels: National, State and City.
- (ii) Create a Stable Policy Framework for Private Investment in Urban Infrastructure.
- (iii) Create Institutions to Stimulate Capacity Building and Attract Talent to Grow Businesses.

Government of India is very much aware of the needs for urban infrastructure development and is in process of launching new scheme to support the efforts of State Government in this area.

#### **Metro connectivity between Dwarka Sector 21 and Gurgaon**

1367. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to connect Gurgaon city with Delhi's Dwarka Sector 21 by metro rail in the near future to provide good transport system to travellers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a survey was conducted in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the work of metro rail will start and by when it will be completed; and

(d) the total expenditure that would be spent on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that on the request of Government of Haryana (GoH), they have conducted survey for extending the Airport Metro line from Dwarka Sector 21 to

IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon as one of the options, in the year 2011-12. The other option is extending the Delhi Metro Line 3 (NOIDA to Dwarka Sector 21) to Gurgaon.

(c) The Government of India (GoI) would consider the approval of the project under the ambit of National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 as and when the same is posed by the GoH.

(d) Do not arise.

### **Metro Project in Jharkhand and Gujarat**

1368. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised State Governments and promoters of Metro Rail across the country to submit detailed city mobility plans and take into account the first and last mile connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the Metro Rail Projects taken up/proposed to be taken up in Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development has issued an Advisory dated 30.08.2013 to the State/Union Territory Governments for making first and last mile connectivity as part of Detailed Project Report of Metro Rail Projects. Accordingly, subsequent projects *viz.*, Bangalore Metro Phase-II, Nagpur Metro and Ahmedabad Metro Rail Projects included first and last mile connectivity as part of sanction.

(c) No proposal for Metro Rail Project has been received in the Ministry from Government of Jharkhand. Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project in Gujarat has been sanctioned on 18.10.2014 by Government of India.

### **Lack of Co-ordination of Civic Bodies in Delhi**

1369. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA Flats at Bindapur, New Delhi lacks various civic amenities *viz.*, bad condition of approach road, non-cleanliness of footpaths and drains, non-maintenance of small gardens and streetlights, unauthorized parking and shops around Police Station, Bindapur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no co-ordination between different civic agencies responsible for the above work; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposed or proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that they have handed over the responsibility of providing civic amenities in DDA flats, Bindapur to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), which falls under the Administrative Control of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

### **Western Court complex at Janpath**

†1370. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures taken to augment the housing capacity by construction of new residential units and to review and improve the quality of services, facilities and catering in the Western Court complex at Janpath, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Construction of new residential units is taken up as per the assessment of requirement done by Directorate of Estate from time to time.

The quality of services/facilities are being provided best in the profession. Catering facilities are not being provided by this Ministry/CPWD.

### **Walled parking areas in Government Colonies**

1371. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide walled and chainlink fencing areas of equal size to all the allottees of Central Government Employees Residential Colonies of Delhi for parking of cars;

(b) the reasons for providing such areas to the allottees of ground floor only around their flats and under what rule such areas are provided to ground floor allottees;

(c) whether there is any limit of quantum of such areas provided, flat-wise, if not, reasons therefor; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the plan of Government for providing secure and personal car parking areas to the allottees of upper floor flats, the way as provided to ground floor flats allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No such specific proposal is under consideration at present. The allottees of Type I to Type IV are not eligible for car parking. The allottees of Type V and above are eligible for car parking and car parking facility is already available with these types of Quarters. As per guidelines as in Central Public Works Department Maintenance Manual, chain link fencing, is provided to the ground floor allottees of the quarters for their privacy.

(c) In the Central Public Works Department Manual, no limit of quantum of such areas has been stipulated. However, the chain link fencing is provided in such a way that the movement of vehicles in the colony is not restricted.

(d) No specific plan is there. However along the front and back roads sufficient area for car parking is available and in general all such colonies have been provided with proper fencing along with entry/exit iron gates.

### **Seminar on Clean and Capable India**

1372. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Seminar on Clean and Capable India of Gandhi's Dream was organised by Government in the recent past, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the details of issues discussed during the said Seminar;

(c) the details of the suggestions shared by various participants for the success of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(d) the details of the progress so far made under the SBM in various States particularly in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) (a) Yes Sir. A two day International Seminar on Clean and Capable India of Gandhi's Dream was organised by Rajghat Samadhi Committee, an autonomous body under Ministry of Urban Development, on 12th and 13th March 2015 in New Delhi.

(b) The main issue discussed in the Seminar was related to Clean and Capable India as envisioned by Gandhiji.

(c) The various suggestions for success of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) that were shared in the Seminar are:

- (i) To lay emphasis that cleanliness is not only a Mission but a need of the hour;
- (ii) Youth's participation is a must in Clean India Mission;
- (iii) To encourage active participation of every citizen of India in the clean drive efforts so that Swachh Bharat Mission becomes a people's movement touching all the corners of the country;
- (iv) Provision of basic amenities including toilets in each house at village level;
- (v) Clean body and mind must also be encouraged;
- (vi) Adoption of roads by the inhabitants of the surrounding areas.

(d) The details of the progress so far made under the SBM in various States including Odisha may be seen in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of progress under SBM in various States including Odisha*

Sl.No	State/UT	Achievement (2014-15)		
		Individual Household Toilets	Community and Public Toilets	Solid Waste Management#
		Units	Seats	Towns
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh		200	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			
4.	Assam			
5.	Bihar			
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Chhattisgarh			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu			
10.	Delhi		80	3
11.	Goa	45		14
12.	Gujarat	165376	25	120
13.	Haryana			
14.	Himachal Pradesh			
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			
16.	Jharkhand			
17.	Karnataka	4697	100	40
18.	Kerala			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	99151	65	6
20.	Maharashtra			
21.	Manipur			
22.	Meghalaya			
23.	Mizoram			10
24.	Nagaland		4	1
25.	Odisha		740	107
26.	Puducherry	800	8	
27.	Punjab			
28.	Rajasthan			
29.	Sikkim			8
30.	Tamil Nadu			10
31.	Telangana			10
32.	Tripura			
33.	Uttar Pradesh			
34.	Uttarakhand			
35.	West Bengal			
TOTAL		270069	1222	329

**Increase in orphans population of Bengaluru**

1373. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of the fact that reports suggest that there are over 20 million orphans in India which is more than double of the Census 2011 population figures for Bengaluru; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any step to conduct a fact finding study on the number of orphans in India, and their living conditions in such orphanages, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry has not taken any step for conducting a fact finding study about the number of orphans in India and their living condition in orphanages.

**Reduction in Nirbhaya Centres**

1374. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reducing the number of Nirbhaya Centres across the country as against the initial proposed Centres, if so, details thereof and rationale for that;

(b) funds sanctioned and expenditure made for the Nirbhaya Centres till now; and

(c) number of such centres functional and if not, the deadline set for their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had at the conception stage put up a concept paper on One Stop Centre on Ministry's website in end of June, 2014 to establish One Stop Centre to assist and support women affected by violence at 660 locations covering all the districts across the country. However, on receipt of feedback from public, stakeholders and after inter Ministerial consultation, it has been decided to establish the One Stop Centre across the country in phased manner. The Scheme envisages establishment of 1 One Stop Centre in each State/UT in the first phase.,

(b) and (c) No such Centre under the Ministry's One Stop Centres Scheme is functional till now, as the Scheme One Stop Centre for Women has been recently approved *i.e.* on 4th March, 2015 with total project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore for implementation through States/UTs from 1st April, 2015.



**Remuneration of Anganwadi workers**

†1375. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers is less than the prescribed daily wages of daily wagers while they are engaged in different work;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers;

(c) whether Government has any provision to increase the grant for Anganwadi buildings, furniture and equipments; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the ready to eat, breakfast and hot cooked meals are being bought at increased rates in Chhattisgarh, but the compensation amount is not being made available by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development.

The AWWs and AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs and AWHs are paid Honoraria of ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/- per month *w.e.f.* 01-04-2011. AWWs of Mini – AWCs are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04-07-2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources.

Daily wagers are paid for the number of days they work whereas AWW/AWH are paid fixed monthly honoraria. AWW/AWH are entitled to additional benefits such as, 20 days casual leave per year, paid absence on maternity of 180 days, insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana, which is not available to daily wagers.

Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, they are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act as *inter-alia* held by the Supreme Court in a ruling of 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The revision of honorarium of AWWs and AWHs is a continuous process and is revised by the Government of India from time to time.

(c) As per the existing cost norms, there is a provision of grant of fund of ₹ 7000/- and ₹ 5000/- once in five years, for procurement of Gas burner with connection, Utensils, Mat/Carpet and other necessary equipments for AWC and Mini AWC respectively. At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the grant for Anganwadi buildings, furniture and equipments as the cost norms of these were revised recently in 2012.

(d) The cost norms for SNP under ICDS, which includes Take Home Ration, morning snacks and hot cooked meal, are as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Rates
1.	Children (6 months to 72 months)	₹ 6.00 per child per day
2.	Severely malnourished children (6 months to 72 months)	₹ 9.00 per child per day
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	₹ 7.00 per beneficiary per day

The Government of India meets 50% of the cost of SNP per day per child and the remaining 50% is met by the States/UTs. The States/UTs are free to spend additional expenditure on SNP from their own financial resources without impacting the Government of India share which remains at 50% of the prescribed cost norms as mentioned above.

As per the information available, the expenditure incurred by the Government of Chhattisgarh on SNP is within the prescribed cost norms.

### **Domestic violence against women**

1376. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of domestic violence against women during the last three years, the details thereof; and

(b) what measures does the Ministry plan to reduce such violence?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 1,06,527 and 1,18,866 cases have been registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives during the year 2012 and 2013 respectively. As per the provisional data of the NCRB, a total number of 93,896 cases have been registered in 2014.

(b) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanism to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of violence against women cannot be controlled unless mindset of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav are being undertaken at the district level. In collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special (Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage. Through Sabla Programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted about training with regard to legal rights of women.

### **Sexual exploitation of SC/ST women**

†1377. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of incidents of sexual exploitation in orphanages and Mahila Sudhar Griha have increased during the last three years, if so, details thereof;

(b) the number of cases registered for sexual exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women in Mahila Sudhar Griha, details of action taken so far against culprits; and

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has registered 25 complaints of exploitation and abuse of children in the Protection Homes/Child Care Institutions including orphanages during the last three years. State/UT wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Two complaints have been received in the Ministry since 2012 to till date regarding sexual exploitation of women inmates in Swadhar Homes. Details of complaints received are given Statement-II (*See below*). Swadhar Scheme caters to the needs of women in difficult circumstances who do not have any family support and without

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

any economic means of survival. Caste-wise data of the beneficiaries under the scheme is not maintained. However, the Government does not have any specific information regarding sexual exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women in Swadhar Homes.

(c) Section 34(3) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) mandates all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including homes of various types to be registered under the Act. The provisions of the JJ Act and the rules framed thereunder, *inter-alia*, provide for various mechanisms including inspection of CCIs, minimum standards of care etc. to keep a check on the functioning of these institutions.

Swadhar Homes are sanctioned on the recommendation of the State Governments. These Homes are inspected by the officers of State Governments and on the basis of inspection reports and recommendation of the State Government further grants are released to the implementing agencies. The scheme provides for monitoring of the projects by a District Level Committee headed by the District Magistrate concerned, which is required to meet atleast twice in a year to review, among other things, the steps for the safety of the inmates.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of complaints of exploitation and abuse of children registered by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1	2
2.	Assam	-	-	-	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	0
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0
9.	Delhi	3	-	1	4
10.	Gujarat	-	-	-	0

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
11.	Goa	-	-	-	0
12.	Haryana	4	-	-	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0
15.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0
16.	Karnataka	2	-	-	2
17.	Kerala	-	-	-	0
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	2
20.	Maharashtra	-	-	2	2
21.	Mizoram				
22.	Manipur	-	1	-	1
23.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	1
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0
25.	Odisha	-	-	-	0
26.	Punjab	-	-	-	0
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	0
28.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	0
29.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	3	-	-	3
31.	Telangana	-	-	1	1
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	3
34.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	0
35.	West Bengal	-	-	-	0
TOTAL		16	3	6	25

**Statement-II***Details of Complaints received*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Name of the NGOs against complaint received	Nature of allegation	Date of complaint	Action taken
1.	Haryana	Bharat Vikas Sangh, Rohtak Haryana	Sexual exploitation of women inmates	2.12.2012	The Home was closed. The organization was blacklisted. Case was entrusted to CBI by the State Government
2.	West Bengal	Dulal Smriti Samsad, West Bengal	Sexual assault and killing of mentally unstable women in the Home	12.07.2012	The Home is closed. CBI has initiated prosecution.

**Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana**

†1378. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States and the places where Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is being implemented, the details thereof;

(b) the number of women benefited by this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the details of amount provided to the States in this regard since 2010 till current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) (a) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is being implemented in 53 selected districts across the country. The State/UT-wise details of districts are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The State-wise number of women benefitted since 2010-11, as reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations, and State/UT-wise details of funds released under IGMSY during 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*). So far, no funds have been released under IGMSY during the current financial year of 2015-16.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I***State/UT-wise details of districts where IGMSY is being implemented*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
4.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup
5.	Bihar	Saharsa, Vaishali
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Dhamtari,
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	North West, West
11.	Goa	North Goa
12.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Patan
13.	Haryana	Panchkula
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Kathua
16.	Jharkhand	East Singh Bhumi, Simdega
17.	Karnataka	Dharwad, Kolar
18.	Kerala	Palakkad
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara, Sagar
21.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Bhandara,
22.	Manipur	Tamenglong
23.	Meghalaya	E. Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
25.	Nagaland	Kohima
26.	Odisha	Bargarh, Sundargarh
27.	Puducherry	Yanam
28.	Punjab	Amritsar, Kapurthala

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the District
29.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Erode
32.	Tripura	Dhalai
33.	Telangana	Nalgonda
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	Bankura, Jalpaiguri

*State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered and funds released under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during 2010-11 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of beneficiaries covered	2010-11 (₹ in Lakh)	2011-12 (₹ in Lakh)	2012-13 (₹ in Lakh)	2013-14 (₹ in Lakh)	2014-15 (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205310	1021.11	2451.79	2734.68	1814.47	3,004.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1816	15.80	41.60	23.59	0.00	41.49
3.	Assam	60528	674.85	1751.53	0.00	149.78	1,744.74
4.	Bihar	191945	983.53	2420.89	0.00	1758.10	4,862.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	31547	435.73	1069.62	557.76	1456.53	859.86
6.	Goa	8431	68.87	170.34	57.40	300.95	164.30
7.	Gujarat	93798	276.09	689.79	1271.23	1007.80	1,504.88
8.	Haryana	9158	50.01	130.30	50.35	343.65	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12516	64.93	173.24	64.84	124.30	295.19
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	25886	148.08	378.46	349.04	665.24	522.38
11.	Jharkhand	25364	502.52	1174.25	0.00	34.64	-
12.	Karnataka	96179	740.61	1884.22	0.00	1452.81	-
13.	Kerala	74267	357.69	862.72	553.45	1390.69	934.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	238058	770.55	1931.14	1698.75	2128.07	3,627.44
15.	Maharashtra	107777	456.90	1121.18	0.00	3160.24	2,838.51
16.	Manipur	3247	48.81	131.88	43.72	0.00	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	3735	61.16	158.92	0.00	53.93	-
18.	Mizoram	2522	31.43	84.88	54.76	0.00	19.39
19.	Nagaland	1916	26.99	70.26	39.79	60.64	56.90
20.	Odisha	134140	557.81	1258.35	336.84	2038.85	1,796.57
21.	Punjab	21256	373.41	982.30	0.00	66.20	-
22.	Rajasthan	125588	884.82	2300.22	0.00	935.01	3,640.40
23.	Sikkim	1838	13.86	39.34	8.75	7.87	24.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	126371	449.09	1150.07	0.00	3032.19	2,241.40
25.	Telangana	55349	-	-	-	-	1,877.78
26.	Tripura	11277	85.59	213.81	0.00	161.76	209.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31553	901.81	2294.67	0.00	95.29	-
28.	Uttarakhand	26795	134.45	297.43	332.14	322.64	570.58
29.	West Bengal	115797	1023.05	2517.43	0.00	394.82	3,016.90
30.	Delhi	31605	426.56	1104.53	0.00	58.65	371.42
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5097	24.02	63.51	12.44	122.32	44.35
32.	Puducherry	3696	5.76	18.76	7.61	32.75	24.58
33.	Chandigarh	11245	114.64	283.58	60.69	20.23	-
34.	Daman and Diu	631	7.33	24.04	0.00	4.13	18.70
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2538	35.80	88.30	0.00	11.29	-
36.	Lakshadweep	0	22.24	50.52	0.00	0.00	-
TOTAL		1898776	11795.89	29383.87	8257.83	23205.84	34,313.63

### Norms related to adoption

†1379. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of adoption of infants and children from orphanage and later selling them by adoptee parents have come into light, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government does any surprise visit like monitoring activities after adoption of children, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether discrimination is done on the basis of race/caste while offering children for adoption, the number of children given for adoption during last three years and the details of children given for adoption during past years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the Guidelines Governing of the Adoption of Children, 2011, adoption agencies have been authorized for post adoption monitoring. In cases of in-country adoptions, the concerned Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) shall carry out half yearly follow-up visits of the child from the time the child has been placed in pre-adoption foster care till a period of two years after the legal adoption, whereas in cases of inter-country adoptions, the Authorised Foreign Adoption Agency (AFAA) or Central Authority (CA) or concerned Government Department of the receiving country, shall keep Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and concerned SAA in India informed about the progress of placement through quarterly post placement reports during the first year and half yearly reports during the second year of the child's arrival in the receiving country.

(c) No, Sir. The number of Children given for adoption is given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Adoption data of the last three years*

Year	Total Adoption
2012-2013 (April, 12 to March, 13)	5002
2013-2014 (April, 13 to March, 14)	4354
2014-2015 (April, 14 to March, 15)	4336

### **SC/ST workers in Anganwadi Centres**

†1380. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of anganwadis in India at present, district-wise;

(b) the number of women working in all these anganwadis and out of which the number of women and men activists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes;

(c) the number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and Other backward classes among the total recruitment done in anganwadis during last two years, the details thereof, district-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the number of SC/ST anganwadi activists, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There are 13.42 lakh operational anganwadis Centres (AWCs) out of 14 lakh sanctioned AWCs in India as on 31.12.2014. State-wise details are given in th Statement (*See* below). District-wise information is not maintained at the Central level.

As per schematic norms of the ICDS Scheme, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are honorary women workers. As per available information, there are 24.58 lakh women *viz.* 12.93 lakh Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 11.65 lakh Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in-position/ working in these AWCs as on 31.12.2014.

(c) and (d) The implementation of ICDS including recruitment of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in Anganwadis rest with the States/UTs. The information of number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes and other backward classes among total recruitment done at anganwadis is not maintained at the Central level.

### ***Statement***

*State-wise number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and number of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers as on 31.12.2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of AWCs/ mini-AWCs		No. of AWWs		No. of AWHs	
		Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional	Sanc- tioned by GOI	In- position	Sanc- tioned by GOI	In- position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55555	55607	53504	48768	46276
2.	Telangana	35700	35467	35700	33544	31711	29589
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	6225	6028	6225	6028
4.	Assam	62153	62153	62153	62153	56728	56728
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	115009	91860	107894	77233
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49651	52474	48901	46660	42523
7.	Goa	1262	1260	1262	1241	1262	1249
8.	Gujarat	53029	52065	53029	50807	51229	48176
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	25962	25078	25450	24681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18916	18925	18776	18386	18174
11	Jammu & Kashmir	31938	28577	31938	28483	31938	28483
12	Jharkhand	38432	38167	38432	36069	35881	32619
13	Karnataka	65911	64518	65911	63186	62580	59026
14	Kerala	33318	33113	33318	33110	33189	32954
15	Madhya Pradesh	97135	91797	97135	90796	84465	79096
16	Maharashtra	110486	108010	110486	105262	97475	92128
17	Manipur	11510	9883	11510	10274	9958	9497
18	Meghalaya	5896	5156	5896	3922	4630	3920
19	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2160	2244	2073
20	Nagaland	3980	3455	3980	3455	3980	3455
21	Odihsa	74154	71140	74154	68672	63738	59360
22	Punjab	27314	26656	27314	26384	26074	25052
23	Rajasthan	62010	60068	62010	58542	55806	52082
24	Sikkim	1308	1239	1308	1239	1308	1218
25	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	44605	49499	39573
26	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911	10145	9911
27	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	190145	176030	167855	154425
28	Uttarakhand	20067	19357	20067	18926	14947	13951
29	West Bengal	119481	114434	119481	107235	119481	102356
30	A & N Islands	720	710	720	710	689	689
31	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500	500	500
32	Delhi	11150	10897	11150	10806	11150	10897
33	Dadra & N Haveli	302	281	302	262	247	220
34	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	102	107	100
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107	96	96
36	Puducherry	855	788	855	788	855	788
TOTAL		1400000	1342285	1400000	1293428	1283150	1165126

**Anganwadi Kendras in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region**

1381. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi Kendras in Hyderabad-Karnataka (*i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal district) region, details thereof;
- (b) the details regarding needed staff, available staff; and
- (c) the women empowerment programmes in Hyderabad-Karnataka (*i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal district) region?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) (a) As per information available, there are 10651 Anganwadi Kendras (AWCs) in Hyderabad Karnataka region *i.e.* 3034 AWCs in Kalaburagi, 1890 AWCs in Bidar, 1300 AWCs in Yadagiri, 2635 AWCs in Raichur and 1792 AWCs in Koppal District.

(b) The details of staff sanctioned, in-position and vacant are as under :—

Posts	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant
CDPO	31	10	21
ACDPO	28	11	17
Supervisor	420	354	66
Anganwadi Worker	10651	10429	222
Anganwadi Helper	10410	9957	453

(c) Rural Streeshakthi Scheme is implemented since 2000-01, with an objective to empower women. Under the scheme, 15-20 homogeneous likeminded rural women are organized. 25192 Streeshakthi Self Help Groups are formed in Hyderabad Karnataka region so far. The following facilities are provided to rural Streeshakthi Self Help Groups:

- Revolving fund
- Training and Kit materials
- Marketing facilities
- Exhibition and marketing melas.
- Construct district, taluk and division level Streeshakthi Bhavan
- Mobile van facility
- Incentive to excess saving groups and
- Involving Incoming Generating activities groups.

6% interest subsidy to loans avail by the groups from the banks.

**Drugs and Substance abuse among children**

1382. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing drugs and substance use among children in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has conducted any study on drugs and substance abuse among children in the country and if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether Government has established age-appropriate drugs treatment centres for such children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No authentic data is available to indicate increasing drug and substance use among children in the country.

(b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) set up a Working Group in July, 2011 for “Substance Abuse and Drug Addiction among Children”. Based on the recommendation of the Working Group, the study was commissioned by NCPCR titled “Assessment of Pattern, Profile and Correlates of Substance use among Children in India”, conducted through the National Dependent Treatment Centre (NDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi in the year 2012-13, covering 135 sites across 27 States/2 UTs with a sample size of 4024 substance using children. The objective of the study was to collect information on pattern of substance use and profile of children using substances; and to collect information on family, peer, stress, psychological, physical health and legal aspects associated with substance use among children. Some major findings of the study are as that more than 50% children living on the streets reported bad or very bad relationship or no relationship with the family; Tobacco and alcohol were the most common substances used by children, followed by cannabis and inhalants, pharmaceutical opioids, sedatives, heroin and opium and the percentage of inhalant users (lifetime, last one year and last one month) was higher in the children living on the street than in children living at home.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse under which financial assistance is provided to NGOs /Voluntary organizations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA), organizing de-addiction

camps and conducting awareness programmes about the ill effects of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse on the individual, family, workplace and the society at large. The IRCAs (de-addiction Centres) provides counselling, treatment, after care and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons including children.

### **Child right violation**

1383. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing number of cases of child rights violations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise during the last three years and the current year along with the remedial steps taken by Government in this direction;

(c) whether her Ministry is working in coordination with the HRD Ministry to ensure that rescued children are admitted in Government schools and given compulsory education, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 3362 complaints of violation of child rights during the last three years and the current year (2015-16). The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). Based on the number of complaints registered in NCPCR since 2012-13, no conclusion can be drawn that the cases of child rights violations in the country are on the increase.

The steps taken by Government for protection of child rights are as follows:

- (i) Under Section 13 (1) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR ) Act, 2005, the Commission has been organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes for various stake holders to create awareness on the issue of child rights. Also the Commission publishes various IEC materials for awareness generation;
- (ii) The Chairperson/Members of the Commission have been visiting Child Care Institutions, Schools, Anganwadi Centers of various States/UTs and giving their recommendations based on the observations made during their visits;
- (iii) Under Section 13 (1) (a) of CPCR Act, the Commission has been reviewing various laws and policies affecting children and giving its recommendations from time to time.

(c) No Sir.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise details of complaints registered by NCPCR regarding violation of child rights during the last three years and the current year 2015-16 (as on 29.04.2015)*

Sl.No	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37	15	14	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0
4.	Assam	4	15	7	1
5.	Bihar	59	27	24	2
6.	Chandigarh	4	5	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	6	6	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	60	129	95	1
11.	Goa	0	2	0	0
12.	Gujarat	15	6	7	0
13.	Haryana	69	77	60	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	2	2	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	25	26	32	4
17.	Karnataka	23	17	14	0
18.	Kerala	11	6	6	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	44	35	13	2
21.	Maharashtra	22	23	23	3
22.	Manipur	8	10	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	3	3	1	0



Sl.No	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
24.	Mizoram	0	1	1	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odihsa	35	22	22	2
27.	Puducherry	3	0	2	1
28.	Punjab	25	21	22	1
29.	Rajasthan	37	53	22	1
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	52	14	25	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	40	2
33.	Tripura	0	2	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	477	670	485	21
35.	Uttarakhand	13	20	22	0
36.	West Bengal	37	59	22	0
TOTAL		1083	1267	970	42

### Achievement of Food and Nutrition Board

1384. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is implementing/ propose to implement any programme for providing free nutritious food to the pregnant women and children in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, what progress has been made and what achievements have been in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated in this regard and given to States, State-wise and requirements of funds to cover the programmes in the entire country; and

(d) whether the cases of corruption/irregularities/malpractices in the FNB have come to the notice of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) No Sir, Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)

is not implementing any programme for providing free nutritious food to the pregnant women and children in the country. However, under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to children below six years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers at the Anganwadi Centres.

(d) No cases of corruption/ irregularity/ malpractices in the FNB have come to the notice of Government.

*The House then adjourned at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take the Calling Attention to the matter of urgent public importance. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Situation arising out of huge disparity in air fares of airlines  
to various destinations in the country**

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Aviation to the situation arising out of huge disparity in air fares of airlines to various destinations in the country.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Sir, air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules, 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule, 1937. Airline remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their websites.

The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels which is in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare bucket is available for advance bookings much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy.

Though the government does not regulate the fares that are charged, yet it ensures that considerable information is provided to the public in a transparent manner with respect to airline fares :

- (i) Air Transport Circular 05 of 2009 was issued for scheduled domestic airlines to display the airfare as per the template given in the circular, compliant to Rule 135, Aircraft Rules, 1937.
- (ii) To ensure transparency and aid the traveller, make an informed choice, DGCA *vide* Air Transport Circular 02 of 2010 has directed the airlines to upload fare sheet displaying fare offered across their network. The fare sheet contains information on various levels of fares starting from the lowest to full fare offered on all sectors. This is done on a monthly basis and updated whenever there is any revision of fares.
- (iii) Air Transport Circular 03 of 2013 requires carriers to disclose all fees for optional services on 'opt-in' basis through a prominent link on their homepage.
- (iv) DGCA has set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on a random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

Further, in terms of Rule 135 (4) of Aircraft Rules 1935, if the Director General is satisfied that any air transport has established excessive or predatory tariff or has indulged in an oligopolistic practice, he may, by order, issue directions to such air transport undertaking.

- (v) The tickets constitute *prima facie* evidence of the contract of carriage between Carrier and the passenger named on the ticket. However, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) *vide* Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) Section 3—Air Transport Series 'M' Part-II issue 1 dated 22.5.2008 has prescribed minimum requirements for refund of ticket purchased by persons/passengers with respect to air transport undertaking including scheduled and non-scheduled operators. As per these requirements, (a) the airlines should indicate, in an unambiguous manner, the amount of refund of money admissible on cancellation of a ticket for the purpose. The amount and its break-up need to be indicated on the ticket itself, or through a separate form used for the purpose, and the policy and amount of refund shall also be displayed by the airlines on their respective websites. (b) Airlines shall necessarily return the Passenger Service Fee (PSF) collected by them from the passengers on non-utilization/cancellation of tickets. (c) Airlines shall refund any charges such as congestion charge, fuel surcharge, etc., along with the refund of the ticket, unless these are clubbed with basic fares.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. Please take less than five minutes.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अब शुरू में ही बंदिश लग जाती है तो थोड़ा सा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके 5 मिनट हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** शुरुआत में बंदिश न रहे, वैसे भी सब मानक तोड़कर हम लोग यहां आते हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, क्योंकि जाति के राजा हैं, मन के राजा हैं, दिल के राजा हैं। मैं मंत्री जी का बयान पढ़ रहा था कि मैं तो सिगरेट और माचिस साथ में लेकर चला जाता हूं, मेरी स्कीनिंग नहीं होती है। श्रीमन्, जब इस देश में प्राइवेट एयरलाइंस को लाइसेंस दिया गया, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि जब एयरलाइंस में कम्पटीशन होगा, क्योंकि एयर इंडिया का एकाधिकार था, कहा गया कि कम्पटीशन मार्केट में होगा तो यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधा मिलेगी, सही किराया मिलेगा और जो यात्रियों की लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी होती हैं, स्पर्धा के दौर में उनसे दूर होगा। लेकिन हो बिल्कुल विपरीत रहा है। श्रीमन्, एक एक्ट इनके यहां बना हुआ है, Aircraft Act, 1937, करीब 80 साल पुराना एक्ट हो गया। पार्लियामेंट की टूरिज्म कमेटी ने भी जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा था, "The Committee found that currently there is no transparent mechanism to regulate the airfare in the country. As a result, airlines are free to charge as much as they can and the travellers are also caught unawares about it. The Committee did not agree with the argument of the Ministry that some rules and regulations under the Aircraft Act, 1934 regulate airfare in the country...." उसके बाद और भी चीजें उन्होंने कही हैं। हम अगर दिल्ली से लखनऊ जाना चाहें और इंडियन एयरलाइंस का "जे" क्लास का टिकट लेंगे तो फेयर आएगा 21 हजार, जेट का ले लें तो 26 हजार आ जाएगा। यहां से देहरादून हम जाना चाहें तो इस समय "वाई" क्लास का टिकट 18 हजार में मिलेगा। इतने में दुबई होकर लौट आए "वाई" क्लास में। चूंकि गर्मी की छुट्टियां आ रही हैं, इसलिए इस समय हिल स्टेशन के किराए बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। महोदय, इस समय लोग परिवार के साथ हिल स्टेशंस जाते हैं। मैंने पता किया कि देहरादून का किराया कितना है, तो बताया गया कि "वाई क्लास" का 18,000 रुपए किराया है। मंत्री जी, एअरलाइंस विज्ञापन निकालती हैं कि 999 रुपए में आप हिंदुस्तान में कहीं भी चले जाइए। अब उन्होंने 1 लाख रुपए के टिकट जारी कर दिए, लेकिन उसका फायदा किसे मिलता है, यह आज तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया? महोदय, आज दुनिया में हर जगह रेगुलेटरी कमीशन बने हुए हैं। आप जहां भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लाए, आपने रेगुलेटरी कमीशन बनाया और वह इसलिए बनाया ताकि रेगुलेटर लोगों से बात कर के चार्जज तय करे, लेकिन आपकी एअर लाइन में तो फ्रीडम है कि वह जो चाहे कर ले। हमारे यहां गांव में लोग बात करते हैं कि देश कौन चला रहा है, तो लोग यह नहीं कहते कि मोदी जी चला रहे हैं, कहा जाता है कि भगवान चला रहा है। ऐसा न हो कि कोई पूछ ले कि Civil Aviation Department कौन चला रहा है तो ऐसा न कहा जाए कि भगवान चला रहा है, मंत्री जी नहीं चला रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था कि इंडिगो और जेट - दोनों एअर लाइंस ने अपने टिकट रद्द करने की नीति में बदलाव किया है और पहले जो सौ प्रतिशत पेनल्टी थी, उसे डबल कर दिया यानि

अगर आप अब टिकट रिफंड करेंगे, तो वह स्थिति भी आएगी कि आपको जीरो किराया मिलेगा। उन्होंने उस में कुछ क्लाज़ डाल दिए कि एक्स, वाई, टी, सी, क्लास के टिकटों में कोई रिफंड नहीं होगा। अब हमें तो पता नहीं कि हमें कौन सी क्लास का टिकट मिला है। अब उन्होंने बहुत सी श्रेणी टिकटों की कर दी हैं। श्रीमन्, आपको मालूम है कि करीब 20 लाख पैसेंजर प्रति माह इंडिगो और जेट ढो रही है और 10 परसेंट मिनिमम इनका cancellation होता है। अब आप जोड़ लीजिए कि इनको कितना प्रॉफिट हो रहा है। आपने कहा कि अगर पहले टिकट बुक कराओगे तो किराया कम लगेगा, बाद में किराया ज्यादा लगेगा। अब एक महीने पहले हमने किराया दे दिया, तो आप उसमें ब्याज भी जोड़ लीजिए। इस तरह पैसेंजर को तो किराया तो वही पड़ा। यह कहाँ हुआ कि एक महीने पहले टिकट लिया तो हमें किराया कम लगा?

श्रीमन् एटीएफ के दाम कम हुए, पूरे विश्व में क्रूड ऑइल के दाम कम हुए, लेकिन आप बताएं कि किराए में एटीएफ के दाम कहाँ कम हुए? उस दिन यह मामला राजीव शुक्ल जी ने भी zero hour में उठाया था, तब भी यही बात आई थी।

मंत्री जी, अगर खाली अधिकारियों के कहने पर स्टेटमेंट दिए गए और अधिकारियों के कहने पर निर्णय लिए गए, तो फिर पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट का मतलब क्या हुआ? आपको आज बहुत बड़ा mandate मिला है, लेकिन इस का मतलब क्या है? आपकी एअर इंडिया कितने घाटे में है? आज ही एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में आया है कि एअर इंडिया करीब 52 करोड़ रुपए के घाटे में है। क्या आपने कभी एअर इंडिया की समीक्षा की है कि वह इतने घाटे में क्यों है? आपके विदेशों में ऑफिस वहां-वहां खुले हैं, जहां आपकी एअर-लाइंस जाती नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ अधिकारियों को adjust करने के लिए उन्होंने वहां एअर लाइंस का ऑफिस खोल दिया है। आपके यहां एक डायरेक्टर, (कॉमर्शियल)\* थे। उन्होंने तमाम फ्राड किए और करीब 40 करोड़ रुपए के फ्राड की उनके ऊपर जांच हो रही है, लेकिन रिटायरमेंट के बाद आपने उन्हें ओएसडी बना दिया। आप जांच करवाइए, उनके ऊपर 40 करोड़ रुपए का आरोप है कि उन्होंने अपनी नौकरी में हेरा-फेरी की। आप चाहेंगे तो मैं सारे आरोप लिखकर दे दूंगा, लेकिन आपने उन्हें ओएसडी बना दिया। आपने विदेश में एअरलाइंस की ग्राउंड हैंडलिंग तमाम उन कंपनियों को दे दी, जिस से उनको लाभ हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपको उससे क्या लाभ हो रहा है? इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी नहीं बनाई और आपने सब कुछ अधिकारियों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है, तो यात्रियों को सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी।

श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ एअरपोर्ट पर सिर्फ दो एअरो ब्रिज लगाए गए हैं। मैं पिछले मंत्री जी से कहता रहा कि आपके पिता जी चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के नाम का हवाई अड्डा उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी में बना देते। वहां पर बहुत सी फ्लाइट्स जाती हैं, लेकिन एअरो ब्रिज सिर्फ दो ही हैं। इस के अलावा न वहां बस की सुविधा है और न कोई दूसरी सुविधा है। वहां का इंटरनेशनल एअरपोर्ट बहुत बुरी हालत में है। इसलिए मंत्री जी आप आज किसी स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा कीजिए कि पैसेंजर को किराया हरेक कंपनी का same लगेगा। आज हरेक का same किराया है, लेकिन आपके यहां इंडियन एअरलाइंस का दूसरा किराया है, इंडिगो का दूसरा है। आज जेट, गो एअर, स्पाइस जेट और तमाम कंपनियां हैं। अब टाटा भी एक ले आई है। क्यों न पैसेंजर को पता लगे कि अगर हम इतनी दूरी तक ट्रेवल करेंगे, तो इतने रुपए हमें किराए के देने

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

होंगे। यह जो किराए का वेरिऐशन है और जो तमाम उन्होंने कैटेगरी कर दी हैं कि इस कैटेगरी का इतना किराया होगा, उस कैटेगरी का इतना होगा, इन सबको रेगुलेट करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... देश के नागरिकों को आप सुरक्षित करिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इंडिगो, जेट ने जो रिफंड पालिसी लाई है, इसकी कॉपी मेरे पास है, इसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि तीस दिन पहले अगर कैन्सिल करेंगे तो 1250/- रुपए देंगे, इतने दिन में करेंगे तो इतने मिलेंगे और दो घंटे पहले अगर आप यात्रा कैन्सिल करेंगे, तो आपको जीरो रिफंड होगा। यह उन्होंने अपनी नई पालिसी घोषित की है। कम से कम आप इस पर विचार कर लीजिए और मुझे आपसे उम्मीद है। अगर आप आज उत्तर न दे सकें, तो बाद में दे दीजिएगा, लेकिन उत्तर पॉजिटिव दीजिएगा, जिससे लोगों को लगे कि राजा राजा के तरीके से है, क्योंकि जंगल में एक ही शेर रहता है। यहां दो राजा हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप ऐसा जवाब दीजिए, जिससे लगे कि एक ही राजा है। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have fourteen names for seeking clarifications. Kindly take two minutes each. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the first line of the Minister's response says that the air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces. There, I have strong objection, Sir. You cannot leave everything to market forces. Then, what is the point in having an elected Government? Government intervention is necessary. There, I agree with my previous speaker that a regulatory authority is necessary. What happens in the name of baggage, in the name of supply of food or non-supply of food, in the name of timing of booking of the ticket, is known to all. There are huge disparities. Now, air travel has become a mode of transport for a large number of people and people have to travel by air for all their jobs and other requirements.

Sir, my point is that successive Governments have succeeded in undermining Air India, the national air carrier. You have not provided a level-playing field to Air India, and, in the name of promoting private sector, in the name of allowing private players in the civil aviation sector, you have already destroyed Air India, which needs to be protected.

Only Air India can provide stability in prices and only Air India can help the common people. I do not understand as to why the routes are cancelled for Air India just to help certain private airlines.

From Coimbatore to Delhi, we do not have a regular morning flight of Air India. From Chennai to Port Blair, there was flight. Now, the Air India does not fly in the morning. Why did you cancel the Air India routes? Just to help the private airlines! You projected many private airlines as success stories. Where are those

private airlines? Kingfisher airline, you projected it as a success story. Where is it? Similarly, other names are Paramount, East West, SpiceJet and several airlines. What happened to those airlines?

Sir, if you want to maintain price stability, if you want to give good service to the common people, the dependable airline is our public sector airline, Air India. My question is whether the Government is having any commitment to protect Air India and provide suitable routes for Air India, and, then, Air India can take care of all these difficulties. The fundamental issue is the commitment of the Government towards Air India, the national air carrier. ...(Time-bell rings)...

I am opposed to privatization of Air India. I am stoutly opposed to the privatization of Air India, and, even the privatization of Airports. Do not privatise Chennai Airport or Kolkata Airport, which are in the public sector under the Airport Authority of India. ...(Time-bell rings)... So, the Minister will have to respond to these pertinent questions.

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, 10 मार्च को आपने ही कहा था कि festival season में airlines बहुत ज्यादा रेट्स बढ़ा देती हैं और extortion करती हैं। वर्ष 1999 में, श्री पी.पी. नरसिंहराव जी के समय में जब civil aviation के संबंध में यह पालिसी आई, तब इसी कारण से आई थी कि competition के अंदर फेयरस कम होंगे।

महोदय, अभी यहां आने से पहले मैंने, दिल्ली से मुम्बई का एयर फेयर देखा था। एक घंटा पहले दिल्ली से मुम्बई की फ्लाइट का एयर फेयर ₹ 5,000/- था और उसके ठीक एक घंटे बाद यह फेयर बढ़कर ₹ 9,000/- हो गया। मंत्री जी ने जो कहा और हमें 135 और दूसरे रूल्स गिनाए, हम उन रूल्स की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम तो उन रूल्स को बदलने की बात कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज आप देखिए कि एयरलाइन्स मनमाने दाम वसूल कर रही हैं। हमें यह पता नहीं लगता कि कब लॉटरी में टिकट सस्ती निकलेगी या कब महंगी निकलेगी, जबकि एक टैक्सी वाला, जो एयरपोर्ट से कर्नाट प्लेस तक जाता है, उसके चार्जेज फिक्स कर रखे हैं कि आपको इतने फिक्स चार्जेज मिलेंगे। इसी प्रकार जो ऑटो वाला है, उसके भी चार्जेज फिक्स कर रखे हैं, किन्तु एयरलाइन्स के चार्जेज फिक्स नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम एयरलाइन्स के किराए की अपर लिमिट तो तय कर दीजिए कि इससे ज्यादा फेयर आप चार्ज नहीं करेंगे।

महोदय, अभी कश्मीर के अंदर बाढ़ आई, उस समय इतने ज्यादा एयर फेयर वसूले गए, जिसकी कोई हद नहीं। हमारे परिवार के एक आदमी ने नेपाल जाने की अपनी टिकट बुक कराई थी और वहां भूकम्प आने के कारण त्रासदी हो गई और वह टिकट कैंसिल कराई, तो उनके ₹ 1,850/- कैंसीलेशन चार्जेज के रूप में काट लिए गए। पहले कैंसीलेशन चार्जेज जो ₹ 1,500/- थे, वे अब बढ़कर ₹ 2,250/- हो गए हैं, यानी कि सीधे 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके ऊपर कोई लगाम लगानी चाहिए और अपर लिमिट जरूर बनानी चाहिए।

[श्री विजय गोयल]

महोदय, अभी आपने देखा होगा कि ग्लोबल रिसेशन के कारण लुपथांसा और अन्य दूसरी एयरलाइन्स हैं, उन्हें सब जगह लॉसेस हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें चायना और इंडिया के अंदर रेट बढ़ाकर प्रॉफिट हो रहा है। अलग-अलग कंट्रीज में हो रहे नुकसान को वे एयरलाइन्स यहां रेट बढ़ाकर पूरा कर रही हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब आप बैगेज को देखिए। बाहर से जो यात्री हिन्दुस्तान आ रहा है, वह 20 किलोग्राम का बैगेज लेकर आता है। अब जब वह यात्री दिल्ली उतरता है और उसे दिल्ली से गोवा जाना है, तो उससे कहा जाता है कि इस रूट पर केवल 15 किलो का ही बैगेज अलाउड है। अब उसके लिए यह कितनी कठिनाई की बात है कि वह अपने 5 किलोग्राम के बैगेज का क्या करेगा। इसके कारण हैंडीक्राफ्ट का सामान जो कश्मीर या राजस्थान के जयपुर से खरीद कर यात्री विदेश ले जाते थे, उनके बिजनैस को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। अब इन्होंने 15 किलोग्राम का बैगेज कर दिया है। इसलिए अब यात्री कम सामान ले जाते हैं और इससे देश के हैंडीक्राफ्ट उद्योग को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

महोदय, मेरा मंत्री को सीधा-सीधा सुझाव है, जैसा आपने उन्हें कहा है कि रीजनेबल फेयर हो, Than what is the definition of 'reasonable fares'? Who will decide this? वह आपको बताना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। समय हो गया। कृपया समाप्त कीजिए। Please put your question.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** महोदय, मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि एयरलाइन में आपने जो Ombudsman की बात कही थी, लोकपाल की बात कही थी, उसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है, ...(समय की घंटी)... और प्राइवेट कंपनीज जो कार्टलाइजेशन कर रही हैं, इसे रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं और अगर यह मार्केट ड्रिवन है, तो इसका बैनीफिट कम से कम नीचे तक आना चाहिए और कंज्यूमर को मिलना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... और इसमें जो लूट मची है, उसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, three aspects are there. It has been already discussed here. One is about charges. These are very high. They are varying from ₹ 6,000 to ₹ 60,000 or ₹ 80,000. It is happening not in the case of domestic flights only; it is also happening in the case of international flights, especially from Gulf countries, when the season comes. Now, the summer vacation season is there. Sir, people are getting a ticket for ₹ 60,000 from any Gulf country to India. Maximum people are coming to Kerala. Whether it is Hyderabad or any other place, it is very costly. They are charging ₹ 60,000 to ₹ 80,000. Air India is also charging high prices. This is in a way helping the foreign carriers because 20 per cent or 30 per cent of the international travellers is catered to by our airlines. Emirates, Qatar, Lufthansa and many other airlines are also there. They are also charging like this, ₹ 50,000, ₹ 60,000. So, no regulation is there. This is one thing and it should be controlled, Sir.



Once a Minister said that this is a cattle class journey. It was in Air India. In Air India, it was not a cattle class. I am not saying about any other private airlines also. But, instead of 120 seats, they are making 180 seats. People will get frozen if they travel for six hours or eight hours like that. In the seats, leg space is not there. They are not giving water. They are giving nothing. And they reduced the charges earlier. As our other senior Member said here, there is cartelization. All the new small airlines were closed. Now, Indigo is playing mainly and others are closing down. So, they are now increasing the charges. There is no ticket for ₹ 3,000 now. All the tickets are all high class tickets.

Then, about the luggage, if you are going for a week then how can you go with a 15-kilo baggage, Sir? There is no control. Minister can bring a matchbox in his hand. Some special cases will be allowed. But common passengers are not allowed to do that.

About Air India, from lucknow, there was a flight to Nepal and many other flights were also there. Everything is closed now. Air India is flying as if their pilots are doing test flying. When the passengers are increasing, they are going and some other private airlines are coming. Like for Lucknow, Tamil Nadu, Mumbai and Kerala it said, they are changing timings every three months and flights are changing. They are closing the flights. From Trivandrum to Delhi, there is only one flight from Air India. From Cochin also, they have recently started that. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... I will not take much time, Sir. What I want to say is that in your answer you have stated that 'Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule 1937'. This is not happening practically. If the officers are saying like that, it is a false statement. There is no band. You should give a band that this is the lowest and this is the highest. No such band is there. When we look on the website, we can see the tickets like one Member spoke here that it is ₹ 5,000 in the evening and ₹ 9,000 in the night. But there are no fixed rates also. Please do something to ensure that the band is there. So, the fare bucket and other aspects, about which you said, it is not happening. Please do something to regulate the exorbitant fee charged by the airlines. Thank you, Sir.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी ज़ीरो ऑवर में इस विषय को उठाया था और मंत्री जी का जवाब सुनकर तो मैं बहुत हैरान हुई थी कि गवर्नमेंट इसके फेयर्स के बारे में कुछ कर ही नहीं सकती है। क्या सरकार इतनी हेल्पलेस हो गई है? क्यों नहीं कर सकती? आप देखिए कि जब यह प्राइवेट कंपनियों को दिया गया था, तो इसी दृष्टि से दिया गया था कि टैरिफ में मोनोपली नहीं रहेगी, गरीब, आम लोगों को भी इससे फायदा होगा, लेकिन वैसा बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि यहां से धर्मशाला

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

का एक तरफ का किराया साढ़े बाईस हजार रुपए है। साढ़े बाईस हजार, एयर इंडिया का भी और स्पाइस जेट का भी। आप मुझे बताइए कि उसमें लोग कैसे जा सकते हैं? कौन जा सकता है? आज हर व्यक्ति समय बचाना चाहता है। वह घूमना चाहता है, वह बाहर जाना चाहता है, लेकिन इनके ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं है। ठीक कहा विजय गोयल जी ने कि आप टैक्सीज के लिए भी किराया फिक्स करते हैं, स्कूटर्स के लिए भी करते हैं, बसेज के लिए भी करते हैं, रेलवे के लिए भी करते हैं, लेकिन एयर सर्विसेज के लिए नहीं। यह 1937 का कानून है। इतने कानून बदले गए हैं और मेरे ख्याल से जब यह कानून बना होगा, तब इतनी एयरलाइन्स थीं भी नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं इस कानून को बदला जा रहा है? क्यों नहीं हम सोचते कि हमें लोगों को सुविधा देनी है, मॉडर्न टाइम है, टेक्नालॉजी है, उस समय के और आज के हवाई जहाज में कितना फर्क आ गया है, लेकिन हम वही लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं! खासकर हिली एरियाज के लिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि वहां किस तरह से हम लोगों को सुविधा दे सकते हैं, चीपेस्ट सुविधा दे सकते हैं। ठीक कहा कि एटीएफ के पैसे नहीं घटाए गए हैं, ग्लोबल में पेट्रोल के भाव गिर गए हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई असर यहां दिखाई नहीं दिया है।

मंत्री जी, हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम जो मैं बताना चाह रही हूं, refueling की आती है। अगर हम एयरलाइन्स से पूछते हैं कि इतना ज्यादा किराया क्यों है, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें fuel प्लेन में लाना पड़ता है क्योंकि वहां पर refueling की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगी कि आप पहाड़ी इलाकों में जैसे धर्मशाला है, भुंतर है, शिमला है या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो एयरपोर्ट्स हैं... वहां पर आप refuelling का इंतजाम कीजिए। वह तो आपके बस में है। किराए तो आप regularise नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि आपने हाथ खड़े कर दिए हैं, लेकिन वहां पर उनकी refuelling करवाने से उनका किराया कम हो जाएगा, लोगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी, इसके बारे में सोचिए, केवल अमीरों के बारे में मत सोचिए। आज हर आदमी टाइम बचाने के लिए बाय एयर जाना चाहता है, एयर सर्विस का प्रयोग करना चाहता है, इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगी कि इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। यही मेरा आपसे प्रश्न भी है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, as fair trade watchdog CCI probes alleged violation by airlines indulging in fare wars, the Government on Thursday said the pricing decision should be best left with the carriers. Sir, my question is this. I do not understand why the Government of India is going to support private carriers. They fix whatever price they want to fix. Why is the Government not intervening in this matter? On the contrary, Civil Aviation Minister has said that the decision to determine pricing should be left with the carriers. The Minister in the Government of India should not say such things. I understand that the Act of 1937 is very clear on it. But the Act of 1937 must be changed. Within this period, we would have been happy had the Government of India set up a Commission to change fare structure of different private carriers. It is possible for the Government of India to set up a Commission to come out with a clear picture saying that private airlines cannot violate the norms. Practically, what they are saying very clearly is that they don't have any norms. Whenever they feel that passengers will be coming, they say

that the first ones will get the tickets for a small amount of money and those who come late will have to pay more money. Why is this disparity? We shall have to look into this matter.

Sir, I am sure the entire House is united on this issue. We shall have to do something very quickly. Otherwise, there will be strong discontentment among the people of the country. Again, I would say that a Commission has to be set up to remove this disparity.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I have been raising this issue for the last six months in the Standing Committee and in the House through Zero Hour and Special Mention. But there is a cliché as far as the response of the Government is concerned. They try to parry this issue in the garb of section 135 of the Act of 1937. Why is this Act not applicable to Air India when you give subsidised fare to the North-East? Then you should listen to Air India also. Wherever you want to mend the laws, you mend them. Wherever you don't want to do it, you don't do it. This is one thing on which I want the Minister to respond.

Secondly, as far as running cost of any airline is concerned, the impact of oil component is 33 per cent. Oil prices have gone down from 115 dollars to 57 dollars. Why has this benefit not been passed on to the consumers? The Government can always intervene there. But they are not intervening.

Thirdly, and this is largely impacting the tourism sector, the foreign tourists, who are coming to India, are ending up paying more for domestic travelling than what they paid on international routes. This is largely impacting the tourism sector. You should respond to it.

The fourth thing, which I want to know from the Minister, is this. Most of these things have been done by no-frills airlines. No-frills airlines, initially, promised that they would be offering tickets at very cheap prices. Now they are the ones who have increased all the prices. Ticket prices are being increased on the basis of rows also. If you sit in the 12th or 13th row or 1st row in Indigo, you will have to pay more money. They are adopting all sorts of routes to make more money. No concession is being passed on to the consumers and passengers. Now, I want to know one more thing from the Minister about one particular airline, Indigo. What concession is being given to Indigo by the Airports Authority and the oil companies? I am told that both the oil companies and the Airports Authority are giving concession to Indigo and other airlines. You just find that out. These are the four things which I want to ask from the hon. Minister. I have concluded in less than two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for being very specific and pointed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. M.S. Gill.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I think enough has been said of the horror story of fares and the behaviour of airlines in this country for quite a while now. But, what disappoints me is the statement of the hon. Minister. I have read it over twice and it seems the hon. Minister is standing on the side unconcerned and simply stating to us the rules of 1935 and 1937. I think the Tata Airline was started simply to carry mail from Karachi to Bombay. I do not know whether it was in 1932 or 1934. Where were the competitive airlines in India? Has nobody thought of revising these rules? After all, Sir, an aircraft is only an airbus. They even call it that. There is another bus on land. It simply travels. Pilot is only a driver and nothing more. Your objective in this country is to spread air travel to the regions in remote areas like the Eastern region, hilly areas, etc., as my colleagues have talked of. You cannot go to Dharamshala on a 20,000 or 30,000 ticket. Somebody made a great effort and got a flight to Pathankot. That is also for 20,000 or 25,000. They have nullified what you have done as a Government – the last or this one. Nobody is interested. Your Director Generals are casual. Rules of the Director Generals are casual and I am sorry to say that you are standing on the side. I don't want to disrespect you if you are a raja I am not. But, राजा साहब, आप एक तरफ तो न खड़े रहो। आप अमरिन्दर सिंह की तरह थोड़ा सा proactive हो जाओ। You are running a Ministry. You are the head of it. If you have come, make a difference. You will be gone like all of us have gone after a while. Please make a difference so that we remember you. I think that is what you should try and do. The rest has all been said. Rewrite the rules, change the rules, throw away the book, and give some new directions in the light of what India needs, and what India is desperate for. Thank you.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, our Chief Minister, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee, is of the opinion that Air India should be made the best airline of this country and already, it is the national carrier. We should think in that way. I found that recently it has improved its business and also the time schedule. Some time back, it was not so. So, that is good news. Private airlines like Indigo have gone down. They charge very high if there is a cancellation of the ticket. Also, their tickets are very arbitrarily priced. Most of the private airlines arbitrarily price the air tickets. So, I think, that is a very difficult situation for the people who are travelling. Sometimes, they are not even refunding the money while cancelling the tickets. They also demand extra baggage charges. It is said that because of faulty weighing machines, they charge extra baggage charges. It becomes a problematic and embarrassing situation for the travellers. Moreover, they are not even supplying food and water when it is really necessary. They are not careful about such humanitarian

things. So, I would like to ask the Government: What measures are they taking in this situation? Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, the air fare parity is a cause of concern in the country. The air traffic network is called the real worldwide web. The level of aviation is an indicator of the economic performance of a nation. Keeping these factors, examples and the experience of the nation, the Union Government should look into the real complications of the parity of the air fare, as well as, the welfare of the employees of the Civil Aviation Department. The Civil Aviation is contributing to the GDP to the extent of just half a per cent. This sector is giving jobs to 17,00,000 persons, that too highly qualitative and productive.

In 1911, on the banks of the Ganges, just beside Prayaga, from Allahabad to Naini, just 10 KMs distance, was the first air transport. Then, in 1922, while saluting the legendary aviation service of the J.R.D. Tata, the Tata Sons have created this as the air service. Then onwards it became air service business. Only after 16 years of the air usage, an enactment has come into place on which we are yet to throw light to take the latest problems into consideration. Our's is an Open Sky Aviation Policy. At the moment per annum 6,64,000 flights are carrying seven crore people across the country. The air fare parity has become a heart burn. I would request the Minister of Civil Aviation about the employment security of 17,00,000 in house employees, as well as, aspiring employees of the Civil Aviation Department. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale, absent. Shri A.U. Singh Deo.

**श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव (ओडिशा) :** सर, यह बड़ा अच्छा मुद्दा उठाया गया है। मेरे साथियों ने जो कहा है, मैं उसे रिपीट नहीं करने वाला हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एयर इंडिया को अच्छे रूट्स शायद कम ही मिलते हैं। जहाँ सोशल सर्विस करनी पड़ती है, वहाँ एयर इंडिया को भेज दिया जाता है। जहाँ और कोई नहीं जाता, वहाँ एयर इंडिया जाती है, सोशल सर्विस करने के वास्ते उसे ऐसी जगह जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से फाइनेंस मंत्री जी को एयर इंडिया को सब्सिडाइज करना चाहिए। यह ऐसे रूट में जा रही है, जहाँ वे जानते हैं कि प्रॉफिट नहीं होगा, लॉस होगा, उसको ऐसे रूट में भेजा जा रहा है। सर, आप बिजनेस क्लास की टिकट देख लीजिए, नॉर्मल क्लास की टिकट देख लीजिए। दिल्ली-मुम्बई की कल की टिकट का मूल्य 32 हजार रुपए था, बेंगलुरु का 28 हजार रुपए था। इतने में तो आदमी देश-विदेश घूम कर आ सकता है और इसमें कोई समस्या नहीं होगी।

सर, मैं यहां एक मुद्दा रखना चाहता हूँ। एक जमाने में बालासोर में फ्लड आया और रास्ते बंद हो गए, ट्रेन बंद हो गई। उस समय एक एयरलाइन ने प्राइस कम करने के बजाय उसे बढ़ा दिया। The minimum price was ₹ 16,000/-, the maximum was ₹ 25,000/- for economy

[श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव]

ticket, where the roads were blocked to go to Kolkata from Bhubaneswar. I won't name the Airline here, I will tell the hon. Minister afterwards. This is criminal, it should be looked into and such cases should be stopped.

सर, मेरी जानकारी में एक और चीज़ आई है। I was talking to a lot of travel agents. इसमें ऐसा होता है कि हर एयरलाइन ओवरबुकिंग करती है। अगर उनकी 145 सीट्स हैं, तो वे 150 सीट्स बुक कर लेती हैं। उसके बाद जब लोगों की लाइन लगी रहती है, जब तक वे काउंटर तक पहुँचते हैं, उनको कह दिया जाता है कि आप लेट हो गए, आप घर चले जाइए। एक्जुअली वे लेट नहीं होते। ओवरबुकिंग के कारण उनके पास सीट नहीं होती, वे असत्य बोलते हैं। इस चीज़ को भी हम लोग ध्यान में रखें। सर, आप देखिए ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, क्या मेरा समय खत्म हो गया? मैं बस एक और प्वाइंट रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHIRMAN: No need of a speech. Only put the question.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Okay, Sir. Let me put the question.

Sir, international airports like the ones in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Vizag have got international flights going there. The airport at Bhubaneswar is ready since 2013. मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि: Why have international flights not been allowed to go there? Why has the DGCA not given permission? Why has the BPIA not been given the permission? सर, ओडिशा की तरफ ऐसा step-motherly attitude न अपनाया जाए। Kindly allow this.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as it was mentioned, when fuel prices rise, ticket prices go up, but when the fuel prices drop, consumers don't get the benefit of it. Secondly, when you go to book tickets, you find that pricing is done by the clock; for one hour, there is one fixed price and, for the next hour, when you go to book your ticket, you find it higher than what it was earlier. That is the way it is. But, in spite of all this, private airlines do not provide facilities which they promise and we are not able to ask them for reimbursement, etc. They must make it sure that the quality of services within the airplanes are up to the mark. Many airlines indulge in over-booking also. Many a time, the passenger goes to the airport and when he asks for his ticket, they say it is all over, the flight is full. In many cases, women or elderly people travelling alone, thinking that they would return the same night, really suffer because they don't know where to stay; they are stranded at the airports. I hope the Minister would take action on these issues. Thank you.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सभी फ्लाइट्स के किराए के सम्बन्ध में आज जो यह मुद्दा उठाया गया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सभी फ्लाइट्स का किराया

आज बेतहाशा बढ़ रहा है। एक तरफ पेट्रोल की कीमतें कम हो गई हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किराए बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, यह चिन्ता का विषय है।

आज हम सांसदों को एअर इंडिया की सुविधा मिलती है, लेकिन एअर इंडिया सभी जगह तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। जिस प्रकार एअर इंडिया की उड़ानों में सांसदों को सुविधा मिलती है, उसी प्रकार अन्य प्राइवेट फ्लाइट्स में भी हम लोगों को सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

इसके साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। जब फ्लाइट कैंसिल होती है, तो केवल एक घंटा पहले ही इसके बारे में अवगत कराया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम दो-तीन घंटे पहले इसके बारे में अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए। अगर समय पर पता चल जाएगा कि हमारी फ्लाइट कैंसिल हो गई है, तो उसकी कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है। इसमें सुधार किया जाए। जब भी कोई फ्लाइट कैंसिल हो, तो समय रहते ही उसकी सूचना दी जाए।

जो प्राइवेट एअरलाइंस हैं, एअरपोर्ट्स पर उनमें बहुत लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी रहती हैं। वहां सांसदों के लिए अलग से कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सांसदों के लिए वहां पर अलग से एक काउंटर होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our Constitution guarantees freedom of movement anywhere within the territory of India. But, nowadays, it is not possible to move throughout India by train or by bus. It can be done only through an airline.

Now, air fare is not being regulated by the Government or any independent regulatory authority. If I reach the airport ten minutes late, then I have to shell out ₹ 10,000 or ₹ 20,000. It is not possible for all people to do that. So, I feel, subject to correction, by invoking rule 135, clause (4) of Aircraft Rules, 1935, the Government or the Directorate General can very well regulate the air fares. If the air fare is not fixed, then it is not fair on the part of the Government. Everybody wants to travel by air. Nowadays, even a common man sometimes travels by air. So, it is a demand of the common man today that air fare must be fixed. Otherwise, everybody would be put to trouble.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have exhausted the names given at the appropriate time, that is, before starting the discussion. I have announced a number of times and Bulletin has also informed that you should give names before we start. It becomes very difficult for me. So many Members are pressing me. You are all grown up and educated. Why don't you give the name before we start? ...(Interruptions)... Your name is there. Please sit down. The point is, you are putting me in problem. What prevents you from giving your name early? I will give one minute each to three-four Members.



SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the airlines are exercising a sort of unchecked autonomy and the brunt of it is borne by the passengers. We can see the disparity in the fares charged by different airlines. In emergency, if any person has to fly, it is just beyond his capacity because he cannot afford the exorbitant charges demanded by the airlines. Secondly, there are low-cost airlines. They are called low-cost airlines for the namesake. IndiGo charges well before, not at the fag end when the flight is about to take off. They charge differently. Tickets are not made available. The passengers have a right to block the seats. That is the right given to the passengers. But that is not so in IndiGo. Secondly, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, secondly. Shri Anil Kumar Sahani.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, regarding Air India, I have one question. That is very necessary. The treatment which is given by Air India...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put your question. There is no need of explanation.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: That is what I am asking. The way the Cabin Crew is treated in Air India, which ultimately leads to deterioration in the services that are rendered to the passengers ...(Interruptions)... that has to be improved.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय जो उठाया है, उस पर सभी सदस्यों का मन्तव्य आया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा।

इसमें ई-टिकटिंग में जो किराया ज्यादा कर दिया जाता है, उससे सांसद लोग भी फेर में पड़ जाते हैं। खुद मेरे पास भी एक ऐसा टिकट आ गया था, जिसके कारण सीबीआई की जांच हुई। जब सीबीआई की जांच हुई, तो मैंने सबको अवगत कराया। सीबीआई भी मेरी बात से सहमत हुई। मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो बोर्डिंग पास देते हैं, उस पर पैसा क्यों नहीं लिखते हैं कि यहां से यहां के लिए टिकट का इतना पैसा हुआ। यह सब उसी में होता है। जो ई-टिकटिंग होती है, उसमें यह होता है। हमारे यहां अभी कहकशां परवीन जी हैं। उनका 600 का टिकट था और उनको 31,000 का टिकट बनाकर दे दिया गया। संसद में उन्होंने उसे जमा करवाया, तो उसके बाद यहां से उनको नोटिस गया कि यह 600 का टिकट है, लेकिन इसमें 31,000 कैसे आ गया। तो मैं संसद में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सांसद लोग भी दिग्भ्रमित हो सकते हैं, तो आम जनता कैसे दिग्भ्रमित नहीं होगी। तो जो बोर्डिंग पास होता है, उस पर उसकी दर लिखवाइए, उसका रेट लिखवाइए। किसी भी बोर्डिंग पास पर रेट नहीं लिखा होता है। लोग दिग्भ्रमित हो जाते हैं। हम लोगों के पास यह आता है, तो दस्तखत करके भेज देते हैं और अब वह सीबीआई में चला जाता है। सीबीआई हम लोगों के यहां रेड करती है और तब उसे वस्तुस्थिति का पता चलता है। इस प्रकार जो air travel agent है, वह किस प्रकार से धांधली कर रहा है, लोगों को गुमराह कर रहा है और जब वह एक सांसद के साथ ऐसा कर सकता है, तो आम आदमी के साथ वह कैसा करेगा? तो मंत्री महोदय, आप इस पर कार्रवाई करें।



**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड): मंत्री जी कृपया इस एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दें कि एयर एशिया जैसी भी छोटी-छोटी एयरलाइंस आती हैं और भारत में आकर मुनाफा कमाती हैं। तो सारी दुनिया की ताकत और सरकार का पैसा एयर इंडिया के पीछे होने पर भी वह घाटे में क्यों चलती है? आपने पूरे मिडल ईस्ट/गल्फ के सारे के सारे जितने एयर रूट्स हैं, वे एतिहाद और अमीरात को दे दिये, एयर इंडिया के रूट्स वहां पर नहीं चलते हैं और वहां का किराया भी आप ज्यादा लेते हैं। आपसे हमने पिछली बार भी दरखास्त की थी। तो कृपया यह बतायें कि आपने कितने रूट्स अमीरात और एतिहाद को दिए और उनके मुकाबले एयर इंडिया कितना जा रही है और क्यों जा रही है? विदेशी कम्पनीज को आप भारत में ज्यादा रूट्स दे रहे हैं और भारतीय एयरलाइन को आप उस क्षेत्र में कम से कम रूट्स देते हैं।

सर, अंडमान-निकोबार के यात्री और वहां रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी मर जाते हैं, क्योंकि अगर अपने इलाज के लिए वे एक बार दिल्ली, कोलकाता या मुम्बई आयेंगे, तो एक आदमी पर एक लाख रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। भारत के लिए क्या यह सम्भव है? वे सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने को अंडमान में punishment मानते हैं। अगर आप अंडमान में सरकारी कर्मचारी भेजना चाहते हैं, तो एयर इंडिया उसके लिए सुविधा क्यों नहीं देती है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर कोई साधारण कर्मचारी भी बीमार हो जाए, तो वह आ नहीं सकता है। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN** (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to make a small point regarding the Chennai airport in Tamil Nadu. Whenever we open the local newspapers, we have seen reports of airport's roofs being broken down. More than 40 times airport's roofs have broken down. My Tamil Nadu friends are sitting here. What action has been taken by the hon. Minister in this regard? Proper action must be taken by the hon. Minister. That is point No.1. Not only roofs, but wall tiles as well as wall glasses have also broken down. This has been going on almost every day. So, proper action must be taken. And three police personnel were injured when they were on security duty.

Sir, another point is this. These days, ordinary people are travelling by airbuses. But, at airports, even tea or coffee costs more than ₹ 100.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is a different issue.

**SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:** Once the airways were used only by wealthy people. But nowadays very ordinary people are travelling by air. But a huge amount is being charged. On this aspect also, action must be taken by the hon. Minister. Thank you, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, hon. Minister is to reply. Mr. Minister, before you reply, I also want to say something. The first thing is, because of competition, we were under the impression that the prices will come down. But it has happened the other way. Secondly, in Gulf, there are a lot of Indians who are ordinary workers. During festival season, Air India increases the charges. What is the rationale behind

it? Thirdly, when Airlines give tickets, they do not print the fare rates on boarding passes. That leads to corruption. So, answer these points as well.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this august House that this is, basically, a very complicated situation which does not have simplistic answers. Firstly, Sir, someone talked about me as a Raja, as an individual...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another Raja also here. Don't worry.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I wish to submit that I was born in a free India in the year 1951, long after India got independence, with full citizen's rights subject to none. So, I think that that hangover ought to be removed. I am proud of my heritage but I don't live in the past. I am very clearly mentioning that.

SHRI D. RAJA: I was also born in free India.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: We are both fellow citizens of a great country. That is the way I look at it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We want all to live like Rajas.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I had no intention to divert the subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Don't look here or there. Look at the Chair and speak.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, one thing is that the idea is to reach out the air travel to the common man. It is no longer elitist. There are lots of costs that go into it, and all those costs also reflect on the tickets. The hon. Member mentioned that a substantial part of the operational cost is fuel. I know it. About forty or forty-five per cent of the costs of any airlines are fuel costs. And these are very highly taxed items in our country. The taxes are ranging today from one per cent to 30 per cent. So, I had written to all the hon. Chief Ministers that if they could come down with this taxation it might be helpful in the pricing. Some Chief Ministers did respond; some didn't, but it is left to them. We are a federal country and we need to go ahead. Whatever we do, Sir, we should not throw the baby along with the bath water. We would like to keep the baby with us. There are implications. If we start with floors and caps, there are implications. Those who are getting cheaper tickets will be pushed up. Those who buy at a higher cost will be pushed down and world over there are no floors and caps in this. So, do we have to take a different line? Is it in India's interest that it should be different

from the world in Civil Aviation? These are the questions that come to mind. We are happy about Air India's performance in certain places. This morning I had the honour to honour pilots, crew of Air India, who were brave enough to repatriate a large number of our citizens from Yemen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And they have done a wonderful job. We should congratulate them.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: They have done an excellent job, and I had the honour of honouring a few of them. So we do take pride in certain things. Air India, no doubt, its books are very much in the red. All Members know about it. There are lots of reasons for it. Probably, we will never be able to put the clocks back. So, we have to learn from past experiences, work now for the future. Sir, our country is a big country and, as of now, there are route dispersal guidelines given by the regulator and though other airlines, or rather all airlines are to perform a minimum of ten per cent of the category I on category II and III routes, Air India gives us something like 23-24 per cent. Its reach in India is something that I think, any Indian will be proud of. But it is not able to service all stations. Modern science has also evolved and aircraft patterns are also changing. So, on one side we have about 31-32 airports where you can say in the past one-and-a-half to two years there has been no aviation activity. So, it is a non-performing asset. So, how to deal with all these things? We had put in the public domain a draft aviation policy and we are requesting suggestions from all quarters. We are looking forward to suggestions from Members of this august House also. Of course, the Act is old, but it was amended in 1998 or 1999. If we feel it necessary one can come up with a new Act. There is no such bar on it, but if we find the need for it, we will definitely do it. Of course, North-East connectivity is important. Government of India through DoNER has been giving a viability gap funding there. Andaman is also important. The Lieutenant Governor has also given a viability gap funding. So, airlines are performing, but all airlines are not making profits. Their costs are also very, very high in fact, Kingfisher was mentioned here. I think, it ran into a turbulent weather and crashed long time back. Similarly, we had, recently, Spicejet going through turbulence. Thank God! It has not crashed yet. We hope that they will get their books right so that 'that' would not happen.

Sir, a coffee costing ₹ 100; what is it that I can say there? We can drink a coffee or we choose not to drink a coffee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I decided not to drink.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : कॉफी के बारे में यह कोई आंसर नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, airports have their costs and they have their prices.

Sir, shoddy construction in our country has not been confined to only Chennai airport. There are a lot of airports with a shoddy construction; we need to correct it. Unfortunately, it was our culture. We went on building shoddy airports which are there for everybody to see all over the country.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in Chennai there is a huge building which is unused ...*(Interruptions)*... In Chennai there is a huge building, but it is unused. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, ऐसा लग रहा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी मजबूर हैं और मजबूर होकर जबर्दस्ती जवाब दे रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने जो इश्यू उठाए, किसी भी एक इश्यू का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एयरक्राफ्ट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let him finish his reply. Nareshji, let him complete his reply ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. आप लोग बैठिए। Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, उनको पूरा करने दो। Mr. Minister, can you not think of a regulatory mechanism? That is the issue.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, a regulatory mechanism will necessarily mean caps and floors. And, caps and floors will, definitely, have an impact on aviation. Is it desirable that caps and floors be made, Sir?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes; it is desirable.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Then, how do I reason with people who are buying low price tickets and tell them that 'I will push your ticket 10 times of the cost?' Sir, is it desirable? And, what is the desirability? ...*(Interruptions)*... As of now,...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** उनके जवाब से ऐसा लग रहा है कि वे लाचार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: If he allows me to complete, it would be better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, as of now, in a transparent way, all airlines must publish, on their website, what their buckets are and what their minimums and maximums are. And, Sir, it is in the public domain. So, nothing is secret. Now, if an airline decides that its baggage should be not 20 kgs but 15 kgs, it has an implication. Now, time consciousness is growing and air travel is also growing. Not all people who get into an airline are going for one week. Some are going

not even for a day. They come back. So, there are all types of travelers – business, tourists, etc. There are many people who have been able to book in advance and take advantage of low air fare. The problem, as I understand, is emergency, the last movement emergency. Sir, festival season is, definitely, not an emergency. Certain festivals are known that they are going to come on a certain date.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, fares are exorbitantly high even by Air India.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: If people bought tickets early, they give at a very low cost.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप कहते हैं कि आम आदमी के लिए चला रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आप कौन से आम आदमी के लिए चला रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप तो इन एअरलाइंस को फ्री कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय नेता सदन बैठे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह भी लाचार हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete, please ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I submit, through you, to this august House, and to you also, that I have understood the thinking of the House, I have understood the thinking of the Members. I will try to see if we can find some ways. But it is not a simplistic problem. We need not add to the complications that we have. We will try to work on it. We are here for the people. We will work for them. ...**(Interruptions)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is a very serious matter. The open sky policy started in early 90s when hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh was Finance Minister and I was Civil Aviation Minister. It was during my period as Civil Aviation Minister that I recommended to the Cabinet and then this open sky policy came into being, which is why we have so many airlines today. At that point of time, a large number of airlines started operating. When they filed before the DGCA as to which routes they would like to operate, almost a hundred per cent private airlines wanted to fly between Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. It is at that point of time that I personally called all airlines and the DGCA and made it mandatory that each airline shall have to go to the North-Eastern States and also to the other States which were not connected. Otherwise, if you had left it to the private airlines, it would have been only the Indian Airlines which would have gone to the loss-making destinations and unconnected areas, thereby incurred huge losses. The private airlines would have preferred to go to the profit-making routes only. So, it was the Ministry which took the decision.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

Similarly, I would like to cite an example. I think, the hon. Members of Parliament, representing different political parties are not talking for themselves. Well, they are being taken care of by Parliament free tickets. Since we all, and you too, Sir, represent the people of India, there are also poor people. Take the example of Kashmir. If one has to go by road from Delhi, it would take four days. So, the people prefer to go by air. If you have to go to Leh, it would take you six days! But, by air, from Delhi to Sri Nagar, it is one hour. So, should people prefer one-hour travel or six days' travel? Definitely, they would prefer the one-hour travel. In winter, when nobody goes to Sri Nagar, then the fare will be ₹ 3,000; in summer, when everybody would like to go, a large number of domestic passengers, forget the tourists, would also like to fly and they would have to pay ₹ 30,000 against ₹ 3,000! So, where is the rationale? There are poor sick persons wanting to come to All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. A patient is accompanied by another three passengers. So, that means, he shall have to shell out ₹1,20,000 for just one side travel! Where is he going to get the money? And the patient is not going to wait to take him first by road journey to Jammu and then by rail, and by that time the patient would have gone. So, what I would request and what the hon. Members have requested rightly, is that people need not spend huge sums. Let there be a slab. Who has told them to put ₹ 3,000? Let them put ₹ 6,000 in the winter. Then, at least, in summer they cannot go more than ₹ 10,000 or ₹ 12,000 whatever is reasonable. So, there has to be a slab, upper slab and lower slab. Otherwise, if you leave it to their mercy they will pull the aircraft when they don't have the traffic. Since, there is no traffic, okay, charge ₹ 3,000/-. When will they charge ₹ 3,000? When nobody wants to travel. I say even if they give free, people are not going to travel. Aviation is to facilitate the travelling for the passengers. So, we cannot leave it to the mercy of the airlines. I think, the Government which is a responsible Government, elected Government, shall have to take care of the poor people.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बड़े क्लियर दो प्रश्न पूछे थे। एक तो जैसा अभी नेता विरोधी दल ने उठाया कि एअर का जो किराया है, उसको रेगुलेट करने का आप क्या तरीका कर रहे हैं? जो एअरक्राफ्ट एक्ट, 1937 है, जो आजादी के पहले का बना है, चूंकि आप आजादी के बाद जन्मे हैं, हम भी आजादी के बाद 1951 में पैदा हुए हैं, उस पुराने वाले एक्ट को क्या आप खत्म करेंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्होंने बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** दूसरा, श्रीमन्, हमने टिकट के कैंसलेशन का मुद्दा उठाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसा दो एअरलाइन्स ने टिकट कैंसलेशन का कहा है, हण्ड्रेड परसेंट पैसा वे ले लेंगे। उन्होंने टाइम का कहा है कि इतने घंटे पहले इतना काटेंगे। अगर किसी यात्री ने अपनी यात्रा रद्द कर दी, तो उसका पैसा चला जाएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्होंने बोला है कि कुछ करेंगे। Nareshji, he has already said that he will try to do something.

**SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:** Sir, what do you mean by try? अगर मिनिस्टर ट्राई करेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा? अगर प्रधान मंत्री अपने को बेचारा कहेंगे, तो फिर देश में सरकार काहे की रही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Think of some suggestion ...**(Interruptions)**... I think the suggestion of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad ...**(Interruptions)**... having some regulatory authority by which you fix a lower fare and maximum fare. ...**(Interruptions)**... Try to do something. ...**(Interruptions)**... He will do.

**SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI:** Sir, the Leader of Opposition ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the route dispersal guidelines that were formulated ...**(Interruptions)**...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, okay. You examine and ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, fine. That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over. No more. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is no more. Nareshji, over.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह सरकार गरीबों की चिंता नहीं कर रही है। एअरलाइन्स को लूटने का मौका दे रही है। हमारा दल बहिष्कार करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*(कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay; over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... The mover has walked out, then his subject should not be further discussed. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over, the mover has walked out. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, I have to take up the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and the Finance Bill, 2015. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 and

### The Finance Bill, 2015

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA):** Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The questions were proposed.*

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार): सर, एक सेकेंड। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, what is your problem? Tyagiji, let me take the next subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: सर, मैं वाक-आउट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You kindly walk in, don't walk out.

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: मेरा नियम 176 के तहत कल एक deterioration of the education system in the country लिस्ट हो गया था। मंत्री महोदय भी यहीं हैं, अगर माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री नेक्स्ट वीक में अवेलेबल हैं, तो उसे ले लिया जाए। मैं आपका प्रोटक्शन चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति**: वह लिस्ट में आया था। क्या हो गया?

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)**: सर, मैं एचआरडी मिनिस्टर साहिबा से बात करके, उनकी अवेलेबिलिटी का पता लगाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... निश्चित तौर से उस पर चर्चा होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री के. सी. त्यागी**: फिर दो महीने बाद हाउस खुलेगा।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी**: नहीं, नहीं। आप चिंता मत करिए। मैं उनसे पूछ लेता हूँ। जैसे ही अवेलेबिलिटी होगी, हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति**: वह हो जाएगा, हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लिस्ट में आया था, हो जाएगा। आप बैठिए। Now, hon. Finance Minister. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and Finance Bill, 2015. Have you moved it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Yes, Sir, I have already said. If you want, I can say it again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you moved and spoke, and then we have to start. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have a point of order on this issue?

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): सर, हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। बोर्डिंग कार्ड पर एमाउंट का लिखा जाएगा या नहीं? उसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी:** उपसभापति महोदय, बोर्डिंग पास पर यदि दाम नहीं लिखा जाएगा, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने उनसे बोला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** महोदय, हमारी उस बात का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sahaniji, I myself told the Minister.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सर, मेरी बात का जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। यदि वे इस बात का जवाब नहीं देते हैं, तो मैं भी सदन का बहिष्कार करता हूँ, क्योंकि गरीब लोगों, जिनमें ए.पी.एल. और बी.पी.एल. लोग आते हैं, वे प्लेन में कैसे यात्रा करेंगे? इसलिए हम लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं और बहिष्कार करते हैं।

*(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is your right. Now, Mr. Balagopal, what is your point of order?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, on the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill, I gave a notice under Rules 67 and 69 and under articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! My God, you are going to the Constitution, rules and everything. Are you saying rules 67 and 69?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir, rules 67 and 69.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; Rule 67 is not applicable because it is for introduction.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Rule 69 is applicable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rule 69 is okay. Tell me what your problem is. What is the issue?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this issue is related to the right of the Council of States. Sir, here the Finance Bill has been introduced, and inside the Finance Bill, some provisions are there. It is a rare experience this time. Sir, on page 49, Clauses 122 to 130 say about a new Fund, namely, the Senior Citizens Welfare Fund. It is a new Fund. How to manage it and everything should be there. It is a good step, but it should not be in the Finance Bill.

Sir, then, again, on page 52, Clause 131, there is a mention of amendment to the Forward Contract Regulation Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what article of the Constitution are you saying this? Are you opposing on the basis of the rules or on the basis of the Constitution?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am opposing it on the basis of Rule 69, and the Constitution is supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am saying about Clause 131 of the Bill. It is amendment to the Forward Contract Regulation Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I don't want to hear the clause. You say under what provision you are opposing it. Rule 69 has four sub-clauses. Under what sub-clause are you opposing it? You tell me that.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, here, sub-clause (iv) is applicable. Sir, you just hear me. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is a very eminent legal personality and he will argue for the Government. That I know. But this is my apprehension as a Member. That is why I am raising this. Sir, there are four-five existing Acts enacted by this Parliament; Parliament means both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha discussed and passed it. These Acts were amended through this Finance Bill. I want to know whether this is a proper procedure to do it. That is why I said that. Sir, Clause 131 is relating to amendment to Forward Contract Regulation Act, 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, kindly hear me just for a minute. It is there on page 52. It is an Act passed in 1952, maybe, some amendments are there. But, now, through the Finance Bill, the amendment is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, just give me a minute.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you give your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the next is amendment to Securities Contract Regulation Act of 1956. There is some amendment to that Act in this Finance Bill. Sir, Clause 138 in the Finance Bill relates to amendment to the FEMA Act, which was enacted in 1999.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what? Mr. Balagopal... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am saying about four Acts.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, everything is put in the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Before giving the ruling, Sir, at least, allow me to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For giving a ruling... *...(Interruptions)...* Let me help you; let me help you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am trying to help you and to help myself. For a ruling, you should mention me what rule has been violated here. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me finish. It is because you have quoted Rule 69. In Rule 69, there are four provisions. Which of this has been violated?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is sub-clause (iv).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does sub-clause (iv) say? It says that it should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. You mean to say that it is a violation! All right, you can say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am saying that the last provision is about amendment to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you making a speech? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: All these Acts were passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Now, this is coming in the Finance Bill, which is a Money Bill. And, if these are coming in the Money Bill, we will not be getting the democratic right to vote and pass or defeat. If it is coming here, it will be deemed to be passed after 14 days. So, the power of the Rajya Sabha, which it has been using throughout all these years, will be *...(Interruptions)...* It will establish a new precedent. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me reply to Mr. Balagopal. After that I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no time for any discussion. Whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is decided by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This House has no jurisdiction over that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is altogether a different issue. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* This House has no jurisdiction over that. If it is recommended by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha that it is a Money Bill, then, I have to treat it as a Money Bill. That is all.

Coming to the other things, which Mr. Balagopal has raised, that some other Bills have indirectly been inserted in the Money Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* If you find so, you have every right to express it here. But express your views at the time of voting. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Balagopal, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Neither am I disputing the facts, nor am I saying otherwise. I am only saying that this is a Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to this House. The hon. Speaker has certified it to be a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, the Chair has only one option, that is, to take this Bill for consideration. The Chair has no other option. But the House is supreme. If you think that there is indirect inclusion of a particular Bill, you decide what you want. Decision is yours. Why do you want me to do that? ...(Interruptions)... If you want, you can do. ...(Interruptions)... I am taking it up for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... I have given a ruling on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है... आप कांस्टीट्यूशन निकाल लीजिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन ने जब राज्य सभा और लोक सभा, दोनों की संरचना की, दोनों के लिए आर्टिकल्स दिए, तो उन्होंने दोनों के कार्य को भी विभक्त किया कि कौन से कार्य लोक सभा करेगी, कौन से राज्य सभा करेगी। लेकिन श्रीमन्, संविधान में कहीं भी नहीं दिया है कि लोक सभा का डिस्सीज़न राज्य सभा पर बाध्य होगा। यह आपने भी कहा। अभी आपने कहा कि स्पीकर ऑफ दि लोक सभा अगर डिसाइड कर देंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I am not saying that. The Constitution says that. ...(Interruptions)... It is mentioned in the Constitution that whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is to be certified by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... Number two, once it has been passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to us, we have to consider it – either reject it or accept it. ...(Interruptions)... You can do that.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: That is another thing. लेकिन हम कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रक्रिया जो है कि सारे बिलों को फाइनैस बिल बनाकर अगर इस सदन में लाया गया, तो यह हमारे अधिकारों की कटौती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have a right to ...(Interruptions)... The Bill is with you. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** तो इसका मतलब क्या रह गया? फिर तो सेबी भी ले आएंगे, फेमा भी ले आएंगे, फेरा भी ले आएंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right to reject it. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, you have a right to reject it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** मतलब एक बोतल में सारी शराबें डालकर कॉकटेल बना देंगे और कॉकटेल बनाकर कह देंगे कि तुमको पीने का अधिकार नहीं है। यह तो ऐसा हो गया। आप तो

एक बोतल में कॉकटेल बना दे रहे हैं! ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is mentioned in the Constitution. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Even if you reject that will have no impact on a Money Bill. That is not my fault. ...(Interruptions)... That is the provision in the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... You can bring forward an amendment to the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do?

SHRI D. RAJA(Tamil Nadu): Sir, several Acts have been introduced and they form a part of the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : वही तो इश्यू है, वही तो इश्यू है। That is the issue. यह फाइनेंस बिल है ही नहीं।

**श्री माजीद मेमन** (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय मंत्री जी, एक सवाल आपसे पूछना है, आप उसका जवाब दे दीजिए। श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी ने जो कहा है, उसे मैं सरल शब्दों में आपके सामने रखूंगा, and you are capable to answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Hon. Leader of the House, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The question is this, through Money Bill, we have also included amendments in FEMA and PMLA which are two very drastic criminal legislations. So, it cannot be done in a summary way. We may have our views on amendment to PMLA. That is exactly what we all are saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expressed when you discuss; and use your voting power.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE;THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the word 'Money Bill' is defined in the Constitution – Article 110. Please see the Constitution. Your first observation was absolutely correct; and I will just refer to this. There will be no doubt after this. Do you have article 110, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It says, "For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters – (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax. The first is only about tax. The second is, i.e., (b) the regulation

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government or the amendment of any law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India; (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund, the payment of moneys, etc.; (d) the appropriation; (e) the declaring of any expenditure; (f) the receipt of money; and (g) any other matter incidental to the above matters.

Then the question Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised is sub-clause (3) which says, "If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final."

Now, as regards Citizen Welfare Fund, the State takes upon itself the obligation to spend on senior citizens, squarely covered by article 110. The State says, 'expenditure being incurred on Forward Market Commission and its consequential impact on other laws that is incidental thereto will not be undertaken. Instead, it will now be deemed to be a security.' So, the Forward Market Commission Act is amended. The definition of the word 'security' is expanded to include this commodity trade under 'securities', and this is referred to SEBI. So, you need consequential amendments in a number of Acts because this is an expenditure of the Government which is either being removed or being taken into and, therefore, squarely covered under article 110. This precise objection in so many words is raised in the other House before the Speaker whose authority under article 110(3) is final, and a detailed ruling is given by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha after analyzing each of the provisions that why it is a Money Bill. Now, keeping the comity of the two Houses in mind, the Constitution says that certifying authority for this is the Speaker of Lok Sabha. That ruling can't be called into question here. That ruling is final. This question has been extensively debated in the other House because the power with regard to Money Bills primarily is with the other House. This House has an authority to make any recommendations or suggestions while returning the Bill within the framework of article 109 and, therefore, each one of the provisions of this Act – I have minutely examined it; the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Speaker have examined it – is either within the borrowing provisions or within the appropriations or the obligations being undertaken by the State or incidental provisions thereto; and the Speaker has thereafter given a detailed ruling saying, 'it is a Money Bill'; and therefore this House and the hon. Members cannot now seek a parallel debate on that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति महोदय, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील हैं और हम तहसील के वकील हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sub-clause (2) excludes it if a provision

is there for imprisonment. Sub-clause (2) of 110(2) excludes it. If it provides only for fine, etc, then it is not a Money Bill. There is a provision for imprisonment in this Bill.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति महोदय, हम भी यही कह रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि जहां dispute पैदा हो कि यह मनी बिल है या नहीं है, तो इस पर लोक सभा के स्पीकर फाइनल डिसिज़न लेंगे, यह तो धारा 110 में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by that only. That is what I am saying.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** लेकिन इसका unnecessary फायदा उठाया जाए, किसी बिल को लोक सभा से मनी बिल बनाकर राज्य सभा की शक्ति को कम कर दिया जाए, अगर बारे में कांस्टीट्यूशन silent है, तो इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन इस पर silent है, किसी भी बिल को लोक सभा से फाइनंस बिल बना दिया जाए, लोक सभा स्पीकर उसको फाइनल बना दें, तो क्या राज्य सभा की पावर कम हो जाएगी? क्या राज्य सभा के अधिकार कम हो जाएंगे? यह भी तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... है। इस पर डिबेट हो जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां पर काफी सदस्य वकील हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, that is what I am saying. During the discussion, Members have the right to express their views on this aspect also. The only thing is, they cannot question the decision of the hon. Speaker. Except that, your views can be expressed and if you want, the House can reflect it. I have no problem with that. I am only saying that we have to now proceed on the basis of the fact that this is a Money Bill because it has been certified to be so by the hon. Speaker. But Members may express what they have just said as their views. That will be on record. We are not. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, हमें शरणार्थी मत बनाइए; हम लोग शरणार्थी हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are not questioning the ruling given by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and we take it as a Money Bill, because the Speaker has ruled it to be so. But the question is, there are major amendments to major independent Acts. Is it proper to include all those amendments as part of the Finance Bill? What is the role of the Rajya Sabha in these matters? That is what we have been asking. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion. During the course of the discussion you can put forth your views and the Minister could reply to that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, मेरा यह कहना है कि Article 110 में (a) to (f) जितने भी रूल दिए हैं, उनमें किसी में भी नहीं दिया है कि मनी बिल उनको माना जाएगा, जिसमें सज़ा भी हो सकती हो, जिसमें कनविक्षन का प्रोसेस हो। उन्होंने जो मनी बिल की परिभाषा दी है और

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

उसमें उन्होंने Section 3 में स्पीकर का एलौउ कर दिया है, लेकिन श्रीमन् यह कहाँ पर दिया है कि जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसेस के हैं, उनको मनी बिल मान लिया जाएगा। अगर कोई हाउस उसको मनी बिल मान लेता है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इस हाउस की identity खत्म हो गई, तो फिर हमारा jurisdiction किसा बात का है? संविधान में यह तो नहीं कहा है। आप (a) to (f) रूल देख लीजिए, जितने भी क्लॉज दिए हैं, किसी क्लॉज में मनी बिल में नहीं दिया है कि वह एक्ट जिसमें क्रिमिनल प्रोसेस होगा, वे मनी बिल माने जाएंगे। Article 110 में कहाँ दिया हुआ है? आप Article 110 पूरा पढ़ लीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, what does the Minister have to say? Let the Ministry say what he has to say regarding clause (2) of article 110. Let him give his opinion on that. Clause 110(2) says, “A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes”. So, imprisonment कहाँ है? Imprisonment has been excluded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but read the next clause. It says, “If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.” ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the clause on which I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this House cannot be helpless. This House has been constituted under the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This has not been referred. It has already been decided ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then tell me a way out. I don't see a way out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, clause.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर हम फाइनैन्स बिल पर वोटिंग करके reject कर दें, तो उसका भी कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। हमको Finance Bill में अगर पावर नहीं है, तो फिर डिस्कशन क्यों करें? इस पर ढाई-तीन घंटे क्यों बरबाद करें? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give recommendations or make suggestions. You can also ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Even the President cannot change it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just clarify this? Merely by imposing a penalty it does not become a Money Bill. That is what clause (2) says. But if a Bill has a provision for a penalty, it does not cease to be a Money Bill. The Income Tax Act is a Money Bill. It also has the provision for prosecution. Therefore, these arguments are being given; this is, probably, the first time in India's parliamentary history that we are being told that a Money Bill cannot have a provision for prosecution! The Income Tax Act is a Money Bill. It has a provision for prosecution. It is as elementary as this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. No more discussion. I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please read clause (4) of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have a point of order. Directly or indirectly, in the face of Article 110(3), the Speaker's ruling, certifying that it is a Money Bill, cannot be discussed here. And, they are indirectly trying to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what the Leader of the House has said is correct. I uphold that. We cannot discuss the ruling of the Speaker or even criticise that.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI(Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, my ruling is final. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, why don't you listen to me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more discussion on this. On this subject, there is no need. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there is no use of discussing. If you want to change it, you have to change Article 110(3). That is the only way. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please read Article 110(4). ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. After giving the ruling, no more...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Strictly going by the Constitution ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Mr. Balagopal, I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I have to say only one line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; once I have given the ruling, nothing more.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Article 110(4) states that when it is presented to the President for assent under Article 111, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once I gave the ruling, nothing more.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: The certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by 'him' that it is a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I don't want that. I am not looking into that. ...(Interruptions)... No, please...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It has to be signed by 'him'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I want a ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more point of order. Sit down. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, you have made your point and I have given the ruling also. You should understand that Article 110(3) is very clear. Once the hon. Speaker has certified it, there is no other way. I have to go by that. Sit down. My ruling is final. Nothing more will go on record except what Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy says.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, please start. I am not allowing Mr. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, you cannot have ...(Interruptions)... How many points of order will you raise? I want to finish it.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tiwari, I am not allowing. Your own

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\* Not recorded.

Member is standing. What is the use? There is no use in raising another point of order. The Constitution is very clear. I can't allow any more discussion on this subject. Once I have given a ruling on a subject, you cannot raise another point of order. Sit down.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not challenging your ruling; I am just requesting you to reconsider this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing can be reconsidered. The Constitution is very clear.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, 'he' or 'she' is one person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and listen to the Minister, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My suggestion is: the House of Elders is discussing serious issues. As per Article 110, the Speaker's decision is final. Secondly, as far as this House is concerned, the Chair's ruling is final. Once the ruling is given after some of the Members raised the issue, we should leave it there and then move forward. The Chair has already called Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. I request the House to proceed with the business and we can put our argument during the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is what I am saying. All you want to say, you can say while you are speaking. Mr. Tiwari, when you speak, you can say whatever you want to say. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before initiating the discussion, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. In a parliamentary democracy, the opposition parties play a very important role. While giving the reply last year, the Finance Minister did not refer at all to the points raised or clarifications sought by the hon. Members. This time, I am drawing the attention of Arun Jaitleyji, but he is not looking at me; what can I do?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am still not able to digest the new Marxist argument that because the Constitution requires the Money Bill to be signed by 'him', so a lady Speaker's signature is not adequate. I don't know whether such an argument could be seriously...*(Interruptions)*... I am actually shocked by this argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, he has made a statement regarding my point. I have to explain. If it is against the Marxist Member, I have to clarify. I am against gender discrimination. If we are going strictly by the Constitution, then I was asking the hon. Finance Minister if it is only 'him'. So, where is the Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, 'him' means both.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is why I asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are strictly adhering to the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Him' is for both.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): If you say this ...*(Interruptions)*... the Speaker must necessarily be a man, and, cannot be a lady. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then the natural analogy is that the Speaker can only be a male, it can't be a lady. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, what you said is not a point of order. It is a request to the Finance Minister. Now, you proceed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have just requested to respond to my points while giving reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please do not count the time lost in all this in my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I rise to speak on the Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill, which have been moved by hon. Finance Minister for consideration. Though the Finance Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, we are still concerned and pained about many issues.

I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that the NDA Government inherited a strong economy and a vibrant India left by the Congress-led UPA Government when Dr. Manmohan Singh *ji* was the Prime Minister. Our country's GDP growth had risen by four times under the Congress-led Government. Our Government had left a foreign exchange reserve of US \$ 310 billion and the country's exports had gone up to US \$ 315 billion. In spite of global financial crisis and meltdown, India remained one of the most-favoured destinations for the foreign investors, when NDA took the reins from our hands.

Sir, one of the most important points is that in eight core sectors, there is either decline in the growth or negative growth. For the entire Financial Year, 2014-15, the production growth of eight core sectors like cement, steel, refinery, natural gas, etc., slowed down to 3.5 per cent from 4.2 per cent in the previous financial year. In fact, the cement sector witnessed a negative growth of 4.2 per cent in March against a positive growth of 2.7 per cent in February. At this juncture, there is a

strong need to push the dynamic policy regime by the Government at the ground level to refuel demand in the economy.

As we all know, the revenue expenditure cannot be reduced because we have to pay salaries and undertake essential expenditure. So, you have to increase the revenue. Revenue can be increased only when industry becomes strong and economy grows faster. You are expecting the economic growth to be in the range of eight to nine per cent. But my question is: When you are going down so badly in the core sectors, the automobile sector has gone down, and, there is negative growth in the cement industry in the last quarter, how do you expect more revenue collection through taxes?

Sir, the Government wants to achieve growth in GDP, it wants to achieve eight to nine per cent economic growth, and, it also wants to create more employment. Here, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley ji. Sir, since it is very important, I want to draw your attention towards this issue. One of the major issues as to why the infrastructure and core sectors are actually collapsing is the interest rates. So, I would like to say that by merely increasing the interest rates, you are not going to control the inflation. One of the measures for inflation control may be increase in interest rates. You are under the impression that if interest rates are increased, the cash flow will be reduced in the market. It is not correct. Any industrialist or anybody who wants to undertake any power project or anything has to go to banks and borrow money in spite of the high rates. Then, ultimately, what happens is that the industry becomes unviable.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Today, almost every sector has become unviable. Why? It is so because the interest rates are high and they are forced to borrow, which leads to difficulties. On the one side, the Finance Minister says, okay, we must reduce the interest rates but the RBI says that they would reduce it tomorrow. Even if small reduction is made, the banks do not follow it. Large scale confusion is going on.

My suggestion is that you must focus on this most important point. For instance, so many projects have become sick because of the unviability and higher rates of interest. Another thing which I would like to say is, for the Finance Ministry, power sector is also very important. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, almost 40,000-megawatt power projects were started. They have to be completed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Most of these projects were started when the dollar rate was forty five rupees. In the entire Twelfth Five Year Plan, the dollar has gone up to sixty two rupees. So, naturally, in all the power projects, the value has gone up. Institutions have to give. And matching equity should also be expected from the promoters. The RBI

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says that 10 per cent is the ceiling. Here, my submission is, there are projects for which we need to import equipment from countries like China, Japan and others, and there are also power projects for which we need not import anything. They buy only domestically. So, if you put a ten per cent ceiling for everybody, it is irrational, impractical, and they are in great trouble. The RBI says we will give only ten per cent. You will have to do cost hedging. Who knows this hedging insurance? Why institutions do not do this? Therefore, I want to draw your attention towards this point. It is a very important point. If you really want success in the industrial growth, power is very important. The hon. Minister, Mr. Piyush Goyal, wants to give power 24x7. You cannot achieve this target if you do not focus to complete all the power projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Then, Sir, for the economic growth, tourism also plays a very important role. In the tourism, I must say, we get an income of about 17 million US dollars every year. Lakhs of people get employment but we are not able to get a good number of tourists. A number of hotels have become sick. No new hotel is going to come in the country because the tourists are not coming. There is no proper attraction. We are making efforts. But today it is in a very bad position. So, the Government must focus on this. Of course, one good thing has happened recently. The Finance Minister has declared hotel industry also as a part of the infrastructure industry. But there, they have put a condition. If a hotel project started from 2013, then only it is eligible. You have to examine this. If it started only two years back in the country that is before 2013, it cannot come under the category of infrastructure. It is totally wrong. The Federation of the Hotel Industry Associations of the country also has been requesting in this respect. So, you have to examine this point also.

Sir, you committed in your manifesto that you would give millions of jobs. You have absolutely failed to give any jobs, except the 1.82 lakh jobs completed throughout this year. In the Service sector retrenchment is going on. So, my request is, you must focus on how to increase the jobs. That is possible only if there is industrial growth. Industrial growth is interlinked with all the infrastructure, power, banking institutions, and all these things. So, you have to focus on that.

Then, another thing is, Andhra Pradesh is having a population of more than six crore people. A State with a population of six crore people was divided due to peculiar circumstances by the UPA Government with the support of the BJP. When it was separated, including Mr. Jaitley, everybody said yes, Andhra Pradesh would lose revenue heavily. Since they are losing Hyderabad city, their revenue will go down. They need help. That day, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, here, from that seat, committed that Special Status will be given for five years. Normally,

they are not supposed to say this. They will give Special Status by processing in the Planning Commission and NDC. From there, they will give it. But here, he committed as Prime Minister, seeing the peculiar circumstances, that Andhra Pradesh needs Special Status. Then, immediately, Arun Jaitleyji, said 'not for five years, Sir, we need to give Special Status for ten years.' He said these words on that day. But today, eleven months are over, but giving them the Special Status is not thought over. Several people say that every State is asking for this. Every State's circumstances are different. Six crore people are deprived of the revenue income. Andhra Pradesh is in a very bad shape. The Government may change, but the commitment made in the interest of the people should always be honoured. The then Prime Minister committed the Special Status for Andhra Pradesh and now it is the duty of this Government to honour his commitment. Therefore, I am demanding for giving them the Special Status. Similarly, Sir, in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, Polavaram was declared a national project. So, when you are declaring it a national project, you must, at least, give ₹ 4,000 crore yearly to complete it in three-four years. You have provided ₹ 100 crores. You gave a reply that last year they did not spend much; therefore, this year you would not give them. This is not the way. It is such an important subject. You must provide for it. Unless Budget is passed, you cannot provide so many thousands of crores like that. Therefore, I draw your attention to it. At least, you revise the Budget and you have to think of Polavaram. In your reply, I want your categorical commitment on this subject also.

Sir, in the Indian history, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a stalwart. He was responsible for making India the largest democratic country in the world. The neighbouring country Pakistan could not sustain a democratic culture like India. In India, the democratic values were strengthened by Panditji. Everybody, in their heart in India, irrespective of the political affiliations, loves Panditji. So, the UPA Government had JNNURM scheme, with the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Now, you want to change it to AMRUT. Yes, you are welcome to change it. But my request is that along with AMRUT put the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also. Then, the people of India will appreciate it. This is my request and suggestion also.

Then, Sir, the 14th Finance Commission has recommended to raise the Budget outflow to the States from thirty-two per cent to forty-two per cent, and it is a welcome factor. The Government is happy because the money you are giving to States will be reduced in real terms. Hon. Finance Minister said that Uttar Pradesh is getting ₹ 99,159 crores this year. An addition of ₹ 26,000 crore they are getting. West Bengal will get ₹ 49,000 crores, which means they are getting another ₹ 27,000 crores. But what about Andhra Pradesh and Telangana? Our experts say that by following this forty-two per cent, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not getting

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anything extra. It may be correct or not; I do not know. A number of States may get more money. Some States may get less money. So, I want hon. Finance Minister to clarify to this august House, if any State gets less share due to circumstances, you are going to reimburse it or not.

Sir, as a part of the Government's growth economy, sugar has a very peculiar situation. Today, the sugarcane growers are suffering and sugar producers are suffering. Why? Sugar producers are unable to pay the money to sugarcane growers because the market price of sugar is less than what they pay for sugarcane. If a sugarcane grower asks ₹ 26, the sugar is sold at ₹ 22. He has to pay ₹ 4 from his pocket to sugarcane growers. So, he is not paying money. Sugarcane grower is also suffering. His money is not coming. But he has grown sugarcane. Therefore, he is suffering. International price also is very low; so you cannot export sugar. It is a challenging thing for the Government also. Therefore, the Government must focus on this. I suggest a simple thing: Moratorium on interest on existing balance working capital facility for at least three years. Also, the Central Government should strictly implement the Ethanol blending into petrol and increase the percentage of blending from five per cent to twenty per cent. This is eco-friendly fuel and the environment will be cleaner. If you do not protect the sugar industry, India is going to have a serious problem. Today, the situation is that if this is not stopped, fifty per cent mills will be closed in India, in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, with the result that sugarcane growers will stop growing sugarcane. They will grow some other crops. A stage will come in two-three years, where there will be a serious problem. There will not be any sugar, there will not be any production, there will not be any sugarcane growing. Therefore, you have to focus on this problem, Sir. It is a very serious matter and the Finance Ministry – it is not merely for Food Ministry alone – must look into it.

Then, coming to Swachh Bharat, any good thing the Government proposes, our Congress Party always welcomes it. Swachh Bharat is good. Everybody wants to be neat, nice, well-dressed, clean and everything. Why not? Everybody wants it. But, at the same time, where is money? For Swachh Bharat you need money. You have not given any money. You said that we will give some money, we will give some exemptions. इस तरह से कौन देता है, अगर आप इस तरह से exemption देंगे, तो इससे क्या फायदा होगा? It is a good scheme. But you must provide it with some good money.

As far as funds under the MPLADS are concerned, they were enhanced to ₹ 5 crore four years ago. Today, the value of money and rupee is different. The amount of ₹ 5 crore is not sufficient. You increase it. In the Lok Sabha, every Member of



Parliament demanded that the funds under the MPLADS should be increased. I am confident that all my colleagues will demand it. If you increase it, it will not be utilised by a Member of Parliament for his personal use. The money will be spent for rural development.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Reddy *garu*, there are four more speakers from your party.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I will take only two more minutes.

Swachh Bharat is interlinked with MPLADS. Please think over enhancing the funds under MPLADS.

Sir, under the Employment Provident Fund Organisation Scheme, if an employee is getting ₹ 650 as pension, the Government contributes ₹ 350 to make it ₹ 1,000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There are four more speakers from your party.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: He would get the monthly pension effective from April 2015. However, the Central Government suspended the Scheme to make ₹ 1,000 as minimum monthly pension, depriving about 23 lakh private sector employees for whom the retirement benefit was less than ₹ 1,000 per month. This clearly reflects NDA Government's anti-poor and anti-worker policy. Hon. Finance Minister, I demand that an order be issued immediately for release of Government contribution of ₹ 350 to top it up to make the minimum monthly pension ₹ 1,000.

We are happy if you are prosperous. "लोकोत्तराणां संघटनः निरूपमाना सन्निवेशः" I mean to say if you are able to make India's growth spectacular, progressive and unparalleled, we will be very happy and every citizen will be very happy. For that, along with the Government, the suggestions given by the opposition parties also have to be given weightage. In your reply, you must refer to the points which are being raised by us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, two minutes. Lastly, in India we have IDBI, IFCI and ICICI for industrial growth. But IDBI and ICICI have become banks and IFCI was left out of this sector. My request is this. You need to strengthen IFCI so that it becomes useful for the industrial financing of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is the last item.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How many last items do you have? The Members belonging to your party who are going to speak on it will suffer.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Recently, the country has witnessed unseasonal rain and hailstorm which damaged standing crops in various parts of the country. In addition to that, farmers are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of finance from banks, shortage of fertilizers and urea and non-availability of substantial crop insurance scheme. I urge upon the Finance Minister to take steps to fix MSP for paddy and cotton for this year, at least, at ₹ 1,600 per quintal and ₹ 4,500 respectively. The Food Corporation of India and the Cotton Corporation of India should be instructed to procure maximum quantity from the farmers so that they need not resort to distress sale and later fall into the debt trap and then ending with tragedy. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak in support of the Finance Bill, 2015.

This august House is well aware of the importance that is rightly due and given to the presentation of the Budget. There are actually three phases of the national Budget. The presentation of the Budget in the third week of February in the Parliament is the first phase. The General Budget is discussed in both the Houses and along with that the Railway Budget.

In the second stage, the Demands for Grants of all the Ministries are discussed in the Standing Committees during the recess and all the Reports are presented to both the Houses of Parliament.

And in the final stage comes the Finance Bill along with the Appropriation Bill. I, therefore, would be concentrating on mostly the financials of the Budget.

Sir, the Budget 2015-16 has been presented at a very opportune time. India is on the threshold of an economic flight and it seems that the Finance Minister has visualised it very rightly and put all the ingredients in this Budget to trigger the economic boom and prosperity of the country. Let me quote Jim Walker the former Chief Economist of the CLSA and the founder of Asianomics. The CLSA is one of the biggest investment and brokerage companies in Asia. He is as bullish on India as he was 18 months ago. In an interview with Nishanth Vasudevan, Hong Kong based Walker, who was among the first strategists to issue a 'buy' call on India, said the downturn has ended, but the business cycle upswing is still in the early stages of infancy. He further elaborates that all the anecdotal evidence and most alternative macro data point to the fact that the downturn has ended but the business cycle upswing is still in its early stages. That looks normal to us. It is interesting to note

when he says and I quote, “The inflation surge has been controlled that made us optimistic, however, we also emphasised at the time that our bullish call on India was not premised on the outcome of the election. Yes, we expected Modi to preside over a more efficient and competent Government but our argument was based on the natural business cycle, macro economic fundamentals, etc., and those elements make us believe that the invest-in-India story is a 5-10 year event and not a one-year politically-induced rally. We are positive on India’s stocks today, as we were 18 months ago.” This is what he said. He also pointed out that it is important to state that China is becoming a moderate growth economy because of the mistakes it made between 2009 and 2013. In his view, China is growing at around three to five per cent at the moment and that the production sectors of the economy led by property and heavy industries are in recession. The main thing to note though is that the era of resource-intensive growth in China is over. It is basic knowledge that the cheap labour factor that was in their favour is not as favourable as it was a few years ago.

Sir, let me now come to the nitty-gritty of the Budget proposals 2015-16. Here, I must commend the Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister who have taken pains to see that this Budget is a game-changer. There is something for everybody to take advantage of, specially the disadvantaged and the downtrodden sections. There is not just lip-service, but there is real inclusion that can be seen. This Budget lays down the path for development and vision for future to even compete in the international markets.

Sir, I will very hurriedly go through the key features of the Budget, 2015. Sir, there are three key achievements. Under financial inclusion, 12.5 crore families have been financially mainstreamed in 100 days. Then, there is the coal block auction to augment resources of the States as well. Game-changing reforms on the anvil like the Jan Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile (JAM) for direct benefit, etc., are there. This is another inclusion that we can talk of.

Sir, the state of the economy is another very important thing that has been mentioned and the inflation declined a structural shift. CPI inflation – not our CPI – is projected at five per cent by the end of the year and, consequently, easing of monetary policy. The major challenges that we have today is maintaining fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent of the GDP met in 2014-15, despite lower nominal GDP growth due to lower inflation and consequent subdued tax buoyancy.

Sir, the fiscal roadmap is another thing that I would like to put forward, and the Government is firm to achieve fiscal target of 3 per cent of the GDP in the coming years.

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

Sir, funding the unfunded is a sort of flagship scheme that we have put forth. The Mudra Bank will be responsible for re-financing all micro-finance institutions which are in the business of lending to such small entities of business through the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

Sir, the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) will be an electronic platform for facilitating financing of trade receivables of MSMEs to be established. Then, a comprehensive bankruptcy code of global standards is to be brought in fiscal 2015-16 towards ease of doing business through the Payment and Securities (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

From *Jan Dhan* to *Jan Suraksha* is another scheme which I would like to put forth here. The Government is going to work towards creating a functional social security system for all Indians, specially the poor and the under-privileged.

The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana will cover accidental death risk of ₹ 2 lakh for a premium of just ₹ 12 per year. It means ₹ 1 a month. Nobody in the world has ever thought of something like that. The World Bank and the UNO are also praising this scheme that we have put forward in this Bill.

The Atal Pension Yojana will provide a defined pension, depending on the contribution and the period of contribution. The Government will contribute 50 per cent of the beneficiaries' premium limited to ₹ 1,000 each year for five years in the new accounts opened before 31st December, 2015. Sir, we always thought that the pension was only for the privileged, and for the people who head white-collar jobs, not to anybody. Here is a scheme, I think, it will be taken with a lot of interest. I must commend the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Can you yield for a minute?

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : आपका मौका आए, तो खूब बोलिए, मुझे क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हो?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Can I correct you?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I don't answer anybody because it is the Minister who has to answer.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have a right to correct you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Not me. When you speak, the Minister will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, that should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, he needs your protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Seelam, he is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, unclaimed deposits of about ₹ 3,000 crores is in the PPF, and approximately ₹ 6,000 crores in the EPF corpus. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know whether you are always correct. The Minister will answer your point, not me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The amounts to be appropriated to a corpus, which will be used to subsidise the premiums on these social security schemes through creation of a Senior Citizen Welfare Fund in the Finance Bill.

Sir, another scheme which has been taken up very well is the Gold Monetisation Scheme to allow the depositors of gold to earn interest in their metal accounts and the jewellers to obtain loans in their metal account. It will be introduced. This is going to be another game changer in the jewellery business because gold is what most of the people want. This will change the whole scenario. Sovereign Gold Bond is another scheme, as an alternative to purchasing metal gold. This is going to be developed.

Sir, coming to investment, foreign investments in Alternative Investment Funds will be allowed. Distinction between different types of foreign investments, specially between foreign portfolio investments and foreign direct investment, will be done away with; there will be replacement with composite tax. Sir, I have already mentioned that the fiscal deficit will be 3.9 per cent of the GDP and the revenue deficit will be 2.8 per cent of the GDP.

Let me come to the tax proposals. The first objective is to have a stable taxation policy and a non-adversarial tax administration. Number two, fight against the scourge of black money has to be taken forward. Efforts are to be made on various fronts to implement the GST from the next year. These are the efforts. The world over, GST has been acknowledged as the best tax system or regime so far, and most of the advanced countries adhere to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time would you take?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: There is only one person more and we have decided that I will speak for 15-18 minutes and the next person would take over whenever he gets his chance.

Sir, I was in Australia and I met some industrialists there. They wanted to come and do business in India. This was about eight to ten years ago. They said

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

they would not come to India till the GST was introduced. That is the story of how we had this problem. I would request that if GST is passed – and it was not our idea; it was not our Bill; it was actually espoused by the people who are now in the Opposition; earlier, they were on the Treasury Benches... ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No *Interruptions*, please.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: The next point that I would like to take up is about the black money. Much has been said. I would like to say – and I would also like to ask the hon. Minister – that we have been talking mostly of the black money which is outside the country. But there is black money in this country also. And this is a big issue. You have the black money economy... ...(*Interruptions*)... आपको हर चीज पर याद आता है कि कमेंट करना है। So, what I am trying to say is that there should be some way out. I would like to know from the Minister, when we talk about the parallel economy of black money in this country, how we are going to contain it.

Sir, I remember that there were two amnesties which were given. That was put down by the hon. Supreme Court. The House is well aware of it that the hon. Supreme Court had said that it was not right that when an honest tax payer pays, someone else who does not pay gets an amnesty later. That affidavit was submitted during Manmohan Singhji's Government to the hon. Supreme Court, saying that in future, such amnesties would not be given. But, then, what is the answer? This is, actually, something we have to think about. I don't know. But can it be a possibility that we again go to the Supreme Court and request for a bond, which is for the defence and security of the country, which is tradable; and this is not for anything else but only for the security and the safety of the country because we need so many arms, submarines, planes, Rafales, MiGs, etc.? And if we need them, where are we going to get the money from? Can we get the money through the bond which would be a convertible bond and also a tradable bond and if it is only used for the security? I don't know if that is a possibility. I think it should be considered. The other issue which I am raising is very contentious. People have been talking about SARAL, the income tax return form. The Minister so far has issued only three forms out of the seven ITRs. In that also, a lot of people have been complaining that if we give the Passport number and the Aadhaar number, where is the need to say that we visited so many countries; for how many days we were there and all that? This is an issue. If you have a Passport number, the module is there, and by giving the PAN number, you will get that information. Why should it all be put again? The SARAL form is getting a little complicated. I think something

needs to be done about that to do away with a very complicated form. It should be a simple form. That is what I would request the Minister to reply. Thank you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने सोचा था कि आज वित्त मंत्री जी, इस सदन में कुछ घोषणा करेंगे और कुछ ऐसी चीजें लाएंगे, जिनकी जनता को इनसे अपेक्षा है। लोगों की चाहत थी कि जब बजट आएगा, तो इनकम टैक्स के स्लैब में कुछ बढ़ोतरी होगी और लोग चाहते थे कि कुछ छूट मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि ये आज जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल और फायनेंस बिल लाए हैं, उसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप हमें सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि अगर आदमी एक रुपया पैदा करता है, तो उस पर कितना-कितना डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगता है, यानी अपने देश में कितने परसेंट टैक्स लगता है। आपने इनकम टैक्स पर तो मैक्सिमम स्लैब 30 परसेंट कर दिया। इसके अलावा आपने कितने सैस और कितने टैक्स लगाए हैं। अगर आप इन सबको जोड़ेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि लगभग 50 परसेंट से ऊपर एक आदमी से टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। यदि आप इतना टैक्स ले लेंगे, तो आदमी क्या करेगा? ब्लैक मनी तो जनरेट होगी ही। वह ब्लैक मनी जनरेट करेगा ही।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने हमेशा मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि आप जितना सरलीकरण करेंगे, लोग उतना ज्यादा टैक्स देने में विश्वास करेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन के मात्र 3 परसेंट लोग टैक्स देते हैं। इसमें सैलरी वाले लोग भी मौजूद हैं। इस देश के 97 परसेंट लोग टैक्स नहीं देते। आप जो नया बिल लाने वाले हैं, उसमें आप यह करने जा रहे हैं कि 20 हजार रुपए से ऊपर अगर कोई पेमेंट करेगा तो उसे बैंक द्वारा करना पड़ेगा और यदि नकद पेमेंट करना चाहते हैं, तो PAN नंबर देना पड़ेगा। आप मुझे इतना बता दीजिए कि गांव में रहने वाला किसान, जब अपने बेटे या बेटी की शादी करता है, श्री कलराज मिश्र जी, आप यहां बैठे हैं, आप तो देवरिया से चुनाव लड़े हैं, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जब गांव का किसान अपनी बेटी या बहू के लिए गहने खरीदने दुकान पर जाता है, तो वह कहां से PAN नंबर लाएगा और कहां से इन्कम टैक्स फॉर्म भरेगा और कहां से उसे फॉर्म मिलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अग्रवाल जी, किसान की इन्कम एग्रीकल्चरल इन्कम है। उस पर इन्कम टैक्स नहीं लगता है। इसलिए उसे यह सब करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसकी यह रिक्वायरमेंट ही नहीं है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** पुनिया जी, ₹ 20,000/-से ऊपर कोई भी खरीद करेगा, उस पर यह लागू होगा। अब जो ये नया कानून ला रहे हैं, उसमें ऐसा है। आप नया लॉ तो देखिए। आप तो दलित के अलावा दूसरा कुछ देख ही नहीं रहे हैं। यह भी देख लीजिए। आप तो आई.ए.एस. रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप नया बिल ला रहे हैं, शायद इसी सत्र में लाने वाले हैं, उसके अनुसार यदि किसान को 20 हजार रुपए से ऊपर पेमेंट करनी पड़ेगी, तो वह PAN नंबर कहां से लाएगा? आपका जो सबसे ज्यादा वोटर है, वह तो मीडियम क्लास का है। उस वोटर का आपने क्या ख्याल रखा?

महोदय, हम लोगों ने अभी जब एग्रीकल्चर पर चर्चा हुई, तो यह बात कही कि ओला और वर्षा से तमाम किसानों का नुकसान हुआ और देश में फसलों की बहुत बरबादी हुई, तो उस

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

चर्चा के दौरान भी हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिए कि जब आप 'महिला बैंक' बना सकते हैं, तो देश के किसानों के लिए अलग से 'किसान बैंक' क्यों नहीं खोल सकते हैं? ग्रामीण बैंक आपने खोले थे, लेकिन उनसे किसानों को तो कोई फायदा नहीं मिला। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स का सिस्टम साउथ में तो ठीक रहा, लेकिन नॉर्थ इंडिया में को-ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम फेल हो गया। आप यह बताइए कि किसान पैसा कहां से लाएगा? आज यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है कि किसान की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी ज़ीरो परसेंट तक पहुंच गई है। आज ही मैं पढ़ रहा था कि अब मोटरसाइकिल और छोटी कारें बिकनी कम हो गई हैं, क्योंकि किसान की आमदनी नहीं रही। उसकी रबी की फसल समाप्त हो गई, उसकी खरीदने की क्षमता खत्म हो गई, तो आखिर किसान कहां से लाएगा? अब गांव का लड़का भी साइकिल पर नहीं चलना चाहता। वह भी मॉडर्न लाइफ जीना चाहता है, गांव का आदमी भी अच्छे तरीके से रहना चाहता है, लेकिन आपने उसके लिए कौन सा प्रोविज़न किया है? केवल इनकम टैक्स नहीं ले रहे हैं, बस इतनी छूट दे दी, लेकिन आप सुविधा देने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आज जब आप जवाब दें, पता नहीं वित्त मंत्री जी कौन सी डील कर रहे हैं, मैं तो चाहता था कि वित्त मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठते और इन चीज़ों को, जो बातें मैं कह रहा हूं...(व्यवधान)... मैंने जयंत भाई के लिए नहीं कहा, वित्त मंत्री जी के लिए कहा। तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप बेसिक एप्रोच पर क्यों नहीं जा रहे हैं? मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि यह जो आपका बजट बना है, यह किसके लिए बना है? हम चाहेंगे, आप जब जवाब दें तो clarify करें।

महोदय, बदनौर जी बैठे हैं। अभी वे इस बिल की बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे थे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में टैक्स देने वाला कितने परसेंट टैक्स दे रहा है और विश्व में इनकम पर सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स किस कंट्री में पड़ता है, आखिर उसे भी तो हम लोग जान सकें। मैं तो कहूंगा, मैं तो इस सदन से अपील करूंगा कि अगर सदन सहमत हो तो आज आर्टिकल 110 पर जो बहस शुरू हो रही थी, उस पर हम लोग पूरी बहस कर लें, क्योंकि हमारे सदन का अधिकार इस तरीके से... अगर लोक सभा चाहेगी, तो इस सदन का तो कोई अधिकार ही नहीं रहेगा। ऐसा लग रहा है कि यह सदन तो प्रॉक्सी सदन हो जाएगा और हम सिर्फ हाथ उठाने वाले मेम्बर बनकर रह जाएंगे। अगर हम आज आपके बिल को पास न कराएं, तो भी कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता। हम अगर बिल का विरोध करें, तो क्या अंतर पड़ेगा? बिल तो हम वैसे भी लौटा दें या उसको वोट करके लौटा दें, चौदह दिन में तो आपका बिल वैसे भी पास हो जाएगा। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि लोग जो इनकम टैक्स स्लैब चाहते हैं, आपने तीन स्लैब किए - एक आपने आम स्लैब किया, एक 60 years के ऊपर वाले सीनियर सिटिज़न्स के लिए किया, एक आपने 80 years के ऊपर वालों के लिए किया, तो आप उस स्लैब को बढ़ाइए। क्या दिक्कत है आपको? और आप सरलीकरण कीजिए।

जीएसटी की बात आप कर रहे हैं। जीएसटी आने वाला है, आप शायद इसी सत्र में लाने वाले हैं, लोक सभा में तो आपने पास कर लिया। जब वेट लगाया गया था, तब भी हम लोगों से यह कहा गया था कि वेट लागू हो जाएगा, तो सारे राज्यों में एक ही दर का हो जाएगा, जो राज्यों में टैक्स की प्रणाली है, जो कम-ज्यादा होता है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। तो लोग भी बड़े खुश थे कि चलिए, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में ... आज दिल्ली में डीज़ल और पेट्रोल का जो रेट है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश से करीब चार रुपए प्रति लीटर सस्ता है। यहां से तमाम डीज़ल, तमाम पेट्रोल उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्लैक होता है। मोटर व्हीकल्स ऐक्ट में जो उत्तर प्रदेश में रेट है, उससे सस्ता रेट हरियाणा में है। तो जितनी गाड़ियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, लोग हरियाणा से रजिस्ट्रेशन



करा कर आ रहे हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली में ज्यादा रेट है। तो मैं यह भी आपसे चाहूंगा कि आप यह विश्वास दिलाइए, क्योंकि तमाम राज्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि जीएसटी जो आप लगाएंगे, उसके ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की हमको छूट दी जाए। तो आज आप यह घोषणा करें कि आप जो जीएसटी लागू करेंगे, उसके बाद क्या पूरे देश में समान टैक्स होगा, क्योंकि आपने 27 परसेंट मैक्सिमम रखा है, आप मैक्सिमम 27 परसेंट लगाएंगे, लेकिन राज्य 27 परसेंट के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि आपने राज्य सरकार के ऊपर पेट्रोलियम छोड़ दिया, अल्कोहल छोड़ दिया, टोबैको छोड़ दिया, लेकिन राज्य अब भी डरे हुए हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है। जब जीएसटी आएगा, तब मैं उस चिट्ठी का भी जिक्र करूंगा कि क्या-क्या हमने आशंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं। ठीक है कि हम जीएसटी लागू करने के पक्ष में हैं, हमसे लोग कहते हैं कि जीएसटी लागू होगा, तो देश में सुधार होगा और जीडीपी हमारी बढ़ेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि जीडीपी बढ़े, लेकिन हम यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि बजट का घाटा आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे? केवल लोन लेने से बजट का घाटा... आपके बैंक का एनपीए कितना हो गया? आज एनपीए 6 परसेंट हो गया इंडियन बैंक का। जब पिछली बार आपके पिताजी यशवंत जी, हमारी कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, तब मैंने यशवंत जी से पूछा, बैंक के लोग आए, मैंने कहा कि मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में सबसे बड़े सौ डिफॉल्टर कौन लोग हैं? किस-किस पर कितना रुपया बाकी है, आप बता दीजिए। तो हमसे कहा गया कि बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। मैं तो सब reliable चीजें कह रहा हूं। बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी तो शुरू हुआ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have got only one more minute.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह कहा कि बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते कि कौन-कौन इस देश में डिफॉल्टर है, जिसकी वजह से 6 परसेंट NPA हुआ। अगर गांव के गरीब पर पांच हजार रुपये कर्जा बाकी रह गया, तो आप तहसील में उसका नाम लाल रंग से लिख देते हैं। वह बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट में नहीं आता है, लेकिन जितने बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, आप जे.पी. को ले लीजिए, आप अनिल अम्बानी को ले लीजिए, कितना-कितना रुपया लिया है। अभी एक पूंजीपति को तो स्टेट बैंक ने 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कह दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री तपन कुमार सेन:** वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, आप नाम क्यों लेते हो?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नाम तो किसी का भी ले सकते हैं। पूंजीपति का हाउस का मेम्बर होना जरूरी थोड़े ही है। आज पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि इस देश के सबसे बड़े 100 कौन डिफॉल्टर्स हैं, जो बैंकों का पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो सरकार का पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और सरकार घाटे में चल रही है, आखिर हम इसको जानना चाहते हैं? आप क्यों नहीं बताएंगे? आप इस ऐक्ट को बदलिए। हम गांव के गरीब का नाम जान जाते हैं, तहसील में लिख जाता है कि बेचारा रघु फलां-फलां ये बीस हजार का कर्जदार है। पुलिस भी उसे पकड़ने के लिए पहुंच जाएगी, उसे तहसील में बंद भी कर देंगे, लेकिन जो लाखों-करोड़ों के बकायेदार हैं, उनके संबंध में हम कुछ बात ही नहीं करते हैं। यह कैसा कानून है? मैं एक दिन अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि हमारी डिफेंस का बजट इतना कम है, एक दिन एक चैनल दिखा रहा था कि हमारे सैनिक नई तकनीक की राइफल नहीं ले सकते हैं, नई तकनीक की गन नहीं ले सकते हैं, वे बर्फ में रहने लायक नहीं

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हैं, आप डिफेंस का बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? चीन डिफेंस पर हमसे तीन गुणा ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है, पाकिस्तान हमसे ज्यादा डिफेंस पर बजट खर्च कर रहा है, हम ज्यादा खर्च क्यों नहीं करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारी डिफेंस का बजट इतना कम क्यों है? आप डिफेंस का बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं ब्लैक मनी की बात करता हूँ। अब ब्लैक मनी कहां रह गई? आप दो साल से ब्लैक मनी, ब्लैक मनी कह रहे हैं। सिंगापुर से कितना route होकर आया? परसों Economic Times में छपा था कि रिलायंस ने एक साल में कितने हजार करोड़ रुपये सिंगापुर के through हिन्दुस्तान में route किए। उन्होंने सारी कम्पनियों के नाम दिए कि इन-इन कम्पनियों के through इतना-इतना रुपया इंडिया में आया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nareshji, please conclude.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसी चीज argue कर रहा हूँ, जिसे सभी लोग सुनना चाहते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know you are arguing very well, but the time is very limited. Kindly take one or two minutes more. Everyone wants to speak.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम गांव की बात कर रहे हैं, हम गरीब की बात कर रहे हैं, हम इस देश की इकोनॉमी की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, everyone is saying so. We can understand. You raise good points, but the time is less. Please conclude.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** जो अखबार में निकला है, आप कहेंगे, तो मैं चिट्ठी के साथ वे कर्टिंग्स लगाकर आपके पास भेज दूंगा कि सिंगापुर से कितना पैसा route होकर इंडिया में आया, हांगकांग से कितना पैसा route होकर इंडिया में आया, मारीशस, दुबई और मलेशिया से कितना पैसा इंडिया में आया है? हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि पिछले एक साल में, जब से आपकी सरकार आई है, इन कंट्रीज के through कितना पैसा इंडिया में route होकर आया, क्या वह पैसा ब्लैक मनी तो नहीं है? आपने ब्लैक मनी को वापस लाने का तरीका तो खुद ही दे दिया। अब आपको ब्लैक मनी कहां मिलेगी? आप ब्लैक मनी का बिल लाकर सिर्फ जनता को बताना चाहते हैं कि आपने ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ क्या किया? आज हिन्दुस्तान सिर्फ ऐसा अकेला देश है, जहां पर इतने एक्ट्स में आपने लोगों को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी। आपने इन्कम टैक्स में अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, ई.डी. को अरेस्ट करने की पावर आपने दे दी, सेबी को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, फेमा को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, इसके अलावा आपने एक प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड बनाया है, कस्टम-एक्साइज सभी को तो आपने अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी। जब आप इतने लोगों को पावर देते चले जा रहे हैं, तो उस पावर का कितना एक्सरसाइज हो रहा है? आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में किसी समस्या का अरेस्ट करना, जेल भेजना ही एक सॉल्यूशन रह गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से सेबी बनी, तो क्या Ponzi schemes इंडिया में बंद हुईं? आज

भी तमाम ऐसी Ponzi schemes हैं, कम से कम इस देश का एक लाख करोड़ रुपया Ponzi schemes के अंतर्गत तमाम Ponzi कम्पनियों में लगा हुआ है और सबसे ज्यादा बंगाल, बिहार, नार्थ-ईस्ट या साउथ इंडिया अफेक्टिड है, हम लोग बचे हुए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nareshji, you have taken four minutes more than the time allotted to you. Just conclude within one minute.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि Ponzi schemes के बारे में आपकी definite नीति क्या है? आप आज यह घोषणा करें कि आप इस देश की जनता को कैसे गारंटी देंगे कि उसका पैसा सेफ है। आज गांवों में आपके बैंक तो हैं नहीं, आपने रुरल बैंक खोले ही कितने हैं? हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी पॉपुलेशन पर एक बैंक है? प्रधान मंत्री "जन धन योजना" के अंतर्गत यह कहा गया है कि आप हमारी "जन धन योजना" में एकाउंट खोलें। आज गांव के गरीब आदमी का बैंक में एकाउंट खोलने के बाद दलालों के श्रू किस तरीके से शोषण होता है, सभी को मालूम है। आज तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत कितने एकाउंट खुले हैं और कुल पॉपुलेशन का कितना परसेंट एकाउंट पे हुआ? आपने सेवा कर, Wealth Tax तो समाप्त किया, लेकिन सेवा को एक परसेंट से दो परसेंट कर दिया। आपने यह कहा कि 900 कुछ करोड़ रुपए तो हमने Wealth Tax में खोए हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन एक परसेंट टैक्स बढ़ाने से आपने करीब 6 हजार करोड़ ज्यादा ले लिए। आपने यह टैक्स लगाकर जनता को लूट लिया। चूंकि टाइम हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह चाहूंगा कि आज बड़ा स्पष्ट जवाब होना चाहिए। खाली यह सोचकर कि हमको Article 110 में पावर है। इस सदन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, हम जो चाहेंगे सदन से करवा लेंगे, यह बात बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है। आप रिपील बिल लाए थे। आपने खुद माना है कि देश में करीब चार सौ, पांच सौ कानून ऐसे हैं, जिनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर आप उनको समाप्त करने की बात कर सकते हैं, तो हम भी संविधान में संशोधन की बात कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन बातों का स्पष्ट जवाब दें, जिससे देश की जनता जान सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आपने किसानों के लिए जो निर्णय लिए हैं या आप जो और निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, शुगर मिल वालों के लिए आप जो निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, आखिर आप वे निर्णय बताएं, तो मैं समझूंगा कि देश के सामने नई सरकार ने कुछ किया है अन्यथा जो होना है, वह तो होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, for all the criticism we do of this NDA Government, they made one smart move. What was the smart move? It was a very smart move. They made the hon. Finance Minister also as the Information and Broadcasting Minister. So, what was his focus? Was his focus on finance and fiscal management or was his focus on headline management. Sir, 'headline management'

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is not my term; it is a *chori* term, because another Arun used that term last week. So, I don't want to get into the name sake. And, I think, in the last nine or ten months, they have done a better job of headline management, but very little on fiscal management. Sir, the other Arun who made the statement, maybe he is a little disgruntled or whatever it is. But, we now hear, even in very close rooms here, close to this Rajya Sabha, from the people expressing their discontent that only headline management is happening and nothing is happening on the ground. I thought, from the time the Budget speech was made till now, they would have got a lot of feedback, they would have got a lot of election results, but the tone and tenor of the BJP speaker here is just the same. He is quoting Gurus from Hong Kong. He is telling us about his trip in Australia. But, I want to change this argument and bring them a little down to *dharti* – down to earth. They need to be a little down to earth.

Sir, one of the headline management they did very well is cooperative federalism; it is good. Cooperative federalism is a good concept. But the problem with the cooperative federalism is you must know what cooperative federalism is and what operative federalism is. If you handle cooperative federalism well, then it becomes operative federalism. Let me give you two quick examples. First is land boundary agreement. There was a problem there. You resolved it. You consulted with States of Bengal and Assam. What happened? You saw yesterday. Second is GST. You had the same problems. But, you opened it up to operative federalism, you discussed with the States and we are on-board 200 per cent with you. That is what operative federalism is all about. But, I must tell you where have you gone and messed up and still not opening your eyes and mind. Let me give you some specific examples; some will be of some States. But, since we are the Council of States, you can get 25 different examples. Let us come to the Backward Region Grant Fund. You have taken this out of the Central funding. You have taken out BRGF. You have taken out Scheme for Modernisation of Police Force. You have taken out Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna. You have taken out ICDS. You have taken out Mid-day Meals Scheme; you have taken out national drinking water. Now what have you done? You have actually hurt the States. Let me give you a specific example, BRGF, for these backward areas. These are for backward districts for education, health, road connectivity and electrification. For my State, out of ₹ 8,750 crores which we got over the last five years, I have my specific demand. Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, thank you because you have walked in after I had a dig at you. Now, you have come at the nice time. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You may repeat the dig.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Should I repeat the dig? No. The BRGF which we

still owed is ₹ 3,500 crores. Sir, we urge you to look at this differently because these are for backward districts. Sir, don't stop this. The second one, when it comes to the modernization of the police force, again, is another one which you have removed from the Central funding. What are these police force areas? What are they looking after? Let me tell you that they are for Darjeeling agitation, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur, Left-Wing Extremism, etc. Sir, the State can't afford not to pay for this modernization of the police force. This is a national issue. So, please don't leave this out of the Central funding.

The third specific example which we want you to look at is the integrated action plan. The annual grant of ₹30 crores per district is again for Left-Wing Extremism. You have again taken this out. You are talking about devolution. But if you really study the fine print, the numbers are something like this—last year, the States got 61.87; this year, if you add it all up, take away the Central schemes, then from 61.87, you have taken it to 62. But hats off to you, you have done a great job of marketing this total hogwash because it is hardly 61.87 paise to the Rupee; this time, it is 62 paise to the Rupee.

Sir, those are the specifics. When we come to the State in the JNNURM, we want that extended to two years because a lot of States have existing projects left over and those projects have not been completed. So, please look at the JNNURM.

Sir, on social sector indices, I was talking to you about headline management and how the headlines are being managed, but not become the reality. On social sector schemes, I think, this House needs to get some reality. School education has 1.7 per cent decrease; environment and forest has 11 per cent decrease; water resources has 41 per cent decrease; new and renewable energies has 68 per cent decrease. So, it is going on and on like this. In the Jan Dhan Yojana, please tell us in your answer as to how many bank accounts have more than one Rupee. You have given us a huge number. Tell us how many have more than one Rupee.

Sir, the speaker from the BJP was talking to us and these are the terms used. One term is 'buy call'. From Hong Kong, someone said, "You are telling us four minutes! So that is very good if you are feeling good about buy call." You said that some of the schemes are game change. I am afraid, on the ground, they are not game change. You are talking about financial inclusion. I gave you 7-8 examples of how there has been no financial inclusion. The less said the better. Let me give you two quick examples about financial inclusion. Who said "India is a youthful nation. If you are determined, nothing can stop you from determining your dreams."? This was said last year before the elections. By now, it is the Prime Minister of India. I asked very humbly: If the Prime Minister feels like that, and the Finance Minister

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feels like that, then how come the ICDS was cut by 50 per cent? Everybody knows that one in three children in India is malnourished.

Sir, on black money, there has been all talk and no go. You have made all the promises about bringing black money back in 150 days. Now you are showing us this Bill as if this Bill will solve all the problems. Let us see some money coming back on the ground.

The other point on this federalism—and I have already made the point on it—please cooperate with the States because we are not begging here, we are asking for what we believe is our right.

The last point is on electoral reforms. Neither in the President's Address nor in the Budget nor in anything else of this Government has one line being uttered on electoral reforms. This is a huge issue and it is linked to black money and everything else. Sir, I will conclude now. The Finance Minister was most poetic, I will only try. In his Budget speech, this is what he said,

"कुछ तो फूल खिलाए हमने और कुछ खिलाने हैं ।  
मुश्किल ये है बाग में अब तक काटे कई पुराने हैं ॥"

This is what you said. I just want to add two Bengali Hindi lines because my Hindi is very bad.

"फूल और पौधों से तो, है माली का काम ।  
जो काटों से डर जाएगा, वह होगा नाकाम ॥"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Mr. T. Rathinavel.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to put forth my views on the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, 2015 on behalf of AIADMK. The Finance Bill is a statutory necessity to approve the Budget proposals for this financial year. Our respected leader, Makkalin Mudhalvar Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has made comments on the Budget proposals through a statement earlier. I wish to highlight some of them that concern the States, particularly my own State Tamil Nadu. The Finance Minister, has claimed credit for a turnaround in the economy and restoration of macro-economic stability. While there have been some policy actions, we are all aware that this process has been aided by favourable global factors, especially, the fall of petroleum prices. Unfortunately, many taxation actions of the Government of India have meant that the drop in petroleum prices has not been fully passed on to the consumers. But the Government is quick to increase the price of petroleum products as was done on 1st May, this year. The increase in prices of petrol and

diesel effected by oil marketing companies will result in the rates of all commodities going up. The lives of ordinary people will be affected due to this. As stated by our respected leader Amma, the hike will result in inflation going up further. The existing price fixation formula for petroleum products should be changed. The conversion of rupees four per litre, out of the specific duty on petrol and diesel, into Road Cess implies that the State Governments are being deprived of the shareable revenue. While the abolition of wealth tax and its replacement with a surcharge of two per cent on the super rich is a pragmatic move, I appeal to the Government that the proceeds of this surcharge should be made shareable with the States. There are also attempts to transfer the burden of expenditure, on a number of schemes on to the States. While there has been considerable talk about 'Cooperative Federalism' and 'Team India', which are to offer the States a much greater role in the task of economic development of the nation, the actual measures taken in the Budget have disproved this rhetoric. While the 14th Finance Commission has increased the sharable element out of the divisible pool from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the Central Government has found numerous ways to retrieve the increased devolution. Tamil Nadu has already been unfairly treated by the 14th Finance Commission in the manner of horizontal distribution of tax devolution due to the adoption of horizontal distribution criteria which hurts the State. Especially the reduced weightage for the 1971 population, removal of fiscal discipline as a criterion, the increased weightage accorded to area and per capita income difference and the inclusion of absolute forest area as a new criterion have worked against the interests of Tamil Nadu. In this context, if the State is required to take on an additional burden of expenditure on Central Government priorities, this is an unfair expectation and outcome. Further, in Centrally-sponsored schemes, the States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent of the scheme cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted. In the previous Budget estimate a sum of ₹ 5,75,000 crores was provided for plan expenditure. This has been reduced to ₹ 4,75,532 crores in revised estimate 2014-2015. However, for 2015-16, the plan expenditure is further reduced to ₹ 4.65 lakh crores only. The Central Assistance to States and Union Territories Plan is reduced from ₹ 3.38 lakh crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 2.04 lakh crores in 2015-16, which is an unprecedented cut of 39.64 per cent. This is a huge reduction compared to the previous two financial years.

While there are proposals to rationalise the subsidies to check leakages under this, there should be no reduction in the benefits accruing to the poor through such subsidies. Our benevolent leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, repeatedly cautioned that while the Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism is very effective for conditional cash transfers as Tamil Nadu has already demonstrated, it should not be blindly extended

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

to fertilizers and food grains where availability of commodities is an important consideration. The recent attempt of the Reserve Bank of India to introduce DBT in paying interest to farmers on short-term crop loans should be nipped in the bud. Such a move will wean away a large chunk of farming community from farming activity and that will be disastrous for the nation at large.

Sir, we observe that there is a move to allocate substantial sums of money for the industrial corridors in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I request the hon. Finance Minister not to ignore the other States. Adequate funds should be made available for the Madurai-Thoothukudi and Chennai-Bangalore corridor also.

Sir, there is no incentives to encourage the States to join the GST regime, as the promised GST compensations have been announced. The lack of concrete measures for building confidence among the States to implement GST is disappointing.

Sir, I want to emphasis a point on education. To fulfill its statutory responsibilities, as promised by our respected leader, the Government of Tamil Nadu would continue to admit children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups under the 25 per cent reservation category in unaided private schools in the academic year 2015-16 also. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, I appeal to the Government to ensure that the provisions of the RTE Act are strictly adhered to by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by schools in Tamil Nadu amounting to ₹ 97.04 crores is reimbursed urgently.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I also request that the Ministry of Human Resource Development may be asked to ensure that suitable changes are made in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan framework to bring it in line with the provisions of the RTE Act and also to remove the uncertainty surrounding the educational prospects of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups who seek to benefit from the provisions of the Act. Sir, with these words, I conclude.

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक, 2015 और विनियोग विधेयक, 2015 है, सरकार की आवश्यकता, संविधान की बाध्यता और सदन की परम्परा इनको पास करने की है, वह काम तो होगा, लेकिन मुझे एक बात खास तौर से कहनी है कि सरकार के इस विधेयक का और विनियोग विधेयक का entire country में क्या प्रभाव है, क्या कुप्रभाव है, जब तक सरकार इस बात का आकलन न करे, उसको अपने द्वारा किये गये अच्छे और बुरे कामों का अंदाजा नहीं हो पायेगा।



## (श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, जब सरकारें सत्ता में आती हैं, तो लोग पहले जनता के बीच में बहुत सारी प्राथमिकताएँ, बहुत सारे एजेंडे इस बात को लेकर पेश करते हैं कि जब हम सत्ता में आयेंगे, तो इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करेंगे, तमाम बातों पर काम करेंगे। एन.डी.ए. की सत्ता आई, आदरणीय मोदी जी की लीडरशिप में सरकार बनी और वह चल रही है, लेकिन शायद सरकार और सरकार के लोग उन बातों को, उन मुद्दों को अभी भूले हुए हैं, जिन मुद्दों और जिन बातों को लेकर उन्हें सत्ता में आने का सौभाग्य मिला। दो-तीन बातें और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कही, काले धन का मुद्दा बहुत बड़ा था, सरकार की इस पर कारगुजारी अभी शून्य है। महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने का एक बड़ा सवाल है, लगाम छोड़िए, महंगाई बढ़ी है। 15 लाख रुपए भारतीयों के अकाउंट में देने की बात हुई, सांसद होने के नाते लोग हमसे भी सवाल करते हैं कि बताओ 15 लाख कब आएंगे? इसका कोई जवाब न हमारे पास है और न सरकार के पास है। किसानों के हालात और किसानों की दुर्दशा पर चर्चा पूरे देश में और पूरे सदन में लंबे समय से चल रही है। जवानों की दुर्गति देश की सीमाओं पर क्या है, यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, सारी दुनिया जान पा रही है। अच्छे दिन आने का आभास और सपना दर्शाया गया, दिखाया गया, कितने अच्छे दिन आए, कितने बुरे दिन आए, इसका अंदाजा देश अपने आप लगा रहा है। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी के द्वारा किए गए तमाम एलान आज जनता की निगाहों में चकनाचूर होते हुए नजर आ रहे हैं।

महोदय, हमें इस बात को कहने में बड़ी तकलीफ है कि आपने टैक्स सारणी में कोई भी ऐसी नई व्यवस्था, कोई भी ऐसा नया प्रावधान नहीं किया गया कि जिसको देख कर देश की जनता यह महसूस करे कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार आई और यह काम अच्छा हो गया। मुझे बजट को देख कर बड़ी हैरत हुई, क्योंकि इस बार बजट में नई व्यवस्था कर दी। इस बार वरिष्ठ नागरिक को विभाजित कर दिया गया। 60 साल की उम्र तक के लिए यह सारणी होगी, 80 साल और उससे ऊपर के लिए यह सारणी होगी। बजाए इसके कि महिलाओं को, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को टैक्स में कोई छूट मिलती, कोई रिबेट मिलती, उस वर्ग में आपने विभाजन कर दिया। पता नहीं, इसका फायदा किसको कहां मिलने वाला है, यह बात अभी देश नहीं समझ पाया।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं पंजाब की चर्चा आपके सामने करना चाहता हूँ। देश के अंदर "मनरेगा" स्कीम चली, उससे करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिला, कुछ को नहीं भी मिला। महोदय, आज देश के अंदर यह दिक्कत आ गई कि "मनरेगा" की स्कीम के अंतर्गत काम करने वाले लाभार्थियों को, जो उनके परिश्रम का मानदेय मिलना चाहिए, जो उनकी मेहनत की मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं स्पेशली पंजाब का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि एक साल हो गया, वहां एक साल पहले जिन मजदूरों ने "मनरेगा" के स्कीम में काम किया था, एक साल गुजरने के बाद भी उनको उनका वाजिब हक, वाजिब मजदूरी नहीं मिली है और सरकार अपनी पीठ थपथपाए, जो मर्जी कह ले, यह अलग बात है, यह अलग विषय है, लेकिन सच यह है कि अभी तक उस स्कीम पर काम नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, मैं जम्मू और कश्मीर की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। अभी 2014 में जम्मू और कश्मीर के अंदर व्यापक स्तर पर बाढ़-बरसात आई और मैं सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 की उस बाढ़-बरसात में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान जम्मू और कश्मीर के आवाम का हुआ।

[श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप]

आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जम्मू और कश्मीर में गए, वहां उन्होंने 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान किया और कहा कि यह हम यह जम्मू और कश्मीर के पुनर्वास और विकास के लिए देंगे। उन्होंने 734 करोड़ रुपए का एलान किया कि हम स्कूल खोलेंगे, कॉलेज खोलेंगे। उन्होंने बोला कि हम 137 करोड़ रुपए अस्पतालों पर खर्च करेंगे। हमने इस संबंध में पार्लियामेंट में सवाल लगाया कि कृपया बताया जाए कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ, 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान हुआ, सरकार ने अभी तक जम्मू और कश्मीर को कितनी धनराशि जारी की है? महोदय, आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का लॉस, 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान और अभी तक जो अमाउंट जारी हुआ है, वह केवल 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप:** अब इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार की संवेदनशीलता, सरकार की विकास की गति को बढ़ाने की नीति कितनी तत्पर है, कितनी तेज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kashyap, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप:** माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आरोपित करने के लिए यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मेरी विनती है कि देश में और खास तौर से पंजाब में जो "मनरेगा" की स्कीम का एक वर्ष से ज्यादा समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी पेमेंट नहीं हुआ, उसकी व्यवस्था करा दें। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अभी तक जो लाख करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, उसकी भरपाई नहीं हुई, उस पर भी विचार कर लें। किसानों के हालात के बारे में लम्बी चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. All right. Time is over.

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप:** दो दशक में तीन लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। दिल्ली में आकर किसान मरे हैं, बरबादी है, जवान सीमाओं पर मर रहे हैं, बड़े मुश्किल हालात हैं। सरकार को इन तमाम बातों को आईना बनाकर देखना चाहिए कि आखिर आप कहां खड़े हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप:** अगर आप आईने में ईमानदारी से देखेंगे, तो महसूस करेंगे कि इस देश में आपको बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप:** इसलिए इस विधेयक पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार सच्चाई को जाने। देश विकास चाहता है, तरक्की चाहता है, काम चाहता है, आप काम करिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यपः\*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I crave your indulgence for the time. Secondly, I rise to give my observation on the Finance Bill, 2015. It is basically comprised of the tax proposition and tax management pattern of the Government. But I think it has to be taken in the context of the overall Budget. The Finance Minister, a number of times here and while presenting the Budget in the other House and also while introducing the Finance Bill, mentioned, in some of the contexts, that we are in an era of a severe fiscal constraint. And that constraint was further aggravated owing to Government's decision of devolving more funds to States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, resulting in reducing the fiscal space and further resulting in drastic cut in the allocation for health, for education and for all Centrally-sponsored schemes, which all taken together – there is already a very grim situation – is pushing down the purchasing power of the common people and thereby shrinking the domestic market.

Now, the Government's whole approach is stated to speed up the growth. But on which sector is this growth based on? Has the domestic market got something to play in that growth model? And, if it is to be an employment-generating growth, it has to focus on the domestic market, expansion of the domestic market. But your allocation pattern and the economic management, all taken together, is acting in squeezing and shrinking the domestic market. Maybe, you are looking after a very bright export prospect in the days to come, which is utopia. And, maybe, precisely, on that ground, my friend, Shri V.P. Badnore – I note the optimism expressed by him – sometimes back mentioned that China is ceased to be a cheap labour economy. That is a matter of optimism that investments will come to India and so let us make the labour cheap, cheaper and cheapest. A total project has already been undertaken by your Labour Ministry to completely dislodge the labour out of all protection to make labour cheap, cheaper and cheapest. Your GDP growth will be sidelining, will be appropriating on one side, creating an obscene economic disparity on the ground level. I think, this is the context in which you are presenting your Finance Bill and have presented your Budget. I don't blame only you for this because you are only for one year in the Government. But this is the context in which you have presented this Budget. Last time also, you had repeated this context of extremely gloomy situation. Even in the last quarter of this year,

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

despite all optimism, the manufacturing is not picking up. Manufacturing growth and manufacturing investment appear to be down. So, in this kind of a context, I would like to draw your attention to your tax proposition. When you are lamenting on a fiscal constraint, you have given a giveaways of ₹ 8,315 crores on direct tax. You will be immediately definitely arguing that we have given a lot of concessions to the salaried class from income tax. It is welcome. But please give us a disaggregated figure that out of that ₹ 8,315 crores of direct tax concession, what is the share of your giveaways to big corporates who are also contributing handsomely to the Non-Performing Assets of nationalized banks and thereby affecting the savings of the people of the country? What is the share of your giveaways to big corporates, who are also contributing handsomely to the Non Performing Assets of nationalized banks, and thereby affecting the savings of the people of the country? They are not paying back the loans. It is the same community which is doing this. How much is the share of your giveaways to them and how much relief have you given to the workers, the salaried class? Still, the question remains. You have given a lot of concessions on MAT to foreign institutional investors. You have again deferred the GAAR, the General Anti-Avoidance Rules, for two more years, which was started during the UPA regime. The game of deferment has started. You too have deferred it again. While suffering from a severe fiscal constraint, is that a logical thing to do? So, on the other hand, you have done that. You know that this is not logical, but you did that. You have neutralized these giveaways by throwing a three times more burden upon the people on account of indirect taxes, amounting to ₹ 23,315 crores. Again, you may say that you have reduced taxes in certain areas in order to incentivize the Industry, by reducing the customs duty on 22 items. You have reduced the excise duty on certain items to give relief to the people. If we take these into account and factor in those reductions in customs duty, then the actual burden on the people on account of indirect tax revenue would be more than ₹ 23,315 crores, as you have shown in the Budget. Is that the policy of *sabka saath, sabka vikas*? You are giving takeaways to corporate on the one hand, and on the other hand, you are imposing burden on common people by increasing indirect tax revenue by cutting down the allocation on various social welfare schemes in the field of health, education, etc. Every item in those allocations has a contribution in the disposable income of the common people negatively. You are doing that. There is a clear bias towards the corporates and against the people. This has been clearly demonstrated. This can't be erased by your announcing, every day, a number of schemes, like the various *Suraksha Yojanas*. At some places, it is a new scheme while at others it is the renaming of an old scheme that has been on but not implemented. This is just fooling the people. That kind of an approach is seen here. That is my Party's view on this. I think, I must put that on record.

Then, I would like to point out one more thing. Now, this is a constant feature and I have been raising this every year – despite such constraints, after giving all concessions ...(Time-bell rings)...

Please, Sir, I would take two-three minutes more.

Now, I am not talking about revenue forgone – Jaitleyji would immediately come up with his pet reply on that. After all the revenue forgone, what about the tax you assessed and claimed? You are not collecting that fully. As per your own statement, last year, direct tax assessed but not collected was ₹ 4.75 lakh crores, out of which ₹ one lakh crore is undisputed; there was no litigation or anything of the kind. You have just left it uncollected. And if you look at the pattern over the last six years, at least – It has not been there just in your regime; it was seen even in the previous regime – it is clear that it is a deliberate ploy to allow pilferage from the public exchequer for those who matter, for those who donate. It is a deliberate ploy to allow pilferage from the public exchequer to them. This is what emerges if you study the last six years' pattern on just this count, and also study the figures for undisputed tax dues on the matter of direct tax. Why should you do that? At least, if this part is taken care of, if just at this point your tax management is properly revamped, the fiscal deficit target that you are planning will go down to two per cent. There is something deliberate in the process. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this. Along with this, I would like to make certain suggestions. One, your deferring of PDMA is a welcome step, but in addition, I will request you to please reconsider this whole idea of PDMA approach. Doing it in the name of separating RBI from the Public Debt Management responsibility, I think, will not be a very good proposition. I am saying this because RBI, despite all the difficulties, is playing a very important role in the matter of money management and inflation management. You have not withdrawn it. You have deferred it. I will request the Minister to reconsider deferment of GAAR and bring it back and I will request the Minister to permanently defer this PDMA experiment.

Then, my request is on sugar, both for sugarcane producer and the sugar industry. Both are in great difficulty. State has a role to play. One-sided addressing the issue will put the other side in a problem. Here, the role of the State is important. Please, intervene in this matter. Both are very important players in our consumption pattern also.

Third, please reconsider this aspect. Please don't argue that allocation has gone down, the States are getting more money and they will tackle it. They cannot tackle. The States are having their own priorities in their own areas. This higher devolution

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

to the States will give them a little comfort in managing their indebtedness. Already, most of the States are in a state of indebtedness. So, they cannot put money in the Central scheme which you have transferred to them. So, please reconsider the remuneration of the workers in your Central flagship schemes, particularly Anganwadi, Mid-Day Meal and ASHA. They are giving yeomen service for maintaining the standard of our Human Development Index and Social Development Index. Please reconsider the enhancement of remuneration of all the scheme workers, their pending recognition as 'worker' and giving them minimum wage. This is my request. With this request, I urge upon the Government to please reconsider and please correct its bias against the mass population which was grimly demonstrated by its taxation proposal and its economic management proposal.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, regarding the two Bills, namely, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015, and the Finance Bill, 2015, there is no doubt, as told by other friends, that it is a tradition that these Bills will come and will be passed. And it is our duty also to pass these Bills. It has become the practice.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

Sir, now, at the very outset, when I was speaking on the Budget, I had questioned the Finance Minister that his entire Budget was based on the crude oil prices going down. How many times will the crude oil import bill increase due to rise in international market since the crude oil price has gone now from \$45 to \$65 today? When the NDA took over from the UPA, the crude oil price was \$118. Dollar has also gone up. So, will it not affect the international billing due to rise in international market? Will it not affect the fiscal deficit which may rise again? It is my apprehension that to contain this fiscal deficit, the Government may further reduce the social sector spending which has been committed in the main Budget. To what extent will it be affected? Now that the crude oil prices have gone down, how many times the Government has reduced the price of oil during these 10-11 months and how many times it has increased the Excise Duty and the real Excise Duty and to what extent? Is it ₹ 15 *in toto* or is it ₹ 20 *in toto* that has been raised by the Government? The Government should spell it out clearly. Sir, my fear is that without employment generation, growth is impossible in a country like ours. India is a young nation, and, young India needs employment. The UPA Government tried their best to see that the GDP goes high. Whenever the stock market goes up, we say that growth is there, but in India, the stock market growth is not of much concern for our countrymen.

Sir, we talked about making people skill. Skill will not lead to GDP growth. We need real employment. Let me give you an example of 1969 open-up way for employment in large scale in the country. But because there is very little time left, I am not going into that.

Sir, the agricultural growth remains a big concern for all of us. I would like to make a request to the Government, and, I am sure that the Cabinet Minister and the Leader of the House must be hearing me from his Chamber. Things which are of great concern are untimely rain and the untimely floods. This situation has come because India's economy is based on agriculture, we may accept or we may not accept, our economy is based on agriculture, and, it is agro-based economy. After this, our economy is based on tourism. I do not wish to touch that aspect because of time-constraint.

There is no doubt that the Government wants growth of industry. I and my Party, BJD, are not against growth of industries or industrialization but it should not take place at the cost of agriculture or at the cost of employment opportunities for our young boys.

Sir, 'smart cities' have to be spelt out, what a smart city is. Sir, as I have already told here, you are talking about bringing back black money from Switzerland. I said that black money has gone from this place, this country to Switzerland and outside. The black money is not being created ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, give me a little more time. Sir, the black money is in demand, I have told this on record, and, I say it today also that the black money is in demand here. To what extent, have you been able to stop the black money which is there in our country in the last eleven months?

Sir, Sikkim is a State where every citizen of Sikkim pays some kind of tax or the other. It is a small State but they pay tax. In this country, only with more than two per cent people pay income tax. You are saying that on gold, you will take bank loan and all that. Now, the jewellers have been asked to seek the PAN card. Many farmers are having 500 or 1000 acres of land. They are rich farmers and others, but they do not pay income tax as there is no income tax on agriculture. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): One more minute.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will just make specific points. Sir, if the Government goes on discontinuing the schemes, namely, the National e-Governance Plan, Backward Regions Grant Fund, Modernisation of Police Forces, and, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan Yojana, Scheme of Central assistance to the

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

States for developing export Infrastructure, Scheme to set up 6,000 Model Schools, National Mission on Food Processing and Tourist Infrastructure ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, let me conclude. What will happen if the Government stops all these schemes? Sir, specific area-based scheme like the KBK – and, I have been referring to it time and again – was born much before the BRGF scheme was taken up by the Government of India in 2003. The KBK was launched in my State of Odisha as a special case. Just a minute, Sir. If you stop BRGF, 20 Districts out of 30 Districts in Odisha, and, 272 Districts of India, except Goa State, are going to be affected. The Government of India should come up to take care of this issue.

Sir, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is one scheme, but there are 24 other schemes, which you have stopped. You said that you have given the States ten per cent extra, that is, from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. You have taken thirteen paise from my State and you are giving me ten paise in return. You have taken money from my pocket and you are saying that you have given me ten paise. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Finally, I need your support, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Time and again, I have been asking this here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, Phailin Fund of ₹ 399.83 crores which has been cleared by the Ministry of Home ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The Minister will reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, no; Sir, the Ministry of Expenditure has committed that amount. I would appreciate if today the Finance Minister, in his reply, tell us when they are going to release this amount of ₹ 400 crores for a State like Odisha. I would like to hear on this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the security related fund, and, as told by my friend, Mr. Derek, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have taken double the time allotted to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the last point.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not fair.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Left Wing extremism in 18 districts of my State of Odisha ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, Sir. If you stop that integrated action plan, it is not a State problem; it is a national problem; it is an international problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. The Minister will reply to you ...(Interruptions)... The Minister will reply to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, something should be done for that. ...(Interruptions)... And, modernization of police stations should be taken care of by the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)... Let them not say that this is a State subject. ...(Interruptions)... With these words, I expect that whatever issues I have raised here ...(Interruptions)... The Phailin amount has to be released as early as possible. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; thank you. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; not here. Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi. You have four minutes. It is your maiden speech. So, you can take another few minutes.

SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI (Andhra Pradesh): \* After the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh State was done, development programmes are now being implemented in very efficient manner under the leadership of the Bharatiya Janata Party at the centre and Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Chandra Babu Naidu in Andhra Pradesh State.

After the bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh is left without a Capital city till date. Everyone is aware that Shri Chandra Babu Naidu garu has served as Chief Minister of the United Andhra Pradesh and he has made many developments in the State during that period. He transformed Hyderabad into a Hi-tech city, for this deed his name is carved in golden letters in the history of Andhra Pradesh. Now, after the bifurcation of the state, Andhra Pradesh is having deficit budget. It was once considered as the rice bowl of India. Sixty five percent of the State's population is into Agriculture. People of the State always believed, if there was anyone who could help the farming sector it was Shri Chandra Babu Naidu alone and re-elected him as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Farmers are now facing tough times due to loss of crops on account of untimely rains and natural calamities. Shri Chandra

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\* English version of the original speech made in Telagu.

[Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi]

Babu Naidu prior to the elections had made 'Padayatra' throughout the State and promised to help the people. Now, in spite of deficit budget of the State, he has waved off all the loans of farmers.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh will be able to recover only if the central government sanctions special funds. We need special funds to set up a special railway zone in Visakhapatnam, to build Capital city for the State, to build corporate hospital and for the development of the State. Hon'ble Ministers Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya are all aware of all the problems of Andhra Pradesh. I request Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley to sanction special funds to Andhra Pradesh. People of the State have elected Shri Chandra Babu Naidu as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh by reposing confidence in him. I strongly believe he will keep up to the expectations of the people and I also request all the Hon'ble Members irrespective of political parties to support him in this direction. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन** (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं फाइनेंस बिल और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे बोलने के लिए तो बहुत है, परंतु समय की जो सीमा है, उसके अंदर मैं सभी प्वाइंट्स नहीं रख सकता हूँ, इसलिए मैं दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स के ऊपर ही emphasize करना चाहूंगा।

सर, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स हैं। कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स में गवर्नमेंट शुगरकेन के जो रेट फिक्स करती है, वह तो उनको मिनिमम देना ही है, परंतु उनकी परफॉरमेंस पर किसानों को अधिक दाम मिले, यह प्रयास उनको करना पड़ता है और वे देते हैं। अभी आप जो इनकम टैक्स के अंदर अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, उसकी वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें हो रही हैं कि जो ज्यादा पैसा वे देंगे, वह टैक्सेबल इनकम गिना जाएगा। एक्चुअल में वह टैक्सेबल इनकम गिनी जाएगी, इसलिए उनको नोटिस भी दिए गए हैं। मैंने पेपर में पढ़ा कि आप इसमें अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं, परंतु इस अमेंडमेंट के अंदर भी मैं और सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। उसमें गवर्नमेंट की जो व्याख्या आपने की है, which Government? तो गवर्नमेंट जो प्राइस फिक्स करेगी, वह प्राइस वह मान्य करे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फिक्स करती है, उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी करती है। या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कमेटी बनाती है और वह कमेटी, जो remunerative price उनको उनके खर्च के आधार पर देना है, वह प्राइस गवर्नमेंट उनको देने के लिए कहती है। तो गवर्नमेंट की व्याख्या में यह जो कमेटी बनेगी और उन्होंने जो रिकमंडेशन दी, वह भी गवर्नमेंट की व्याख्या के अंदर आना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे स्टेट में तो इसी प्रकार से दी जाती है। कर्णाटक में भी ऐसा बोर्ड बना हुआ है और वही दी जाती है, इसलिए इस अमेंडमेंट के अंदर हमें चेंजेज लाने की जरूरत है।

सर, रूल 36(1) जो है, उसमें आप लाने का तो सोच रहे हैं, पर रूल 37 में भी आपको चेंजेज लाने पड़ेंगे और उसके अंदर फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी नहीं रखेंगे, तो किसानों के साथ हम... उनकी ही शुगर फैक्टरीज़ हैं, वे ही उसके ओनर हैं, तो उन शुगर फैक्टरीज़ के साथ अन्याय होगा। प्राइवेट ओनर्स के साथ वे कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि प्राइवेट ओनर्स तो जो भी रेट देंगे,

उसका एक्सपेंडिचर अलग होगा और इन लोगों को disallow होगा, तो ये उनके साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे, फिर उनको शुगरकेन भी नहीं मिल सकेगा, इसलिए इसके ऊपर थोड़ा विचार करने की बहुत-बहुत जरूरत है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि इस एक प्वाइंट के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, दूसरा एक्सपेंडिचर का है। एक लाख रुपए से ऊपर जो भी आप एक्सपेंडिचर करेंगे, तो दुकानदार को आपसे पैन कार्ड लेना होगा। हमारी यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट जब थी, उस समय उन्होंने ज्वेलरी के लिए पांच लाख रुपए की मर्यादा रखी थी और प्राइमरी गोल्ड के लिए दो लाख की रखी थी। सर, ब्लैक मनी के लिए आप यह कानून ला रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, परंतु ब्लैक मनी प्राइमरी के अंदर इन्वेस्ट हो सकता है, क्योंकि उसको बेचते समय उसमें कोई ज्यादा लॉस नहीं आएगा, परंतु अगर कोई ऑनमेंट्स खरीदेगा, तो उसको बीस परसेंट कम से कम अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट करनी पड़ेगी। एक तो वेस्टेज जाएगी, दूसरा मेकिंग चार्ज जाएंगे, तो जो लॉसेज उसको आएंगे, वे बीस परसेंट से ज्यादा आएंगे, इसलिए उसमें ब्लैक मनी नहीं रखा जाता। रूरल इंडिया के अंदर किसानों के पास कोई पैन कार्ड नहीं है। उनकी एग्रीकल्चर इनकम है, वह टैक्स फ्री है और ऐसे समय में अगर हम उनके ऊपर compulsion रखेंगे, तो वह व्यापारी क्या करेगा? कहां से उनसे पैन कार्ड मांगेगा और कहां से वे लाएंगे और बिजनेस कर सकेंगे? इसलिए पैन कार्ड की जो एक लाख की मर्यादा आपने रखी है, यह बहुत अनुचित है। अगर पांच लाख आपको ज्यादा लगता है तो उसको आप कम कर दीजिए, चार लाख कर दीजिए। प्राइमरी को आप दो लाख से एक लाख कर दीजिए, परंतु यह जो एक लाख की मर्यादा है, यह बहुत अनरीजनेबल है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह impracticable है और इसलिए इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

सर, यहां पर एक प्वाइंट और उठा कि आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को 32 परसेंट से 42 परसेंट दे दिया। उसका बहुत ज्यादा एडवर्टिजमेंट भी हो रहा है और कह रहे हैं कि हमने ऐसा कर दिया, वैसा कर दिया। मैं सरकार से एक ही रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर श्वेत पत्र निकाला जाए और उस श्वेत पत्र के अंदर यह दिखा दिया जाए कि डिपार्टमेंटवाइज हमने अलोकेशन के अंदर कितने कट्स किए हैं? जो 10 परसेंट उसके अंदर ज्यादा दिया है, स्टेट को ज्यादा मिला है या कम मिला है। सर, मैं आपके सामने एक ही उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा कि महिला एवं बाल विकास में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, इसके अंदर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट है कि मिड डे मील के अंदर पहले 4,965 करोड़ रुपया था और इस साल 2,771 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। सबला के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपये थे, सिर्फ 10 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। स्कीम फार प्रोटेक्शन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ वुमेन 315 करोड़ रुपये था, अब सिर्फ 78 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। आर.एम. एस.ए. के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये थे, अब उसके लिए 1,010 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। आर.यू. एस.ए. के लिए 660 करोड़ रुपये थे और अब 347 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। आई.ए.वाई. के लिए 16 हजार करोड़ रुपया था, अब 10 हजार 25 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप अपने बुलेट प्वाइंट्स बोलिए। आप इतनी डिटेल में मत जाइए।

**श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन :** सर, बजट में कितना कट किया गया है और फिर हम कह रहे हैं कि हमने स्टेट को 10 परसेंट ज्यादा देकर सबला का मजबूतीकरण कर दिया है। इसीलिए मेरी सरकार से विनती है और सरकार से अपेक्षा है कि वह इसके बारे में एक श्वेत पत्र निकाले और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी सबके सामने रख दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a very serious issue. It affects all the people. As he rightly said, the owner of these cooperatives is the farmer himself. Therefore, to tax the cooperative sugar factory would really be unfair and unjust. Something has to be done. Sugar industry is in the doldrums. You are aware of that. Please take this point very seriously. It needs immediate remedial action because tax notices have been issued across the board. This needs to be rectified immediately. All party leaders cutting across party lines have associated themselves with the issue of sugar factories. It is happening across the country. I think this issue needs urgent attention.

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने साथियों को एसोसिएट करना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही ज्वलंत प्रश्न है। महाराष्ट्र में कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी का इन्कम टैक्स का मसला बहुत सालों से चल रहा है और इसके लिए हम सब प्रयत्नशील हैं, इसलिए इन्कम टैक्स से उसे exempt किया जाए। शुगरकेन की जो प्राइस है, वह किसानों के घर में जाने वाली है, इसलिए उसमें छूट दी जाए।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, don't start my time now.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आपके पास 6 मिनट का समय है। I will not disturb you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: First let the hon. Minister come to his seat. I will address the Minister through you, Sir. वह कुर्सी पर नहीं हैं, उसके लिए जरा समय दीजिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर):** आप बोलना शुरू कीजिए। मंत्री जी यहीं पर हैं।

**डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): He is here.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Thanks for the courtesy.

First of all, I do realise that we cannot influence the Budget in any way other than by giving you some proposal which, in your generosity and kindness, you might wish to consider. I will speak broader issues of national Budget.

First of all, I wish to compliment you and your colleagues for postponing the decision relating to debt management role of the Reserve Bank of India. It is a very, very critical issue. I was on the board of RBI, so I do realise the critical nature of the debt management issue. I want to bring just four issues to your kind attention.

First is this. There are already early signs of the volatility of crude oil prices. You, as the finance man, do realise that there is a price cycle of crude oil. We cannot take the drop in crude oil prices and the current good fortune that we are having

for granted. All of this will eventually affect our Current Account Deficit. This is the principal issue and we need to have a fallback option as crude oil prices go up.

Secondly, the uncertainty of Monsoon is a fact of life. We have seen the impact of global warming on the recent destruction of crops due to unseasonal rains. Therefore, we cannot take for granted that the monsoon is going to follow a certain set pattern. If it does, I think it is our good luck. However, we must not also be in despair; and in anticipation of an uncertain monsoon, you have to have a special cell in the Agriculture Ministry, because it affects our finances and the condition of the farmers, to provide satellite tracking and advising the farmers about what is likely to unfold. However, we also need – and this is for you as a leader of money matters in this country – to have a long-term plan about how we are going to deal with uncertainty of one of the biggest boons that a tropical monsoon-fed country like ours has. One of the examples is the river connecting projects and water conservation programmes, which I think must be funded along with the World Bank and other institutions. We have to have special projects for water conservation, river-connecting, etc., so that out of the one per cent rain which goes into the aquifer, we can increase at least to one-and-a-half per cent over the next five years.

The third point is an appeal to the hon. Minister through the hon. Vice-Chairman. Kindly do not make direct tax returns more complex than they are. You have promised us simplicity. You have promised us automation. In order to improve tax collection productivity and make the life of people a little more simple, kindly make tax collection and returns more user-friendly. It will help you hon. Minister to collect more revenue.

Sir, I now come to my final point and that is an issue of great concern. My final point has been made by many speakers all through this afternoon and that is an issue which comes out of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, on which you have acted very promptly. There are a large number of schemes which you have now put under the umbrella of cooperative federalism. It is a right thing to do. However, to depend on every one of our States to take on the responsibility that has now been shared with them, quite rightly because that demonstrates the maturity of a country, how will you ensure that we assist States in order to raise the revenue and debt which will follow automatically and, which is part of the Reserve Bank's role, to make debt raising by the States possible? How will the States respond to the growing debt burden? Yes, the revenue will be shared, but so will be the debt burden. The debt burden will rise on the States as well as the Centre because eventually your purpose is to implement these programmes which are for poor, farming sector, women, children, education, etc. Some of them you have kept in the Centre, but the bulk of them is transferred to the States. Therefore, I

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request the hon. Finance Minister to have some mechanism where in order to have a successful cooperative federalism, the Finance Ministry also has a responsibility to enable the less able States – leading States will manage their finances – to fulfil their obligations. It is not going to be simple. There is going to be a transition period of at least three years while the devolution of some of the responsibilities takes root at the State level.

Hon. Vice-Chairman, you had given me six minutes. We are on the sixth minute. I have never exceeded my time. That is my record in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time management is excellent. I hope everybody would adhere to the time like you do, Mr. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you and I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for taking up some of the issues. I wish you all the best because you face major challenges. It is not going to be easy. I think everybody expects you to deal with those challenges comprehensively. There will be ups. There will be downs. But I wish you all the best.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. I hope I can say the same thing to Mr. D. Raja now. Five minutes, please.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thanks, Sir. The discussion on the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and the Finance Bill, 2015 completes the Budget making process as far as the Parliament is concerned.

Sir, I ask the Finance Minister and the Government to take note that this Budget presented by this Government has not created and generated hope in the minds of the people. It has not generated any enthusiasm. People are frustrated. They are asking where is the promise of *ache din*? When is that *ache din* going to come? That is the frustration that we see across the country. Why? The primary responsibility of any Finance Minister is to find out ways and means to generate revenue and ensure equitable distribution of the resources of revenue.

Sir, on the one side, your Government also believes in the philosophy that adjusting the fiscal deficit should rest on the poor people and the rich people should continue to have all exemptions, all concessions. That is your philosophy. The previous Government did follow such a philosophy. What has happened to them is known to everybody. Now, if you continue to have this philosophy, you will meet the same destiny that the previous Government faced. So, the Government will have to be sensitive towards the sufferings of the common people. I am not talking about

concessions and corporate tax reduction. All these things are known. But there is a cut on every head as far as the fiscal infrastructure is concerned, and as far as the social infrastructure is concerned, and it is also known. I am not getting into the details. But I must tell you in your Budget, the only new thing which you have announced is the Micro Units Development Refinance Agency with a corpus of ₹ 20,000 crores. What is the mechanism? How is this going to be a successful one? Because over the years, successive Governments, all Governments have failed to realise the Non Performing Assets which run into thousands of crores of rupees. You know better. Even the Governments do not have the political courage and will to publish their names. That is the track record. Now, how do you guarantee this Micro Units Development Refinancing Agency is going to be successful? How are you going to contain the private moneylenders? They are the biggest problem for the distress of the Indian farming community, the farmers. This Government will have to explain.

Sir, in your Finance Bill, you have talked about Swachh Bharat Cess. "There shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, a cess to be called the 'Swachh Bharat Cess', as service tax on all or any of the taxable services at the rate of two per cent .." What is the cess? How are you going to share it with the State Governments? Is it exclusively for the Central Government? What is your understanding of this cess? It is time we discussed fiscal federalism. It is all right when we talk about cooperative federalism aloud, but that is not enough. Politically, it can be all right. But, in real terms, you will have to discuss fiscal federalism and how you are going to share the resources with States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): All right. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will take just one minute more, Sir. This is my last point.

You have talked about Senior Citizens Welfare Board. But it is time now the Government addressed the issue of universal social security network for our citizens. They can be senior citizens; they can be construction workers; they can be workers in the tailoring profession. They can be different sections of the unorganized sector. So, what is the approach of the Government towards the creation of a universal social security network?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): That is all, Rajaji.

SHRI D. RAJA: Final point, Sir.

Take, for instance, the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. These have been reduced to ₹ 50,800 crores and the Government has created the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. What are its



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functions? How is it helping the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs and the poor? This needs to be revealed.

There is another thing. We have formulated an affirmative action policy for the corporate sector. But what is the advisory that you have given to the CII, FICCI and the ASSOCHAM? And are you monitoring this policy as to how it is going to be implemented? These are some of the issues which need to be addressed urgently. I am not getting into the other issues. We had already spoken during the Budget debate. Here, when we discuss the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill, these are the issues that you need to address.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): All right. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. Doctor sa'ab, you have only five minutes, I am afraid. I hope you can complete it. There are four more speakers of the Congress Party.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Then, I will make only five points. I didn't know this. It is, indeed, very difficult. Anyway, then, I will make a few observations about the issues arising out of this Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill.

Before I speak about those issues, let me make an observation. When I compare the one-year rule of the BJP with nearly six-years' rule of the coalition Government under Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, the way the Government has been functioning in the last one year, I feel – and let me express my concern – it has been slowly, but certainly, dismantling virtually each and every parameter of the modern Indian nation-state.

So far as the Budget and this Finance Bill is concerned, one important issue is that the growth is decelerating. Sir, you had said that this Budget was a game-changer. Let us understand, Sir, clearly, that a game-changer Budget generally never comes in a stratified society, unless the framework of the Budget is changed. After Independence, the framework of the Budget was changed only once, and that was in 1991. The rate of growth is decelerating.

I must mention that in the face of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, the UPA Government led by the Congress Party, was able to maintain 6.7 per cent growth. It was unprecedented, only after China. We, the Indian economists, Indian sociologists, Indian parliamentarians and Indian social science thinkers, have got a habit. It has become a fashion to compare the Indian economy or the Indian society with the Chinese economy and the Chinese society. In what way are both the countries comparable? We know that hundreds of people, even today, are executed in China on charges of corruption. If that was to apply to India, what would happen?



We would have to take special measures to reduce the population of the country.

The simple observation is that the rate of growth is declining; it is recession. The manufacturing is at its lowest in the last seventeen months; it is just 0.1 per cent. Inflation, fiscal deficit and current account deficit are the lowest today, not because of any magic wand of the Government. Had the Government not been there at all, either of BJP or of Congress, still the situation would have been the same. This is only because you are lucky to have international crude prices at the lowest level because of the factors beyond our control. Sir, the ultimate effect is that you are dismantling the Welfare State which has been built up over the last 60 years. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, which began in 2007-08, brought 15 flagship programmes after realizing that growth does not become inclusive automatically. Sir, the other observation is, nearly one million young people are joining labour force every year. The Government, the Finance Bill, the Budget and all the documents do not talk even a single word about devising any employment policy. Most importantly, I must make an observation that unfortunately the Prime Minister of this country made a statement that the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was a monumental failure. In the morning, we were discussing the gender gap between men and women. One reason given was that the female rate of participation was declining. That is the major reason. Under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2,200 crores of person days jobs have been created from 2008-09. Still the Prime Minister says it is a monumental failure. If they have read Chamberlin's Monopolistic Competition, they must have understood what Chamberlin has said in the Preface that economics is the battle print of conflicting ideologies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will complete in two minutes. The next point is about black money. Not a single political party other than BJP, that came into existence as Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1952, has spoken so much about black money. During the last 10-11 months, has a single measure been taken effectively to realize, to bring back even ₹ 1/- as far as the black money is concerned?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will take one minute more, Sir. I did not know that I was having only five minutes. I would have preferred not to speak. I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, is here. Two Members of the House referred to the autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India. If the autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India is differed, I will not congratulate the Finance Minister because it was brought insurreptitiously in the Finance Bill. The

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Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935 will need a fundamental amendment. If the public debt management agencies need to be created separately, the Banking Companies Act, the SEBI Act and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935 need to be amended. Therefore, this is absolutely unacceptable. My last point is, I object to the statement made by the Finance Minister that there is a conflict of interest between the Reserve bank of India and the Government. I have got highest respect for his knowledge of jurisprudence. But what does he mean by conflict of interest? He is not able to distinguish between the conflict of interest and the difference in perspectives. I have got the statement of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India, Shri Raghuram Rajan. He says, "My remit is beyond just monetary policy. It is about safety, stability and growth of this economy." I demand in this House that, at least, on this issue the Finance Minister makes clear what the difference is between the conflict of interest and the difference in perspectives. Thank you.

**श्री भूपेंद्र यादव** (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस फाइनेंशियल बिल, 2015 पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, इससे पूर्व में केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा जो बजट रखा गया था, मूल रूप से सरकार के द्वारा अपनी कार्य योजना में और सारे वित्त के संबंध में जो फाइनेंशियल बिल रखा गया है, सरकार ने अपनी जो प्रतिबद्धताएं रखी हैं, उनमें जो सबसे बड़ी प्रतिबद्धता नजर आती है, वह यह है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की असमानताओं को खत्म किया जाए। देश के विकास के लिए भी यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जहां एक तरफ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आय और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के विषयों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अधिसंरचना, जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसका विकास होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस विकास की अवधारणा में जो एक सामाजिक वर्ग है, जो लंबे समय से सामाजिक सुरक्षा से वंचित है और भारत में हम लोग जिस प्रकार से बार-बार देख रहे हैं कि मौसम के बदलाव के कारण एक प्रकार की अनिश्चितता देश के एक बड़े क्षेत्र में बनी रहती है। जो स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में रहने वाले हैं, उनके लिए जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रबंध है, जिसके कारण भी उनकी कार्य योजना और उनकी उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होती है। उसके साथ-साथ ही सरकार ने वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा को स्वीकार करते हुए जो दस प्रतिशत की राशि बढ़ाने की बात कही थी, उसको सरकार ने सहमति देकर — और एक लंबे समय से योजना आयोग के माध्यम से हम केवल — ऐसा लगने लगा था कि हम एक स्थाई रूप से ही कुछ विषयों पर विचार करने के आदी हो गए हैं, उसको तोड़ कर एक नई, top to bottom की बजाए, bottom से top की एप्रोच पूरे देश की नीति निर्माण में बढ़े, उसके लिए सरकार ने नीति आयोग को बनाया और विभिन्न राज्यों से जो विषय आ रहे थे कि राज्यों के विकास करने की अवधारणा में उन राज्यों की अपनी जो सोच है, उनकी जो अपनी आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी जो अपनी सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं हैं, उनकी जो भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की स्थिति है, उसके अनुरूप ज्यादा से ज्यादा कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाने के लिए उनको ज्यादा सुविधा, ज्यादा साधन देने चाहिए। सरकार ने इस वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया है, उसको स्वीकार करते हुए देश की संघीय ढांचे की जो अवधारणा है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने इन अनुशंसाओं को आगे बढ़ाया है।

यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि इस फाइनेंशियल बिल को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत करते समय भी पहली बार पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सरकार ने एक हरित पहल की और कोयले पर उपकर को बढ़ाया है। हमारे देश के उद्योगों को चीन और दुनिया के बाकी देशों के कॉरपोरेट के साथ एक संतुलन करने के लिए कॉरपोरेट टैक्स में भी सरकार ने काफी सुधार करके तथा इस टैक्स प्रक्रिया को सरल करने का एक बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है। लेकिन, ये सारे कर संग्रह की प्रक्रिया को बनाते समय सरकार ने इस बात का भी प्रयास किया है कि भारत में, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भारत में जो एक क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन रहता था, उस क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर किया जाए और इसके लिए सरकार ने प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो आधारभूत संरचनाएं हैं, उनके विकास की बात तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकती, जब तक फाइनेंशियल बिल के साथ बाकी जो सामाजिक सुधार के विषय हैं, उनको भी हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए इस देश के सभी गांवों तक, आज आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी पानी, बिजली, सड़क, चिकित्सा जैसे मुद्दों से आज देश का एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र छूटा हुआ है। जो एक बात बार-बार देश के राजनीतिक विषयों में चल रही है कि क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करते समय हमें उन सुविधाओं को पहुंचाने की पहल करनी चाहिए या उन सुविधाओं के लिए पहले 80 प्रतिशत की पंचायत की अनिवार्यता करनी चाहिए। यह उसी प्रकार से है, जैसे अगर कोई व्यक्ति बीमार हो, तो उसको पूछा जाए कि दवाई दें या पहले 80 प्रतिशत लोगों से पूछ कर हम कार्य करें। आखिर जब हम विकास की अवधारणाओं को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि पूरे देश में आय बढ़े, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उत्पादकता बढ़े, तो उसके लिए जो मूलभूत चीजें हैं, उन मूलभूत चीजों को देने के लिए अगर 80 प्रतिशत अनिवार्यता को हम राजनीतिक आधार बनाते हैं, तो वह सामाजिक लेजिस्लेशन, जो सरकार की नीति और दर्शन को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, जो इस देश के गरीब को एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा देते हुए उसकी आय और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए और ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र की जो असमानता है, उसको दूर करने के प्रयास जो सरकार के द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं, उनमें एक तरह से रुकावट का काम करेंगे। माननीय महोदय, मैं एक और विषय यहां विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित करना चाहूंगा और देश के पूर्वी भाग में स्थित बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। पहले की सरकारों के द्वारा जो अनुशंसाएँ की गई थीं, उनके अनुसार जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र थे, उनके लिए विशेष धनराशि का उपबंध किया गया था। मेरा एक आग्रह यह होगा कि बिहार जैसे राज्यों में, जहां बीआरजीएफ के अंतर्गत एक ग्रांट मिलती थी और बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके विकास के कार्य जो और दो वर्षों तक पूरे होने हैं तथा जो परियोजनाएँ इस समय 70 से 80 प्रतिशत तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं, उनको केंद्र द्वारा विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर सभी लम्बित परियोजनाओं को एक समय में पूरा किया जाए, जिससे पूर्वी भारत की जो आधारभूत संरचना है, उसका विकास हो सके।

इसके साथ ही साथ, बिहार के अंतर्गत नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय पर सरकार ने विशेष ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भी ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से विचार करके केंद्र की तरफ से बिहार के संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, बिहार में जो एक और विषय है, वह परिवहन व्यवस्था है। उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए वहां गंगाजी के ऊपर जो गांधी सेतु है, उसकी व्यवस्था इस समय उतनी पर्याप्त नहीं है, जितनी आज के आवागमन के साधन के लिए आवश्यक है। इसलिए केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा बिहार में त्वरित रूप से लोगों को जोड़ने के लिए, वहां के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए, वहां

[श्री भुपेंद्र यादव]

की आधारभूत संरचना के विकास के लिए जो गांधी सेतु है, उसके साथ एक सिक्स लेन का बड़ा पुल बनाया जाए, जिससे आवागमन में सुविधा हो और बिहार की दृष्टि से वहां पर विकास के जो काम हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। इस देश में मानवीय श्रम की दृष्टि से भी इस समय बिहार में एक अपार संभावना है। सरकार के द्वारा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक नारा दिया गया है—“हुनर है तो रोजगार है।” देश के कौशल विकास में युवा लोगों का जो विकास है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मानवीय श्रम का सही तरीके से नियोजन हो सके, इसके लिए पूरे देश में सरकार द्वारा स्किल डेवलपमेंट का एक अभूतपूर्व कार्य किया गया है। शिक्षा के विकास के साथ-साथ अगर हम इस स्किल डेवलपमेंट के कार्य का सही तरीके से नियोजन करेंगे तो देश की युवा शक्ति, जिसको इस समय रोजगार की आवश्यकता है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो रोजगार की आवश्यकता है, उसमें मदद मिलेगी। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार के द्वारा स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए सेंटर्स बनाए जाएँ और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उन सेंटर्स की घोषणा बिहार में भी की जाए, तो बिहार स्किल डेवलपमेंट का एक बड़ा सेंटर बन सकता है और देश के विकास में, जीडीपी के विकास में अपनी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है।

हम सब यह जानते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज के समय में जो एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि वहां कृषि की जोत छोटी होती जा रही है, जिसके कारण केवल कृषि के आधार पर और उसकी उत्पादकता के आधार पर अगर हम विकास की धारणा खड़ी करेंगे तो वह उतना पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। इसलिए कृषि जोत का बंटवारा होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, मैं पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि सही समय पर बिजली, पानी और सड़क जैसी आधारभूत संरचना का विस्तार करके हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृषि-आधारित उत्पादकता के आधार पर उद्योगों का विकास करें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को सेवा क्षेत्र में रोजगार की जो नई-नई संभावनाएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं, उनके साथ अगर जोड़ा जाएगा, तो हम ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर सकेंगे। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा जो एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई है, उसको मैं पुनः दोहराना चाहूँगा। विशेष रूप से, सामाजिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में चाहे कोई व्यक्ति छोटे स्तर पर ही काम कर रहा हो, उसकी दुर्घटना का बीमा हो। जो व्यक्ति स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है, उसके साथ किसी भी प्रकार की दुर्घटना हो तथा उसके परिवार के ऊपर निर्भरता का विषय हो और जो लोग लगातार स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए भविष्य में पेंशन की एक योजना हो, इसको करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत ही सहायनीय प्रयास किए हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ, सरकार के द्वारा एक बहुत विशेष विषय लिया गया है कि देश में जो छः करोड़ लोग स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में हैं, जो बहुत छोटा काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार ने “मुद्रा बैंक” जैसी योजना बनाई है। यह एक ऐसी अभिनव योजना है कि अगर सारी योजनाओं को एक तार में पिरोया जाए कि ग्रामीण संरचना का विकास हो, उसके साथ-साथ जो मानव कौशल है, उसके लिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट हो और उसके साथ-साथ उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रबंध हो। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार ने जो विकास की अवधारणा बनाई है, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं और मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में सरकार के द्वारा इन सब योजनाओं को पूरा किया जाएगा। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि पश्चिमी भारत और पूर्वी भारत में, विशेष रूप से बिहार जैसे प्रान्त में सरकार के द्वारा केंद्रीय स्तर पर अधूरे और

लम्बित प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। इसके साथ ही, गंगा सेतु का जो आवागमन का विषय है, विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय का विषय है और स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर्स का जो विषय है, उनके लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अभिनव कदम उठाए जाएँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I am very grateful, like any other hon. Member of this House, to the hon. Minister for devolving 42 per cent of revenue to States as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission which is a real cooperative federalism. Sir, since time given is very, very limited, I will try to be very brief.

Hon. Finance Minister has announced various social security schemes and one of them is Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. This will provide an accidental cover of ₹ 2 lakhs for a premium of just ₹ 1 a month. Secondly, he also announced PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna which will also provide ₹ 2 lakh for natural and accidental death of the insurer at a premium of less than a rupee per day. The Government has started these schemes in just two months clearly shows the pace at which this Government wants to function and I am confident that it would keep that tempo.

Hon. Finance Minister has given a big boost to infrastructure with ₹ 70,000 crores investment, tax-free bonds for rail and road projects, PPP modal for infrastructure development, apart from other measures. He has also announced, as a part of infrastructure boost, to set up 5 Ultra Mega Power Projects. Here, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Thirteenth Schedule to the AP Reorganisation Act mandates the Government to set up 4,000 MW of power facility in Telangana. All the 5 UMPPs are of 4,000 MW each. I am sure and confident that the hon. Finance Minister will fulfil this mandate by setting up one UMPP in Telangana since land and other infrastructure is available. I also request that Telangana also be included in the list of States which are provided with 24/7 power. Along with this, the Act also mandates for setting up of one steel plant in Khammam district and coach factory in Telangana. I also request to declare Pranahita-Chevella as a National Project. Along with Telangana, the Act also mandates the Government of India to take up various issues like Sections 46 and 94 for financial and institutional assistance, special development package and conversion of loan into grant, etc., for Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister to consider them sympathetically.

Sir, I belong to a weaver community. And, now the handloom sector is in severe crisis. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce a bailout package for handloom weavers as 30 million people are dependent on this sector.

This Budget has re-established the credibility of the country as we have inherited a sentiment of doom and gloom. The second important aspect is that most growth

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

forecasts have upgraded our economic growth while downgrading global economic growth. This becomes clear if you look at the projections of the IMF and the World Bank which said that by next year we will be surpassing China. It means, we will become the fastest growing country in the world.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman. First of all, I would like to appreciate the hon. Finance Minister for having deferred the General Anti-Avoidance Rules by two years with a view to promote investment climate in the country and to stabilize the business sentiment.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has very proudly said that one of the great achievements of his Government is to conquer inflation and, in his view, it is a structural shift. Sir, this decline in inflation is a result of the decline in global oil prices and exploration of US Shale oil and also decrease in the demand for fuel in the Euro Zone, Japan and China.

The Government has increased the taxes on petrol and diesel. And, at the same time, it has also cut down 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the household petroleum product. But, at the same time, the Government has pocketed US \$ 3.5 billion by way of increasing the taxes. The benefits of the fall in the fuel prices have not been transferred to the people. Now the Government has proposed to increase the road cess on petrol and diesel from ₹ 2 per litre to ₹ 6 per litre. I am again afraid that it will affect the common man only.

Sir, coming to the next very crucial sector, the health sector, the Finance Minister in July, 2014, it was ₹ 30,645 crores and there was a cut of 20 per cent. Sir, I would like to say that it is only 1.86 per cent of the total expenditure whereas if you compare it with China, it spends 3 per cent of the total expenditure on the health sector. The Government has announced four AIIMS to be established in the previous year, and this year it proposes to set up five new AIIMS. Only ₹ 500 crore have been set aside for this. The update of this plan is not yet known.

Thirdly, the Government is in a hurry to sell the public sector equity to fund its expenditure instead of borrowing. By that, it is losing an income which is greater than the interest it has to pay through the debts. The process is also unsustainable for the available resources will inevitably run out. Sir, I would like to suggest again and again in the presence of the hon. Finance Minister that kindly don't strangle and weaken the public sector undertakings in this country. We have been saying that the public sector undertakings have helped this country during crucial times. They

gave us not only employment but during the recession period, it was the agricultural sector and the public sector undertakings' industry which helped India to withstand that even. But this Government, this year, is planning to get ₹ 69,000 crores in the place of ₹ 31,000 crores in the previous year. It is more than double the amount. It is totally unfair. This way of diluting or disinvesting the public sector will give a very big blow to our economy in future.

So, coming to the very important point, an indirect tax like the service tax, it is always regressive for it affects every person irrespective of his paying capacity. The consumer industries, like grocery, restaurants, movies, everything will be affected. When you are expecting to come out of the slow-down, again, this increase in the service tax will affect not only these industries but also the common man. Also, this increase in the service tax is only by way of increasing the cesses and surcharges. It is not going to be shared with the States. Again, Sir, I would like to say, though they say that devolution to the States will be more by way of percentage, in other ways, they are toying around by way of taking out what is being given to the States. This has to be taken very seriously. Sir, 5.4 per cent of GDP was given to the States earlier and this year, it is only 5.9 per cent. Mr. Derek spoke of cooperative federalism and fiscal federalism. Sir, 0.5 per cent increase in the GDP is not a significant sign of a fiscal federalism. Sir, chit fund companies have been brought into the net of service tax. This also will affect the common man. Their only plea is for abatement or rebate because the people who are connected with that are common men. So, an increase in the service tax will in no way benefit the common man. In all aspects, increase in the road cess on the sale of petrol and diesel will affect the people. The States are being deprived of their due share. When we, in the Standing Committee, interacted with various Departments asking them as to why their Departments had not been allocated enough and why did they not fight for it, they simply said that the Government was devolving more percentage to the States. But that is not the reason. Many social sectors are deprived of what has been allocated in the previous year. Many schemes which have to be taken care of are not taken care of. Funds for many, many schemes have been cut down by way of allocations. I wish the Government will take all these things very seriously. The Government has launched many schemes. But sufficient funds have not been allocated to them. If you take these things seriously as also the welfare of the common man, I think, this Budget will give good results; or else, the expectations will be more and the results will be low.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Jairam Ramesh.



SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, during the Budget also my turn came during the slog overs and even on the Finance Bill, I am speaking virtually at the very end in the slog but I am fortunate that the hon. Finance Minister is present. Sir, I wish to make only three points. First, in the Finance Bill, we have the extraordinary situation and spectacle of five Acts being amended; the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, and the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. This is truly extraordinary and one would have expected the hon. Finance Minister to be upfront and bring forward the amendments of these Acts not as part of the Finance Bill, even though they may have been part of his Budget Speech but as separate stand-alone amendments. So out of those five Acts, the amendment to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act is a very small amendment; 31st March, 2015 is being replaced by 31st March, 2018. I do not think that there has been ever a situation where major amendments to important Acts have been pushed through as part of the Finance Bill. We have a very distinguished Finance Minister, who has presented a large number of Budgets and has also been the Prime Minister, sitting here today and I am sure he would not recall any such situation where major amendments to major Acts are being sought to be pushed through as part of the Finance Bill. Hon. Finance Minister, of course, now it is fait *accompli*, we have no other alternative but to accept the Finance Bill and approve it. But I do feel, Sir, that this is a increase in the democracy deficit. You may reduce the fiscal deficit, but you certainly are increasing the democracy deficit. In the last 11 months, 51 Bills have been presented in Parliament, out of which only five have been referred to the Standing Committees. This is making a mockery of democratic institutions and I hope that is the first and last time that such major amendments on which Parliament should actually had an opportunity to debate, particularly, the Foreign Exchange Management Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which have a vital bearing on the black money issue as well, by which the Government swears. So, my first point relates to these five Acts and the arbitrary manner in which the Finance Bill has been used bypassing the Standing Committee, bypassing the normal parliamentary procedures to push through these amendments.

Sir, my second point relates to this magical 42 per cent figure. Now, this 42 per cent figure, this 42 per cent illusion that has been created, that this is a mantra, that this is a road to economic nirvana, as far as India is concerned, I would like to quote from an interview where the Chairman of the fourteenth Finance Commission, Dr. Venugopal Reddy gave on 23rd April, to a leading economic newspaper and he said "If you look at it carefully, there is no big shift in aggregate transfers



to States. The total transfer from the Union to the States put together works out roughly to 63 per cent of the divisible pool. The seminal shift really is in terms of the composition of the transfer. The real difference has been in terms of the freedom available to the States. So it is not a quantitative shift but a qualitative shift.” This is Dr. Venugopal Reddy, Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission speaking. So, 42 per cent is certainly a huge step up and it has to be welcomed. It will only strengthen the financial position of the States. But the tax devolution is only one of four routes by which resources are going to the States. If the overall position does not change, if something is increasing, something has to depress somewhere. So you have tax devolution, you have non-Plan grants, you have Plan grants and you have Centrally-sponsored schemes. So, what is going to happen is that the Plan grants are going to come down, the Centrally-sponsored schemes are going to come down and the over all will remain but 32 per cent has become 42 per cent. So what has been the casualty? You look at the casualty of this; and this has been discussed endlessly in Parliament, it has also been discussed by now in all the Standing Committees. The allocation for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation comes down from ₹ 15,000 crores to ₹ 6,000 crores; the allocation for ICDS comes down from ₹ 18,000 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores; the allocation for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare comes down from ₹ 35,000 crores to ₹ 29,000 crores; the allocation for School Education and Literacy comes down from ₹ 55,000 crores to ₹ 42,000 crores; and the allocation for Agriculture and Cooperation comes down from ₹ 22,000 crores to ₹ 17,000 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I know what the Finance Minister is going to say, Sir. The Finance Minister is going to say that the deficit or the gap is going to be picked up by the State Governments. Sir, the Budget, when it is prepared, is based on assumptions, as far as Central Government is concerned. But this is the first Budget that is being prepared in an expectation that the State Governments are going to have an increase in their allocations. Some programmes like the BRGF have been completely abolished and transferred to the States. Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a Plan ‘B’ because it is unlikely that the States in the short run, maybe, three years from now, or, four years from now, his expectations might materialize, it is unlikely that the States are going to actually compensate for the reduction in the Central allocation. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have Plan ‘B’. If the States do not compensate for the fall back, what is going to be the position? ...(*Time-bell-rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Finally, Sir, one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission has to do with Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. Sir, the Finance Minister is smiling because he knows what I am going to ask. When I raised this issue last time, he nodded his head, when I asked whether the Government has accepted the recommendation to abolish the distinction between Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. However, Sir, in the GST Bill, that the Finance Minister is bringing on Monday, there is a provision which says special provisions for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are the Special Category States. Sir, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to clarify once and for all: Do we have Special Category States or don't we have Special Category States?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If it has been abolished, then, why is this provision then being introduced in the GST Bill that is going to be taken up on Monday? I think, Sir, these are questions that the hon. Finance Minister hopefully will address as part of his speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We all hope that the assumption that allocations in key programmes have been reduced will be compensated by the States will actually materialize. But the hon. Finance Minister would be doing the country a great service if he were to develop a Plan 'B' and actually at the middle of the Financial Year review the spending patterns of the States, based on the Budgets that they have presented, and come back to the House with fresh proposals for additional expenditure, particularly in the key sectors of health, education, nutrition and drinking water in which the States are unlikely to increase their allocations. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. Mr. Daimary, you have four minutes.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं आपके जरिये हमारे फायनेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जितने बिल यहां लाए गए हैं और जितनी भी पालिसीज बनाई गई हैं, उनमें यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए इन्हें कैसे लाभकारी बनाया जाए। इस बात पर सोचा जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, सारे देश में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट एक ऐसा स्थान है, जो देश के अन्य प्रान्तों के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। वहां का मौसम, जलवायु, वहां के लोग और उनकी विचारधारा आदि सब अलग हैं।

यद्यपि असम को प्लेन समझा जाता है, तथापि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम प्लेन नहीं है। वह भी पहाड़ी इलाका है और पहाड़ों में ही बसा है। असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में भारत के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह जो परिकल्पना की जाती है, वह वहाँ के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसके कारण आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, भारत के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह डैवलप नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए उसकी ओर स्पेशल ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना हो, चाहे मनरेगा योजना हो, तो सारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए ये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना में सड़क बनाने के लिए वहाँ पर जो नियम-कानून बनाए गए हैं, उनमें वहाँ के लिए प्रॉब्लम है, क्योंकि उसमें ब्रिज के लिए ज्यादा प्रोविजन नहीं होता है जबकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में दो-तीन किलोमीटर के अंदर एक बड़ा ब्रिज आ जाता है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बहुत नदियाँ हैं। इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना के ज़रिए जिस तरह से लोगों को कम्युनिकेशन में सुविधा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह कभी नहीं हो पाएगा। मनरेगा के ज़रिए भी गांव के इलाकों में, रूरल एरियाज़ में आप जो करने जा रहे हैं, वहाँ भी यही हालत है। अगर हमें गांवों में एक छोटा सा रास्ता भी बनाना होता है, तो हर किलोमीटर में हमें छः-सात ऐसे ब्रिज बनाने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन मनरेगा के अनुसार हम लोग वहाँ पर सिर्फ मज़दूरी दे सकते हैं, ब्रिज नहीं बना सकते हैं, तो इसलिए जो भी परियोजना लें, हमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए थोड़े दूसरे तरीके से चिंता करनी चाहिए और वहाँ के लिए फंड का प्रोविजन किस प्रकार किया जाएगा, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, तभी हम लोग सक्सेसफुल हो पाएंगे।

सर, आज इसी के कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग आंदोलन के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। इंडिया को फ्रीडम मिलने के बाद से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ज्यादा अशांत रहा है। इससे पहले तो ज्यादा शांति थी। जब से यह देश बना, देश बनने के बाद यहाँ की जो परिकल्पना है, जो परियोजना है, वह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं है, इसलिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग खुद को ही वंचित समझते हैं और इसलिए हर समय वहाँ आंदोलन करते रहते हैं। इसलिए इसको महत्व देना चाहिए।

सर, आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए Sixth Schedule के ज़रिए कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था दी गई है और वहाँ पर हमारा जो डिपार्टमेंट है, उसको डायरेक्ट इंप्लिमेंट करने की क्षमता भी दी गई, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स या स्कीमें होती हैं, इनको आप काउंसिल इलाकों में कैसे इंप्लिमेंट करेंगे, इसका कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** तो उसको भी देखना चाहिए। जो कुछ प्रोग्राम केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लिए जाते हैं, उनको ग्रासरूट लेवल पर इंप्लिमेंट करने में थोड़ी प्रॉब्लम आ जाती है, जैसे एनआरएचएम हो, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना हो या कोई दूसरा हो, क्योंकि यहाँ पर सिर्फ **...(समय की घंटी)...** स्टेट को मेन्शन किया गया है, काउंसिल इलाकों में आप उसको कैसे करेंगे, इसका कुछ मेन्शन नहीं है।

इस थोड़े से समय में मैं आपको सब कुछ नहीं बता सकता हूँ, लेकिन अभी नीति आयोग बना है, तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस नीति आयोग के ज़रिए अच्छी तरह से कंसल्ट करके वहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा देने का काम आप कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ। हमारे लिए फाइनेंशियल ईयर एक प्रॉब्लम है। फाइनेंशियल ईयर अभी शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन हमारे वहाँ बारिश शुरू हो गई है, तो छः महीने हम लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो इसके लिए भी इंडिया की जो फाइनेंशियल पॉलिसी है, वह वहाँ के लिए ठीक नहीं है, इन चीज़ों को भी देखना चाहिए, यही मेरा अनुरोध है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech.

As I rise to make my maiden speech today, I must, at the outset, say that I am exceedingly glad to be a new Member of this august House because of the unstinted support of my State party leader Lalthan Hawlaji, the Chief Minister, other leaders of my State, and, above all, by the grace of the Almighty.

I must point out that my dear parents – may their soul be rest in peace – played a pivotal role in making me what I am today.

Since I represent the entire State of Mizoram, the remotest State in the North-East, I am proud to announce that in spite of all the natural odds and disadvantages the impossible hilly terrain imposes on my constituency, the undwindling efforts of the people have earned the prestigious title of the second most literate State in the entire country for the last three decades or so.

I will start with a big ‘thank-you’ note for my dear friend *mantri* Naddaji who, in spite of his very hectic schedule, very promptly attended to my humble request with regard to two health issues in my constituency: One, an alarmingly high infant mortality rate in the southern part of Mizoram where a medical research team has very kindly been sent by him. I am happy to report that they have detected the cause. So, that is a great news. Secondly, my State also has apparently the highest cancer rate in the entire country, particularly, in Aizawl and the surrounding areas. I am happy that a Medical Research Team is also currently working on the issue through an immediate intervention of the Mantriji. I am confident that through his humanitarian consideration, many precious lives will be saved.

Sir, I feel profoundly honored to be a member of the Party that has had the largest share in building this great Nation, having brought the country to its present status, with some sporadic contributions by other parties here and there. They all make us feel proud for having created the largest democratic country.

Today, I am reminiscing the incredible contributions of the immortal Gandhiji and also the gigantic contribution the Nehru family has made to the country and for the survival and welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly living in the North-East parts of the country. For it was Panditji who gave Mizoram the Autonomous District and Indiraji, Union Territory, while Rajivji gave us the State. It is with much pride that I say that Mizoram is the only State today in the North East that has a lasting peace agreement with the Government through a visionary Rajivji, on one side, and through the committed and legendary leader, Lal Thanhawlaji, on the other, in 1986 by sacrificing his Chief Minister's Post for that

unprecedented sacrifice was the only mean in which peace could have been prevailed. Hence, we, the Government, as well as the Mizo people, owe so much to the Party and to Shri Lal Thanhawljai, in particular. The historic sacrifice he made will be well cherished for generations to come.

A mention must also be made at this juncture, Sir, about the Model Village announced by the hon. Prime Minister, which seemed to be a very innovative concept initially. But I am sorry to say that many, today, among the intellectual circles think that this is only a whitewash of the existing schemes. I submit that sufficient funds specifically allocated for these schemes must be made available for the project.

Now, I will come to the Look-East Policy. The North-East comprises about 8 per cent of total Indian Territory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): How long will you take?

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: This is my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): But I am just asking you. I have the right to ask you.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: I have just started.

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, we request you to be a little liberal as it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You don't have to take his side. He can take his own side. Please carry on. But we have a time constraint today.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: All right. Sir, it acts as the bridge between the two sub-regions, namely, South Asia and South-East Asia. The Partition of India caused the extreme geo-political isolation of the North-East which is often one of the root causes of the North-East problems even today. In this backdrop of Look-East Policy, lately given a nick name by Pradhan Mantriji as Act East Policy, which was put in place by Narasimha Raoji, Unfortunately, full dividend has not been reaped even today. With the inception of the LEP, Indian policy makers have realized the benefits of providing connectivity of North East Region with South Asian nations as a pre-requisite for overall development of the region, particularly, linking the landlocked region to Myanmar's Sittwe port and Bangladesh's Chittagong port through Mizoram. Sir, I urgently demand immediate and active supervision. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Sir, just give me four more minutes, please. Sir, it is a fact that countless number of North-East youth today are working in BPO industries outside of the North-East.

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

I am sure, Sir, if the Government's tall promises to the people during their recent visits to the region mean anything at all, BPO-hubs must be developed in the region, particularly, in Mizoram where the people are very talented. They are very promising.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, these are all sensitive States. Members from the North-East must be given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Yes, yes. We would give him extra time on some other day also and not just today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, it is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Please carry on. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't disturb him.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, they have taken so much of my time!

While in as much as the four day-courtesy trip of the hon. Prime Minister with a present of ₹ 28,000 crore package for improving connectivity was generally applauded by the North-East people, but I am sorry, I have to state that the Prime Minister chose to stay away from showing his earnest interest during the visit in solving the long-awaited Naga Insurgency problem. Apparently, today, the Naga people do not demand 'Greater Nagaland' anymore, which would make the peace process all the more easier. However, the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to note that "India will not develop till the North-East develops". The Prime Minister, during his visit, seems to have finally realized this critical issue. On behalf of my constituency, I must say that I am very happy with his generosity. Sir, I fervently hope the episode doesn't end at the stage of 'realization' only. Sir, I demand that the house is promptly informed, through you, Sir, on the steps taken so far to fulfill such a grand promise.

Sir, there is one thing for which the Government has been over-generous to my Constituency. During the past nine months...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You can make half of your maiden speech next time, if you can bear it with me.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, during the past 9 months alone, there have been seven different Governors in my State. This is unbelievable! The Governor, a prestigious Constitutional figure, has been mistreated and misrepresented so badly that the people of my Constituency do not know anymore how the Central Government

wants us to treat the Governors Therefore, Sir, I must bring it to the attention of the august house the following points, very quickly:

A lot has been said about the State of affairs in the North-East by different Members from time to time. With the paucity of time, I would say just one thing in brief. The simple solution to the North-East's problems is that the Bezbaruah recommendation, accepted by the Government, must be fully implemented without further delay.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Secondly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me dwell for a minute or two on the paradox of the DoNER Ministry. The mandate included earmarking, at least, 10 per cent of the Plan Budget of the Central Ministries ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I have told the Whip that today it cannot be done. He can only speak only for a limited time. It is on that condition that you have come to speak. I have actually told that to the Whip. So, you may stop now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told the Whip that today's speech will not be considered as a maiden speech. He could speak for five minutes. In the next discussion, he can be given more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, this is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already beyond 6.30 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, you may give me another chance next time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; finish it in two-three minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is one of the most sensitive State in the country. Members from there should be given a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but your Party has 42 minutes.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is not a question of the Party; it is about the North-East. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot say that. Your Party has 42 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is a very sensitive State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. Every State is important for us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party has 42 minutes and there is not even a single minute left. Mr. Kannan and the hon. LoP are to speak. This is not the way to manage the time. You should cooperate with me also. What do I do?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, we are cooperating, but the point is, it is a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You may conclude your speech.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Thank you, Sir.

Being a hilly terrain, the huge transport bottlenecks impose multiple problems. A special financial package to relieve these bottlenecks will be highly appreciated. Then, Sir, when UPA was in power, the North-Eastern States enjoyed availing Plan funds at a 90/10 ratio. But today, that has been chopped off. The 42 per cent share is very crucial for the North-Eastern States because it is like applying one medicine for the whole family, for the old and the young. It doesn't apply well. Sir, I feel the Government has the moral responsibility to give us the healing touch of additional funds. Our hon. Chief Minister has already placed a request to the hon. Prime Minister for only ₹ 500 crore grant out of the ₹ 20,000 crore parked.

Lastly, the only State in the North-East that still demonstrates the lasting peaceful settlement in the North-East is the Government of Mizoram. However, it is a great irony that this Government is still showcasing the most gruesome sight of peace in one area of the North-East while promoting peace in other States. This is precisely why peace is not forthcoming. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Government must immediately make Mizoram a 'Peace Showcase'.

In conclusion, Sir, I pledge to join the Members of this Upper House in ensuring the people of this great Nation a peaceful and progressive India, a country large enough for the richest men to thrive well and yet small enough to bend down to the needs of the smallest minority. The people of the North-East are ready to support every initiative of this Government to protect secularism, to prevent any act of discrimination on grounds of religion, race and ethnic group and in carrying forth the ever great Constitution of the country.

Finally, Sir, with the financial needs of my State being met, I am confident that the new Government and the States shall have a Co-operative Federalism to make every citizen a proud Indian. *Ka lawm tak meuh e, Ka pu.* Thank you Sir.



**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) :** ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जो फाइनेंस बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसकी सपोर्ट के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसकी सपोर्ट के लिए इसलिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ कि मैं एनडीए का एलाइज हूँ, बल्कि मैं इसलिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस थोड़े अरसे में, जो 10 महीने का समय है, इसमें काफी कुछ नजर आने लगा है कि देश में कुछ अच्छी बातें हो रही हैं। जैसे जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट है, वह बहुत नीचे आ गया है; इन्फ्लेशन रेट डाउन आ गया है; फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व भी अप चला गया है और एफडीआई में भी कांफिडेंस आ गया है। जापान, चीन, यूएसए वगैरह एफडीआई की कमिटमेंट कर रहे हैं। जो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है, मैं उसकी बात थोड़ी ज्यादा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं फार्मर हूँ। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जो लेंडिंग है, वह एक लाख करोड़ कर दी गई है; गरीबों के लिए मुद्रा बैंक कर दी गई है; जन-धन योजना शुरू की गई है; गरीब लोगों के लिए इंश्योरेंस शुरू की गई है, जो 12 रुपए पर ईयर है। यह एक मीगर एमाउंट है, लेकिन गरीब लोगों के लिए इंश्योरेंस कर दी गई है। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास टाइम शॉर्ट है, ये जो अच्छी बातें की गई हैं, मैं इनके कारण सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ और मेरी पार्टी इसको सपोर्ट कर रही है, वैसे हम एलाइज भी हैं। लेकिन इसके अलावा मैं जो जरूरी बात कहने चला हूँ, वह यह है कि चाहे इसे किसान की किस्मत कह लो कि वह हमेशा रब के भरोसे पर रहता है और सदा ही मुझे महसूस होता है कि वह गॉड के भरोसे ही रहेगा। कभी एक स्टेट में सूखा पड़ता है, कभी दूसरे स्टेट में हेलस्टॉर्म होता है, लेकिन इस टाइम सारे देश में ही कहीं सूखा पड़ गया, कहीं ज्यादा बारिश हो गई, तो कहीं हेलस्टॉर्म हो गया। सारे देश के किसान सबसे ज्यादा विपदा में हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि आजादी के बाद आज तक देश में किसान पर इतनी बड़ी आफत नहीं आई थी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से उनके लिए और देश के लोगों के लिए भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह हमारा देश है और यह उसकी सरकार है। किसान देश का अन्नदाता कहलाता है। जब हम अमेरिका वगैरह के आगे भीख माँगते थे, हम पीएल 480 के तहत वह अनाज लेते थे, जो पशु भी नहीं खा सकते, तब क्या हालात थे। आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसान ने देश का अनाज, फ्रूट, वेजीटेबल और ग्रेन्स, बाहर भेज कर, लास्ट ईयर 1,28,000 करोड़ रुपए का फॉरेन एक्सचेंज कमाया, लेकिन इस दफा जो इतनी ज्यादा आफत आई है, इससे किसान का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जब कभी इंडस्ट्री पर आफत आती है, तो हम उसका लोन माफ कर देते हैं। अगर मुलाजिम कभी आपको यह बोलते हैं कि महंगाई आ गई है, तो आप उनकी सेलरी इंक्रीज कर देते हैं। अभी आज ही एक क्वेश्चन में यह आया है, जिसमें हमने बताया है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में, Central PSUs में सिर्फ 13 इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर 15,000 करोड़ रुपये लगा दिए गए हैं। इस इंडस्ट्री में शायद सिर्फ 30,000 या 40,000 वर्कर्स काम करते होंगे। इस तरह हम वर्कर्स को भी एड प्रोवाइड करते हैं, लेकिन जो किसान है, जिसके सिर पर सारा देश चलता है, अगर वह किसान ही खत्म हो गया, तो देश को बचाने वाला और कोई नहीं है।

आज भी हमारी 60% पॉपुलेशन किसान पर निर्भर करती है। किसान हमारे देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विपदा की घड़ी में हमें पूरे जोर से किसान की मदद करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए सबसे पहला प्वाइंट मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का जो लोन है, उसके इंटरेस्ट को बिल्कुल माफ किया जाए और इसके साथ-साथ लोन को long term loan में कन्वर्ट किया जाए। इस आफत के समय में उस पर रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट को बढ़ाया न जाए।

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

आज किसान की जरूरत की सभी चीजें, जैसे सीड्स, फर्टिलाइजर, पेस्टिसाइड्स, ये सब फॉरेन कम्पनी के हाथ में आ गई हैं। मल्टिनेशनल कम्पनी ने इन चीजों के रेट्स को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और सरकार का कंट्रोल इन चीजों पर खत्म हो गया है। इस तरह जो इन्पुट्स हैं, उनके रेट्स लगातार बहुत हाई होते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के प्राइसिज़ हैं, उनके रेट्स लगातार लो होते जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं एक इग्ज़ाम्पल देना चाहता हूं। जब हमारे गेहूं की बाहर डिमांड थी, तब देश के लिए इसकी जरूरत थी, इसलिए उस समय हमने जहाज रोक कर उसी रेट पर वह ले ली। लास्ट ईयर जब पोटेटोज़ बाहर जा रहे थे, हमारे किसान को 15 रुपये प्रति किलो का रेट मिल रहा था, तब हमने उसको इसलिए रोक दिया कि इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी और इस दफा पोटेटोज़ 1 रुपया प्रति किलो जा रहे हैं, लोग सड़कों पर इसको फेंक रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी हेल्प के लिए कोई भी आगे नहीं आ रहा है।

आज देश में व्हीट, कॉटन, शुगरकेन सबका लॉस हो रहा है। सारी फसलों के किसान मुश्किल में हैं, ऐसे में सरकार को उसकी हेल्प के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। आज अगर हम इस तरफ नहीं सोचेंगे, तो यह देश बरबाद हो जाएगा। आज इस 60% आबादी को संभालने के लिए कोई दूसरी जगह नहीं है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन अगर किसान खत्म हो गया, तो इस देश में हालात कुछ और ही हो जाएंगे। इस देश में आज भी किसी भी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री की इतनी ग्रोथ नहीं हुई है कि उसके सिर पर पूरा देश चल रहा हो। देश की तरक्की के लिए पहले नम्बर पर एग्रिकल्चरल ग्रोथ ही आती है, उसके बाद ही किसी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री का नम्बर आता है।

आज हमारी एग्रीकल्चर प्रॉब्लम में है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए अभी से हमें कोई long term planning करनी चाहिए। परमात्मा न करे, लेकिन आज यह प्रेडिक्शन आ रही है कि नेक्स्ट ईयर मानसून फेल हो रहा है। अगर मानसून फेल हो गया, तो इसको लेकर क्या सरकार के पास अभी से कोई प्लान है? पहले ही इतनी बड़ी विपदा हमारे सिर पर आ गई है, तो क्या आगे आने वाली विपदा की हमें चिन्ता है? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई प्लान बनाया है? अगर नहीं बनाया है, तो अभी से हमें इसके लिए कोई प्लान बनाना चाहिए, नहीं तो हमारे ऊपर और भी बड़ी मुश्किल आ जाएगी।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप किसान के फ्यूचर के लिए कोई ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक उसका भला नहीं हो सकता। अभी किसान के लिए कोई भी ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम नहीं है। जहां इश्योरेंस होता भी है, तो किसान को वह मिलता ही नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप किसानों के लिए कोई ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम लाइए। जैसे आप जन-धन योजना लाए हैं, किसान पेंशन स्कीम लाए हैं, वैसे ही आपको किसानों के लिए कोई अच्छी क्रॉप इश्योरेंस स्कीम भी लानी चाहिए। इससे जब भी फ्यूचर में किसान पर कोई ट्रबल आए, तो वह तुरन्त आगे के लिए अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने की हिम्मत जुटा सकेगा।

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि सरकार के द्वारा इस बार बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हुई हैं, मैं उनका ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूं, सभी ने उन बातों का जिक्र किया है। मैं सिर्फ, किसान पर जो इतनी बड़ी विपदा आई है, उसके लिए जोर देकर किसान की बात कहना चाहता हूं। सभी मेम्बर्स ने मुझसे पहले किसानों के लिए बहुत कुछ कहा है। इस तकलीफ की घड़ी में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को और सारे देश को किसान की मदद के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो फसल अब तक बरबाद हुई है, वह तो हो गई है। हम भी किसान हैं। आपने भी देखा होगा कि इस बार किसान की यील्ड 30% से 40% डाउन गई है। जब हम गांव में देखने गए और लोगों से पूछा, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जहां बारिश या ओलों से फसल बच भी गई है, तो वहां इस बार वह 30% से 40% डाउन आई है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि व्हीट पर मिनिमम प्रति क्विंटल हमें 200 रुपये का बोनस देना चाहिए, ताकि किसान के पास जो कुछ बच गया है, उसकी ठीक कीमत उसको मिल सके।

दूसरा, किसान के लिए हमने कम्पन्सेशन को इंफ्रीजी किया है, इसकी हम तारीफ करते हैं, धन्यवाद करते हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत कम है। आपने इसको 5000 रुपये कर दिया है, लेकिन इतने पैसों में तो वह क्रॉप की सोइंग करता है। जब उसकी क्रॉप पक जाती है, तब उसको अपनी क्रॉप से 15,000 या 20,000 मिलना था और उसी से उसका एक्पेंडिचर निकलना था, लेकिन उसके लिए वह सब खत्म हो गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कम से कम प्रति एकड़ 20,000 रुपये की हेल्प करनी चाहिए। वर्तमान कम्पन्सेशन को इंफ्रीज करना चाहिए, ताकि किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। हमें नेक्स्ट ईयर की क्रॉप बोने के लिए भी उसकी मदद के लिए खड़ा होना चाहिए, ताकि वह नेक्स्ट क्रॉप बो सके, उसे एफोर्ड कर सके, नहीं तो नेक्स्ट ईयर की क्रॉप भी रह जाएगी। इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ, आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार किसान की हेल्प के लिए आगे आएगी।

SHRI P. KANNAN: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you. I am not going to say anything very newly-founded one. I have been following the speakers, their concerns. We all are understanding the plight of the farmers as of today. It is not a new thing. It has been reported for a long time that our farmers are committing suicide. Why? The Finance Minister must be kind enough to look into the core problem. This is happening because they think they don't have any other go. Just before me, a Member from Akali Dal spoke. He said that we are neglecting the farmers. We are concentrating on different sides, but totally neglecting the farmers. It is not my saying. The Member from the Treasury Benches said this. I entirely associate myself with him. What are we going to do? In this Finance Bill, what has our Finance Minister got in his kitty for the relief of the farmers, for the dying farmers, for the suicidal career of the farmers? Is there any way-out for the farmers or is it a regular feature? Please don't blame the past Government. We are not going to blame you. One year is going to end up since you have been in the Government. There is no sign of any new thing we are witnessing. What about the financial condition of our nation today? Sir, I think, our Finance Minister and our Treasury Bench people will not oppose me if I say this is the foundation made by the Congress Party, UPA, right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indiraji till Manmohan Singhji. They gave a strong foundation to this country in the sphere of economics, in the sphere of finance. Whether it is Five Year Plans, whether it is liberal economy, till Manmohan Singhji was Prime Minister, the financial position, the economic position of our country was very strong and could withstand any sort of recession or

[Shri P. Kannan]

whatever it may be. The whole world was affected, but India stood strong against the shackles of recession and all that because of our farsighted leaders like Manmohan Singhji. I am not speaking as a Congress man. I know Arun Jaitleyji, our Finance Minister, as a profound leader, can deliver goods. But kindly don't ignore the path of your predecessors for the sake of political reasons. You can't do that also. Sir, with all humility, I can tell you that you can't give away the past foundation made by our leaders Sir, what I am requesting is, you must come forward to show some sign of relief for the farmers. It is not that I am talking merely because I am in the Opposition and you are ruling. Show some kindness towards the farming community. As rightly said by the Member who spoke before me, they are also producing, they are also a part of Make-in-India. As our leader Rahulji said, they are also a part of Make-in-India. That is a slogan of your Government, your Prime Minister; not only your Prime Minister, but our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. They are also a part of Make-in-India. Kindly give some relief to them.

Then, Sir, I would like to emphasize one thing. Today you are standing on a strong economy. Our Finance Minister is standing on a strong economy which was founded by the Congress, UPA, Panditji, Indiraji, Rajivji and Manmohan Singhji. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Finally, one thing, Sir. I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. KANNAN: Regarding this black money, I am really saddened. I am very saddened and disappointed. So much of talking was there at the time of elections. Black money, black money! After all, whose money is that? Is it my money or anybody else's money? What is the roadmap to clear the black money issue? How are you going to do it? Tell me; just give a clue. What are you going to do to bring back the black money not only from abroad but the domestic black money also? What is the roadmap of this Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please.

SHRI P. KANNAN: When I go to people, they ask: "Who is having black money?" Is it so secret? Is it so 'not knowable'? Is it unknown? Is it unreachable? Everybody knows it. Please have the lion heart to bring out the black money from whoever it is. Whatever identity they have, it does not matter. With this, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 2015. As far as rates of Direct Taxes are concerned, particularly, middle class had expected that some raise would be there in the Income Tax slab. But that has not been

provided. It has been kept constant as compared to what it was in the last Budget. But there are ways and means where savings can be generated and, ultimately, that would be effective as far as their purchasing power is concerned. A person earning around ₹4.44 lakh annually will not be paying a simple penny as income tax. This purchasing power and the saving which is generated, ultimately, would come into the market. The spending power would be there and this, in turn, would give impetus to the economy to grow. So, this is a welcome step and we hope that in the next year's Budget there will be a sizeable rise in the tax slabs. Sir, the Service Tax, which has been increased by two per cent – from twelve per cent to fourteen per cent – I think, there is a little dent which is faced by the people at large, where a person somehow will have to match his budget according to his income.

Apart from that, as far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, the custom tariffs or the Central Excise, there the duties have been lowered with a view to giving good impetus and encouragement to the domestic industry. That is lauded at all levels.

Sir, with this, another main important thing is that the youth of SCs, STs and OBCs have been given an encouragement and this step is appreciated at all levels. The creation of Mudra Bank will support and generate employment also. That will promote self-professionalism. Small entrepreneurs will be there in the country and, especially, from this class, which was all along kept away from the developed regions. Sir, another Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana on one rupee premium and that too the downtrodden do not have to pay from their own pocket. The accounts are opened under Jan Dhan Yojana; out of that what direct tax benefit people will be getting, the shift will be made out of that. So, it is a very good step where insurance cover has been extended to a large section of the people. Another innovative Pension Yojana will also help the community to grow. Sir, gold monetization scheme will bring the dead asset, the gold, into the market and this will really give a boom or it will help the economy to grow. But, at the same time, the farmer community or the rural community and farmer community, in particular, in the rural areas where pan card is being made compulsory for the transaction to be taken up to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh, I think, it needs a little reconsideration. I think the Finance Minister will give a thought to this.

Apart from this, Sir, major thrust should be given to agriculture. And it has, of course, been given in the Budget. But as far as financial support is concerned, and that too during the crisis that we have been facing for the last two years and, of late, this year particularly, bankers in the rural areas need to be given some kind of further direction because a lot of cases are coming up where some kind of coercive measures are being taken against the farmers in repaying the loans. If that is done properly, I think things would be really soothing for the farming community.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Sir, I will make two quick points. Clauses 118 to 142 of the Finance Bill, 2015 seek to insert chapter VII which deals with the Public Debt Management Agency. The Central Government will establish an agency called the Public Debt Management Agency with a view to minimising the cost of raising and servicing public debt over the long term within an acceptable level of risk at all times under the general superintendence of the Central Government. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will elaborate on the potential of this move in the light of the role of the RBI.

Lastly, regarding Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT), I think foreign investors with income from securities transactions, royalties and technical services are exempted from the Minimum Alternative Tax. The tax, which continues to be effective retrospectively on foreign institutional investors, who are fighting it in court, will not apply to sale of units of real estate investment. I think these steps would further strengthen the faith of international community in Indian economy. At the same time, I hope that the Finance Minister will ensure a level playing field at every step where foreign players are competing with Indian players, especially in service industry.

To make a huge success of hon. Prime Minister's ambitious flagship programme 'Make in India', hon. Finance Minister should give encouragement to domestic industry while inviting foreign giants on the Indian soil.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I stand here today to speak on these Bills and I can't help but remember two ladies in my life. One is Mother Teresa and the other one is our Chief Minister.

I start with a short quote from Mother Teresa. It says, "It is not how much we give, but how much conditions we put into giving."

Hon. Finance Minister, Arun Jaitleyji, was very kind and gracious enough to include Bengal in the category of Special Package. We were all very happy in Bengal. But this happiness turned into gloom when we realised that these companies will have to pay MAT on it. So, in effect, there will be no cash left in their hands which they can then reinvest in the business or reuse.

The next point that I want to make is this. In Bengal, the Government is the biggest litigant and frequent changes in tax laws are not helping matters at all. In fact, even the international community says that frequent changes in tax laws is one of the biggest problems which they find when they want to either invest in India or come to India. There is always this uncertainty about India.

Sir, my next point would be that we are concerned about some sections in the Finance Bill and also reports in the media that the Government now proposes to tax all subsidies and incentives received. We don't receive the subsidy or incentive, but the taxman is ready to take money, so we have to put money from our pocket. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, if it is possible, to please clarify the stand on whether this tax on subsidy and incentive is applicable to individuals as well.

Sir, the last point is about giving powers to income tax people whereby they can send the people to jail. It is like stepping into dangerous waters, especially when there is no reciprocal arrangement. When they harass taxpayers, they do not face similar action. I would request that even harsher penalties be imposed on them when it is proven beyond reasonable doubt that they have harassed taxpayers

With this, I thank you, Sir.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) :** माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं उन तमाम अपोजिशन के साथियों ने जहां मुझसे पहले यह मुद्दा उठाया, उनका समर्थन करता हूं जिन्होंने कहा कि फाइनेंस बिल में 5 ऐसे कानून जो अलग-अलग कानून हैं, उनको भी फाइनेंस बिल में ही जोड़ा गया है, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, हमारे साथियों ने नाम लिए हैं। क्योंकि जब वह फाइनेंस बिल में आएगा, उनमें जो संशोधन करना है वह फाइनेंस बिल का हिस्सा बनाकर उन बिलों में संशोधन करना है, अमेंडमेंट लाना है। चूंकि मनी बिल है और मनी बिल के नाते जो उसमें अमेंडमेंट आएगा, तो राज्य सभा का उसमें कोई रोल नहीं है। अच्छा यह होता कि फाइनेंस बिल से पहले सरकार जो भी अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहती थी उन 5 बिलों में, उन 5 कानूनों में अलग से अमेंडमेंट लाती और यदि यह सदन-राज्य सभा उसका विरोध भी करती तो उसके कोई मायने होते। लेकिन अब यहां अगर उनका विरोध भी करेंगे तो उनका कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा, कोई मायने नहीं होंगे। हमारे विरोध के बाद भी 14 दिन के बाद वह कानूनी शक्ल बनेगी। मेरा माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से आग्रह होगा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, अपनी तरफ से और विपक्ष की तरफ से कि आज तो हुआ, लेकिन प्लीज दूसरी दफा इस तरह से बैक डोर से ठीक करने और चीजों में अमेंडमेंट लाने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सर, यहां एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल और फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा हुई है, बहुत सारे सवाल हमारे साथियों ने सत्ताधारी पार्टी ने किए, उन्होंने बहुत सारे मुद्दे अलग-अलग उठाए। लेकिन मैं सोशल सैक्टर की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहता हूं। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत प्रचार किया कि यह पहली दफा हुआ जो divisible pool of taxes था नेशनल लेवल पर, पहली दफा 32 प्रतिशत के बजाए 42 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाए। यह माना गया कि यह जो 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैसा दिया जा रहा है टैक्सेज में राज्य सरकारों को Devolution of funds to the State Governments, इस 10 परसेंट से वे शायद उन तमाम चीजों पर भी लगाएंगे, जिनमें हम यहां कट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमने वहां से भी देखा, राज्य सरकारों में बैठकर भी देखा है, चीफ मिनिस्टर के होते भी हमने देखा है कि राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रायोरिटीज हैं। बहुत सारे राज्य सरकारों की सोशल सैक्टर प्रायोरिटी है। विशेष रूप से केरल, तमिलनाडु,



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आंध्र और कर्णाटक, इनकी प्राथमिकता सबसे ज्यादा सोशल सेक्टर में रहती है। और यही वजह है कि हेल्थ इंडीकेटर्स इनमें से कुछ राज्यों के European राज्यों के, यूरोपियन देशों के साथ बराबर में है, विशेष रूप से केरल और तमिलनाडु। चाहे कोई भी सरकार सत्ता में आए उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन जहां तक दूसरी राज्य सरकारें हैं, कश्मीर से लेकर और सेंट्रल इंडिया और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और Northern States ये गरीब स्टेट्स हैं। इनके पास पैसे नहीं हैं। इनके पास उतने revenue generate करने की क्षमता नहीं है। तो इनकी अपनी-अपनी प्रायोरेटिज हैं। Hilly areas में जहां सड़कें बहुत कम हैं, उनका PWD की तरफ ध्यान रहता है, जहां irrigation कम है उनकी रुचि इरिगेशन में होती है। लेकिन अगर इसमें कोई मार खा जाता है तो social sector मार खा जाता है, health sector मार खा जाता है, शिक्षा सेक्टर मार खा जाता है। सर, इस से पंचायती राज मार खा जाता है, रूरल रोड्स मार खा जाते हैं। सर, यूपीए सरकार के समय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी की लीडरशिप और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के प्रधान मंत्री काल में, जब कि पूरी दुनिया में Economic Slow down था, उसके बावजूद यूनाइटेड नेशंस के डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स को पाने और मिलिनिमम डेवलपमेंट गोल्स को हासिल करने के लिए, हमारी यूपीए की सरकार ने, यूपीए अध्यक्ष और प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, उस इकॉनॉमिक स्लो-डाउन में हमारे बहुत सारे प्रोग्राम्स को न तो कम होने दिया और न उन के लिए पैसे की कमी होने दी। महोदय, मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जो प्रोग्राम्स यूपीए-1 के समय बने थे, उन के लिए यूपीए-2 में पैसा भी बढ़ाया गया और बहुत सारे प्रोग्राम्स जो यूपीए-1 में नहीं थे, उस समय जब कि विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी थी और जिस का असर हमारे देश पर भी हुआ, लेकिन उसका असर हमने अपने प्रोग्राम्स पर नहीं होने दिया क्योंकि ये प्रोग्राम्स गरीब जनता के लिए थे, मिडिल क्लास के लिए थे, और देहात में रहने वाले लोगों के हित में थे। सर, उस समय Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme था, National Rural Health Mission Programme था, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान था और इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान था, Integrated Child Development Services, National Rural Drinking Water Programme था, निर्मल भारत अभियान, जिसे अब स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के नाम से जाना जाता है, Backward Region Grant Fund का प्रोग्राम था, रूरल रोड प्रोग्राम था, पीएमजीएसवाई और इंदिरा आवास योजना जैसे प्रोग्राम्स थे, लेकिन आज इन प्रोग्राम्स की क्या हालत है? मैं आज उन मंत्रालयों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जयराम रमेश जी ने पंचायती राज, एग्रीकल्चर, वूमेन एंड चाइल्ड, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर जैसे तमाम विभागों का नाम लिया जिन में 20 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट तक कटौती की गयी है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब Election हो रहे थे, तो पूरे 6 महीने इलैक्शन के प्रचार में हम आज के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से ये प्रोग्राम्स कहीं-न-कहीं किसी अलग नाम से सुनते थे। हर स्टेट में और हर जगह पब्लिक मीटिंग में ये मुद्दे उठाए जाते थे कि उन प्रोग्राम्स को कैसे मजबूत किया जाएगा, भले ही उन प्रोग्राम्स का नाम नहीं लिया जाता था, लेकिन आज सत्ता में आने के बाद यह सरकार किसानों को को भूल गयी, गरीबों को भूल गयी, मरीजों को भूल गयी, पिछड़े इलाकों को भूल गयी और देहाती इलाकों को भूल गयी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से अगर ये सब लोगों को भुलाएंगे तो यह सरकार कैसे चलेगी?



महोदय, Zero Allocation की बात भी रखना चाहूंगा। राजीव गांधी पंचायत सशक्तिकरण अभियान में Zero Allocation, बैकवर्ड रीजन ग्रांट फंड जिस से बहुत से बैकवर्ड एरियाज को बहुत लाभ होता था, उसमें भी Zero Allocation, प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का आवंटन साढ़े 13 हजार करोड़ से 5.5 हजार करोड़, नेशनल ई गवर्नंस एक्शन प्लान का भी यही हाल है जब कि इस Technology का सब से ज्यादा फायदा किसी ने उठाया है, तो इस गवर्नमेंट ने उठाया है, लेकिन जब ये विपक्ष में थे और चुनाव प्रचार कर रहे थे और आज भी उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए भी Zero Allocation है। महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम थी जोकि अब बंद हो गयी है। इसी तरह से National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces को देखें। महोदय, आज हम बढ़ते क्राइम्स को देखते हैं। यहां ऐसी कौन सी स्टेट है, ऐसी कौन सी कैपिटल है, जहां क्राइम नहीं हो रहा है। हमेशा उससे निपटने के लिए पुलिस को आधुनिक हथियार देने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है। नक्सलाइट से लड़ना है, कश्मीर में आतंकवाद से लड़ना है, तो उसके लिए फंड्स चाहिए। मुझे खुद मालूम है, चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए हमने इससे कितना पैसा लिया, आज भी चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड यहां मॉडर्नाइजेशन ऑफ पुलिस के लिए लेते हैं। आपने इस स्कीम को भी खत्म कर दिया, जबकि इसे और मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी, इसमें और पैसा देने की जरूरत थी। तो यह स्कीम भी बाहर हो गई। नेशनल मिशन ऑन फूड प्रोसेसिंग, लगता है कि तकरीबन-तकरीबन यह स्कीम भी अबेंडंड है। मैं बॉर्डर एरिया की बात कर रहा हूँ, हमारा जम्मू-कश्मीर पूरा बॉर्डर एरिया है, जो चीन से है, पाकिस्तान से है, हमारी एलओसी है, इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर है और ऐसी ही कई स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको इस बॉर्डर एरिया डेवलपमेंट फंड से बहुत लाभ होता था। इस स्कीम को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है।

महोदय, जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का संबंध है, वर्ष 2003-2004 में जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट सात हजार करोड़ रुपए का था और 2013-2014 में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट तकरीबन साढ़े पैंतीस हजार करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। यह काफी नहीं था, बहुत कम था। यही वजह है कि ग्यारहवें प्लान में हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने यह वादा किया कि जो ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान होगा, उसमें हम ज्यादा पैसा रखेंगे। जो ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान पास हुआ है, उसमें तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए का विजन है, जबकि इलेवेन्थ प्लान में एक लाख करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। अगर हम इस तकरीबन तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए की बात करेंगे, तो देखें कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य 2.5 परसेंट जीडीपी का है, उसकी तरफ यह जा रहा है। हम चाहते थे कि ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के आखिर तक हम 2.5 परसेंट जीडीपी तक पहुंचें और तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए इसमें खर्च हो जाएं, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से जिस तरह पैसा काटा गया है, तो उससे लगता है कि जो इलेवेन्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में खर्च हुआ होगा, उससे भी यह कम होगा और यह जीडीपी के एक परसेंट से भी नीचे जाने वाला होगा, ऐसा हमें अंदेशा लग रहा है। जितने सेंट्रल स्पॉन्सर्ड प्रोग्राम थे, वे तो सब खत्म हो गए। नेशनल प्रोग्राम फॉर कंट्रोल ऑफ कैंसर एंड डायबिटीज एंड कार्डियोवैस्कुलर डिजीजेज हमने लिया। वर्ष 2010 में डब्ल्यूएचओ की मीटिंग हुई, 194 देशों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों ने मीटिंग में हिस्सा लिया। उसके बाद दो दिन की युनाइटेड नेशंस की स्पेशल कांफ्रेंस हुई, जिसमें विश्व के तमाम हेड्स ऑफ स्टेट्स, हेड्स ऑफ गवर्नमेंट और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाई गई। उसमें एक भयानक पिक्चर डायबिटीज और कैंसर की बताई गई। अगर मैं यहां उसके बारे में बताऊंगा कि क्या बताया गया है, तो अगले 13 साल में, 15 साल में यानी 2030 तक ये दो-तीन बीमारियां पूरी दुनिया में सभी बीमारियों को

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

रुल करेंगी। ये बीमारियों की बादशाह होंगी, जो कैंसर, डायबिटीज और हाइपरटेंशन होंगी। अगर मैं नंबर बताऊंगा, तो देश में पैनिक होगी। उन्होंने बताया कि हर साल 2030 तक किस तरह ये बीमारियां बढ़ेंगी। यही कारण था कि विश्व में हम पहले देश थे, जिसने कैंसर को, डायबिटीज और हाइपरटेंशन को रोकने के लिए एक नेशनल प्रोग्राम किया। हमने उस समय गवर्नमेंट में आते ही 2010-11 में ही इसके लिए एक सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स पहले लिए और तकरीबन 30-35 शहर लिए और 2013 में हमने इसको ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में पूरे नेशनल लेवल पर ले लिया। महोदय, इसी के चलते, मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं, माननीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी का, जिन्होंने हमारे अनुरोध पर 71 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट मंजूर किए थे। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का उस समय केवल एक ही कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट कोलकाता में था। जहां तक टाटा मैमोरियल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट का सवाल है, वह तो एटॉमिक एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कंट्रोल में आता है। उस समय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर में केवल एक ही कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट कोलकाता में था, लेकिन हमने 71 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट मंजूर किए। कैबिनेट से मंजूर हुए, सी.सी.ए. से मंजूर हुए। मिनिस्ट्री ने आइडेंटिफाई किए और इंस्टालमेंट भी भेज दी गई। उस समय के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2,500 करोड़ रुपए से बनने वाले एक नेशनल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट का दिल्ली में फाउंडेशन स्टोन भी रखा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जनवरी, 2014 की बात कर रहा हूं। ये सब वर्ष 2013 के अंत में मंजूर हुए थे। इनकी मंजूरी प्लानिंग कमीशन से, कैबिनेट से, सी.सी.ए. से और सभी राज्य सरकारों से आइडेंटिफाई करके की गई, फिर चाहे वह बी.जे.पी. शासित राज्य था, चाहे सी.पी.एम. शासित राज्य था, चाहे तृणमूल शासित राज्य था या कांग्रेस शासित राज्य था। उन सबसे पूछ कर, आइडेंटिफिकेशन कर के, खतो-किताबत कर के मंजूरी दी गई थी और 23 स्टेट्स में तो उन्हें बनाने के लिए, जमीन खरीदने के लिए पहली किस्त भी चली गई थी। उस समय 20 स्टेट कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट और 50 रीजनल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना भी की गई। मैं सोचता हूं कि अब उनका क्या होगा? इस साल हमें उनके निर्माण के लिए तकरीबन 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखने थे। जैसा कि आपको मालूम ही है कि पहले साल जब भी कोई स्क्रीम बनती है, तो उसके लिए जमीन खरीदने हेतु पहले टोकन मनी रखा जाता है, लेकिन इस साल, जो अब वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 चल रहा है, इसमें हमें उनके निर्माण के लिए तकरीबन 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपए चाहिए थे, लेकिन जो बजट आपने रखा है उसके अनुसार तो हम 33 हजार करोड़ रुपए से नीचे 29 हजार करोड़ रुपए पर पहुंच गए हैं।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार से National Programme for healthcare for elderly बनाया था। इसका सबसे पहले तो आपको फायदा होगा। पहली दफा हमने यहां एक नेशनल प्रोग्राम किया था कि जो भी 60 या 70 साल से ऊपर के बुजुर्ग होंगे, उनके लिए इस नेशनल प्रोग्राम में दवाई मुफ्त होगी और इलाज भी मुफ्त होगा। इसके लिए पूरे देश में कई हजार नर्सिंग ट्रेड होंगी। जो बुजुर्ग अस्पताल नहीं पहुंच सकता है, उसके घर में हैल्थकेयर होगी और हफ्ते में दो या तीन दफा उसके घर नर्स जाएगी। वह प्रोग्राम भी खत्म हो गया।

महोदय, यू.पी.ए-1 के समय में हमने ट्रॉमा सेंटर्स की स्थापना की शुरुआत की थी। इस साल उनकी संख्या 100 से भी आगे बढ़ाई थी, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। मेंटल हैल्थ प्रोग्राम चलाया था। इसके लिए बिल लाए और बिल पास किया। उसके लिए भी इस वर्ष

कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। National Programme for control of blindness के लिए भी इसमें कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। उसे स्कैप कर दिया गया है। Weekly supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid के लिए भी कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। हमारे देश में तकरीबन 50 प्रतिशत गरीब एवं गर्भवती महिलाएं anemic होती हैं, जो खुद भी मर जाती हैं और जिनका गर्भस्थ शिशु भी मर जाता है। उनके लिए यह प्रोग्राम चलाया था। इसके साथ-साथ आठ वर्ष से लेकर 13 वर्ष तक की जो बच्चियां हैं, उनके लिए आयरन और फॉलिक एसिड दिए जाने का प्रोग्राम दो वर्ष पहले शुरू किया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत कई करोड़ बच्चियों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है। यह प्रोग्राम पिछले दो साल से चल रहा है। उसके लिए भी कोई बजट नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, एक और प्रोग्राम है, जिसे राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम कहा जाता है, जिसमें पूरे देश में 27 करोड़ लड़के और लड़कियों का गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में इलाज करने के लिए साल में दो दफा टीमें जाती हैं। इसके लिए हजारों टीमें बनाई गई हैं। इसमें जन्म लेने से 18 साल तक के बच्चों में, अगर किसी की जन्म से टांग टूटी है, किसी के दिल में छेद है, किसी की नाक टढ़ी है या किसी का बाजू टढ़ा है, उसका टर्शरी लैवल तक हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी इलाज हो सकता है। जिस वक्त मैंने मिनिस्ट्री छोड़ी, कई करोड़ लोगों को उस वक्त तक देखा गया था और कई हजार लोगों का इलाज हुआ था। उसके लिए पैसा कहां से आया?

सर, फ्री ड्रग सर्विस की बात मैं यहां करना चाहता हूं। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, फ्री ड्रग सर्विस के लिए आप कहते हैं कि इंश्योरेंस लाएंगे, तो इंश्योरेंस वगैरह हिंदुस्तान में चलता नहीं है। अमेरिका ने ट्राई किया, बर्तानिया ने ट्राई किया और उनका दिवालिया निकल गया। मेरी अमेरिका के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के साथ कई मीटिंग्स हुईं, वहां भी और यहां भी। बर्तानिया के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के साथ भी कई मीटिंग्स हुईं। तो वे तंग आ गए हैं, यह जो उनका सिस्टम है, प्राइवेट वालों को वे देते हैं, इलाज वे करते हैं, इलाज उनके सिस्टम करते हैं और बिल आ जाता है उससे दस गुना ज्यादा। यहां भी शायद यह सरकार प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रही है। उसकी वजह से आधा हिंदुस्तान अपाहिज हो जाएगा। जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी, हमारे भी कुछ लोग प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहे थे, तो मैंने विरोध किया था और मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि इन्होंने प्लानिंग कमिशन के वाइस चेयरमैन को हमारे साथ भेजा और हमने वह सॉर्ट आउट किया कि यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर ही हिंदुस्तान में गुरबत है, यहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर के द्वारा हम गरीब लोगों का इलाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में हार्ट का ऑपरेशन कराना होगा, तो 60 हजार रुपए लगते हैं, जबकि प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में 6 लाख रुपए लगते हैं। किडनी का ऑपरेशन ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में कराना हो तो 2 लाख रुपए लगेंगे, प्राइवेट में कराना हो तो 16 लाख से 22 लाख रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। मैंने कई ऐसे पेशेंट्स को प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स से निकाल कर उनका ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में इलाज कराया। जब मैंने उनको वहां भेजा तो ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के डॉक्टर्स ने कहा कि किसने बताया, इनको तो ऑपरेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं है। ये तो दवाई से ठीक हो जाएंगे, लेकिन वहां तो वे सीधे चीर-फाड़ करने लगते हैं। इसलिए आप अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, तो यह नहीं होगा। इसलिए हमने तकरीबन 300-400 ड्रग्स आइडेंटिफाई की थीं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनको दो कंसेशन दिए थे। एक तो यह कि जो भी स्टेट अपने पैसे से तकरीबन 500 फ्री ड्रग्स देंगे, उसका तकरीबन 30 से 40 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री देती थी, जिससे सारा बोझ उस स्टेट के ऊपर नहीं पड़ता था।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

उसके साथ ही साथ जो उस स्टेट की एलोकेशन थी, उसके over and above 5 परसेंट और देते थे, लेकिन ये तमाम चीज़ें अब मुझे लगता है कि बंद हो रही हैं, इसलिए माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं गुज़ारिश करूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... अभी स्वास्थ्य की बात चल रही है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर भी हैं, स्वास्थ्य मिनिस्टर भी हैं, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी हैं, तो माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से मेरी यही गुज़ारिश होगी कि इन सेक्टर्स को, जो भी सोशल सेक्टर्स हैं, उनके लिए और एजुकेशन और हेल्थ, विशेष रूप से विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट जो मिनिस्ट्री है, इनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान रखें और इनका पैसा आरई में बढ़ाएं, ताकि देश की जनता को फायदा हो।

आखिर में मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करना चाहता हूं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अगर कांग्रेस की सरकार होती और भेदभाव होता, तो मैं समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन पहली दफा जम्मू-कश्मीर में, आज़ाद भारत में, आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान में बीजेपी की एक coalition सरकार बनी, उस पर तो कम से कम भेदभाव मत कीजिए। उनके साथ तो न्याय कीजिए, हमारे लिए नहीं, लेकिन अपनी पार्टी के लिए। पिछले साल दो महीने मैं वहां था जब बाढ़ आ रही थी और पूरे 100 साल या 102 साल के बाद इतनी बाढ़ आई और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले साल से कश्मीर में बारिश रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। अभी एक महीना पहले फसल बरबाद हुई, तबाह हुई, पूरा श्रीनगर डूब गया, साउथ कश्मीर के कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट डूब गए। जम्मू province में चिनाब वैली से लेकर डोडा, किश्तवाड़ से लेकर, रामबन डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लेकर राजौरी-पुंछ तक पुलों का सफाया हो गया, सड़कों का सफाया हो गया। आज भी अगर देखेंगे, तो चाहे जम्मू से श्रीनगर की सड़क हो और चिनाब वैली से वैली की सड़क हो, चाहे राजौरी-पुंछ से जम्मू की सड़क हो, वे चलने के काबिल नहीं हैं। पुल खत्म हो गए हैं, सड़कें खत्म हो गई हैं, एक साल से लगातार बारिश होने के कारण, क्योंकि पिछले साल जो बाढ़ आई, उसके बाद मरम्मत नहीं हो पाई। उसके बाद पैसा नहीं दिया गया। तकरीबन एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, यह अनुमान लगाया गया। केबिनेट बैठी और केबिनेट ने केंद्र सरकार से कहा कि हमें 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये चाहिए। इन 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बारे में लोग समझते हैं कि शायद श्रीनगर में कुछ मकान बनाने के लिए होंगे या कहीं दुकान का नुकसान देने के लिए होंगे। ये 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ श्रीनगर शहर के लिए नहीं हैं। ये पूरे स्टेट में, जम्मू और कश्मीर के पूरे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए थे। जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर 65-66 साल में बना, वह सब तबाह और बरबाद हो गया। सड़कें, स्कूल, और अस्पताल तबाह और बरबाद हो गए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर आए थे, बहुत अच्छा किया। वे एक-दो दफा आए, उनके आने का स्वागत है। मैं अगर यह कहूं कि वहां पर कोयलेशन गवर्नमेंट बनी, तो जिस पार्टी ने कोयलेशन की, उसको एक ही आशा थी कि बीजेपी सेंटर में सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, तो शायद जम्मू-कश्मीर को रिकंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए, स्कूल बनाने के लिए, अस्पताल बनाने के लिए, सड़कें बनाने के लिए, पुल बनाने के लिए पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन पैसा सिर्फ एक हजार करोड़ रुपये मिला है। अरे, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये तो डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी चलते-फिरते जम्मू-कश्मीर को देते थे। इस एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह गुज़ारिश है कि अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर में पैसा नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत आने वाली है, क्योंकि दो-तीन महीने के लिए जब सड़कें बंद हो जाती हैं, तो लोगों को बहुत मुश्किल होगी, अभी तीन-चार महीने काम करने के लिए हैं। उसके बाद फिर

برساتا آئے گی، فیر وینٹر آئے گا، اسلئے جو کام کرنے کا سیزن ہے، وہ تو ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ میں آپسے انورودھ کرؤنگا، آپکی سرکار سے انورودھ کرؤنگا کی پورے دےش کے سوشل سیکٹر کے لئے اور جممؤ-کشمیر جین ہالالال سے گؤجر رہا ہے، انکو دےکھتے ہؤ، وہاں کے لئے جو پریویس نیشنل کانفرس اور کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ نے 43 ہزار کرؤڑ روپے مانگے تھے، میں یہ نہیں کھتا ہؤ کی آپ اک ہی دین میں دیجئے، لکین اسکا installment پانچ-پانچ ہزار کرؤڑ روپے، چار-چار ہزار کرؤڑ روپے تو آنا چاہئے۔ اگر اسکو آپ نارمل بجٹ سے دےکھئے، تو یہ انفراسٹرکچر کبھی پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ بہت-بہت دھنؤواؤ۔

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نے، جہاں مجھ سے پہلے بے مدعہ اٹھائے ان کا سمرٹھن کرنا ہؤ جنہوں نے کہا کہ فالٹنس بل میں پانچ ایسے قانون جو الگ الگ قانون ہیں، ان کو بھی فالٹنس بل میں ہی جوڑا گئے ہیں، میں نام نہیں لگتا چاہتا، ہمارے ساتھ ہیں نام لے لے۔ کؤں کہ جب وہ فالٹنس بل میں آئے گا، ان میں جو ترمیم کرنا ہے وہ فالٹنس بل کا حصہ بنکر ان بلوں میں ترمیم کرنا ہے، امینٹمنٹ لانا ہے۔ چونکہ مری بل ہے اور مری بل کے نالے جو اس میں امینٹمنٹ آئے گا، تو راجی سبھا کا اس میں کوئی رول نہیں ہے۔ اچھا ہے ہوتا کہ فالٹنس بل سے پہلے سرکار جو بھی امینٹمنٹ لانا چاہتی تھی ان پانچ بلوں میں، ان پانچ قانونوں میں الگ سے امینٹمنٹ لائی اور اگر بے سدن راجی سبھا اس کا ورودھ بھی کرتا تو اس کے کوئی معری ہوتے۔ لیکن اب چاں اگر ان کا ورودھ بھی کری گئے تو ان کا کوئی ارتھ نہیں ہوگا، کوئی معری نہیں ہونگے۔ ہمارے ورودھ کے بعد بھی 14 دن کے بعد وہ قانونی شکل بنے گی۔ میں مارئے فالٹنس منسٹر سے اگر یہ ہوگا اپری پارٹی کی طرف سے، اپری طرف سے اور وپکس کی طرف سے کہ آج تو ہوا، لیکن پلے دوسری دفعہ اس طرح سے بیک ڈور سے ٹھیک کرنے اور چؤنوں میں امینٹمنٹ لانے کی کؤشش نہیں ہوری چاہئے۔

سر، چاں انٹروپریٹن بل اور فالٹنس بل پر چرچہ ہؤتی ہے، بہت سارے سوال ہمارے ساتھ ہیں نے سٹہ دھاری پارٹی نے کئے، انہوں نے بہت سارے مدعے الگ الگ اٹھائے۔ لیکن میں سوشل سیکٹر کی طرف زلہ دھٹان دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ مارئے فالٹنس منسٹر نے، مارئے پردھان منتری جی نے بہت پرچار کئے کہ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہوا جو divisible pool of taxes تھا ریٹنل لول پر، پہلی دفعہ 32 فیصد سے بجائے 42 فیصد راجی سرکاروں کو دے جائے۔ یہ مانا گئے کہ یہ جو دس فیصد زلہ بچہ دے جارہا ہے

ٹیکس میں راجی سرکاروں کو، Devolution of funds to the State Governments, اس دس فیصد سے وہ شایق ان تمام چؤنوں پر بھی لگائے گئے، جن میں ہم چاں کٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم نے وہاں سے بھی دیکھا، راجی سرکاروں میں بٹھ کر بھی دیکھا ہے، چیف منسٹر کے ہوتے بھی ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ راجی سرکار کی کٹی پرائیڈ ہیں۔ بہت سارے راجی سرکاروں کی سوشل سیکٹر پرائیڈ ہے۔ خاص طور سے کول، تمل ناڈو، اندھرا اور کرنٹک، ان کی پراٹھمکتا سب سے زلہ سوشل سیکٹر میں رہتی ہے۔ اور بھی وجہ ہے کہ مٹھہ انڈیکٹورز ان میں سے کچھ راجی کے ہورہیں راجی کے، ہورہیں دھٹوں کے ساتھ برابر میں ہے، خاص طور سے کول اور تمل ناڈو۔ چاہے کوئی بھی سرکار سٹہ میں آئے اس میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ لیکن جہاں تک دوسری راجی سرکاری ہیں، کشمیر سے لیکر اور سیکٹرل انڈل اور نارٹھ ایسٹ اور نارڈن اسٹٹ کے غریب اسٹٹ ہیں۔ ان کے پاس بچے نہیں ہیں۔ ان کے پاس اتنے revenue generate کرنے کی صلاحیت نہیں ہے۔ تو ان کی اپری اپری پرائیڈ ہیں۔ Hilly areas میں جہاں سڑکی بہت کم ہیں، ان کا بھی ڈبلی ڈی کی طرف دھٹان رہتا ہے، جہاں Irrigation کم ہیں ان کی دلچسپی اریگیٹن میں ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر اس میں کوئی مار کہا جاتا ہے تو social sector مارکہاجاتا ہے، health sector مارکہاجاتا ہے، تعلیمی سیکٹر مار کہا جاتا ہے۔

سر، اس سے پناچائی راج مار کہاجاتا ہے، رورل روڈس مار کہاجاتے ہیں۔ سر، کوئی اے سرکار کے وقت محترم سولنگاندھی جی کی لٹرشپ اور ڈاکٹر منوبین سنگھ جی کے پردھان منتری کے دور میں، جب کہ پوری دہلی میں اکانامک سلوڈاؤن تھا، اس کے باوجود کوئی ٹیکس کے ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام اور انٹرنیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ گولز کو پانے اور ملنے ڈیولپمنٹ گولز کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے، ہماری کوئی اے کی سرکار نے، کوئی اے صدر اور پردھان منتری جی کی قیادت میں، اس

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

اکانامک سلوڈاؤن میں ہمارے بہت سارے پروگرامس کو نہ تو کم ہونے دئی اور نہ ان کے لئے پیسے کی کمی ہونے دی۔ مہودے، میں تو یہ بھی کہوں گا کہ جو پروگرام یہی اے۔ 1 کے وقت بنے تھے، ان کے لئے ہی اے 2 میں پیسہ بھی بڑھائی گئی اور بہت سارے پروگرام جو یہی اے۔ 1 میں نہیں تھے، اس وقت جب کہ دئی میں آرٹھک مندی تھی اور جس کا اثر ہمارے دیش پر بھی ہوا، لیکن اس کا اثر ہم نے اپنے پروگراموں پر نہیں ہونے دئی کھوں کہ یہ پروگرام غریب جنتا کے لئے تھے، مڈل کلاس کے لئے تھے، اور دیہات میں رہنے والے لوگوں کے حق میں تھے۔ سر، اس وقت Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme تھا، National Rural Health Mission Programme تھا، سروشکشا ابھلن تھا اور اسی طرح سے راشٹریئی مادھٹمک شکشا ابھلن تھا، Integrated Child Development Services، National Rural Drinking Water Programme تھا، نرمل بھارت ابھلن، جسے اب سوجھ بھارت ابھلن کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے، Backward Region Grant Fund کا پروگرام تھا، رورل روڈ پروگرام تھا، پی ایم جی ایس واٹھ اور اندرا آواس یہی جتنا جیسے پروگرام تھے، لیکن آج ان پروگرامس کی کئی حالت ہے؟ میں آج ان منترالوں کا نام نہیں لگتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جسے رام رمیش جی نے پنجائی راج، انگری کلچر، وومین اینڈ چائلڈ، ڈرنکنگ واٹر جیسے تمام وبھاگوں کا نام لیا جن میں میں فیصد سے پچاس فیصد تک کٹوتی کی گئی ہے۔

ماڑھے آپ سبھاپی مہودے، میں سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جب الیکشن ہو رہے تھے، تو پورے چھ مہینے الیکشن کے پرچار میں ہم آج کے ماڑھے پردھان منتری جی سے یہ پروگرام کیسے نہ کیسے الگ نام سے سنتے تھے۔ ہر اسٹیٹ میں اور ہر جگہ پبلک میٹنگ میں یہ مدعے اٹھائے جاتے تھے کہ ان پروگرامس کو کیسے مضبوط کی جائے گا، پہلے ہی ان پروگرامس کا نام نہیں لگایا جاتا تھا، لیکن آج اقتدار میں آنے کے بعد یہ سرکار کسانوں کو بھول گئی، غریبوں کو بھول گئی، مرخصوں کو بھول گئی، پچھڑے علاقوں کو بھول گئی اور دیہاتی علاقوں کو بھول گئی۔ میں سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ اس طرح سے اگر یہ سب لوگوں کو بھلائی گئے تو یہ سرکار کیسے چلے گی۔

مہودے، زیو اٹوکیشن کی بات بھی رکھنا چاہوں گا، راجی گاندھی پنچائی سسٹمی کرن ابھلن میں زیو اٹوکیشن، بیک ورڈ ریجن گرانٹ فنڈ جس سے بہت سے بیک ورڈ ایئر کو بہت فائدہ ہوتا تھا، اس میں بھی زیو اٹوکیشن، پردھان منتری کرشی سرینچائی یہی جتنا کا اونٹن ساڑھے پچھڑے ہزار کروڑ سے 5.5 ہزار کروڑ، ریشنل ای گورننس اینکشن پلان کا بھی یہی حال ہے جب کہ اس تکنالوجی کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ کسی نے اٹھایا ہے، تو اس گورنمنٹ نے اٹھایا ہے، لیکن جب یہ ویکس میں تھے اور چناؤ پرچار کر رہے تھے اور آج بھی اٹھا رہے ہیں، لیکن اس کے لئے بھی زیو اٹوکیشن ہے۔ مہودے، یہ بہت ہی اہم اسکیم تھی جو کہ اب بند ہو گئی ہے۔ اسی طرح سے National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces کو دیکھ ہی گئے۔ مہودے، آج ہم بڑھتے کرائم کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

میں اسی کون سری اسٹیٹ ہے، اسی کون سری کھٹل ہے، جہاں کرائم نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ہمیشہ اس سے نیپٹے کے لئے پولیس کو جدی بٹھل دینے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ نکلانڈ سے لڑنا ہے، کشمیر میں آتک واد سے لڑنا ہے، تو اس کے لئے فنڈس چاہئے۔ مجھے خود معلوم ہے، چیف منسٹر ربتے ہوئے ہم نے اس سے کتنا پیسہ لیا، آج بھی چیف منسٹر فنڈ یہاں مائٹرنائزیشن آف پولیس کے لئے لیتے ہیں۔ آپ نے اس اسکیم کو بھی ختم، جبکہ اسے اور مضبوط کرنے کی ضرورت تھی، اس میں اور پیسہ دینے کی ضرورت تھی۔ تو یہ اسکیم بھی باہر ہو گئی۔ ریشنل مشن آن فوڈ پروسیسنگ، لگنا ہے کہ تقریباً تقریباً

اسکیم بھی اینڈنٹ ہے۔ میں بارڈر ایڈ کی بات کر رہا ہوں، ہمارا جموں-کشمیر پورا بارڈر ایڈ ہے، جو چین سے ہے، پاکستان سے ہے، ہماری ایل۔اوسری۔ ہے، انٹرنیشنل بارڈر ہے اور اسی کی اسٹیمس ہیں، جن کو اس بارڈر ایڈ ڈیپنٹ فنڈ سے بہت فائدہ ہوتا تھا۔ اس اسکیم کو بھی ختم کر دی گئی ہے۔

مہودے، جہاں تک صحت کا تعلق ہے، سال 2003-2004 میں جب ایڈیٹ ہے۔ کی سرکار تھی، تو وزارت صحت کا بجٹ سات ہزار کروڑ روپے کا تھا اور 2013-2014 میں وزارت صحت کا بجٹ تقریباً ساڑھے پچیس ہزار کروڑ روپے کا ہوا۔ یہ کافی نہیں تھا، بہت کم تھا۔ وہی وجہ ہے کہ گلاہوی پلان میں ہماری ہی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے یہ وعدہ کیا کہ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ ہوگا، اس میں ہم زلحہ پیسہ رکھی گئے۔ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ پاس ہوا ہے، اس میں بھی لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا وزن ہے، جبکہ گلاہوی پلان میں ایک لاکھ کروڑ روپے رکھا گیا تھا۔ اگر ہم اس تقریباً لاکھ کروڑ روپے کی بات کریں گے، تو دیکھیں کہ جو ہمارا ٹارگٹ 2.5 فیصد جی ڈی پی۔ کا ہے، اس کی طرف سے جا رہا ہے۔ ہم چاہتے تھے کہ بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ کے آخر تک ہم 2.5 فیصد جی ڈی پی۔ تک پہنچیں اور بھی لاکھ کروڑ روپے اس میں خرچ ہو جائیں، لیکن آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ مٹیہ منسٹری سے جس طرح سے پیسہ کاٹا گیا ہے، تو اس سے لگتا ہے کہ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ میں خرچ ہوا ہوگا، اس سے بھی کم ہوگا اور جی ڈی پی۔ کے ایک فیصد سے بھی نیچے جانے والا ہوگا، ایسا ہی انڈین لگ رہا ہے۔ جتنے سیرٹل اسپونسرڈ پروگرام تھے، وہ تو سب ختم ہو گئے۔ نیشنل پروگرام فار کنٹرول آف کھنسر اینڈ ڈائبینٹ اینڈ کارڈیو اسکیر ڈسٹریز ہم نے لگے۔ سال 2010 میں ڈبلیو ایچ۔ او۔ کی میٹنگ ہوئی، 194 ممالکوں کے سواستہ منتریوں نے میٹنگ میں حصہ لیا۔ اس کے بعد دو دن کی میناٹیننس کی اسٹیشنل کانفرنس ہوئی، جس میں دہلی کے تمام میڈس آف اسٹیمس، میڈس آف گورنمنٹ اور مٹیہ منسٹری کی میٹنگ بلائی گئی۔ اس میں ایک بہائیٹ پکچر ڈائبینٹ اور کھنسر کی بنائی گئی۔ اگر میں یہاں اس کے بارے میں بتاؤں گا کہ کیا بنائی گئی ہے، تو اگلے 13 سال میں، 15 سال میں یعنی 2030 تک یہ دو ممالک بھارتی پوری دہلی میں سبھی بیماریوں کو رول کریں گی۔ یہ بیماریوں کی بادشاہ ہوں گی، جو کھنسر، ڈائبینٹ اور ہائپرٹینشن ہوں گی۔ اگر میں نمبر بتاؤں گا، تو دہلی میں ہینک ہوگی۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ ہر سال 2030 تک کس طرح یہ بیماری بڑھی گی۔ یہی وجہ تھی کہ دہلی میں ہم پہلے دہلی تھے، جس نے کھنسر کو، ڈائبینٹ اور ہائپرٹینشن کو روکنے کے لئے ایک نیشنل پروگرام کیا۔ ہم نے اس وقت گورنمنٹ میں آتے ہی 11-2010 میں ہی اس کے لئے ایک سو ڈسٹرکٹس پہلے لئے اور تقریباً 30-35 شہر لئے اور 2013 میں ہم نے اس کو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ میں پورے نیشنل لول پر لے لیا۔

مہودے، اس کی چلتے، میں دہلیاد کرتا ہوں، مارٹھے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کا، جنہوں نے ہمارے انورودھ پر 71 کھنسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ منظور کئے تھے۔ وزارت صحت کا اس وقت صرف ایک ہی کھنسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کولکاتہ میں تھا۔ جہاں تک ٹائٹا مہیوڑی کھنسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا سوال ہے، وہ تو ایٹامک انرجی منسٹری کے تحت پرائم منسٹر کے کنٹرول میں آتا ہے۔ اس وقت، وزارت صحت کا گورنمنٹ سیکٹر میں صرف ایک ہی انسٹی ٹیوٹ کولکاتہ میں تھا، لیکن ہم نے 71 کھنسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ منظور کئے۔ کھنسر سے منظور ہوئے، سری سری اے سے منظور ہوئے۔ منسٹر نے ایڈیٹ فائی کئے اور انسٹالمنٹ بھی یہی دی گئی اس وقت کے مارٹھے پردھان منتری جی نے 2500 کروڑ روپے سے بننے والے ایک نیشنل کھنسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا دہلی میں فاؤنڈیشن اسٹو بھی رکھا تھا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں جنوری، 2014 کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔ یہ سب سال 2013 کے آخر میں منظور ہوئے تھے۔ ان

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کی منظوری پلاننگ کمیشن سے، کنسٹریٹ سے، سری سری اے سے اور سہی راجی سرکاروں سے اسٹینڈیٹ فائٹ کر کے کی گئی، پھر چاہے وہ بی جے بی شاسیت راجی تھا، چاہے سری بی ایم شاسیت راجی تھا، چاہے ترنمول شاسیت راجی تھا یا کانگریس شاسیت راجی تھا۔ ان سب سے پوچھ کر، اسٹینڈیٹ فائٹ کر کے، خط و کتابت کر کے منظوری دی گئی تھی اور 23 اسٹینڈس می تو انہی بنانے کے لئے، زمی خریدنے کے لئے پہلے قسط بھی چلی گئی تھی۔ اس وقت نہیں اسٹینڈ کٹسز انسٹی ٹیوٹ اور پچاس ریجنل کٹسز انسٹی ٹیوٹ کی استھاپنا بھی کی گئی۔ می سوچتا ہوں کہ اب ان کا کیا ہوگا؟ اس سال ہم ان کی تعمیری کے لئے تقریباً ساٹھ ہزار کروڑ روپے رکھنے تھے۔ جیسا کہ آپ کو معلوم ہی ہے کہ پہلے سال جب بھی کوئی اسکیم بنی ہے، تو اس کے لئے زمی خریدنے کے لئے پہلے ٹوکن مری رکھا جاتا ہے، لیکن اس سال، جو اب مالی سال 2015-2016 چل رہا ہے، اس می ہم ان کی تعمیری کے لئے تقریباً 50-60 ہزار کروڑ روپے چاہتے تھے، لیکن جو بجٹ آپ نے رکھا ہے اس کے مطابق تو ہم 33 ہزار کروڑ روپے سے نیچے 29 ہزار کروڑ روپے پر پہنچ گئے ہیں۔

مہودے، اسی طرح سے National Programme for healthcare for elderly بنائی تھا۔ اس کا سب سے پہلے تو آپ کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ پہلی دفعہ ہم نے یہاں ایک ریجنل پروگرام کھلی تھا کہ جو بھی ساٹھ لی ستر سال سے اوپر کے بزرگ ہونگے، ان کے لئے اس ریجنل پروگرام می دواؤں مفت ہوگی اور علاج بھی مفت ہوگا۔ اس کے لئے پورے دیش می کئی ہزار نرسری ٹرینڈ ہونگی۔ جو بزرگ اسپتال نہی پہنچ سکتا ہے، اس کے گھر می مٹھہ کھڑ ہوگی اور ہفتے می دو لی تین دفعہ اس کے گھر نرس جائے گی۔ وہ پروگرام بھی ختم ہوگیا۔

مہودے، ہی بی اے 1 کے وقت می ہم نے ٹراما سینٹر کی استھاپنا کی شروعات کی تھی۔ اس سال ان کی تعداد سو سے بھی آگے بڑھائی تھی، لیکن ان کے لئے کوئی پیسہ نہی رکھا گیا ہے۔ مٹھل مٹھہ پروگرام چلائی تھا۔ اس کے لئے بل لانے اور بل پاس کھل اس کے لئے بھی اس سال کوئی پیسہ نہی رکھا گیا ہے۔ National Programme for control of blindness کے لئے بھی اس می کوئی پیسہ نہی رکھا گیا ہے۔ اسے اسکریپ کر دی گئی ہے۔ Weekly supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid کے لئے بھی کوئی پیسہ نہی رکھا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے دیش می تقریباً پچاس فیصد غریب اور حاملہ عورتی anemic ہوتی ہیں، جو خود بھی مر جائی ہیں اور ان کا بچہ بھی مر جاتا ہے۔ ان کے لئے یہ پروگرام چلائی تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اٹھ سال سے لیکر تین سال تک کی بچہ چھ لی ہیں، ان کے لئے انڈن اور فالک اکیڈ دئے جانے کا پروگرام دو سال پہلے شروع کھلی تھا، جس کے تحت کئی کروڑ بچیں کو لابیہ پہنچ رہا ہے۔ یہ پروگرام پچھلے دو سال سے چل رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے بھی کوئی بجٹ نہی دی گئی ہے۔

مہودے، ایک اور پروگرام ہے، جسے راشٹری بال سواسٹہ کاریکرم کہا جاتا ہے، جس می پورے دیش می 27 کروڑ لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کا گورنمنٹ اسکولوں می علاج کرنے کے لئے سال می دو دفعہ ٹیس جاتی ہیں۔ اس کے لئے ہزاروں ٹیچی بنائی گئی ہیں۔ اس می جنم لگنے سے اٹھارہ سال تک کے بچوں می، اگر کسی کی جنم سے ٹانگ ٹوٹی ہے، کسی کے دن می چہنی ہے، کسی کی ناک ٹوٹی ہے یا کسی کا بازو ٹوٹا ہے، اس کا اثر سری لیول تک ہندستان می کسی بھی علاج ہوسکتا ہے۔

جس وقت می نے منسٹری چھوڑی، کئی کروڑ لوگوں کو اس وقت تک دیکھا کھلی تھا اور کئی ہزار لوگوں کا علاج ہوا تھا۔

اس کے لئے پیسہ کہاں سے آئے؟



سر، فری ڈرگ سروس کی بات می ہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مائٹے فائٹینس منسٹر صاحب، فری ڈرگ سروس کے لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ انشورینس لائیں گے، تو انشورینس وغیرہ ہندوستان می چلتا نہیں ہے۔ امریکہ نے ٹرائی کٹ، برطانیہ نے ٹرائی کٹ اور ان کا دی ایج نکل گئی می امریکہ کے ہلپتھ منسٹر کے ساتھ کئی میٹنگس ہوئی، وہاں بھی اور ہیں بھی۔ برطانیہ کے ہلپتھ منسٹر کے ساتھ بھی کئی میٹنگس ہوئی۔ تو وہ تنگ آگئے ہیں، یہ جو ان کا سسٹم ہے، برائٹیٹ والوں کو وہ دیتے ہیں، علاج وہ کرتے ہیں، علاج ان کے سسٹم کرتے ہیں اور بل آجاتا ہے اس سے دس گنا زیادہ۔ یہاں بھی شایع سرکار برائٹیٹائزیشن کی طرف جا رہی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے آدھا ہندوستان اپایج ہو جائے گا۔ جب ہماری گورنمنٹ تھی، ہمارے بھی کچھ لوگ پرائیویٹائزیشن کی طرف جارہے تھے، تو می نے ورودہہ کی تھا اور می ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کا دھڑاد کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے پلاننگ کمیشن کے وائس چیئرمین کو ہمارے ساتھ بھیجا اور ہم نے وہ سورٹ-آؤٹ کی کہ یہاں پبلک سریکٹر می ہندوستان می غربت ہے، یہاں برائٹیٹ سریکٹر کے ذریعے ہم غریب لوگوں کا علاج نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹیٹیوٹ می ہارٹ کا آپریشن کرنا ہوگا، تو ساٹھ ہزار روپے لگتے ہیں، جبکہ برائٹیٹ ہاسپٹل می چھ لاکھ روپے لگتے ہیں۔ کٹری کا آپریشن آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹیٹیوٹ می کرنا ہو تو دو لاکھ روپے لگیں گے، برائٹیٹ می کرنا ہو تو 16 لاکھ سے 22 لاکھ روپے خرچ کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ می نے کئی ایسے مریضوں کو برائٹیٹ ہاسپٹل سے نکال کر ان کا آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹیٹیوٹ می علاج کرایا جب می نے ان کو وہاں بھیجا تو آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹیٹیوٹ کے ڈاکٹرس نے کہا کہ کس نے بتایا ان کو تو آپریشن کی ضرورت ہی نہیں ہے۔ یہ تو دوائی سے ٹھیک ہو جائیں گے، لیکن وہاں تو وہ سیدھے جی-ہیپاٹ کرنے لگتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر آپ برائٹیٹ سریکٹر کی طرف جانا چاہتے ہیں، تو یہ نہیں ہوگا۔ اس لئے ہم نے تقریباً 300-400 ڈرگس اینڈ میڈیکل کی تھی اور سواسٹھ منٹری کی طرف سے ان کو دو کنسرین دئے تھے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ جو بھی اسٹیٹ اپنے پیسے سے تقریباً 500 فری ڈرگس دیں گے، اس کا تقریباً 30 سے 40 فیصد گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی ہلپتھ منسٹری دیتی تھی، جس سے سارا بوجھ اس اسٹیٹ کے اوپر نہیں پڑتا تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ جو اس اسٹیٹ کی ایجوکیشن تھی، اس کے over and above پانچ فیصد اور دیتے تھے، لیکن یہ تمام چینی اب مجھے لگتا ہے کہ بند ہو رہی ہیں، اس لئے مائٹے فائٹینس منسٹر صاحب سے می گزارش کروں گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ابھی سواسٹھ کی بات چل رہی ہے۔ فائٹینس منسٹر تو ایجوکیشن منسٹر بھی ہیں، سواسٹھ منسٹر بھی ہیں، ایگریکلچر منسٹر بھی ہیں، تو مائٹے فائٹینس منسٹر سے می بھی گزارش ہوگی کہ ان سریکٹر کو، جو بھی سوشل سریکٹرس ہیں، ان کے لئے اور ایجوکیشن اور ہلپتھ، خاص طور سے وہیں ایٹھ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ جو منسٹری ہے، ان کی طرف خاص دھیان رکھیں اور ان کا پیسہ آرائی۔ می بڑھائی، تاکہ دیش کی جنتا کا فائدہ ہو۔

آخر می، می جموں کشمیر کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں کشمیر می اگر کانگریس کی سرکار ہوتی اور بھی بھاؤ ہوتا، تو می سمجھ سکتا ہوں، لیکن پہلی دفعہ جموں کشمیر می، آزاد بھارت می، آزاد ہندوستان می ہیجے ہیں۔ کی ایک کونسلین سرکار بڑی، اس پر تو کم سے کم بھی بھاؤ مت کیجئے۔ ان کے ساتھ تو انصاف کیجئے، ہمارے لئے نہیں، لیکن اپنی پارٹی کے لئے۔ پچھلے سال دو مہینے، می وہاں تھا جب باڑھ آ رہی تھی اور پورے 100 سال 102 سال کے بعد اتنی باڑھ آئی اور بدقسمتی کی بات ہے کہ پچھلے سال سے کشمیر می بارش رکنے کا نام نہیں لے رہی ہے۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ابہی ایک منہ پہلے فصل برباد ہوئی، تباہ ہوئی، پورا سرینگر ٹوب گئی، ساؤتھ کشمیر کے کئی ڈسٹرکٹس ٹوب گئے۔ جموں پروونس میں جناب وطنی سے لے کر ڈوڈا، کشتواڑہ سے لے رام بن، ڈسٹرکٹ سے لے راجوری-پونچھ تک پلوں کا صفائی ہو گیا، سڑکوں کا صفائی ہو گیا۔ آج بہی اگر دیکھی گئے، تو چاہے جموں سے سرینگر کی سڑک ہو اور جناب وطنی سے وطنی کی سڑک ہو، چاہے راجوری-پونچھ سے جموں کی سڑک ہو، وہ چلنے کے قابل نہیں ہے۔ پل ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ سڑکی ختم ہو گئی ہیں، ایک سال سے لگاتار بارش ہونے کی وجہ سے، کھن کے پچھلے سال جو باڑھ آئی، اس کے بعد مرمت نہیں ہو پائی۔ اس کے بعد پیسہ نہیں دیا گیا، تقریباً ایک لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا نقصان ہوا، یہ اندازہ لگائی گئی کھیتی بٹھی اور کھیتی نے کھنڈر سرکار سے کہا کہ ہمیں 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے چاہیے۔ ان 43 ہزار کروڑ روپوں کے بارے میں لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ شاہی سرینگر میں کچھ مکان بنانے کے لئے ہوں گے یا کئی دکان کا نقصان دینے کے لئے ہوں گے۔ یہ 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے صرف سرینگر شہر کے لئے نہیں ہے۔ یہ پورے اسٹیٹ میں، جموں اور کشمیر کے پورے انفراسٹرکچر کے لئے تھے۔ جو انفراسٹرکچر 65-66 سال میں بنا، وہ سب تباہ اور برباد ہو گیا، سڑکی، اسکول، اور اسپتال تباہ اور برباد ہو گئے۔ مائے پردھان منتری جی وہاں پر آئے تھے، بہت اچھا کھی وہ ایک دو دفعہ آئے، ان کے آنے کا سواگت ہے۔ میں اگر یہ کہوں کہ وہاں پر کونٹینر گورنمنٹ بڑی، تو جس پارٹی نے کونٹینر کی، اس کو ایک ہی آسا تھی کہ یہ جے پی۔ سرینگر میں سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ہے، تو شاہی، جموں-کشمیر کو ری-کونٹرکشن کے لئے، مکان بنانے کے لئے، اسکول بنانے کے لئے، اسپتال بنانے کے لئے، سڑکی بنانے کے لئے، پل بنانے کے لئے، پل بنانے کے لئے پیسہ ملے گا، لیکن پیسہ صرف ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے ملا ہے۔ ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے تو ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی چلتے پھرتے جموں کشمیر کو دیتے تھے۔ اس ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے سے کیا ہوگا؟ اس لئے میں فائیننس منسٹر صاحب سے یہ گزارش ہے کہ اگر جموں-کشمیر میں پیسہ نہیں دیا جائے گا، تو بہت بڑی مصیبت آنے والی ہے، کھن کہ دو تین منہ کے لئے جب سڑکی بند ہو جاتی ہیں، تو لوگوں کو بہت مشکل ہوگی، ابھی تین-چار منہ کے کام کرنے کے لئے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد پھر برسات آئے گی، پھر وٹر آئے گا، اس لئے جو کام کرنے کا سہن ہے، وہ تو ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ میں آپ سے انورودھ کروں گا، آپ کی سرکار سے انورودھ کروں گا کہ پورے دہلی کے سوشل سیکٹر کے لئے جموں-کشمیر جن حالات سے گزر رہا ہے، ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے، وہاں کے لئے جو پچھلی ریٹنل کانفرنس اور کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ نے 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے مانگے تھے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایک ہی دن میں دے دیں، لیکن اس کا انسٹالمنٹ پانچ-پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپے، چار-چار ہزار کروڑ تو آنا چاہیے۔ اگر اس کو آپ نارمل بجٹ سے دیکھی گئے، تو یہ انفراسٹرکچر کبھی پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ بہت بہت دھڑکا۔

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले। आप दो मिनट बोलिए, लेकिन भविष्य में अपना नाम पहले दीजिएगा। डिस्कशन शुरू होने से पहले अपना नाम दीजिए। अभी आप दो मिनट बोलिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के चुनाव में मैं और मेरी पार्टी कांग्रेस के खिलाफ लड़ी थी, इसलिए मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन सब लोगों को करना ही चाहिए। हम कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा पेश किए गए फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करते ही थे और अब मैं इधर आ गया हूँ, इधर भी समर्थन करना पड़ता है। देश चलाना है, तो समर्थन करने की आवश्यकता है। देश चलाने के लिए तो समर्थन करना ही चाहिए। अगर सत्ता मिलती है, तो भी समर्थन करना है और अपोजिशन में रहते हैं, तो भी समर्थन करना है। मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ—

"आज कांग्रेस बोलती है हैलथ पर,  
जब राज करती थी तब बोलती थी वैलथ पर।  
एनडीए कल भी कहती थी गरीबों की भलाई की बात  
और आज भी सोचती है देश की ऊंचाई की बात।"

मतलब हम यह सब काम श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में करने वाले हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान जो है, इस प्लान का पैसा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता थी। श्री अरुण जेटली जी के पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है, यह मुझे मालूम है क्योंकि इन्होंने पूरा पैसा खर्च कर दिया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी अगर किसानों के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं या अन्यो के लिए दे रहे हैं, तो आप दलितों के लिए भले ही मत दीजिए, लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं कि जो लोग कच्चे घरों में रहते हैं, वे वोटिंग के मामले में बड़े पक्के होते हैं तथा जो लोग पक्के घरों में रहते हैं, वे वोटिंग के मामले में कच्चे रहते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वे लोग ज्यादा वोट देने के लिए आते नहीं हैं। वोट देने में सबसे ज्यादा परसेंटेज गरीबों का होता है। उनको लगता है कि भविष्य में सरकार आएगी, नरेंद्र मोदी प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे और अरुण जेटली फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बनेंगे, लेकिन मैं क्या बनूंगा मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं तो आपका सपोर्ट करने के लिए हूँ और इस सरकार का सपोर्ट करने के लिए मैं हूँ। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के नाम पर एक स्मारक खड़ा होने जा रहा है। उसके लिए राज्य सरकार साढ़े चार सौ, पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया देने वाली है। यदि यह राशि कम है, तो आप और दे दीजिए। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर फाउंडेशन का एक मेमोरियल जनपथ होटल के साथ बनने वाला है। आपको उसके लिए भी मदद करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं मुम्बई शहर के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुम्बई शहर से कम से कम 30 परसेंट रेवेन्यू भारत सरकार को मिलता है, लेकिन उसके बदले में मुम्बई को डेवलपमेंट के लिए केवल दो, ढाई परसेंट ही मिलता है। हमारा मुम्बई शहर इकॉनॉमिक कैपिटल के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। अरुण जेटली साहब, एक सर्वे की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, जिसमें उसने मुम्बई सबसे गंदा सिटी बताया है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है, क्योंकि लंदन, सिडनी, टोकियो और न्यूयार्क के comparison में मुम्बई को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर आप मुम्बई को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देंगे, तो ठीक बात नहीं है, इसलिए आप मुम्बई को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिए। मुम्बई सिटी को एक सुन्दर व स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने के लिए आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, आपने मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का टाइम दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि मेरी पार्टी छोटी पार्टी है। आज मैं अकेला हूँ, लेकिन कल मेरी पार्टी में और ज्यादा लोग भी हो सकते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो अरुण जेटली साहब का फाइनेंस बिल है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आप आगे बढ़ो, हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I thank my distinguished senior colleague for giving me an opportunity to reply to all the hon. Members who have spoken. I was, obviously, making notes of everybody who have spoken. There are twenty-five hon. Members who have spoken. I am not going to go through the list. I am conscious of the fact that I am standing between you all and dinner. So, I don't want to go through that list. We had many distinguished colleagues. Many of whom who have spoken have been architects of India's economic policies over the last few years.

I also had my good friend, Derek. I think, Derek was trying to be a thorn on our side. But, I hope, he will agree that I rose to the occasion. But, in any case, I also want to commend the fact that we have two new comers who made their maiden speeches. Since I am also, relatively, a new comer as well, I want to recognize them and I want to commend them on the speeches that they have made today.

As we begin the discussion about the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, there has been some concern which many of you also expressed. It has been expressed in the media as well that there is a jigsaw puzzle where the pieces do not fit together. So, what I want to do today, because many of you picked up some of these pieces and wanted to discuss them, is to try and put that puzzle together so that it not only clear to all of us, in this Chamber, in this House, but it is also clear to the people in the country how our policies fit together. And, I think, there are four very important pieces of the puzzle that we need to think about.

The first important piece of the puzzle is, of course, the economic situation. And, there are a number of Members who spoke about it; I will, very briefly, allude to it.

The second very important piece of the puzzle is: What is our economic philosophy? What is the framework of our thinking about economic policy and how did it inform the Budget and what we have been doing as far as economic

policies are concerned? That is a very important piece of the puzzle as well. And, when I get into it, I think, some of the hon. Members will realize that if they have a disagreement with us and if we have a disagreement with them, which was, of course, reflected in the hastings then that disagreement is one of principle and philosophy. And, so, if they don't like our policies, so be it, because we come from very different points of the spectrum on those policies. So, that is the second big piece of the puzzle. The third big piece of the puzzle is the policies that we have put in place in the Budget and in some of our ideas that we have discussed, and, finally, what is happening on execution. As far as execution is concerned, many people have spoken on execution as well. The fact is that this is the Budget; obviously, the execution happens downstream. So, while it is interesting and important to speak about execution, the reality is that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. So, we will have to see how the year progresses to see whether the execution is up to the mark; it should be because, obviously, we are paying a lot of attention to that. Those who spoke and criticized us on execution, I would suggest to them to be patient because we will have to see what happens during this year. Those are the big pieces of the puzzle that we should be talking about today.

Let us first talk about the first piece of the puzzle which is, what is the economic situation that we are dealing with Hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke at length about the policies of the UPA Government; the hon. former Prime Minister is here, who is, of course, the architect of those policies. We also know what the results of those policies are. He spoke at length about the social sector spending and all that that had happened. I will just point to a couple of numbers which, I think, are very important. I suggest that the House should take notice of that because it demonstrates a part of what we had to deal with as we put our policies together. As the Leader of the Opposition said, when the global economic crisis happened, a number of stimulative fiscal policies were put into effect. Those policies, as you know, in fact, are in 'Budget at a Glance'. In that, it is said that in 2008-09, the fiscal deficit went from 2.5 per cent which is what it was, to 6 per cent, to 6.5 per cent. Then, in 2010-11, it was 4.8 per cent and then 5.8 per cent. The stimulative policies which were put in place then resulted in a really, really high fiscal deficit, which was completely unsustainable. The whole world recognized it. As a result of that, of course, inflation skyrocketed and we know that as well. In fact, even more troubling is the fact that tax collection as a percentage of GDP also dragged dramatically. It was this set of economic conditions we inherited when we came into office in May, 2014. We had a current account deficit; that was out of control; the rupee had just gone 68 to a dollar in August-September, 2013; we had a high current account deficit, a high fiscal deficit; we had a situation where inflation had been running at 8-12 per cent in a sticky and entrenched way.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, let me have half-a-minute...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Just let me finish and then you can say. *..(Interruptions)..*  
Let me just conclude this point and then you can speak.

I will just summarise two-three points. This was the context within which we put the Budget together. We, therefore, were in a situation where tax to GDP was running at roughly 10 per cent which is very low when you compare to other major economies; debt to GDP was over 60-65 per cent, which is very high when you compare it with other emerging market countries or other developing countries; the interest expense as a percentage of tax collection was 36 per cent. So, we had a situation where it was important that because of high inflation, high fiscal deficit, that we pursue prudent monetary policies and also put in place the fiscal consolidation that was necessary. That is the context: That was the backdrop of the Budget.

I will yield now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, thank you. I just like the records to be set straight. The current account deficit, what you inherited, was less than two per cent. The fiscal deficit was also under control. In fact, the roadmap of fiscal deficit which was given is not being adhered to; that was our worry. The Finance Minister is aware that you have increased it by one year than what was meant to be the roadmap which was set in motion during our time. There was a period of volatility of currencies in July-August, 2013; that is true. But when we left office, it is also true that the crude prices then were 115 dollars per barrel and it came down to 49, and now 58-59. That is the reality today. You have that huge comfort of savings. But, at the same time, let me also say one thing to you. It is not a question of we and you. Anybody who understands the economic crisis — I am sure, you are an economist and the Finance Minister is here — following the economic crisis definitely an imperative. You must also acknowledge that the interventions that were made helped the Indian economy to rebound very quickly, one of the fastest economies to rebound. Let me also put this to you that during our time — you say the policies — the GDP quadrupled. As an economist you should know that that was unprecedented in one decade, the GDP going to two trillion dollars. We inherited less than 500 billion. Let me also tell you that the foreign exchange reserves were 310 billion and let me also now tell you that when we left rupee was a little over 62 to a dollar. This is a fact, you can check and today it has crossed 65, that is also a fact.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, we want a small clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No clarification.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, I am standing between you all and dinner. This is something which we should postpone for a separate discussion. It is a long discussion. A lot of people have opined on this. I am not going to get into the details. I will just make one clarifying point to the hon. Member – he is a very learned and knowledgeable man – which, I am sure, he will appreciate and that is, the difference between stock and flow. What happens is when you have a fiscal deficit that is running at a very high level for a long period of time, you build up your debt to GDP and when you build up your debt to GDP that is stock. Which is what we inherited. We have to work down. We have to once again bring it down to a level. Some of the trends were in place; what you are saying is indeed correct. But in total, given the fact, that we still had to put it right, we had to be able to be in a situation where we could, in fact, do the fiscal consolidation that was necessary, that you had brought up to those levels; fiscal space was compressed and that is important to realise. We also know, as far as the overall economic situation is concerned, that we have benefited from the global commodity cycle. It is indeed correct that the oil prices have come down, which gave us the cushion to be able to get to a situation in this Budget to really increase our spending on infrastructure and some other vitally important programmes. So, yes, we have, of course, benefited. The truth of the matter is, given the macro-economic situation we had inherited, if we had not had the tailwinds of a benign external environment, maybe, it would have taken not just one year, but, maybe, two or three years to correct the imbalances, the stock in the past. So, we benefited and that is to the benefit of everybody in the country. But we did inherit a situation that was dangerously unbalanced and I think all macro-economists and all observers of the economy will agree. You may disagree, that is your choice, but that is indeed the situation. So, that is the first piece of the puzzle, which was the economic situation that went into the thinking about the Budget which required prudent monetary policy and continued fiscal consolidation, which is the point I wanted to make.

Now, let us talk about the economic philosophy. A lot of people have said that they have trouble in understanding what the economic philosophy is. But I will say it very clearly, plainly and simply and I would say that what I am saying is exactly what is in our party Manifesto before the national elections, which was in the President's Speech, after we took office, which was in the first Budget, which was in the President's Speech thereafter and which was reflected in this Budget as well. So, if you go through and look in our economic thinking and what our overall economic objectives are, I think they have been very consistent through all these very important documents and plainly said, here is what it is. What it is, we are trying to build the productive capacity of India's economy. In that sense, it is, in fact, different from what I think; in the previous regime, which I submit is my

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

understanding, it was more of a demand-side view of the world and less of the supply-side view of the world. I think, our view is more of a supply-side view, where we want to build the productive capacity of the economy, which, of course, means that we are investing both in the hard assets that are required, the roads, the bridges, the highways, the ports; all of those that are required as far as the hard assets of the economy are concerned as well as the soft assets that are required to power the economy forward. Soft assets are, of course, the human capital. It is, of course, the health of our people, it is, of course, the skills that they have. My colleagues and hon. Members spoke earlier, if you don't have the skills, you will not have the job. So obviously we understand that and that is why we have a Skill Development Ministry. So we are building the productive capacity of the Indian economy. That really is our overall goal and we assure that, if we do it that way, if indeed we build the productive capacity of the Indian economy, what we will get. Because we are also pursuing a balanced energy policy as well; that we will get the sustainable growth that we need. Not the growth that outstrips our ecological carrying capacity, but the sustainable growth that we need to be able to power the economy forward in a non-inflationary way, without the supply-side bottlenecks, that is required to be able to sustain growth through the cycle over a long period of time, over a decade, two decades, three decades. We talk about China. China over three decades has been able to grow at 9 per cent a year because they have pursued more of a supply-side approach. So, we definitely have to do that, and that, in fact, is the way we are thinking about it. That is the overall objective because, as the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister have said many times, if we are not able to grow 7, 8 or 9 or 10 per cent a year for the next decade or two, we will not be able to absorb the young people, the one crore people a year that are entering the workforce. So, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have said many times, our number one priority is job creation, and that job creation is only going to happen if indeed we are able to ensure that the economy grows quickly and does not get into a bumper cycle of inflation. That is the overall objective. Now, how do we plan to do it? What are the economic principles we want to follow, if indeed we want the economy to grow in that non-inflationary sustainable rate? Well, we spoke at length during our Budget Speech; the hon. Finance Minister spoke at length about this during the Budget Speech, hon. Prime Minister has spoken, and many of you alluded to it as well, which is the first and very important principle that we are following and that is the principle of cooperative and fiscal federalism. I will get into that in detail because many of you have questions about it. But fiscal federalism and cooperative federalism is the first important principle that we are following and we have demonstrated that.



Secondly, and we have said this before; we have said that we believe in empowerment, not in entitlement. And what that really means is कि हम लोगों को साधन देना चाहते हैं। लोगों को हम साधन देना चाहते हैं, खोखले अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते, क्योंकि अगर हम उनको साधन देंगे, उनको रोजगार देंगे, उन्हें स्किल्स देंगे, तो वे अपनी जिन्दगी को अपने आप बेहतर बना सकते हैं। अगर हमें उनको वे साधन देने हैं, तो जरूर हमें उनको शिक्षा भी देनी है, हमें स्वास्थ्य भी देना है। So, we have an empowerment view, not an entitlement view of the world. That is the second very important principle. The third very important principle which the hon. Finance Minister has spoken about as well is that we are pro-market, pro-business and we are pro-poor, at the same time. हमारी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, किसानों को समर्पित सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप लोगों को इसमें गलतफहमी है कि कोई कई दिनों के बाद आकर इस विषय पर बोलने लगा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप लोगों को गलतफहमी है कि हम लोग किसी की urging पर या किसी के होने के कारण यह बोल रहे हैं, तो मैं आप लोगों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 20 मई को जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी के नेता बने, तो उस समय उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया, वह एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक भाषण था, वह बहुत ही शानदार भाषण था। तब उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह सरकार अगर सरकार है, तो गरीबों की सरकार है और यह सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह मत समझिए कि यह कोई नयी सोच है। हमारी यह सोच जनसंघ के जमाने से है और हम लोग इस विचारधारा से इसलिए जुड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि हम इसमें विश्वास करते हैं, इस पर भरोसा करते हैं, इसलिए किसी को कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि वह हमें यह सिखाये। इसके साथ-साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कई बार कहा है कि हमारी जो सरकार है, it believes in minimum government, maximum governance; a policy-driven State, without discretion and the kind of corruption that we have seen. And we believe in transparency in governance; we don't need anybody to read out to us what governance in transparency means because everything we have done, whether it is the coal auctions, whether it is the spectrum auctions, whether it is the manner in which we have appointed people, demonstrates the transparency in governance because it is the core principle that we abide by. This is our economic philosophy. I explained what our objectives are: To build productive capacity and I am happy to explain it in more detail when anyone wants more information on it. These are the principles which the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have spoken about many times that we live by. And that is reflected in our policies.

Now, I will come to the third part of the puzzle, which is what are our policies? ...**(Interruptions)**... Deputy Chairman, Sir, knows that I spent many years as a Management Consultant. I spent many years as a Management Consultant. ...**(Interruptions)**... And one of the things that Management Consultants are quite good at, Sir, is benchmarking. So, we spent a lot of time looking at the countries, at the companies, and, yes, I spent a lot of time looking at the Budgets too. I have a legacy with Budgets. I have spent a lot of time looking at Budgets. Sir, I think,

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with 1990 when my father presented a Budget that would never saw the light of the day. So, I have been following Budgets for a very long time; it is more than 24 years. And I am very glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here because I have studied his 1991 Budget very closely.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: The former Prime Minister.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am sorry; I meant the former Prime Minister. I have studied his 1991 Budget very closely. The hon. Finance Minister and I wanted to make sure, as we put this Budget together, that it reflected the best thinking of the last many years. I actually sat down and read all 24 Budget Speeches after the liberalization Budget of 1991. I read all of them because I am a consultant and I needed to benchmark ourselves. I needed to benchmark ourselves and understand what a good Budget meant. There were high expectations of this Budget. That is why I wanted to understand what does a good Budget mean. Now, this is obviously subjective. I am not claiming, by any means, that this is something that is truly objective. But as I went through and read all of these Budgets, I particularly pulled out four or five of those Budgets. And, I am proud to say that two of them were my father's Budget of 2000 and 2001. What I realized was that the best Budgets had somewhere between eight to twelve big ticket reform measures. Eight to twelve big ticket reform measures! As I said, this is subjective. Some hon. Members may not agree with me. But by my count, I have discussed this with many outside experts, the Budget that we have presented – I have it here and I am happy to share it with anyone who is interested; I would not go into the details – has 10 big ticket, high impact, big bang reform measures. I will give you just a few: cooperative federalism and the commitment to the GST date of April 1, 2016; reduction in corporate taxes and removal of exemptions from 30 to 25 per cent; abolition of the wealth tax; curbing the black economy through two new Bills focussed on foreign and domestic black money; monetary policy focus on an explicit inflation objective; a massive increase in how we are thinking about irrigation, which, of course, is very important for agricultural distress; subsidy reforms through the JAM trinity, which we have spoken about; a massive increase in public investment in infrastructure – railways, roads; the national investment in infrastructure funds; universal social security, which will be launching on May 9; the National Skills Mission; the Make in India Programme, which means focus on skills and removing inverted duty structures; banking reforms through the bank bureau this is something on which we can spend hours on discussing what we are trying to do there; things that we are doing to strengthen the capital markets through alternative investment funds and elimination of permanent establishment; a major boost for

innovation and entrepreneurship through the Atal Innovation Mission; new thinking on disinvestment; the Mudra Bank for MSMEs; a world-class bankruptcy code to be introduced; the Public Contracts (Resolutions and Disputes) Bill, which has been proposed; and, finally and very importantly, which has been spoken about by many, Gold Monetization Scheme and the Sovereign Gold Fund. These are twenty big ticket reform measures. I would be happy to circulate to any one of you and to spend more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, these are ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Many of them were already there, including your 'Make in India'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The third part of the puzzle is policies. As I said, I am standing between you and dinner, I will not take too much time and I am not going into these policies. What I will instead try to do is take up some of the issues, which you brought up, very quickly. One of the issues, which you brought up, of course, is the devolution to the States and whether, at the end of the day, the States have actually benefitted or not, in terms of the money that they have got? If they have got that money, what has happened to social sector programmes? I will address both of them very quickly.

First of all, as the hon. Finance Minister said when he spoke in the Lok Sabha, the fact is that after taking into account the devolution to the States, the reduction in Central assistance to the State Plan, we still find – you know hon. Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke about this, I am not sure from where he got his numbers from; these are the numbers that we have there on record – that this makes the States a net gainer of rupees 1.35 lakh crore, or, nearly one per cent of the GDP, after taking everything into account. This is the amount of money that has gone to the States in an unconstrained way. This is one per cent of the GDP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: These are not my numbers. These are the numbers given by the Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I do not know from where Mr. Reddy got his numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving you the authentic numbers, straight from the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are individual States where the total volume of funding has actually come down. I would request you to please have a look at it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Can I just seek to intervene? Thirty-two per cent has become forty-two per cent for every State. Obviously with the growth rate moving up year after year, the tax buoyancy goes up and every year the collections are more.

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Therefore, the divisible pool also becomes larger. So, of a larger divisible pool, if 10 per cent increase is there, arithmetically nobody can go down. The divisible pool is larger. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me just clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: That is not the argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Forty-two per cent is benefiting everybody. Agreed. But the total volume is coming down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, it doesn't. When '32' becomes '42' and it is 42 of a larger base, numerically, everybody goes up. When some of the schemes are shifted to the States, *i.e.*, eight schemes, some are retained entirely by the Centre and some are partly by the Centre and partly by the State. ₹ 1,88,000 crores approximately is what the States gained by 32 becoming 42. There is about approximately a little less than ₹ 60,000 crores which goes down because of the CCS, and the net gain to the States is ₹ 1,35,000 crores. And, there is not a single State – I have the figures of each one of those States; I am too willing to share it with you – which is not going to get more because logically, arithmetically, if, instead of 32, they get 42 and 42 is of a larger base, everybody has to increase. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just one clarification, Sir. It is fine. Let me also ask the hon. Finance Minister. Thirty-two becomes forty-two. That is true. In Central loans and grants to States, there is another four per cent increase. That is ten plus four, means, fourteen per cent. This is the Finance Commission's recommendations. But, at the same time, there is the other side of the coin. The 42 per cent was the total Central assistance to the States. If the cut is there, their ten plus four, you say, 32 becoming 42, then that '42' has become 28 — the Central assistance to States and the Plan outlays. If you look at both the numbers, it is 14 and 14 means ₹ 1,33,000 crores Central assistance to States has been cut. Those are the committed funds. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are your numbers – ₹ 2,42,000 crores. I want you to please tell me whether you have lost even one rupee. I understand the 'larger divisible pool.' But have you lost anything? Of course, you have not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand Sharmaji, of course, I have lost it because of the size of this year's Budget because the 10 per cent cut is smaller than last year's Budget. Obviously, I have lost it. So, when instead of 68 per cent, the Centre has only 58 per cent, obviously, the money in the Centre's pocket is going to be less. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. That's all. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you proceed, Mr. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: But let me answer that point. *...(Interruptions)...* I think, the numbers that the hon. Finance Minister is mentioning are absolutely clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you proceed to be as brief as possible.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Members brought up some numbers. We don't need to get the numbers. The official numbers are right here. We are happy to share them. As I said, it is on record. *...(Interruptions)...* It is on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go by your numbers. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, you go by your numbers. That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: So, I think, the numbers are very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* The numbers are that the States are earning by one per cent of GDP. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, we need not fight over the numbers. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the Minister is on his legs. *...(Interruptions)...* You had been a Minister and a very senior Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we need not fight over the numbers. *...(Interruptions)...* Government will go by its number. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in spite of being a first-timer, he is presenting the case in such an effective and articulate manner. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We want to know what is the basis of these numbers are because my understanding is that there are some States where the total volume of resources is coming down. I am happy to be proved wrong. Please make your numbers public. Let us have a discussion on it. Why are you running away from it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. So, we need not argue over these numbers. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Member is welcome to come any time and inspect the numbers. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you go by your numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't agree with the numbers and if you have evidence that that is wrong, there are ways of taking it up, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is in public domain. These are not secret numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. So, you can take it up later. Now, let him go by his numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already there.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: So, let us come to the second part of this whole discussion of devolution to the States and which comes back to the principle that I mentioned earlier, which is one of federalism. So, when we talk about social sector programmes, many of which are largely on the State List, then, it becomes all the more important that we give the States the resources and the flexibility to be able to implement the programmes as they see fit. That is the spirit of our Constitution. And if we think that we have to tell the States, I am sure hon. Members from many States here – I can see my friend, Derek, shaking his head and saying, "I know exactly what I need to do in my own State"...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: No, no. Let me clarify. I made a straight charge to you while I was making my speech. I will make two points. Please respond to it. I am seeking from him two clarifications, Sir.

One, there are some issues like the BRGF, on the borders and backward districts. What do you want to say – 'We are not interested in the Backward Districts; you handle it.' What is your answer to that? And I have a direct question to you on numbers, since my friends from this side raised it. I am telling you, with all responsibility, for my State, last year devolution was 61.88 paise to the rupee. This year, it has gone up to 62 paise to the rupee. I am happy to be proved wrong, if you can.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may proceed with your reply.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: We will, of course, go through the numbers with the hon. Member. But with respect to the social programmes, as I was saying....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me clear it.

In 2014-15, the Thirteenth Finance Commission, devolution of tax was ₹ 24,595 crores. This year, it is going to be ₹ 38,461 crores. If you are not happy with that, you may please spend it on all backward districts to increase the amount.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, this is the only clarification. I am not saying that

this money has not gone up. Please understand. But, when you are talking about the social sector, when you are talking about backward districts, when you are talking about hills, you spend the money as you want! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have asked a direct question. I will wait for the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is the Tax devolution, and over and above this, Panchayats and Municipalities, and revenue deficit State, West Bengal, which other States are not getting ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, you may proceed, Mr. Sinha. And now, please do not yield. You may proceed.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Okay, Sir.

Now, that is precisely why I said, to really understand the big picture, you have to understand how all the pieces fit together. You can't take one piece and say, you have cancelled BRGF, and not see the other piece which says, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, you have got an additional ₹ 14,000 crores incrementally. So, you have to look at all these different pieces to put the whole puzzle together and that is what I am saying. So, we are really giving the States, as part of our thinking on fiscal federalism, the opportunity to shape these social programmes the way they see fit. And, of course, NITI Aayog is now working under the Chairmanship of the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, to understand how these new programmes are going to be handled between the States and the Centre, and we are moving forward on that.

Now, we come to another point which many hon. Members like Bandyopadhyayji, Gangulyji, Naresh Agrawalji, and so on, brought up, which is around agricultural distress. Now, as far as agricultural distress is concerned, again, I will try and answer this as quickly as possible, because this has been discussed in both Houses at length. There has been a very long discussion on this issue. We, I think, have taken very, very pro-active steps around it. Hon. Prime Minister said that we will now provide relief only when one-third of the crop is damaged, not half, as it used to be. He has already said that. He is going to provide higher relief. We are moving very quickly. Our teams have been out there. Many of our hon. Cabinet Ministers have been out in the field, inspecting all of that, and we are trying to bring relief as quickly as possible. Even as we are trying to bring relief right now, because of these freak weather events, which we all recognize, because of global climate change, which are going to happen with higher frequency. We are also looking at a number of important long-term measures, many of which are reflected in the Budget, to be able to strengthen our agriculture and our farmers. Among them is the fact, as the



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hon. Prime Minister has said, that we are going to put in place the Soil Health Card, which will give us an opportunity to understand which crops are best suited to those conditions. We are really expanding and strengthening the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana*, because we recognize. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, agricultural insurance. ...(Interruptions)...  
Agricultural insurance is very important. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा :** हमें मालूम है कि अगर आप एक फसल काट रहे हैं आज के समय, क्योंकि आपके पास सिंचाई नहीं है, जब सिंचाई आपके खेत में पहुंचेगी तो आप एक नहीं तीन फसल काट पाएंगे और जब आप तीन फसल काटते हैं, मैं खुद झारखंड से आता हूं आप लोगों को मालूम है कि मैं वहां का जनप्रतिनिधि हूं और जब वहां अकाल आता है तो हम सब लोगों को मालूम है कि कितनी पीड़ा होती है, कितनी दयनीय हालत होती है। तो इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के द्वारा लोगों को साधन देना होगा कि वे एक नहीं तीन फसल काटें। और वह फसल चाहे गेहूं की हो, धान की हो या सब्जी की हो, वह फसल सिंचाई के माध्यम से जरूर पूरी हो सकेगी।

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह :** आप फसलों का इंश्योरेंस करा दीजिए और कुछ नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा :** इसी के साथ-साथ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम लोग एक Innovative National Crop Insurance Scheme लाएंगे। महोदय, हम लोग agro processing पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, animal husbandry पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, protected agriculture पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। So, as far as the agriculture is concerned, we are looking at a very comprehensive set of measures. क्योंकि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, we all understand what we have to do to protect our farmers. We are working on that.

Now, let us talk a little about sugar industry because there was a question that came up. Hon. Members asked about the sugar industry. As far as the sugar industry is concerned, I will reiterate what has already been said in the Lok Sabha. The Customs Duty on raw and refined white sugar has been increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. Excise Duty on ethanol for blending with petrol is being exempted and notification in this regard will be issued soon for the sugar season of 2015-16. So, we are hopeful that with these steps, the sugar industry will improve. There was also a question about the treatment of cane price paid by co-operative sugar mills under the IT Act. That was a question that was brought up and we would try to be as responsive as possible to understand that. We would like to clarify the following, which is that with reference to Government, the official amendment to the Finance Bill includes both Central and State Governments. The cane prices fixed or approved by the Governments, Central or State, will be treated as an allowable expenditure and if there are any other pending issues associated with this, we are free to ...(Interruptions)...



SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: What about the Committee? The Government nominates the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: We will consider your suggestion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, moving on from agriculture, recognising that the time is short, let me go to the issue of taxes. Let us talk about taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupinder Singh, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Sit down.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: When we look at taxes, we have to again not look at one tax or the other in isolation. We have to look at the entire tax picture, and if you look at the entire tax picture, if you look at what is happening with indirect taxes in the GST Bill, you will see that those are revolutionary and radical changes that are happening there and we will, of course, discuss those as part of the GST Bill. So, we are really trying to streamline and simplify. A lot of people asked about tax simplification. Certainly, on the indirect side, with the GST Bill, that is happening.

Similarly, on the corporate side, what we are trying to do by reducing the Corporate Tax rate from 30 to 25 per cent is to actually take many of those exemptions that have become very difficult to deal with and result in a lot of litigations. We will simplify those, while, at the same time, bringing down the overall tax code. Today, as you know that the effective Corporate Tax rate is actually 23 per cent, even though on the books, the tax rate is much higher than that. The reality is that because of all these exemptions, many of which have resulted in litigation and whole host of disputes, we will be able to simplify all of that and we will improve the simplification and the streamlining of taxes through the GST Bill and also what we are trying to do with Corporate Taxes. In addition to that, please recognise, all those of you who wanted tax simplification, the fact, as I had said earlier, that we have abolished the Wealth Tax. We have abolished the Wealth Tax which is also a big compliance burden and that, I think, is also going to result in tax streamlining. Hon. Finance Minister said that when it comes to tax return, we are looking to streamline it and we are trying to make sure that the burden we create on the average tax payer is very modest when it comes to filing taxes. But, we all recognise that at the end of the day, it is of vital national importance that we increase the tax-to-GDP ratio from where it is right now. It is 10 per cent of GDP, which is just not possible for us to continue and run a 21st century State and provide the social programmes, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants that without having a higher tax-to-

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GDP ratio. So, we have to absolutely increase the tax net. That is a very important priority for us, as far as taxes are concerned.

There was a question about the treatment of Government grants and subsidies as income, and that is only in respect of business income. It is done to align with the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards which were notified after wide stakeholder consultations. At the draft stage, this ICDS was also placed in the public domain. It is to be noted that this will not affect the LPG subsidy and other welfare subsidies given by the Government to individuals. So, let there be no doubt about that. That is an important clarification that some Members had requested.

Now, I will speak, at the end, about two matters very quickly. One is on black money and I will speak about it very briefly because I think that will again be discussed when the Black Money Bill comes up. Then, I will speak briefly about the RBI, the Public Debt Management Agency and the regulation of Government securities. Those were also the two issues that many people brought up. As far as black money is concerned, we all recognize that it is a very damaging and pernicious aspect of our economy. There are very wide estimates as to how important that is but we all note that with only ten per cent of GDP as our tax collection, we have to do much more to be able to squeeze, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, the amount of black money, the cash economy and bring it into the tax net, and, make it digital to the extent possible, cashless to the extent possible. So, all the measures that we are taking – whether it is the PAN card for the one lakh rupee transaction or whether it is the Black Money Bill – it is to be able to deal with this part of the economy, which is very damaging, which corrodes our institutions, corrodes our values. And, this is really why we are doing this.

Now, as far as the PAN card for the one lakh rupee transaction is concerned, we think that it is possible, in fact, to do it in a way that is administratively simple. There are many people who do not have PAN cards. We recognize that and we are going to make it as easy as possible to be able to get the PAN cards. If we can sign up everybody with the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, you can be sure that we can sign up people for PAN cards also. We think, it is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that hon. Members will agree with me that we have to tackle black money.

I will now come to the final point, which is the question about our relationship with the Reserve Bank of India. On this, we have spoken many times. Hon. Finance Minister, and, the hon. Prime Minister also, has spoken about it many times that the RBI, along with many of our other institutions like SEBI, IRDA or PFRDA, is

a very important regulatory institution for the functioning of our economy and our markets. We have the utmost respect for the professionalism and the approach that the RBI and other regulatory institutions take. It is very important, vitally important for our business people and for our investors to know that the Central Bank is independent, it is professionally managed and it has world-class talent, with which, of course, it is working right now, and, we have maintained that over and over again. It is in that spirit and with those kinds of consultations that we have, in fact, brought forward both the idea of the Public Debt Management Agency, and, thinking about as to how the bond market should be regulated in consultation with the RBI. As has been moved in the Finance Bill, we would like to establish a roadmap for Public Debt Management Agency so that it is done responsibly. All the issues of implementation, how should the States be funded as far as their borrowings are concerned, how should the Centre be funded, where are the skills and capabilities to do that, all of that is going to be considered as part of this roadmap. As far as regulation of Government securities is concerned, that is staying as it is. So, I want to reassure all the hon. Members and everyone else that that is the way we are thinking about it, and, I am sure that will give confidence and comfort to all those who invest and are stakeholders in this economy. With this, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what about the SCP/TSP? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, a small clarification.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the conflict of interest... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please listen to the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just speak for just five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, it was said that there is conflict between the RBI and the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no conflict of interest between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: You made the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I am open to correction. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are on record saying that there is conflict of interest between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, that is, the Finance Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fine. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is okay.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: One minute please. You are also on record saying that we want to create equidistance agency to settle this conflict between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India.

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The second part of your statement is correct, the first is not accurate. The conflict of interest is not between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Between two kinds of functions to be performed between the Reserve Bank of India there is a conflict, and, if you manage to read all the experts' reports on this subject, which, I am sure, you would, you will realise what all experts' reports consistently in the last two decades have said. I made that statement in the Lok Sabha on the basis of that.

Sir, just now, a statement was made with regard to the number of PAN cards. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me clarify that. There is no fundamental right that anybody has to deal with black money, and, therefore, once every day, we are being told for the last eleven months, please squeeze the amount of black money, and, every time, steps are announced, we find some step to wriggle out of that squeezing of black money. There are about 24 to 25 crore families in India. Some families have more than one PAN card. Overall, already, 21 crore, and, not two crore, 21 crore PAN cards have been issued. Out of this, only 7.5 lakhs are with corporates; the others are with individuals. We are going to undertake a big campaign, including an online campaign, where you apply and within a short time you will get your pan card online. Now, what are the limits to be fixed as to what kind of transactions are to be covered or otherwise is to be regulated by the rules. We have received a large number of representations. We will go into those representations and then take an adequate decision. Therefore, we should all be informed by this reason, and this is not under this Government; the last Government had started this whole process of issuing pan cards and the entire campaigns which have been carried on. Today 21 crore pan cards do exist. So, there is no panic situation that we may try and create.

Secondly, each of the five laws which we sought to amend, some of which I have withdrawn because of the PDMA withdrawal that I made in the Lok Sabha, are all legislations squarely covered within the meaning of Money Bill under Article 110. Let me just clarify this.

Thirdly, with regard to indirect taxation, our policy is extremely clear, not very different from what the policy of the previous Government was, that on indirect taxation we go in for India as one integrated market, that is, the economic integration

of India into one market where one-sixth of the global population becomes one market and, therefore, you have uniformity of taxation as far as indirect tax is concerned, you have free flow of goods and services. And today, when we are still recovering and we still face many challenges, we need to send the right signals to all investors, within and outside. There are a series of reforms we have undertaken in the last one year. A large number of them my colleague, Mr. Sinha, has just now read out. So, let nobody question our ability. And, therefore, when there is a fundamental agreement between all sections of society on policies, I would earnestly request all my friends, particularly in the UPA and the Congress party, that those measures with regard to the indirect taxation reforms in the GST, which started under your Government, should, therefore, be fully supported, with a sense of pride and not with a sense of regret as to why we are supporting. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, I would urge you that if there is any better time, switching over from this Session to the next Session, which is a suggestion which I have overhead, would actually mean that we miss the deadline of 1st April, 2016, and missing the deadline of 1st April, 2016, will not be a correct signal to send at this stage. I would, therefore, urge you to kindly reconsider your entire position on this Bill. A large number of indirect direct tax reforms we have made. I would not like to go into this but I would talk about two questions which have been just left out.

One of the hon. Members made a reference to Bihar and he wanted a Central University at Vikramshila as well as a multi- skill university in Bihar, where a lot of students have to travel to other parts of the country. Two Central Universities were sanctioned during the UPA Government also. We will sympathetically, certainly consider these demands. As far as the Mahatma Gandhi Setu is concerned, my colleague, Shri Nitin Gadkari, the Minister of Road Transport, has already initiated a Central project report on the Mahatma Gandhi Setu, and I hope something positive will come out.

And on the last question, Sir, I will just read a one-page statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you did not talk about Phailine in Odisha. *...(Interruptions)...* An amount of ₹ 399.83 crores has already been cleared by the Ministry of Home. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: A lot has been done for Odisha, but *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It was done in 2013. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is pending only with you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that's all. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what about the Central University in Andhra Pradesh? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is pending with you, Sir, the Phailin amount. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You were supposed to provide money for both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Finance Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, whenever I open my mouth, you *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you standing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no; this is not correct, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me get an answer from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* But this is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me get an answer from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act implementation *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Whether they are giving it or not *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way, Mr. Seelam. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* If you want to seek a clarification, after he sits, you can ask. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Singh, sit down. This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way, please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No; sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: You promised me the other day that you would do it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We will certainly look into it. Do not worry, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We will certainly look into the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a lot of controversy in the last few days has been created on account of Minimum Alternative Tax on Foreign Institutional Investors. I, therefore, want to read out a small statement in order to clear the complete air on this subject.

A matter which has attracted considerable debate in public space in recent weeks is the levy of Minimum Alternative Tax on Foreign Institutional Investors. The difficulties experienced by the FIIs in this regard were brought to the notice of the Government while we were preparing the Budget for the year 2015-16. Considering the difficulty, the Finance Bill 2015-16 has provided exemption from MAT to the FIIs. It is already there in the Finance Bill as approved by the Lok Sabha. Naturally, when an exemption is given, it takes a prospective effect. In view of a ruling given by the authority for advance rulings in 2012, it was found not possible to provide a retrospective exemption for a prior period. Perhaps, this matter should have been addressed in 2012 itself and resolved one way. The effected party has subsequently gone to the Supreme Court and the matter is pending in the Apex Court. Thus, it may be seen that as soon as the problem was brought to our notice, we resolved the issue with immediate effect, as far as the prospective period is concerned. Recently, the effected party moved the Supreme Court for an early hearing. On behalf of the Government, it was conveyed to the Supreme Court that the Government has no objection to an early hearing and we were also keen to have a final settlement of the issue for a prior period by the Supreme Court. It is expected that the Supreme Court would fix an early hearing in this case. In the meantime, I have received a large number of representations on this whole issue. We have, therefore, decided to refer this matter as well as a few other tax issues, which are essentially legacy issues, to a Committee headed by Justice A.P. Shah, the Chairman of the Law Commission. The Committee is requested to give its recommendations on the specific issues of MAT on FIIs expeditiously. The Government will consider the recommendation of the Committee and take an appropriate decision as early as possible. Let me reiterate once again that in matters of taxation the Government is fully committed to the principle of certainty of taxation, avoidance of retrospectivity and providing an enabling environment to business and investment, both domestic and foreign. We will ensure that these principles are adhered to in letter and spirit.

That is all I have to say, Sir. With this, I commend that the Bill be returned.



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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The hon. Finance Minister, would he care to make State-wise information available to all Members of Parliament on the total resources available to the State before the forty-two per cent came into being and after the forty-two per cent has come into being, so that this dispute that resources have gone up, gone down, will get resolved once and for all. I would request the hon. Minister to put it into the public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, I want to seek one clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some debt-stressed States like Punjab or Kerala or Bengal ...*(Interruptions)*... Even though for some of these States like my State, we have managed to increase our tax collection by over hundred per cent in the last three years without increasing taxes by bringing e-governance, this GST thing is very important. Not faff around now. We are committed in our last three manifestoes. Can the Finance Minister give an assurance in the House that GST will come sooner rather than later? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, under the provision of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The tradition in the parliamentary democracy always ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask for a clarification, not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, when the Opposition Party has taken initiative, fifteen pages' issues have been raised and they have put up time; so I am requesting the Finance Minister to give, at least, a reply for me afterwards. Let him commit. Otherwise, I would not sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many issues. Andhra Pradesh issue is there, and also so many other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I want to know whether the cash incentives of LPG subsidy will not be affected. The definition goes to the extent of saying that 'the waiver, concession and reimbursements by State Governments and Central Government'. Will it not affect the lower middle class? Kindly clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would not sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not responding to my request. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would not sit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let others also ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...



DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Hon. Finance Minister must respond. ...(Interruptions)... He must respond to my issues. ...(Interruptions)... If not now, they can give it in writing afterwards after examining our issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami, now you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Raja. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want his response. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now the Planning Commission is no more. NITI Aayog is in existence. What will happen to Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan? There is a demand for a Central legislation to ensure proper allocations for Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. What is the response of the Government? Finally, I am asking you this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one.

SHRI D. RAJA: When all is said and done, is your economic philosophy different from theirs?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से एक क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने गन्ने की खेती को प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात कही है। मगर विदर्भ के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा कपास की खेती होती है, कपास को सपोर्ट प्राइस देने के बारे में उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं कही है। आप जानते हैं कि विदर्भ के अंदर हजारों किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। कृपया उसके बारे में भी कुछ खुलासा करिए।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want to ask one question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already asked it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: My point is not answered by the hon. Finance Minister. It is about the commitments made ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the hon. Finance Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Whether he answers or not, it is his job. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot say that. ...(Interruptions)... Would you like to respond to it?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Jairam Ramesh wanted to know whether we can make it available. Certainly, I will make it available. Whenever he wants, it is available for him or for any other Member who wants the details. These are public documents. There is no question of any secrecy on these documents.

Mr. Derek O'Brien wanted to know as to the commitment, it had been approved by the other House just yesterday. We will certainly bring it to this House and I will ask him to use his good offices to persuade Mr. Anand Sharma that in view of the current entire economic situation, this would be the right signal to send at this stage. We will try our best to see that it is approved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, not Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That includes both of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I may succeed in persuading Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, but I need Mr. Derek to persuade Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think for persuasion purposes, you are enough. At the same time, I would like to say one thing. The Finance Minister did mention about the deadline; no deadline would be broken. Deadlines can be kept. Because you can continue with the other work. We have discussed it. I do not want to start the discussion on that particular subject. When it will be brought before the House, we will raise it. I just want to seek one clarification. You may take your time. When you are giving the numbers for the devolution to States, please also look at the numbers because the Minister of State had made a statement about the debt. What was the debt to GDP percentage? It was 63-64 per cent in 2004 and it was 48 per cent what you got. If I am wrong, please correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already asked one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Bhupinder Singh has been agitating for a long time and understandably so for his State particularly with regard to super-cyclone money which he claims is pending. The High Level Committee is chaired by the Home Minister and he looks after ...*(Interruptions)*... I will personally have the matter looked into and bring it to his notice as to what the State of Odisha has been wanting. The hon. Chief Minister also has been in touch with us. We have resolved many Odisha issues. We will try and resolve this issue also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Seelam is also fighting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am answering. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, sit down. He will answer.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Siva wanted to know whether in the definition of the word 'income' in the Income Tax Act whatever is given to the weaker sections

or middle classes by terms of subsidies or other assistance by the State would also be included. It is not so. We have already issued a clarification saying that it is only business income which is included and LPG subsidy is not a business income which can be included in that. Then, I come to SC/ST sub-plan. When the size of the Budget itself goes down, in terms of percentage it remains the same. Therefore, everything goes down. But, we have also asked the States to make a similar contribution to it from amongst the increased allocations made to them so that the overall spending as far as SCs/STs are concerned, at least, goes up and under no circumstance, it is going to come down. We are going to keep that in mind.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the question of Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not comment. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Seelam, what are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this issue has been raised by some of the hon. Members. One by one, each one of the commitments, which have been made to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are being abided by. With regard to the issue which Mr. Jairam Ramesh has raised, once the Act was passed, the hon. Prime Minister at that time, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had made a certain announcement in the House. Thereafter, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has taken another view. We are trying to reconcile the two situations and resolve it. I can only assure you that we will make sure that the interests of both the States – since Andhra Pradesh has been revenue-deficit because of the change which has taken place – will particularly be also considered. What we can do for the State in terms of tax concessions, which we have already given, and what other more we can do, we will certainly see to it that the best is done under the circumstances after taking a final view. Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be returned.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Finance Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 160, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule,  
the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule and the  
Fifth Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be returned.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

##### **(I) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015**

##### **(II) The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013**

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

##### **(I)**

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 2015.”

##### **(II)**

“I am directed to inform the Rajya Sabha that the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Bill, 2015 which as passed by Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on

the 6th May, 2015, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 2015, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution with the following amendments:—

### CLAUSE 3

1. That at page 2, line 22, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
2. That at page 2, lines 25 and 26, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
3. That at page 2, line 30, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
4. That at page 2, line 34, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
5. That at page 2, line 39, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
6. That at page 2, line 43, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".
7. That at page 2, line 46, *for* "Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", *substitute* "Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015".

2. I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

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

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to share with the House because of the small changes that have been made in the

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013 regarding Indo-Bangla Agreement, by the other House it has come back to Rajya Sabha. It relates to numbering. Though it is technical, it is a Constitution Bill, it has to come back. It will come on Monday. I request all the Members to be present in the House as they were present yesterday. I am just giving a little advance notice so that Members can be present.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: That will be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Sanjay Raut, not present.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): We would say, please bring it tomorrow itself.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Tomorrow being Friday, I am afraid, whether we will have the number. I have no problem.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Bring it tomorrow morning.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no problem to get it done in the morning first hour. But only the thing is number. It is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. We will see the number and then decide.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the chair*)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a problem with regard to the Indo-Bangla Joint Agreement. Lok Sabha has approved it with little amendments. I have to come back to this House. So, I suggested that we will back on Monday. But other hon. Members are saying, why don't we take up tomorrow in the first hour. The only thing is you have to get the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government has to send a notice here. I don't think it is possible tomorrow. We can do it on Monday because official formalities are there. What is the problem on Monday?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They just want to complete it at the earliest. I don't think anybody has got any problem on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we have decided to take it up on Monday. *..(Interruptions)...* On Monday morning it is not possible. I will tell you, why.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let me say one thing to the Chair. If you look at the Bills approved by the BAC, that can never be finished. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here, we are trying to be cooperative there. You see it comes

tomorrow in the first hour, or, you bring it in the first hour on Monday so that you can clear other pending Bills. We are trying to be constructive. We should clear all non-controversial things on Monday. Otherwise, there will be no time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only voting. But you have to explain it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: From my side there is no problem. Tomorrow first hour or Monday first hour, depending on the formalities, we can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow first hour will be difficult.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Only voting will take place. There won't be any speeches. It will take ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, on Monday, we will take it up.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): On Monday morning, Members would be coming from their constituencies. We can have it in the afternoon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. There is no problem for Monday morning. But what Shri Tapan Kumar Sen has raised... *...(Interruptions)...* Are you sure everybody will be... *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. Let it be on Monday.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we will come prepared for Monday morning. Depending on the attendance we will decide whether we take it up as the first item or after the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for voting only. *...(Interruptions)...* So, we have decided for Monday. Whether it is taken up at 11.00 a.m. or at 2.00 p.m., that will be intimated later.

Now, Special Mentions. Shri Sanjay Raut. He is not there. Shri Ahamed Hassan. He is also not there.

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### SPECIAL MENTIONS

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Arvind Kumar Singh.

#### **Need to release funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for Uttar Pradesh**

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह]

उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 31 मार्च, 2014 तक 5,241.62 करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत हुए थे, जिसके सापेक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 में 2,593 करोड़ रुपए का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मात्र 591 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय सूचित किया गया है जिससे नवम्बर, 2014 तक कुल 578.43 करोड़ रुपए के क्रियान्वयन अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2014-15 में योजना हेतु निर्धारित परिव्यय, स्वीकृत कार्य योजना एवं प्रदेश द्वारा निर्धारित वार्षिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु अपर्याप्त है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 30 नवम्बर, 2014 को पत्र लिखकर माननीय वित्त मंत्री, भारत सरकार से 1000 करोड़ रुपए अवमुक्त करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है।

अतः ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1000 करोड़ रुपए अवमुक्त किए जाएं।

### **Need to formulate a concrete policy to maintain ground water level in the country**

**श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात) :** महोदय, मैं घटते हुए जल स्तर का मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह एक ऐसी नीति बनाए, जो इस मुद्दे को लेकर हो।

भारत के अलग-अलग हिस्सों से घटते जल स्तर को लेकर कई रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं। भूजल स्तर के विश्लेषण के लिए जिन कुओं का अध्ययन किया गया है, उनमें से आधे कुओं का जल स्तर पिछले दस साल में घट गया है। वैसे खेत भूजल का सबसे बड़ा उपयोगकर्ता है, लेकिन उद्योग धंधों और शहरी विकास की वजह से देश के कई हिस्सों में जल स्तर के ऊपर दबाव बढ़ा है।

अगर भविष्य में हम भारत में पानी की जरूरतों और उसकी मांग को देखें तो पानी का घटता स्तर बड़ी चिंता की बात है। सरकार के पास तेजी से शहरीकरण की योजनाएं हैं, जिनका महत्वपूर्ण असर हमारे जल संसाधनों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। ऐसा अनुमान है कि 2050 तक देश को 1180 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी की जरूरत होगी। इस समय हमारी क्षमता 1123 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर उपयोग करने लायक पानी की है।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान तथा 100 स्मार्ट सिटी योजना के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पानी की जरूरत भी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार सम्मिलित योजना तैयार करे, जो उसकी महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सके और जिससे पानी का भयानक संकट न पैदा हो। मैं उनको यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की जनसंख्या विश्व की जनसंख्या का 14 प्रतिशत है, जबकि जल संसाधन महज 4 प्रतिशत हैं।

सरकार से मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि वह एक ठोस जल नीति तैयार करे, जिससे यह पक्का किया जा सके कि पानी की कमी की वजह से कहीं हम मजबूर न हो जाएं।

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) :** सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.



SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too association myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. Please lay it.

**Demand for deletion of Section 90 (3) of Andhra Pradesh  
Re-organisation Act, 2014**

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, Section 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act deals with the Polavaram Irrigation Project, Section 90(1) declares Polavaram as a National Irrigation Project, Section 90(2) deals with its development and Section 90(3) talks about the consent of the State, which is non-existent.

Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Odisha are the States that would be affected by the Polavaram Project. The Act says, 'Consent of Telangana is deemed to have been taken' for Polavaram is in violation of the Constitution and rights of the people of Telangana. It is surprising how the consent of Telangana State can be obtained when it was not at all in existence. Secondly, it is not within the powers of the Parliament to declare the consent of any State unilaterally to any project which is covered under List II of the Constitution, according to which River Water and Irrigation are State Subjects.

Then, Sir, no consent has been taken even from the existing affected States, that is, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. Also, the consent of three other States, Odisha, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, is necessary for the construction of Polavaram Project. But there is no mention about this in Section 90(3) of the Act. It is a violation of the rights of the States which have not given consent to the Polavaram Project. The States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have raised the issue of construction of the Project before the Supreme Court. In such a situation, how can the Government of India enact Section 90(3) of the Act?

In view of the above, through this House, I would request the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs to bring an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act and delete Section 90(3) immediately.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to consult States before making changes in the interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans to farmers**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is reported that Government of India is contemplating two major changes in the interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans for farmers scheme. First of all, Government would allow banks to lend at their normal priority sector lending rate which is related to their base rate. Secondly, it would change the method of disbursing the interest subvention to a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) based reimbursement model, after the farmer has settled his liabilities to the lending institutions. Any reduction in the extent to concessionality of farm loans is uncalled for and will be a retrograde measure. Given the extensive damage to standing crops caused due to unseasonal rains in many parts of the country and the recent forecast of a below normal monsoon by the Indian Meteorological Department, any move to make farm loans less concessional will be disastrous. DBT based reimbursement is not an appropriate model for farm credit. All loanee farmers have bank accounts and the interest subvention reaches individual farmers only through the banking network. Hence, adopting DBT for these transactions represents no real process value addition and only adds a needless layer of complexity to the transaction. Neither should the level of concessionality for crop loans be reduced, nor should the mode of disbursement of interest subvention be changed to a needlessly complex DBT based reimbursement mechanism as these would not be in the interest of the farmers. I urge that before any change is made in the Interest Subvention Scheme, the proposals should be discussed with the Chief Ministers of States in the National Development Council or the Governing Council of the NITI Aayog and a decision taken thereafter based on the consent and concurrence of the States.

**Need to take steps to check construction activities in violation of the Monuments Act, 1958 around Humayun's Tomb in Delhi**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Monuments Act of 1958 has sufficient powers to ensure that our ancient cultural heritage is protected. The Archaeological Survey of India is the custodian of this law and it is its bounden duty to protect all monuments. In recent years, the real estate developers and others have damaged various protected sites like the magnificent monument, Humayun's Tomb, in the middle of our Capital.

Humayun's Tomb has tempted real estate developers and many Government agencies to collaborate to build illegally and alter existing buildings against the law or in other ways violate the Monuments Act with impunity. The media has reported massive illegal activity. There has been no response by the Government or the ASI.

No visible steps have been taken by the ASI to take appropriate action against those who have violated the Monuments Act within the 200 yard limit of Humayun's Tomb. It is shocking that not a single complaint has been made to the local police by the ASI in the last 2 years.

The Monuments Act of 1958 clearly states that no construction activity can take place without the written permission of the ASI. The Monuments Act clearly specifies no construction activity can take place at all within 100 yards, particularly, no building can be higher than two stories. The objective is to ensure that the pristine beauty of such monuments is not diminished.

Humayun's Tomb is a UNESCO heritage monument and the ASI should have taken extra care to ensure that building activity does not destroy the solemnity of such magnificent monuments. Yet, the media reported that this is precisely what has been done around Humayun's Tomb.

The Government must inquire why the ASI has adopted such a silent attitude to the violations of the Monuments Act around Humayun's Tomb. The Government should not allow Monuments Act of 1958 to lapse and become in-operational. The Government must take urgent steps to rectify all the mistakes and neglect of the ASI with regard to Humayun's Tomb.

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to review the price fixation policy for petroleum products to check  
increase in prices of petrol and diesel**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, slamming the recent hike in prices of petrol and diesel, the AIADMK General Secretary, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma demanded revision of the price fixation policy for petroleum products.

She said, "The increase in prices of petrol and diesel effected by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will result in the rates of all commodities going up. The lives of ordinary people will be impacted due to this." The hike will result in inflation going up further. Hon. Amma reiterated her stand that the existing price fixation formula for petroleum products be changed.

She said that it would be appropriate to determine the prices of petrol and diesel based on international crude prices rather than the said fuel rates in the global market. She also said that the latest hike by the OMCs should be immediately rolled back and the Centre should wrest the authority of fixing fuel prices from the former.

Taking a dig at the economic policies of the Central Government, Amma said that Indian rupee was depreciating due to foreign investors losing confidence in the Centre's taxation policies.

Indian rupee was weakening because foreign investors had withdrawn a part of their investments made in the debt market and share market due to issues related to levying of minimum alternate tax. She added that only the Centre's policies can prevent fall in value of the rupee and the complete onus in this regard lies with the Central Government.

Sir, I, therefore, request that the Government should review the existing price fixation formula for petroleum products. Thank you.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

**Need to give medical benefits under CGHS to all the players  
representing the country in Olympic Games**

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से खेल और खिलाड़ियों के जीवन से जुड़ा एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा सदन और सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। एक खिलाड़ी के लिए ओलम्पिक में देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करने से बड़ा और कोई गौरव नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों को सालों की मेहनत और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्वालिफाई करने के बाद ओलम्पिक में देश का झंडा उठाने का सम्मान हासिल होता है। खास कर भारत जैसे देश में जहाँ स्पोर्ट्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का घोर अभाव है, यहाँ के खिलाड़ी अपना सब कुछ दांव पर लगा कर ओलम्पिक में देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का सपना पूरा करते हैं। इन खिलाड़ियों में अधिकांश सामान्य परिवारों से आते हैं, मगर देश के लिए अपना सर्वस्व अर्पित करने वाले इन ओलंपियंस को उनके कैरियर की समाप्ति के बाद कोई नहीं पूछता। खेल मंत्रालय भी सिर्फ पदक विजेताओं के लिए पेंशन की योजना चलाता है। रिटायर्ड ओलंपियंस को नौकरी मिलने की भी कोई गारंटी नहीं होती। ऐसे में उन्हें अपने कैरियर समाप्ति के बाद सबसे बड़ी परेशानी बीमारी की हालत

में उठानी पड़ती है। उनके पास इलाज के लिए पैसा नहीं होता। यह कितने दुख की बात है कि आजादी के 67 साल बाद भी हम अपने ओलंपियंस को कोई स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा नहीं दे पाए हैं। इसीलिए मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि सभी जीवित ओलंपियंस को आजीवन सीजीएचएस कार्ड की सुविधा देकर उन्हें स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाये और देश के प्रति उनकी सेवाओं का सम्मान किया जाये। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**श्री मो. नदीमूल हक** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विशेष उल्लेख से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Need to take steps to ensure health insurance and provide free medicines for critical diseases to all citizens in the country**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, it is too late that even now Health Security Insurance has not reached all Indian citizens. But, it is better late than never. The Government of India should evolve some mechanism to ensure that medical treatment is available to all Indians irrespective of rich or poor. Medical treatment is a very costly affair today in India. Life of every individual citizen is the duty of the welfare country of ours as prescribed in the Constitution of India.

When a poor man reaches the hospital for medical treatment, the hospital charges him a heavy amount. Private medical hospitals charge more than ₹1 lakh per day for critical diseases. I would like to inform the Government of India and the hon. House that our hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has made the Medical Health Corporation to provide 576 items of medicines to be provided free of cost to all indoor and outdoor patients in the three Government medical colleges, including all District Headquarter hospitals of Odisha. Subsequently, the scheme has been planned to reach the Sub-Divisional and C.H.C. at the block level in the State. These medicines are meant for serious diseases related to kidney, cancer, heart problems, sickle cell anaemia, thalassemia, etc. There may be some other States which provide free treatment to all B.P.L. and economically poor families including farmers and labourers. I suggest that the Government of India should, without further delay, ensure health insurance to all citizens and provide treatment of critical diseases free of cost at the earliest.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to bring reforms in school and higher education to bridge the gap  
between the rich and the poor**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, देश में शिक्षा को दो कैटगरीज़ में बांटा गया है — एक गरीब और दूसरा अमीर। लोग अपने बच्चे को निजी स्कूलों में 5 से 10 लाख रुपए और मेडिकल में 50 लाख रुपए तक डोनेशन देकर एडमिशन कराते हैं और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। गरीब के बेटे-बेटियों को स्कूल में थाली देकर खिचड़ी खाने के लिए बैठाया जाता है। यह कहां का न्याय है? क्या यह देश के लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है? महात्मा गांधी जी ने राम राज का सपना देखा था, आज़ादी के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी गरीबी एवं अमीरी में जो फर्क था, वह बढ़ता ही चला गया। आज उच्च शिक्षा इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि गरीब का बेटा उच्च पद पर नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि उसकी पढ़ाई स्कूल में थाली के साथ शुरू होती है और थाली में ही खत्म हो जाती है। जो समय पढ़ाई में जाना चाहिए, वह सरकार की नीतियों के कारण थाली लेकर खिचड़ी खाने में चला जाता है। आज इस पर अमल करने की जरूरत है। सरकार इस ओर क्यों ध्यान नहीं दे रही है? पैसे वाले अपने बच्चे को निजी स्कूलों में ही क्यों पढ़ाते हैं? इसका क्या कारण है? सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई की अच्छी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है? निजी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों को मनमाने पैसे देकर रखते हैं एवं फीस भी मनमाने ढंग से वसूलते हैं। शिक्षा नीतियों में सुधार करने का अभी भी समय है ताकि इसका लाभ गरीबों तक पहुंचे एवं गरीब का बच्चा भी उच्च पद पर जाने के लिए अच्छी पढ़ाई कर सके। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need to take adequate measures to ensure  
healthcare for all in the country**

**SHRI VIVEK GUPTA** (West Bengal): Sir, medical equipments contribution is about 6 per cent in India's \$40 billion healthcare sector, small but vital to the healthcare industry. The segment in India is worth over ₹ 35,000 crores, where imports account for ₹ 27,000 crores (could balloon to ₹ 85,000 crores soon) and with import duties as high as 26 per cent. There is a rampant trend of 'dumping' of medical equipment by first world countries that are refurbished imported machines and are preferred over new India-made ones as the latter is not certified by the Government.

The Drug Controller General of India's office has regulations for only 20 devices. The medical device sector is largely unregulated and is functioning in the absence of any standards.

Provisions related to import, manufacture, distribution and sale of medical devices are covered under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 whereas the Medical Devices Regulation Bill, 2006 has not been enacted by the Parliament.

The Budget of 2015 also has no provisions for the import intensive medical devices industry to encourage 'Make in India'. India currently spends only 1.2 per cent of its GDP on health care – the lowest in the group of emerging BRICS economies.

Over 74 per cent of the expenditure on health comes from private sector, increasing the financial burden on the poor sections of society. Presently, 75 per cent of Indian citizens are without a health insurance. There is an urgent need for overhauling all existing standards and providing 'accessible, affordable and quality' healthcare for all. I urge the Government to take adequate measures at the earliest.

**Need to take measures to resolve the problems being faced by Urdu medium schools due to vacant posts of SC/ST teachers**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir I wish to mention about the issue of non-availability of SC/ST teachers in Government-run/aided Urdu medium schools and problems arising due to that.

The Government aided Urdu medium schools have to follow all rules and regulation regarding the reservation of SC/ST at the time of appointing teachers. Sir, a unique problem has arisen here as it has been observed that many such posts remain vacant since most of the SC/ST applicants do not know Urdu language. This is causing acute shortage of manpower in Urdu medium schools in terms of getting competent teachers.

Here, I wish to clarify that, in any sense, I am not against the reservation of SC/ST communities as reservation is a necessary tool for their development, but the point being raised by me is about a practical problem which is affecting thousands of students in the country.

In this regard, I wish to request the Government of India, particularly hon. HRD Minister, to look into the matter and come up with a permanent solution. The posts of teachers in Urdu medium schools remain vacant due to unavailability of Urdu knowing SC/ST teachers. Therefore, such posts may be opened for other eligible candidates, especially from the OBC communities.

I once again request the Government to take speedy initiative for filling up of such vacant posts in Urdu medium schools across the country.

Thank you.

**Need for law prohibiting portrayal of gods and goddesses on various packaging and consumer products**

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा** (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत गंभीर विषय की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में धार्मिक मसले बेहद संवेदनशील होते हैं। देवी-देवताओं तथा महापुरुषों की प्रतिमाओं एवं चित्रों की देखभाल नहीं की जाती। विभिन्न उपभोक्ता उत्पादों, पटाखों, अगरबत्ती, मोमबत्ती, खाद्य पदार्थों के पैकेटों व पैकिंग बॉक्सों पर देवी-देवताओं, महात्माओं तथा महापुरुषों के फोटो लगे होते हैं। कपड़ों व अन्य सामग्री से बने बैनरों, कागज के पोस्टरों पर भी इनके चित्र लगाकर वस्तु या कार्यक्रमों-समारोहों का प्रचार किया जाता है। सामान निकालने, वस्तु के उपयोग तथा कार्यक्रम या समारोह समाप्त हो जाने के बाद देवी-देवताओं, महात्माओं व महापुरुषों के चित्रों से युक्त पैकिंग, पैकिंग बॉक्स, बैनर, पोस्टर, पर्चे आदि कहीं भी फेंक दिए जाते हैं। ये सामग्री कभी सड़कों पर कदमों के नीचे आ जाती हैं तो कभी गंदगी से पटी जगहों, नालों, नालियों और कचरे के ढेर में पड़ी मिलती हैं। इससे न केवल देवी-देवताओं, संतों-महात्माओं तथा महापुरुषों का अपमान होता है, बल्कि हमारी धार्मिक व निजी भावनाएँ भी आहत होती हैं। यह एक कटु सत्य है कि हम छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर धार्मिक तौर पर आहत होकर उग्र हो जाते हैं, लेकिन हम इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखते कि देवी-देवताओं और पूजनीय व वंदनीय हस्तियों का आदर करना भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

महोदय, देवी-देवताओं, साधु-संतों, महान राष्ट्रपुरुषों के चित्रों का अपमान रोकने के लिए सख्त क़ानून की जरूरत है। इससे सांप्रदायिक, धार्मिक तथा सामाजिक सद्भाव की आड़ में लोगों को बांटने की साजिश रचने वाले तत्त्वों पर अंकुश लगेगा व आपसी भाईचारा भी बढ़ेगा। ऐसे क़ानून के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाना जरूरी है, क्योंकि यह मामला देश के सामाजिक-धार्मिक ताने-बाने से गहराई तक जुड़ा हुआ है।

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 am tomorrow, the 8th May, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past  
nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 8th May, 2015.*



## Special Mentions —

Need to release funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for Uttar Pradesh (pages 525-526)

Need to formulate a concrete policy to maintain ground water level in the country (pages 526-527)

Demand for deletion of section 90(3) of Andhra Pradesh Re-Organisation Act, 2014 (page 527)

Need to consult States before making changes in the interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans to farmers (page 528)

Need to take steps to check construction activities in violation of the Monuments Act, 1958 around Humayun's Tomb in Delhi (pages 528-529)

Need to review the price fixation policy for petroleum products to check increase in prices of petrol and diesel (pages 529-530)

Need to give medical benefits under CGHS to all the players representing the country in Olympic Games (pages 530-531)

Need to take steps to ensure health insurance and provide free medicines for critical diseases to all citizens in the country (page 531)

Need to bring reforms in school and higher education to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor (page 532)

Need to take adequate measures to ensure healthcare for all in the country (pages 532-533)

Need to take measures to resolve the problems being faced by Urdu medium schools due to vacant posts of SC/ST teachers (page 533)

Need for law prohibiting portrayal of gods and goddesses on various packagings and consumer products (page 534)

